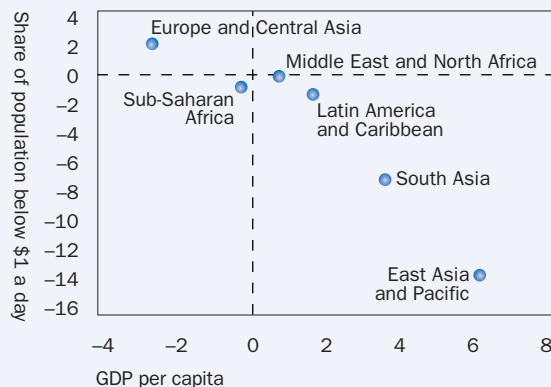


ECONOMY

Economic growth reduces poverty

Faster growth, deeper poverty reduction

Growth in per capita GDP and change in poverty rate by region, 1990–99 (average annual percentage change)



Source: World Bank data.

Growth and development

Without economic growth there can be no long-term poverty reduction. Economies that have achieved sustained growth—by making markets work better for poor people and building up their assets—have also succeeded in significantly reducing poverty. Economies that have not grown have experienced stagnant or increasing poverty rates. Thus the keen interest in economic growth and its predominance among the objectives of economic policy.

Experience between 1990 and 1999 illustrates the general rule. Over that decade the number of people living in developing countries on less than \$1 a day fell from 1.3 billion to 1.2 billion, and the proportion of people living in extreme poverty—the poverty rate—fell from 29 percent to 23 percent. Most of these gains were made in the two fastest growing regions, East Asia and Pacific and South Asia. In Europe and Central Asia, which experienced painful economic contraction over much of the period, both the number and the proportion of people living on less than \$1 a day increased. In Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa the poverty rate declined slightly, but not fast enough to reduce the number of people living in extreme poverty. And in Latin America and the Caribbean, where average growth has been slow, poverty reduction has also slowed.

Regional growth patterns

East Asia and Pacific. Over the past 40 years East Asia and Pacific grew faster than any other developing region. Led by China, the region achieved GDP per capita growth of 5.3 percent a year. This exceptional record was interrupted by a sharp drop in growth following the financial crisis that began in 1997. In most countries recovery came quickly, but growth rates for many have not returned to the levels of the early 1990s.

Europe and Central Asia. For the transition economies of Europe and Central Asia it is hard to establish comparable time series for the pre-transition period. Since 1988 the region has experienced a sharp drop in growth from which it began to recover in the past two years. The regional average is dominated by Russia, which grew 8.9 percent

in 2000 after having contracted throughout the decade. The recent growth was fueled in part by higher oil export prices. The first country to emerge from the transition recession in 1992, Poland maintained average GDP per capita growth of 4.5 percent in the 1990s, the highest among transition economies.

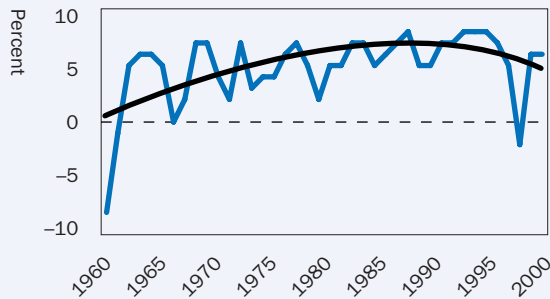
Latin America and the Caribbean. In Latin America and the Caribbean GDP per capita increased by about 1.6 percent a year over the period since 1960. Although the region has the highest GDP per capita in the developing world, it also includes some of the poorest countries: Guyana, Haiti, and Nicaragua. Latin America and the Caribbean has experienced greater volatility in growth than other regions, and regional growth rates have declined since the 1980s. Some of the largest and wealthiest economies—Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico—experienced growth-interrupting financial crises. Chile is Latin America's notable exception, having achieved economic stability and steady growth of 5.2 percent over the past decade.

Long-term growth trends are important . . .

Annual growth of GDP per capita and long-term trends, by region, 1960–2000

- Annual growth of GDP per capita
- Long-term trend of growth in GDP per capita

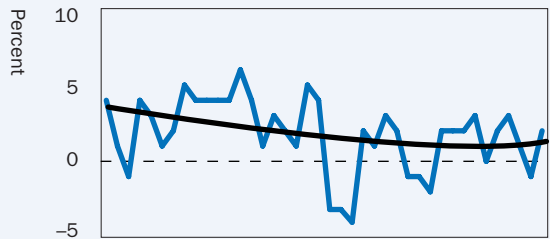
East Asia and Pacific



Europe and Central Asia



Latin America and Caribbean



Source: World Bank data.

Regional patterns

Annual growth and trends vary

Middle East and North Africa. The Middle East and North Africa region has been unable to achieve sustained growth. Saudi Arabia, the largest economy in the region, has grown about 0.8 percent a year since the 1960s. Egypt has grown an average of 3.2 percent a year for the past 40 years, helped by large aid transfers. But 26 years after the first oil boom the region's economic fortunes are still driven by international oil prices.

South Asia. South Asia has experienced erratic growth, especially in earlier years, averaging 2.2 percent a year over the past 40 years.

More recently, strong growth in India, which opened its economy and encouraged foreign investment in the past decade, has helped to raise regional growth rates. India averaged 4.1 percent annual growth during the 1990s. Pakistan, the second largest economy in the region, grew 1.2 percent a year and Bangladesh 3.0 percent.

Sub-Saharan Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa has been nearly stagnant, with less than 0.2 percent annual growth over the same period and declining growth rates. Fourteen major African countries had negative growth. Even such resource-rich economies as Ghana, Nigeria, and Zambia, classified as lower-middle-income economies in the

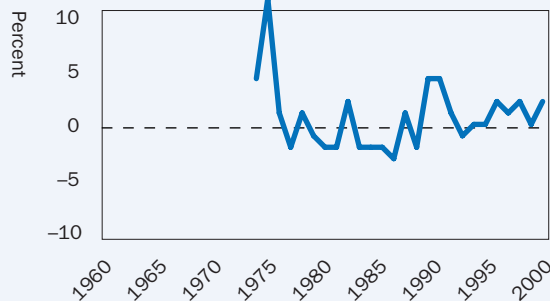
1960s, have become considerably poorer, in some cases because of political instability. In South Africa, a middle-income economy, output has barely kept pace with population growth. But Botswana, another resource-rich economy, and Mauritius have done well, improving their status from low-income economies in the 1960s to upper-middle-income economies today. Both doubled their incomes in the past decade. Mozambique, a post-conflict country, has grown steadily at an average of about 5.4 percent a year since 1992. What made the difference? Although the explanation is not simple, it is probably to be found in consistent, sound economic policy, general political stability, and an openness to external markets.

... for poverty reduction

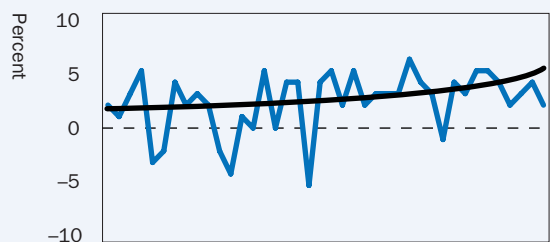
Annual growth of GDP per capita and long-term trends by region, 1960–2000

- Annual growth of GDP per capita
- Long-term trend of growth in GDP per capita

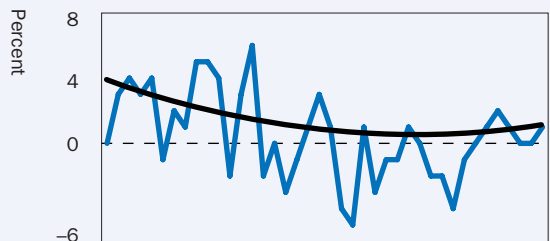
Middle East and North Africa



South Asia



Sub-Saharan Africa



Source: World Bank data.

of economic growth

Savings rate

Savings are the difference between total output and total consumption.

For the world, savings must equal investment. But some economies save more and some save less than they need. The balance between the supply of savings and the demand for investment must be met by financial flows between economies.

Sub-Saharan Africa consistently has the lowest savings rate and the smallest pool of savings.

South Asia's savings rate exceeds only *Sub-Saharan Africa's*. Its output is less than a third of East Asia's.

The savings rate in the *Middle East and North Africa* has been as high as 30 percent and as low as 21

percent over the past decade.

Europe and Central Asia, with half the output of Latin America, saves at about the same rate.

In 2000 *Latin America's* regional economy was almost the same size as East Asia's, but its total savings

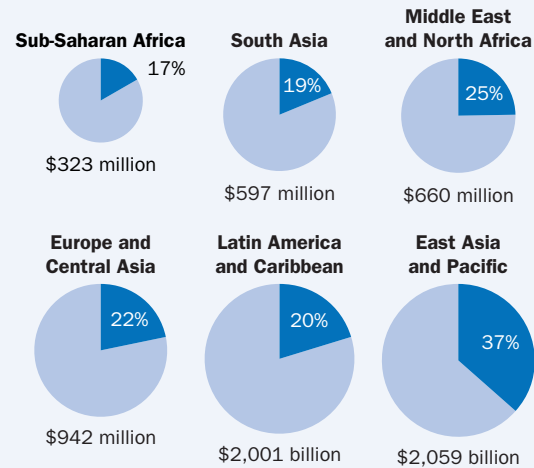
were considerably less.

East Asia and Pacific, the fastest growing region in the past two decades, has maintained a high average savings rate of 37 percent of GDP.

High-income economies saved a smaller share of their output, but their total savings were more than three times those of all low- and middle-income economies combined.

Some regions save much more than others

GDP, 2000, and savings, average 1996–2000



Source: World Bank data.

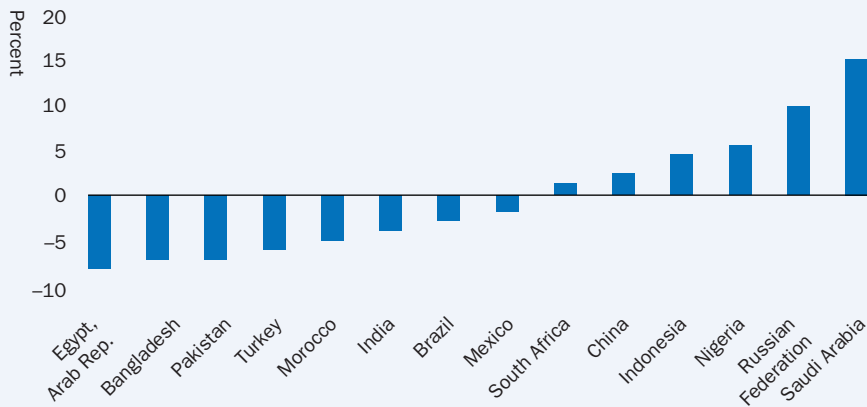
Savings

More productive investment

Investment is needed for growth, but many countries cannot save enough from their own output to finance it. As a result, they must tap into foreign savings provided by lenders or investors. To repay them, the economy must continue to grow. So not just the quantity but also the quality of investment is important. While there is no simple formula for ensuring high-quality investment, the more open an economy is to trade and investment, the more stable its fiscal and monetary policies, the better educated its workforce, and the less prone it is to conflict, the more productive its investments will be.

The savings and investment gap

Savings minus investment as share of GDP, average 1996–2000



Source: World Bank data.

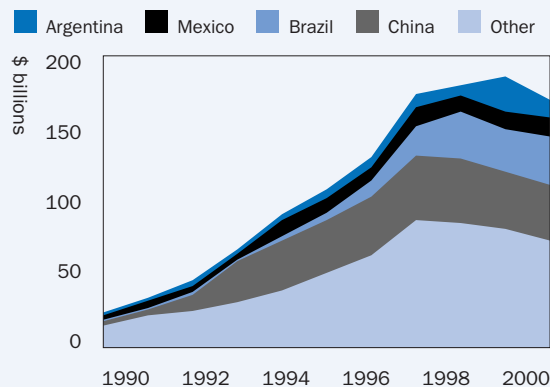
and investment

Attracting more foreign direct investment

Foreign direct investment (FDI)—investment in a lasting interest in an enterprise—contributes to productivity by facilitating the transfer of technology, management techniques, and information about export markets. FDI has proved more stable than other forms of private sector finance, although it did fall slightly after the financial crisis in 1998. The top four recipients of FDI flows account for more than half the FDI received by developing countries.

The top four recipients of FDI account for more than half the total

Foreign direct investment in developing countries, 1990–2000



Source: World Bank data.

But even the poorest countries, which have difficulty borrowing in international capital markets, attract about the same amount of FDI as middle-income countries relative to the size of their economies. Improving the investment climate to attract more foreign investment remains a key challenge for most of the developing world.

Some debt is manageable . . .

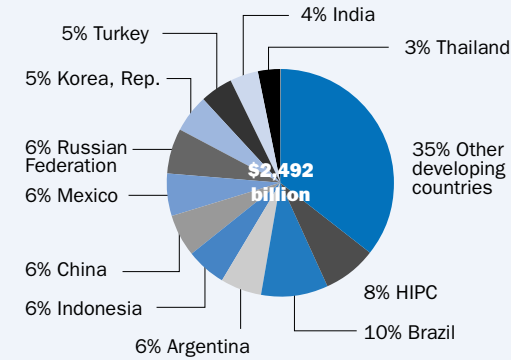
Debt problems in developing countries became a global concern in the 1980s, beginning in Latin America and spreading to other regions.

The inability of several large debtors to service their debt to public and private lenders threatened to disrupt international financial markets. Weak economic performance—exacerbated by high real interest rates and weak commodity prices—contributed to the heavy indebtedness.

In 2000 the 10 largest debtors were responsible for 57 percent of the external debt of developing countries. But large, growing

The top 10 debtors are responsible for more than half of external debt

Percentage of external debt, 2000



Source: World Bank data.

economies with robust exports can sustain large debt. Only 3 of the 10 largest debtors are classified by the World Bank as severely indebted—Argentina, Brazil, and Indonesia. Mexico, Russia, Turkey, and Thailand are classified as moderately indebted, and China, India, and the Republic of Korea as less indebted.

The heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs) account for only 8 percent of the total external debt of developing countries—nearly all of it owed to official creditors. But they have been a cause for concern because their debt service payments are large relative to government budgets and average incomes. Relieving debt burdens and expanding the resources available for poverty reducing programs is the focus of the HIPC initiative.

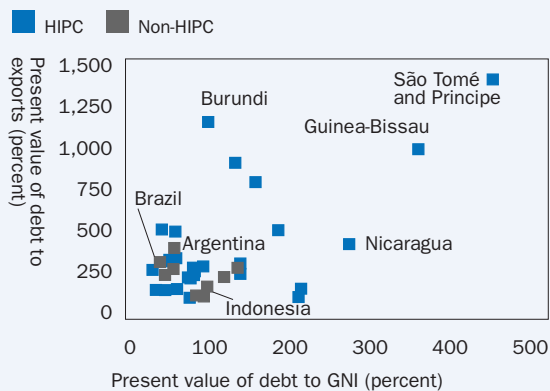
Sustainable debt

. . . and some is no longer manageable

The World Bank classifies a country as severely indebted when the present value of its external debt exceeds 220 percent of its exports of goods and services (including worker remittances) or 80 percent of GNI. But experience has shown that countries are likely to experience debt service difficulties when the present value of debt exceeds 200 percent of exports. Countries that are not severely indebted but whose present value of debt exceeds 132 percent of exports

When debt becomes unsustainable

Ratio of present value of debt to exports and GNI, 2000



Source: World Bank data.

or 48 percent of GNI are classified as moderately indebted.

The most severely indebted countries may be eligible to apply for renegotiation of obligations to public and private creditors. The goal of debt renegotiation is to match a country's obligations to its ability to pay. But for some very poor countries traditional debt relief, such as rescheduling of bilateral debt, would not have been enough to make their debt burden sustainable. To provide further debt relief, the World Bank and IMF launched the HIPC initiative in September 1996. The enhanced HIPC initiative, begun in 1999, provides deeper, broader, and faster debt relief.

The need for debt reduction

In the HIPC initiative all creditors—including multilateral institutions and governments—participate. The goal is to channel the domestic resources freed up by debt forgiveness into reducing poverty, mainly by improving health and education services. The initiative will help to reduce debt to sustainable levels for many countries.

Little left for social services

HIPCs reaching decision point before January 2002 (dollars per capita)

	GNI	Debt service	Health expenditure	Primary education expenditure
Benin	370	12	12	43
Bolivia	990	79	69	108
Burkina Faso	210	5	9	..
Cameroon	580	38	31	..
Chad	200	3	7	13
Ethiopia	100	2	4	27
Gambia, The	340	14	13	46
Guinea	450	18	19	..
Guinea-Bissau	180	5	..	..
Guyana	860	152	..	..
Honduras	860	90	74	..
Madagascar	250	6	5	..
Malawi	170	6	11	14
Mali	240	9	11	32
Mauritania	370	38	19	47
Mozambique	210	5	8	..
Nicaragua	400	59	54	50
Niger	180	3	5	..
Rwanda	230	4	10	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	290	30	..	..
Senegal	490	24	8	..
Tanzania	270	6	8	..
Uganda	300	7	18	..
Zambia	300	18	23	14

Note: Data are for 2000 or latest available year.
Source: World Bank data.

As of January 2002, 24 countries, 20 in Africa and 4 in Latin America, had the present value of their debt reduced by about \$22 billion—from \$47 billion to \$25 billion. This is expected to lower their payments of principal and interest by \$1.8 billion a year in 2001–03. The arrangement brings their ratio of debt service to exports to less than 10 percent (half the developing country average). An additional 18 countries are eligible to qualify for relief under the enhanced HIPC initiative framework.

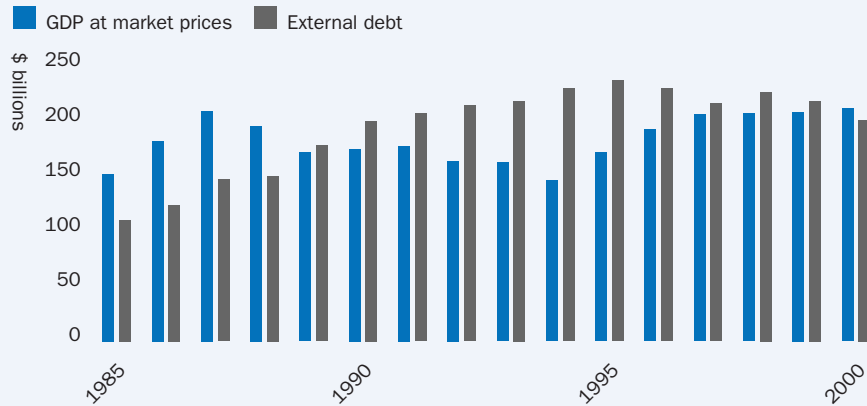
Helping the HIPCs

Growth and debt reduction

The total external debt of HIPC countries increased from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s. But the current value of their output declined from 1988 to 1989 and again from 1991 to 1994. Only in 2000 did output once again exceed debt. Reducing debt and increasing growth will help put the HIPC countries back on track for improvements in poverty and social indicators.

Outlook improving

GDP and external debt of HIPC countries



Source: World Bank data.



Table 4.a Recent economic performance

	Gross domestic product		Exports of goods and services		Imports of goods and services		GDP deflator		Current account balance		Gross international reserves	
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		% growth		% of GDP		\$ millions	months of import coverage
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001		
Algeria	2.4	3.6	7.4	-1.1	7.0	17.2	23.7	5.3	..	12.3	17,863	13.1
Argentina	-0.5	-1.7	2.0	5.2	-0.5	-1.8	1.1	-0.1	-3.1	-2.8	20,964	5.3
Armenia	6.0	9.6	16.6	12.7	10.0	-1.8	-1.3	4.0	-14.6	-15.2	337	4.7
Azerbaijan	11.1	8.5	17.8	16.4	8.9	25.3	13.0	3.5	-2.8	-13.5	679	2.8
Bangladesh	5.9	6.0	8.6	17.3	5.7	17.8	1.9	3.4	0.0	-2.7	1,653	1.8
Bolivia	2.4	0.0	6.1	6.1	1.3	0.2	3.7	3.5	-5.6	-4.8	1,034	5.4
Brazil	4.5	2.0	11.0	8.6	13.8	5.0	8.5	6.0	-4.1	-4.3	27,078	3.5
Bulgaria	5.8	4.5	24.2	7.9	14.6	5.3	5.6	7.0	-5.8	-6.0	3,423	4.5
Cameroon	4.2	5.3	-4.9	1.9	16.0	11.4	3.5	3.0	-1.7	-2.0	11	0.0
Chile	5.4	3.2	7.5	18.2	10.1	16.4	4.0	4.1	-1.4	-2.1	16,331	8.0
China	7.9	7.3	32.0	5.0	24.8	13.0	0.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	185,662	7.4
Colombia	2.8	1.8	5.3	1.5	5.8	18.1	10.7	11.1	0.4	-2.7	9,185	5.8
Congo, Rep.	7.9	3.1	9.1	-1.5	17.3	0.2	46.4	-12.4	..	-14.4	..	..
Costa Rica	1.7	0.6	-0.5	-4.2	-5.0	2.0	7.1	10.0	..	-5.5	1,003	1.4
Côte d'Ivoire	-2.3	-1.5	-1.9	-2.7	1.0	-1.8	-0.1	2.9	-0.1	-5.0	..	..
Croatia	3.7	4.0	8.7	7.1	4.2	10.3	6.5	5.4	-2.1	-4.4	4,422	4.6
Dominican Republic	7.8	2.0	8.7	4.4	14.5	0.1	7.7	6.0	-5.2	-2.4	850	1.1
Ecuador	2.3	4.6	-0.2	0.0	18.7	31.1	105.9	18.0	..	-0.2	1,408	2.3
Egypt, Arab Rep.	5.1	3.3	10.3	6.5	2.5	-3.8	5.8	3.1	-1.2	0.0	..	..
El Salvador	2.0	2.0	15.8	-2.6	14.8	1.6	3.9	3.7	-3.2	-6.5	1,710	4.1
Estonia	6.4	4.2	3.5	4.8	3.8	4.5	5.3	-0.5	-6.3	-5.5	1,272	2.8
Ghana	3.7	4.0	-2.3	0.3	-17.3	2.0	27.2	34.6	-7.9	-12.4	431	1.4
Guatemala	3.3	1.9	4.8	1.1	2.6	2.7	5.5	7.3	-5.5	-4.5	2,152	4.5
Honduras	4.8	2.5	14.6	-3.1	8.0	4.0	9.0	9.5	-3.4	-4.7	1,386	4.7
India	5.2	4.5	5.0	-1.6	5.0	2.9	5.3	6.0	-0.6	-1.2	42,636	6.2
Indonesia	4.8	3.3	16.1	-3.3	18.2	6.0	11.0	10.0	5.2	2.6	30,085	5.4
Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.4	5.1	11.8	-4.5	14.2	20.2	22.3	16.9	12.1	6.9	22,886	11.8
Jamaica	0.8	1.5	4.4	1.8	4.3	1.9	10.6	8.8	-3.7	-5.5	1,451	..
Jordan	3.9	3.5	2.1	14.1	13.0	12.4	-0.6	1.1	0.7	-2.7	3,226	5.7
Kazakhstan	9.6	13.2	23.9	-3.0	10.9	22.0	17.5	11.6	5.9	-5.0	2,508	2.7
Kenya	-0.2	2.0	8.6	3.1	18.1	1.4	6.8	5.0	-2.3	-8.0	743	2.2
Latvia	6.6	7.0	12.8	6.5	4.8	6.1	4.3	2.4	-6.9	-6.8	..	..
Lithuania	3.9	3.8	12.9	10.2	4.5	8.1	2.1	0.8	-6.0	-6.0	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	4.3	-4.6	19.2	..	33.0	..	8.0	6.0	-3.0	..	..	..



**Table 4.b Key macroeconomic indicators**

	Nominal exchange rate			Real effective exchange rate		Money and quasi money		Gross domestic credit		Real interest rate		Short-term debt ^a
	local currency units per \$	% change		1995=100		annual % growth		annual % growth		%	%	% of exports
	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000
Algeria	77.8	8.7	3.3	107.7	113.2	13.2	..	-19.5	..	-11.0	9.5	1.0
Argentina	1.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	1.5	-16.5	-2.7	2.9	9.8	50.0	73.8
Armenia	561.8	5.4	1.7	108.7	91.6	38.6	15.2	12.3	-1.6	33.4	26.7	7.9
Azerbaijan	4,775.0	4.3	4.6	..	..	73.4	-10.8	13.5	-33.3	..	..	6.9
Bangladesh	57.0	5.9	5.6	..	..	19.3	15.5	13.7	17.7	13.4	15.8	3.4
Bolivia	6.8	6.7	6.7	117.9	117.7	0.4	3.4	-0.9	-3.7	29.7	20.1	23.8
Brazil	2.3	8.9	19.0	..	..	4.3	10.9	8.6	29.7	44.5	61.9	44.8
Bulgaria	2.2	7.7	5.7	120.7	128.1	28.8	..	9.8	..	5.6	..	5.8
Cameroon	744.3	8.0	5.6	95.7	100.4	19.1	17.2	-0.8	5.3	17.9	20.7	48.7
Chile	656.2	8.0	14.6	106.0	90.8	6.2	11.3	13.9	14.5	10.4	10.4	10.7
China	8.3	0.0	0.0	107.6	109.6	12.3	14.5	10.9	8.1	4.9	5.9	5.9
Colombia	2,301.3	16.7	5.2	95.6	101.1	14.8	18.9	12.1	13.2	7.3	20.7	15.9
Congo, Rep.	744.3	8.0	5.6	..	..	58.5	6.4	-28.1	16.4	-16.6	20.7	40.0
Costa Rica	341.7	6.7	7.4	106.8	114.5	18.4	8.6	22.0	3.3	16.6	23.8	12.0
Côte d'Ivoire	744.3	8.0	5.6	96.5	100.6	-1.9	2.1	-4.5	-7.2	..	..	22.9
Croatia	8.4	6.7	2.5	98.9	104.3	29.1	29.2	9.3	25.8	5.3	8.5	7.3
Dominican Republic	17.2	3.9	2.9	110.3	116.2	17.4	27.6	20.5	23.1	17.7	24.3	10.8
Ecuador	25,000.0	23.5	0.0	73.3	113.1	11.1	31.0	-6.8	30.7	-43.5	15.0	13.3
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.5	8.2	21.7	..	..	11.6	..	11.1	..	7.0	..	19.0
El Salvador	8.8	0.0	-0.1	..	..	1.0	..	3.1	..	9.7	..	20.5
Estonia	17.7	8.1	5.2	..	..	25.7	23.0	27.2	24.4	2.2	9.4	19.2
Ghana	7,190.0	99.4	2.0	81.1	88.4	38.4	..	50.4	..	..	..	23.6
Guatemala	8.0	-1.2	3.5	..	..	35.5	9.4	13.5	-15.4	14.6	19.0	28.8
Honduras	15.9	4.4	5.2	..	..	24.4	13.0	29.8	13.3	16.4	23.4	12.5
India	48.2	7.5	3.1	..	..	15.2	14.6	16.0	12.4	7.8	12.0	4.5
Indonesia	10,400.0	35.4	8.4	..	..	15.9	13.0	26.2	8.1	6.7	19.2	30.5
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1,751.0	29.1	-22.6	297.7	360.7	22.4	26.5	12.8	15.1	..	..	12.2
Jamaica	47.3	10.0	4.1	..	..	13.0	13.2	-1.8	-20.6	11.6	19.5	16.5
Jordan	0.7	0.0	0.0	..	..	7.6	..	1.8	..	12.4	..	12.1
Kazakhstan	150.2	4.6	3.9	..	..	45.0	35.9	70.6	6.0	..	..	4.9
Kenya	79.0	7.0	-0.4	..	..	4.5	4.5	1.3	2.8	14.5	19.8	29.2
Latvia	0.6	5.2	4.9	..	..	27.0	17.8	43.1	31.8	7.2	9.3	35.8
Lithuania	4.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	16.5	21.4	-3.1	5.8	9.8	7.0	21.0
Macedonia, FYR	68.6	9.9	-2.3	72.8	74.0	21.4	..	-17.2	..	10.1	..	4.5





Table 4.a Recent economic performance

	Gross domestic product		Exports of goods and services		Imports of goods and services		GDP deflator		Current account balance		Gross international reserves	
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		% growth		% of GDP		\$ millions	months of import coverage
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001		
Malawi	1.7	2.8	-5.3	11.1	-18.2	6.0	24.5	28.0	-30.8	-10.8	..	..
Malaysia	8.3	1.1	26.2	3.0	16.3	1.3	4.7	3.0	..	6.2	..	..
Mauritius	8.0	5.5	5.5	6.3	0.7	5.9	0.0	12.1	-0.8	0.8	982	3.5
Mexico	6.9	0.9	16.0	-2.4	21.4	-3.4	10.9	7.0	-3.2	-3.1	39,463	2.3
Moldova	1.9	6.1	7.5	16.4	30.6	12.3	27.0	12.0	-9.4	-8.0	227	2.4
Morocco	0.9	6.5	4.4	1.4	7.8	2.3	1.6	2.5	-1.4	-0.8	7,018	6.2
Nicaragua	4.3	3.0	11.5	2.2	-8.5	0.3	11.6	8.2	-20.6	-30.5	539	3.0
Nigeria	3.8	2.9	-1.6	1.9	16.0	16.9	25.4	6.9	17.0	-4.0	..	..
Pakistan	4.4	3.4	16.0	7.2	-2.3	6.2	3.7	5.5	-3.6	-3.3	2,080	1.7
Panama	2.7	2.0	5.7	4.8	-0.8	-3.7	0.8	1.6	-9.4	-6.0	743	1.5
Papua New Guinea	0.3	3.0	2.4	2.3	..	..	15.6	7.7	-0.2	-5.9	442	1.8
Paraguay	-0.3	-0.5	-31.6	1.7	-11.7	-1.4	8.9	9.0	-4.0	-2.7	936	3.3
Peru	3.1	0.5	7.9	1.1	3.6	7.4	3.6	1.5	-3.0	-2.6	8,732	8.6
Philippines	4.0	2.5	6.6	-12.3	0.2	-6.7	6.7	8.3	12.2	7.8	16,574	4.5
Poland	4.0	1.1	6.0	..	-2.5	..	7.2	6.0	-6.3	..	28,004	6.4
Romania	1.6	4.5	23.9	11.7	29.1	21.0	45.3	35.0	-3.7	-4.7	4,591	3.4
Russian Federation	8.3	5.5	4.3	2.6	17.5	16.5	37.1	20.5	16.7	11.4	40,806	6.2
Slovak Republic	2.2	2.8	15.9	7.0	10.2	13.0	6.5	6.4	-3.6	-8.5	6,441	4.4
South Africa	3.1	2.5	8.2	3.1	7.4	9.2	6.5	6.0	-0.4	-0.3	15,532	5.1
Sri Lanka	6.0	2.5	7.2	8.3	12.9	0.9	7.1	13.5	-6.2	-4.0	1,050	1.5
Syrian Arab Republic	2.5	0.8	21.4	..	11.0	..	1.1	2.0	6.3	0.6	3,264	..
Thailand	4.3	1.6	15.4	-0.1	20.4	-2.1	1.8	2.0	7.7	4.7	30,141	4.5
Trinidad and Tobago	4.8	4.5	1.2	-2.1	16.2	14.3	9.8	3.4	..	3.7	1,849	4.3
Tunisia	4.7	5.4	6.6	6.8	9.6	6.3	2.4	2.5	-4.2	-4.3	2,442	2.7
Turkey	7.2	-6.5	10.5	10.2	33.4	-20.1	50.6	60.7	-4.9	1.3	18,938	4.1
Uganda	3.5	6.0	-0.7	10.1	6.3	6.6	3.3	5.5	-13.9	-13.4	858	5.0
Ukraine	5.8	7.0	13.8	10.2	17.5	11.5	25.3	11.3	4.7	2.8	2,980	1.7
Uruguay	-1.3	-1.2	4.0	0.8	-0.9	-6.0	3.6	5.1	-3.0	-2.9	2,800	6.8
Uzbekistan	4.0	3.8	-5.6	1.5	-6.2	8.6	44.3	42.8	2.4	-0.5	1,160	4.2
Venezuela, RB	3.2	3.3	5.8	-3.7	19.5	3.3	26.8	9.6	11.1	5.1	16,401	7.4
Zambia	3.5	5.0	4.9	26.7	7.2	21.6	18.1	24.9	0.0	-20.3	..	..
Zimbabwe	-4.9	-8.1	-16.6	-3.8	-21.6	-2.5	59.9	70.0	0.0	-1.0	..	..

Note: Data for 2001 are the latest preliminary estimates, and may differ from those in earlier World Bank publications.

Source: World Bank staff estimates.



Table 4.b Key macroeconomic indicators

	Nominal exchange rate			Real effective exchange rate		Money and quasi money		Gross domestic credit		Real interest rate		Short-term debt ^a
	local currency units per \$	% change		1995=100		annual % growth		annual % growth		%	%	% of exports
	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000
Malawi	67.3	72.4	-16.0	112.7	146.4	41.4	4.4	24.4	9.9	23.0	56.2	15.7
Malaysia	3.8	0.0	0.0	86.6	92.7	9.9	6.7	9.6	7.5	1.9	6.7	4.1
Mauritius	30.4	9.5	9.0	..	..	9.2	9.3	4.8	12.7	20.8	21.0	28.8
Mexico	9.1	0.6	-4.5	..	..	-4.2	5.7	-2.6	-3.5	6.6	13.9	9.8
Moldova	12.9	6.8	4.5	109.8	105.9	41.7	40.5	14.4	20.4	5.3	27.1	3.4
Morocco	11.6	5.3	8.9	108.2	101.6	8.4	14.7	11.2	3.4	11.6	..	2.0
Nicaragua	13.8	6.0	6.0	113.1	115.8	9.4	6.5	9.3	16.4	8.7	22.8	75.9
Nigeria	..	11.8	..	81.0	98.9	48.1	..	-25.3	..	-3.3	..	5.1
Pakistan	60.9	12.1	4.9	93.6	89.3	12.1	..	10.6	..	..	..	14.2
Panama	1.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	10.0	..	7.6	..	9.3	10.2	5.0
Papua New Guinea	3.8	13.7	22.5	92.8	83.6	5.0	-0.6	-2.1	-6.2	1.7	14.7	2.2
Paraguay	4,718.1	5.9	33.8	97.1	85.0	4.8	16.4	11.7	16.7	16.4	30.5	18.2
Peru	3.4	0.6	-2.8	..	..	-0.4	1.6	-0.3	0.3	23.4	20.4	39.3
Philippines	51.4	24.0	2.8	89.8	84.9	8.1	1.5	9.3	1.8	4.0	11.9	12.0
Poland	4.0	-0.2	-3.6	121.6	134.8	11.8	..	7.2	..	12.0	..	14.4
Romania	3,1597.0	42.0	21.9	107.1	111.2	38.0	48.8	15.5	33.4	..	..	2.9
Russian Federation	30.1	4.3	7.0	90.5	109.2	58.4	36.2	13.7	26.3	-9.2	17.0	13.4
Slovak Republic	..	12.1	..	109.3	107.9	15.2	..	8.2	..	7.9	..	8.0
South Africa	12.1	23.1	60.2	82.9	64.3	7.2	15.1	14.0	12.3	7.5	13.0	24.7
Sri Lanka	93.2	14.4	12.8	..	..	12.8	..	26.2	..	8.5	..	9.2
Syrian Arab Republic	11.2	0.0	0.0	..	..	19.0	..	-7.8	..	..	..	79.6
Thailand	44.2	15.5	2.2	..	..	3.4	2.4	-7.5	-6.1	5.9	7.3	17.3
Trinidad and Tobago	6.2	0.0	-1.0	115.4	128.8	11.7	..	-6.2	..	6.1	..	17.7
Tunisia	1.4	11.2	-2.7	100.8	99.4	14.1	11.7	27.5	20.4	..	..	9.7
Turkey	1,477,524.0	24.4	116.1	..	..	40.0	95.3	75.9	134.0	..	..	49.4
Uganda	1727.4	17.3	-2.2	96.0	103.2	18.1	..	73.9	..	19.0	21.4	14.2
Ukraine	5.3	4.0	-2.4	118.4	119.7	44.4	43.2	23.1	18.8	12.9	32.3	2.3
Uruguay	14.8	7.7	18.0	113.1	110.1	7.2	11.7	1.4	1.7	43.8	51.7	42.6
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.3
Venezuela, RB	763.0	7.9	9.0	161.6	176.8	23.1	13.8	15.4	34.8	-1.3	23.1	4.7
Zambia	3,830.4	58.0	-7.9	113.3	120.9	73.8	..	59.5	..	17.6	46.2	8.0
Zimbabwe	55.0	44.4	-0.1	..	..	68.9	105.6	66.4	73.0	5.2	..	26.4

Note: Data for 2001 are preliminary and may not cover the entire year.

a. More recent data on short-term debt are available on a Web site maintained by the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the World Bank: www.oecd.org/dac/debt.

Source: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*; World Bank, Debtor Reporting System.



4.1 | Growth of output

	Gross domestic product		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	1.5	3.3	1.9	6.0	2.1	-0.4	..	-6.6	-0.4	3.8
Algeria	2.7	1.9	4.1	3.6	2.6	1.8	4.1	-2.1	3.0	1.9
Angola	3.4	1.3	0.5	-1.5	6.4	3.7	-11.1	-0.4	1.3	-2.0
Argentina	-0.7	4.3	0.7	3.4	-1.3	3.8	-0.8	2.8	0.0	4.5
Armenia	..	-1.9	..	0.4	..	-7.9	..	-4.3	..	6.7
Australia	3.5	4.1	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.2	1.9	2.4	4.0	4.5
Austria	2.2	2.1	1.2	4.4	1.8	2.5	..	2.3	2.6	1.8
Azerbaijan	..	-6.3	..	0.6	..	-2.8	..	-21.1	..	2.3
Bangladesh	4.3	4.8	2.7	2.9	4.9	7.3	3.0	7.2	4.4	4.5
Belarus	..	-1.6	..	-4.1	..	-1.9	..	-0.8	..	-0.5
Belgium	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.7	2.3	1.8	..	..	1.9	1.8
Benin	2.5	4.7	5.1	5.8	3.4	4.1	5.1	5.8	0.7	4.1
Bolivia	-0.2	4.0	..	3.3	..	4.0	..	..	..	4.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	10.3	4.7	3.3	0.8	10.2	2.9	8.7	4.1	11.7	6.9
Brazil	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.0	2.6	1.6	2.1	3.3	3.0
Bulgaria	3.4	-2.1	-2.1	0.4	5.2	-3.7	..	..	4.5	-1.3
Burkina Faso	3.6	4.9	3.1	4.2	3.8	5.9	2.0	7.0	4.6	4.6
Burundi	4.4	-2.6	3.1	-1.6	4.5	-5.6	5.7	-8.0	5.6	-2.0
Cambodia	..	4.8	..	1.9	..	8.3	..	8.2	..	6.9
Cameroon	3.4	1.7	2.2	5.6	5.9	-0.8	5.0	1.4	2.1	0.2
Canada	3.3	2.9	2.0	1.1	2.8	2.6	3.3	3.8	3.1	2.6
Central African Republic	1.4	2.0	1.6	3.9	1.4	0.8	5.0	0.0	1.0	-0.5
Chad	6.1	2.2	2.3	4.4	8.1	2.2	..	..	6.7	1.2
Chile	4.2	6.8	5.9	1.5	3.5	6.0	3.4	4.6	2.9	5.6
China	10.1	10.3	5.9	4.1	11.1	13.7	11.1	13.4	13.5	9.0
Hong Kong, China	6.9	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	3.6	3.0	2.9	-2.2	5.0	1.7	3.5	-2.3	3.1	4.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.6	-5.1	2.5	2.9	0.9	-11.7	1.6	-13.4	1.3	-15.2
Congo, Rep.	3.3	-0.4	3.4	1.3	5.2	2.6	6.8	-2.8	2.1	-3.9
Costa Rica	3.0	5.3	3.1	4.1	2.8	6.2	3.0	6.7	3.3	4.7
Côte d'Ivoire	0.7	3.5	0.3	3.6	4.4	5.1	3.0	3.8	-0.3	2.6
Croatia	..	0.6	..	-2.0	..	-2.5	..	-3.3	..	0.9
Cuba	..	4.2	..	5.2	..	6.6	..	6.3	..	2.5
Czech Republic	..	0.9	..	3.3	..	-0.8	..	..	..	1.8
Denmark	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.9	2.6
Dominican Republic	3.1	6.0	-1.0	3.7	3.0	7.1	2.3	4.9	4.2	5.9
Ecuador	2.0	1.8	4.4	1.7	1.2	2.7	0.0	2.1	1.7	1.3
Egypt, Arab Rep.	5.4	4.6	2.7	3.1	3.3	4.9	..	6.3	7.8	4.5
El Salvador	0.2	4.7	-1.1	1.3	0.1	5.3	-0.2	5.3	0.7	5.4
Eritrea	..	3.9	..	-1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	2.2	-0.5	..	-3.1	..	-3.2	..	2.5	..	1.8
Ethiopia	1.1	4.7	0.2	2.1	0.4	6.1	-0.9	6.6	3.1	7.1
Finland	3.3	2.8	-0.4	1.2	3.3	4.8	3.4	5.8	3.6	2.3
France	2.4	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.2	..	2.1	3.0	1.9
Gabon	0.9	2.8	1.2	-1.4	1.5	2.5	1.8	0.6	0.1	3.9
Gambia, The	3.6	3.1	0.9	2.7	4.7	1.1	7.8	1.0	2.7	4.3
Georgia	..	-13.0	..	1.7	..	5.1	..	3.2	..	15.6
Germany	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.1	-0.1	..	-0.4	3.1	2.4
Ghana	3.0	4.3	1.0	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.9	-3.3	5.7	5.7
Greece	0.9	2.1	-0.1	0.5	1.3	1.1	..	..	0.9	2.4
Guatemala	0.8	4.1	1.2	2.8	-0.2	4.3	0.0	2.8	0.9	4.7
Guinea	..	4.3	..	4.3	..	4.7	..	4.1	..	3.6
Guinea-Bissau	4.0	1.2	4.7	3.9	2.2	-3.1	..	-2.0	3.5	-0.6
Haiti	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1	-3.3	-1.7	1.2	-1.7	-10.8	0.9	0.2
Honduras	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.0	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.9	2.5	3.8



	Gross domestic product		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000
Hungary	1.3	1.5	1.7	-2.2	0.2	3.8	..	7.9	2.1	1.4
India	5.8	6.0	3.1	3.0	6.9	6.4	7.4	7.0	7.0	8.0
Indonesia	6.1	4.2	3.6	2.1	7.3	5.2	12.8	6.7	6.5	4.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.7	3.5	4.5	3.8	3.3	-3.8	4.5	4.7	-1.0	9.2
Iraq	-6.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	3.2	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	3.5	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	2.5	1.6	-0.5	1.6	1.8	1.2	2.1	1.5	3.0	1.7
Jamaica	2.0	0.5	0.6	1.9	2.4	-0.5	2.7	-1.9	1.8	1.1
Japan	4.1	1.3	1.3	-3.2	4.1	-0.4	..	0.5	4.2	2.5
Jordan	2.5	5.0	6.8	-2.0	1.7	4.7	0.5	5.4	2.3	5.0
Kazakhstan	..	-4.1	..	-7.9	..	-9.0	..	..	..	2.8
Kenya	4.2	2.1	3.3	1.3	3.9	1.7	4.9	2.1	4.9	3.3
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	8.9	5.7	3.0	2.0	11.4	6.3	12.1	7.5	8.4	5.7
Kuwait	1.3	3.2	14.7	..	1.0	..	2.3	..	2.1	..
Kyrgyz Republic	..	-4.1	..	1.5	..	-10.4	..	-14.3	..	-6.4
Lao PDR	3.7	6.5	3.5	4.9	6.1	11.0	8.9	11.7	3.3	6.5
Latvia	3.5	-3.4	2.3	-7.0	4.3	-8.4	4.4	-7.8	3.3	2.5
Lebanon	..	6.0	..	1.8	..	-1.6	..	-4.3	..	4.1
Lesotho	4.5	4.1	2.8	1.8	4.9	5.9	8.5	6.6	4.0	4.4
Liberia	-1.7	..	1.2	..	-6.0	..	-5.0	..	-0.8	..
Libya	-5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	-3.1	..	-1.1	..	-7.0	..	-8.5	..	-0.3
Macedonia, FYR	..	-0.8	..	0.3	..	-2.5	..	-4.4	..	0.7
Madagascar	1.1	2.0	2.5	1.4	0.9	2.4	2.1	0.6	0.3	2.5
Malawi	2.5	3.8	2.0	7.6	2.9	1.6	3.6	-2.1	3.3	3.4
Malaysia	5.3	7.0	3.4	0.3	6.8	8.6	9.3	9.8	4.9	7.2
Mali	0.8	3.8	3.3	3.2	4.3	6.6	6.8	3.0	1.9	2.9
Mauritania	1.8	4.2	1.7	5.0	4.9	2.4	-2.1	-0.5	0.4	4.9
Mauritius	6.2	5.3	2.9	-0.9	10.3	5.5	11.1	5.6	5.5	6.4
Mexico	1.1	3.1	0.8	1.8	1.1	3.8	1.5	4.4	1.4	2.9
Moldova ^a	2.8	-9.7	..	-13.7	..	-16.7	..	..	..	1.9
Mongolia	5.4	1.0	1.4	3.2	6.6	-0.5	..	..	8.4	0.1
Morocco	4.2	2.3	6.7	-0.9	3.0	3.2	4.1	2.7	4.2	2.8
Mozambique	-0.1	6.4	6.6	5.5	-4.5	14.0	..	17.6	9.1	1.7
Myanmar	0.6	6.6	0.5	5.3	0.5	10.1	-0.2	7.0	0.8	6.8
Namibia	1.3	4.1	2.5	4.1	-0.1	2.3	3.3	2.7	2.1	4.6
Nepal	4.6	4.9	4.0	2.5	8.7	7.2	9.3	9.2	3.9	6.2
Netherlands	2.3	2.8	3.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	..	..	2.6	3.1
New Zealand	1.9	3.0	3.8	2.7	1.1	2.4	..	..	2.7	3.7
Nicaragua	-1.9	3.5	-2.2	5.7	-2.3	4.2	-3.2	1.8	-1.5	1.8
Niger	-0.1	2.4	1.7	3.2	-1.7	2.0	-2.7	2.6	-0.7	1.9
Nigeria	1.6	2.4	3.3	3.5	-1.1	1.0	0.7	1.2	3.7	2.9
Norway	2.8	3.6	0.1	2.4	4.0	3.9	0.2	2.3	2.9	3.4
Oman	8.4	5.9	7.9	..	10.3	..	20.6	..	5.9	..
Pakistan	6.3	3.7	4.3	4.4	7.3	3.9	7.7	3.5	6.8	4.4
Panama	0.5	4.1	2.5	2.0	-1.3	5.4	0.4	2.8	0.7	4.0
Papua New Guinea	1.9	4.0	1.8	3.7	1.9	5.5	0.1	5.6	2.0	3.0
Paraguay	2.5	2.2	3.6	2.5	0.3	3.2	4.0	0.7	3.1	1.6
Peru	-0.1	4.7	3.0	5.8	0.1	5.4	-0.2	3.8	-0.4	4.0
Philippines	1.0	3.3	1.0	1.6	-0.9	3.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.1
Poland	..	4.6	..	-0.2	..	4.2	..	..	..	4.1
Portugal	3.1	2.7	2.8	-0.3	3.2	3.2	..	..	2.3	2.3
Puerto Rico	4.0	3.1	1.8	..	3.6	..	3.6	..	4.6	..
Romania	0.5	-0.7	..	-0.6	..	-0.8	..	-2.8	..	-0.5
Russian Federation	..	-4.8	..	-6.0	..	-7.6	..	..	..	-1.0



4.1 | Growth of output

	Gross domestic product		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000
Rwanda	2.2	-0.2	0.5	-2.3	2.5	2.8	2.6	6.6	5.5	-0.1
Saudi Arabia	0.0	1.5	13.4	0.7	-2.3	1.5	7.5	2.7	1.3	2.0
Senegal	3.1	3.6	2.8	1.9	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.0	2.8	3.8
Sierra Leone	1.2	-4.3	3.1	-0.1	1.7	-6.2	..	5.0	-2.7	-10.3
Singapore	6.7	7.8	-5.3	-1.6	5.2	7.9	6.6	7.1	7.6	7.8
Slovak Republic	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.2	2.0	-2.7	..	4.1	0.8	6.5
Slovenia	..	2.7	..	-0.1	..	2.9	..	4.0	..	3.9
Somalia	2.1	..	3.3	..	1.0	..	-1.7	..	0.9	..
South Africa	1.0	2.0	2.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.4	2.6
Spain	3.0	2.5	1.6	-0.6	3.1	2.5	..	..	3.0	2.7
Sri Lanka	4.0	5.3	2.2	1.9	4.6	7.0	6.3	8.1	4.7	6.0
Sudan	0.4	8.1	-0.6	11.3	1.3	7.7	3.4	4.0	1.9	6.3
Swaziland	6.5	3.3	2.5	1.0	11.2	3.9	14.0	3.0	4.9	3.5
Sweden	2.5	1.9	1.4	0.0	2.8	3.4	..	..	2.4	1.7
Switzerland	2.0	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	1.5	5.8	-0.6	5.3	6.6	9.9	..	10.8	1.6	4.6
Tajikistan	2.0	-10.4	-2.8	-5.8	5.5	-16.6	5.6	-12.6	3.4	-0.4
Tanzania ^b	..	2.9	..	3.2	..	3.1	..	2.7	..	2.7
Thailand	7.6	4.2	3.9	2.1	9.8	5.3	9.5	6.4	7.3	3.7
Togo	1.7	2.3	5.6	4.0	1.1	2.8	1.7	2.9	-0.3	0.4
Trinidad and Tobago	-0.8	3.0	-5.9	1.9	-5.5	3.4	-10.1	5.9	6.7	2.7
Tunisia	3.3	4.7	2.8	2.4	3.1	4.6	3.7	5.5	3.5	5.3
Turkey	5.4	3.7	1.3	1.4	7.8	4.1	7.9	4.8	4.4	3.7
Turkmenistan	..	-4.8	..	-5.7	..	-3.2	..	..	..	-5.8
Uganda	2.9	7.0	2.1	3.7	5.0	12.3	3.7	13.6	2.8	7.9
Ukraine	..	-9.3	..	-5.8	..	-11.4	..	-11.2	..	-1.1
United Arab Emirates	-2.1	2.9	9.6	..	-4.2	..	3.1	..	3.6	..
United Kingdom	3.2	2.5	2.1	-0.2	3.1	1.3	..	..	3.2	3.2
United States	3.5	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	0.5	3.4	1.8	2.8	1.2	1.1	1.7	-0.1	2.4	4.6
Uzbekistan	..	-0.5	..	0.1	..	-3.2	..	..	..	0.3
Venezuela, RB	1.1	1.6	3.1	1.4	1.7	2.9	4.4	0.9	0.5	0.4
Vietnam	4.6	7.9	4.3	4.8	..	12.1	..	..	..	7.7
West Bank and Gaza	..	2.8	..	-4.2	..	0.8	..	3.6	..	2.8
Yemen, Rep.	..	5.8	..	5.1	..	7.9	..	4.4	..	5.1
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	1.0	0.5	3.6	3.9	1.0	-4.0	4.1	1.2	-0.2	2.6
Zimbabwe	3.6	2.5	3.1	4.3	3.2	0.4	2.8	0.4	3.0	3.1
World	3.3 w	2.7 w	2.5 w	1.4 w	3.1 w	1.5 w	.. w	.. w	.. w	2.9 w
Low income	4.5	3.2	3.0	2.5	5.5	2.7	7.8	2.6	5.5	5.1
Middle income	3.3	3.6	3.5	2.0	3.6	3.9	4.6	6.2	3.6	3.9
Lower middle income	4.1	3.6	4.2	2.1	5.9	4.1	7.0	8.9	5.5	4.3
Upper middle income	2.7	3.6	2.7	1.9	2.6	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.7
Low & middle income	3.5	3.5	3.4	2.2	3.9	3.7	4.9	5.7	3.9	4.1
East Asia & Pacific	7.9	7.2	4.4	3.1	9.3	9.3	10.4	9.9	8.6	6.4
Europe & Central Asia	..	-1.5	..	-2.3	..	-3.8	..	..	..	1.6
Latin America & Carib.	1.7	3.3	2.3	2.3	1.4	3.3	1.4	2.6	1.9	3.4
Middle East & N. Africa	2.0	3.0	5.2	2.6	0.3	0.9	..	3.8	2.4	4.5
South Asia	5.6	5.6	3.2	3.1	6.8	6.2	7.0	6.6	6.5	7.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.6	2.5	2.3	2.8	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.6
High income	3.3	2.5	1.4	0.0	2.9	0.7	..	..	..	..
Europe EMU	2.4	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.0	..	1.2	2.9	2.2

a. Excludes data for Transnistria. b. Data cover mainland Tanzania only.



About the data

An economy's growth is measured by the change in the volume of its output or in the real incomes of persons resident in the economy. The 1993 United Nations System of National Accounts (1993 SNA) offers three plausible indicators from which to calculate growth: the volume of gross domestic product, real gross domestic income, and real gross national income. The volume of GDP is the sum of value added, measured at constant prices, by households, government, and the enterprises operating in the economy. This year's edition of the *World Development Indicators* continues to follow the practice of past editions, measuring the growth of the economy by the change in GDP measured at constant prices.

Each industry's contribution to the growth in the economy's output is measured by the growth in value added by the industry. In principle, value added in constant prices can be estimated by measuring the quantity of goods and services produced in a period, valuing them at an agreed set of base year prices, and subtracting the cost of inputs, also in constant prices. This double deflation method, recommended by the 1993 SNA and its predecessors, requires detailed information on the structure of prices of inputs and outputs.

In many industries, however, value added is extrapolated from the base year using single volume indexes of outputs or, more rarely, inputs. Particularly in the service industries, including most of government, value added in constant prices is often imputed from labor inputs, such as real wages or the number of employees. In the absence of well-defined measures of output, measuring the growth of services remains difficult.

Moreover, technical progress can lead to improvements in production and in the quality of goods and services that, if not properly accounted for, can distort measures of value added and thus of growth. When inputs are used to estimate output, as is the case for nonmarket services, unmeasured technical progress leads to underestimates of the volume of output. Similarly, unmeasured changes in the quality of goods and services produced lead to underestimates of the value of output and value added. The result can be underestimates of growth and productivity change, and overestimates of inflation. This is a highly complex issue, and only a few advanced industrial countries have so far attempted to introduce any GDP adjustments for these factors.

Informal economic activities pose a particular measurement problem, especially in developing countries, where much economic activity may go unrecorded. Obtaining a complete picture of the economy requires estimating household outputs produced for local sale and home use, barter exchanges, and illicit or deliberately unreported activity. The consistency and

completeness of such estimates depends on the skill and methods of the compiling statisticians and the resources available to them.

Rebasing national accounts

When countries rebase their national accounts, they update the weights assigned to various components to better reflect the current pattern of production (or consumption). The new base year should represent normal operation of the economy—that is, it should be a year without major shocks or distortions—but the choice of base year is often constrained by the lack of data. Some developing countries have not rebased their national accounts for many years. Using an old base year can be misleading because implicit price and volume weights become progressively less relevant and useful.

To obtain comparable series of constant price data, the World Bank rescales GDP and value added by industrial origin to a common reference year, currently 1995. This process gives rise to a discrepancy between the rescaled GDP and the sum of the rescaled components. Because allocating the discrepancy would give rise to distortions in the growth rates, the discrepancy is left unallocated. As a result, the weighted average of the growth rates of the components generally will not equal the GDP growth rate.

Growth rates of GDP and its components are calculated using constant price data in the local currency. Regional and income group growth rates are calculated after converting local currencies to constant price U.S. dollars using an exchange rate in the common reference year. The growth rates in the table are annual average compound growth rates. Methods of computing growth rates and the alternative conversion factor are described in *Statistical methods*.

Changes in the System of National Accounts

Last year the *World Development Indicators* adopted the terminology of the 1993 SNA. Although most countries continue to compile their national accounts according to the System of National Accounts version 3 (referred to as the 1968 SNA), more and more are adopting the 1993 SNA. Countries that use the 1993 SNA are identified in *Primary data documentation*. Some low-income countries still use concepts from the even older 1953 SNA guidelines, including valuations such as factor cost, in describing major economic aggregates.

Definitions

- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at purchaser prices is the sum of the gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3.
- **Agriculture** corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–5 and includes forestry and fishing.
- **Industry** comprises mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas (ISIC divisions 10–45).
- **Manufacturing** refers to industries belonging to divisions 15–37.
- **Services** correspond to ISIC divisions 50–99. This sector is derived as a residual (from GDP less agriculture and industry) and may not properly reflect the sum of service output, including banking and financial services.

Data sources

The national accounts data for most developing countries are collected from national statistical organizations and central banks by visiting and resident World Bank missions. The data for high-income economies come from Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) data files; for information on the OECD's national accounts series see its *Main Economic Indicators* (monthly). The World Bank rescales constant price data to a common reference year. The complete national accounts time series is available on the *World Development Indicators 2002* CD-ROM. The United Nations Statistics Division publishes detailed national accounts for United Nations member countries in *National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables* and publishes updates in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.



4.2 | Structure of output

	Gross domestic product		Agriculture value added		Industry value added		Manufacturing value added		Services value added	
	\$ millions		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	2,102	3,752	36	51	48	26	42	12	16	23
Algeria	62,045	53,306	11	9	48	60	11	8	40	31
Angola	10,260	8,828	18	6	41	76	5	3	41	18
Argentina	141,352	284,960	8	5	36	28	27	18	56	68
Armenia	4,124	1,914	17	25	52	36	33	24	31	39
Australia	309,654	390,113	3	3	28	26	14	13	68	71
Austria	161,692	189,029	4	2	34	33	23	21	62	65
Azerbaijan	9,837	5,267	..	19	..	38	..	7	..	43
Bangladesh	30,129	47,106	29	25	21	24	13	15	50	51
Belarus	35,203	29,950	24	15	47	37	39	31	29	47
Belgium	197,349	226,648	2	2	33	27	..	20	65	72
Benin	1,845	2,168	36	38	13	14	8	9	51	48
Bolivia	4,868	8,281	26	22	20	15	17	13	54	63
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	4,394	..	12	..	26	..	16	..	62
Botswana	3,766	5,285	5	4	56	44	5	5	39	52
Brazil	464,989	595,458	8	7	39	29	25	24	53	64
Bulgaria	20,726	11,995	18	15	51	28	..	17	31	58
Burkina Faso	2,765	2,192	32	35	22	17	16	12	45	48
Burundi	1,132	689	56	51	19	18	13	9	25	31
Cambodia	1,115	3,183	56	37	11	20	5	6	33	42
Cameroon	11,152	8,879	25	44	29	20	15	11	46	36
Canada	572,673	687,882	3	..	33	..	18	..	64	..
Central African Republic	1,488	963	48	55	20	20	11	9	33	26
Chad	1,739	1,407	29	39	18	14	14	11	53	47
Chile	30,323	70,545	9	11	41	34	20	16	50	56
China	354,644	1,079,948	27	16	42	51	33	35	31	33
Hong Kong, China	74,784	162,642	0	0	25	14	18	6	74	85
Colombia	40,274	81,283	17	14	38	31	21	14	45	56
Congo, Dem. Rep.	9,348	5,584	30	..	28	..	11	..	42	..
Congo, Rep.	2,799	3,215	13	5	41	71	8	3	46	24
Costa Rica	5,713	15,851	18	9	29	31	22	24	53	59
Côte d'Ivoire	10,796	9,370	32	29	23	22	21	19	44	48
Croatia	18,156	19,031	10	9	34	33	28	23	56	58
Cuba	..	..	..	7	..	46	..	37	..	47
Czech Republic	34,880	50,777	6	4	49	41	..	..	45	55
Denmark	133,361	162,343	4	3	27	26	18	17	69	71
Dominican Republic	7,074	19,669	13	11	31	34	18	17	55	55
Ecuador	10,686	13,607	13	10	38	40	19	17	49	50
Egypt, Arab Rep.	43,130	98,725	19	17	29	34	18	19	52	49
El Salvador	4,807	13,211	17	10	26	30	22	23	57	60
Eritrea	437	608	29	17	19	29	13	15	52	54
Estonia	6,760	4,969	17	6	50	27	42	16	34	67
Ethiopia	6,842	6,391	49	52	13	11	8	7	38	37
Finland	136,794	121,466	7	4	34	34	23	25	60	62
France	1,215,892	1,294,246	4	3	30	26	21	19	66	71
Gabon	5,952	4,932	7	6	43	53	6	4	50	40
Gambia, The	317	422	29	38	13	13	7	5	58	49
Georgia	12,171	3,029	32	32	33	13	24	7	35	55
Germany	1,688,568	1,872,992	2	1	38	31	28	23	60	68
Ghana	5,886	5,190	45	35	17	25	10	9	38	39
Greece	84,075	112,646	11	8	28	24	..	12	61	68
Guatemala	7,650	18,988	26	23	20	20	15	13	54	57
Guinea	2,818	3,012	24	24	33	37	5	4	43	39
Guinea-Bissau	244	215	61	59	19	12	8	10	21	29
Haiti	2,981	4,050	32	28	21	20	15	7	48	51
Honduras	3,049	5,932	22	18	26	32	16	20	51	51



	Gross domestic product		Agriculture value added		Industry value added		Manufacturing value added		Services value added	
	\$ millions		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Hungary	33,056	45,633	15	6	39	34	23	25	46	61
India	316,891	456,990	31	25	28	27	17	16	41	48
Indonesia	114,427	153,255	20	17	38	47	18	26	42	36
Iran, Islamic Rep.	120,404	104,904	24	19	29	22	12	16	48	59
Iraq	48,657	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	47,301	93,865	9	4	35	36	28	28	56	60
Israel	52,490	110,386	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1,102,437	1,073,960	4	3	34	30	25	21	63	68
Jamaica	4,239	7,403	6	6	43	31	20	13	50	62
Japan	3,052,058	4,841,584	2	1	39	32	27	22	58	66
Jordan	4,020	8,340	8	2	28	25	15	16	64	73
Kazakhstan	40,304	18,230	27	9	45	43	9	18	29	48
Kenya	8,533	10,357	29	20	19	19	12	13	52	61
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	252,622	457,219	9	5	43	43	29	31	48	53
Kuwait	18,428	37,783	1	..	52	..	12	..	47	..
Kyrgyz Republic	2,951	1,304	34	39	36	26	28	6	30	34
Lao PDR	865	1,709	61	53	15	23	10	17	24	24
Latvia	12,490	7,150	22	4	46	25	34	14	32	70
Lebanon	2,838	16,488	..	12	..	22	..	10	..	66
Lesotho	615	899	24	17	33	44	14	16	43	39
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	13,254	11,314	27	8	31	33	21	21	42	59
Macedonia, FYR	4,472	3,573	9	12	46	33	36	21	46	55
Madagascar	3,081	3,878	32	35	14	13	12	..	53	52
Malawi	1,881	1,697	45	42	29	19	19	14	26	39
Malaysia	44,024	89,659	15	11	42	45	24	33	43	44
Mali	2,421	2,298	46	46	16	17	9	4	39	37
Mauritania	1,020	935	30	22	29	31	10	9	42	47
Mauritius	2,642	4,381	12	6	32	32	24	24	56	62
Mexico	262,710	574,512	8	4	28	28	21	21	64	67
Moldova ^a	10,567	1,286	31	28	39	20	..	16	30	52
Mongolia	..	969	17	33	30	19	..	5	52	48
Morocco	25,821	33,345	18	14	32	32	18	18	50	54
Mozambique	2,463	3,754	37	24	18	25	10	13	44	50
Myanmar	..	..	57	60	11	9	8	7	32	31
Namibia	2,530	3,479	11	11	35	28	13	11	54	61
Nepal	3,628	5,497	52	40	16	22	6	10	32	37
Netherlands	295,378	364,766	5	3	31	27	..	17	64	70
New Zealand	43,103	49,903	7	..	28	..	19	..	65	..
Nicaragua	1,009	2,396	31	32	21	23	17	14	48	45
Niger	2,481	1,826	35	39	16	18	7	7	49	44
Nigeria	28,472	41,085	33	30	41	46	6	4	26	25
Norway	115,453	161,769	4	2	35	43	13	..	61	55
Oman	10,535	14,962	3	..	58	..	4	..	39	..
Pakistan	40,010	61,638	26	26	25	23	17	15	49	51
Panama	5,313	9,889	9	7	15	17	9	8	76	76
Papua New Guinea	3,221	3,818	29	26	30	44	9	9	41	30
Paraguay	5,265	7,521	28	21	25	27	17	14	47	52
Peru	26,294	53,466	7	8	23	27	15	14	70	65
Philippines	44,331	74,733	22	16	34	31	25	23	44	53
Poland	58,976	157,739	8	4	50	36	..	21	42	60
Portugal	70,863	105,054	9	4	31	31	..	19	60	66
Puerto Rico	30,604	..	1	..	42	..	40	..	57	..
Romania	38,299	36,719	20	13	50	36	..	27	30	51
Russian Federation	579,068	251,106	17	7	48	39	..	..	35	54



4.2 | Structure of output

	Gross domestic product		Agriculture value added		Industry value added		Manufacturing value added		Services value added	
	\$ millions		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Rwanda	2,584	1,794	33	44	25	21	19	12	42	35
Saudi Arabia	104,670	173,287	6	7	50	48	8	10	43	45
Senegal	5,698	4,371	20	18	19	27	13	18	61	55
Sierra Leone	897	636	47	47	20	30	4	5	33	23
Singapore	36,670	92,252	0	0	34	34	27	26	65	66
Slovak Republic	15,485	19,121	7	4	59	31	..	22	33	65
Slovenia	12,673	18,129	6	3	46	38	35	28	49	58
Somalia	917	..	65	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
South Africa	111,997	125,887	5	3	40	31	24	19	55	66
Spain	513,522	558,558	7	4	34	31	..	20	59	66
Sri Lanka	8,032	16,305	26	20	26	27	15	17	48	53
Sudan	13,167	11,516	..	37	..	18	..	9	..	45
Swaziland	842	1,478	14	17	43	44	35	33	44	39
Sweden	238,327	227,319	3	2	32	29	..	..	64	69
Switzerland	228,415	239,764	..	2	..	30	..	..	..	68
Syrian Arab Republic	12,309	16,984	28	24	24	30	20	27	48	46
Tajikistan	4,339	991	33	19	38	26	25	23	29	55
Tanzania ^b	4,259	9,027	46	45	18	16	9	7	36	39
Thailand	85,345	122,166	12	10	37	40	27	32	50	49
Togo	1,628	1,219	34	38	23	22	10	10	44	40
Trinidad and Tobago	5,068	7,312	3	2	46	43	9	8	51	55
Tunisia	12,291	19,462	16	12	30	29	17	18	54	59
Turkey	150,721	199,937	18	16	30	25	20	15	52	59
Turkmenistan	8,129	4,404	32	27	30	50	..	40	38	23
Uganda	4,304	6,170	57	42	11	19	6	9	32	38
Ukraine	91,327	31,791	26	14	45	38	36	34	30	48
United Arab Emirates	34,132	46,481	2	..	64	..	8	..	35	..
United Kingdom	987,641	1,414,557	2	1	35	29	23	18	63	70
United States	5,750,800	9,837,406	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	9,287	19,715	9	6	35	27	28	17	56	67
Uzbekistan	23,673	7,666	33	35	33	23	..	10	34	42
Venezuela, RB	48,593	120,484	5	5	50	36	20	14	44	59
Vietnam	6,472	31,344	37	24	23	37	19	18	40	39
West Bank and Gaza	..	4,359	..	8	..	27	..	15	..	66
Yemen, Rep.	4,828	8,532	24	15	27	46	9	7	49	38
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	8,449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	3,288	2,911	21	27	51	24	36	13	28	49
Zimbabwe	8,784	7,392	16	18	33	25	23	16	50	57

World	21,816,968 t	31,492,776 t	7 w	5 w	36 w	31 w	.. w	22 w	57 w	64 w
Low income	890,673	1,048,306	29	24	30	32	18	18	41	44
Middle income	3,518,514	5,513,236	13	9	39	36	25	25	47	55
Lower middle income	1,656,455	2,347,172	21	13	40	41	27	27	39	45
Upper middle income	1,879,581	3,170,508	9	7	39	32	24	23	52	62
Low & middle income	4,403,910	6,560,552	16	12	38	35	23	23	46	54
East Asia & Pacific	927,056	2,059,121	20	13	40	46	28	32	40	41
Europe & Central Asia	1,252,935	942,079	17	10	44	35	..	..	39	57
Latin America & Carib.	1,132,901	2,000,535	9	7	36	29	23	21	55	64
Middle East & N. Africa	401,331	659,692	15	14	39	37	12	14	47	48
South Asia	404,744	596,794	31	25	27	26	17	16	43	49
Sub-Saharan Africa	297,641	322,730	18	17	34	30	17	14	48	53
High income	17,413,841	24,927,330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe EMU	5,539,185	6,048,446	4	2	34	29	25	21	62	68

a. Excludes data for Transnistria. b. Data cover mainland Tanzania only.



About the data

A country's gross domestic product (GDP) represents the sum of value added by all producers in that country. Value added is the value of the gross output of producers less the value of intermediate goods and services consumed in production, before taking account of the consumption of fixed capital in the production process. Since 1968, the System of National Accounts has called for estimates of value added to be valued at either basic prices (excluding net taxes on products) or producer prices (including net taxes on products paid by the producers, but excluding sales or value added taxes). Both valuations exclude transport charges that are invoiced separately by the producers. Some countries, however, report such data at purchaser prices—the prices at which final sales are made (including transport charges)—which may affect estimates of the distribution of output. Total GDP as shown in the table and elsewhere in this book is measured at purchaser prices. Value added by industry is normally measured at basic prices. When value added is measured at producer prices, this is noted in *Primary data documentation*.

While GDP estimates based on the production approach are generally more reliable than estimates compiled from the income or expenditure side, different countries use different definitions, methods, and reporting standards. World Bank staff review the quality of national accounts data and sometimes make adjustments to increase consistency with international guidelines. Nevertheless, significant discrepancies remain between international standards and actual practice. Many statistical offices, especially those in developing countries, face severe limitations in the resources, time, training, and budgets required to produce reliable and comprehensive series of national accounts statistics.

Data problems in measuring output

Among the difficulties faced by compilers of national accounts is the extent of unreported economic activity in the informal or secondary economy. In developing countries a large share of agricultural output is either not exchanged (because it is consumed within the household) or not exchanged for money.

Agricultural production often must be estimated indirectly, using a combination of methods involving estimates of inputs, yields, and area under cultivation. This approach sometimes leads to crude approximations that can differ from the true values over time and across crops for reasons other than climatic conditions or farming techniques. Similarly, agricultural inputs that cannot easily be allocated to specific outputs are frequently “netted out” using equally crude and ad hoc approximations. For further discussion of the measurement of

agricultural production see *About the data* for table 3.3.

Ideally, industrial output should be measured through regular censuses and surveys of firms. But in most developing countries such surveys are infrequent, so survey results must be extrapolated using an appropriate indicator. The choice of sampling unit, which may be the enterprise (where responses may be based on financial records) or the establishment (where production units may be recorded separately), also affects the quality of the data. Moreover, much industrial production is organized in unincorporated or owner-operated ventures that are not captured by surveys aimed at the formal sector. Even in large industries, where regular surveys are more likely, evasion of excise and other taxes and nondisclosure of income lower the estimates of value added. Such problems become more acute as countries move from state control of industry to private enterprise, because new firms enter business and growing numbers of established firms fail to report. In accordance with the System of National Accounts, output should include all such unreported activity as well as the value of illegal activities and other unrecorded, informal, or small-scale operations. Data on these activities need to be collected using techniques other than conventional surveys of firms.

In industries dominated by large organizations and enterprises, such as public utilities, data on output, employment, and wages are usually readily available and reasonably reliable. But in the service industry, the many self-employed workers and one-person businesses are sometimes difficult to locate, and they have little incentive to respond to surveys, let alone report their full earnings. Compounding these problems are the many forms of economic activity that go unrecorded, including the work that women and children do for little or no pay. For further discussion of the problems of using national accounts data see Srinivasan (1994) and Heston (1994).

Dollar conversion

To produce national accounts aggregates that are measured in the same standard monetary units, the value of output must be converted to a single common currency. The World Bank conventionally uses the U.S. dollar and applies the average official exchange rate reported by the International Monetary Fund for the year shown. An alternative conversion factor is applied if the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to transactions in foreign currencies and traded products.

Definitions

- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at purchaser prices is the sum of the gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.
- **Value added** is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3.
- **Agriculture** corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–5 and includes forestry and fishing.
- **Industry** comprises mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas (ISIC divisions 10–45).
- **Manufacturing** refers to industries belonging to divisions 15–37.
- **Services** correspond to ISIC divisions 50–99. This sector is derived as a residual (from GDP less agriculture and industry) and may not properly reflect the sum of service output, including banking and financial services.

Data sources

The national accounts indicators for most developing countries are collected from national statistical organizations and central banks by visiting and resident World Bank missions. The data for high-income economies come from Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) data files; see the OECD's *Main Economic Indicators* (monthly). The United Nations Statistics Division publishes detailed national accounts for United Nations member countries in *National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables* and publishes updates in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.



4.3 | Structure of manufacturing

	Value added in manufacturing		Food, beverages, and tobacco		Textiles and clothing		Machinery and transport equipment		Chemicals		Other manufacturing ^a	
	\$ millions		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total	
	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	878	436	24	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	44	..
Algeria	6,452	4,242	13	33	17	8	..	..	..	..	70	59
Angola	513	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	37,868	48,169	20	30	10	7	13	15	12	12	46	36
Armenia	1,243	390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	39,593	49,484	18	..	6	..	20	..	7	..	49	..
Austria	33,386	39,402	15	15	7	4	28	33	8	8	43	41
Azerbaijan	..	334	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	3,839	6,858	24	..	38	..	7	..	17	..	14	..
Belarus	13,437	7,560	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	43,421	17	19	7	6	..	..	13	17	62	59
Benin	145	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	826	1,154	28	34	5	4	1	1	3	5	63	55
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	697	12	..	15	..	18	..	7	..	48	..
Botswana	184	251	51	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	36	..
Brazil	90,052	102,597	14	..	12	..	27	..	..	..	48	..
Bulgaria	..	1,799	22	20	9	10	19	5	5	..	45	65
Burkina Faso	423	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burundi	134	60	83	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	7	..
Cambodia	58	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	1,581	1,057	61	35	-13	9	1	3	5	6	46	47
Canada	88,928	104,211	15	13	6	4	26	33	10	9	44	41
Central African Republic	154	89	57	..	6	..	2	..	6	..	28	..
Chad	239	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	5,613	10,396	25	32	7	4	5	5	10	13	52	46
China	116,573	333,407	15	16	15	12	24	28	13	11	34	32
Hong Kong, China	12,626	8,478	8	11	36	21	21	24	2	3	33	40
Colombia	8,034	10,848	31	31	15	12	9	8	14	16	31	34
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,029	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	234	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	1,107	4,135	47	46	8	6	7	9	9	13	30	26
Côte d'Ivoire	2,257	2,209	..	42	..	10	..	3	..	12	..	33
Croatia	4,770	3,694	22	..	15	..	20	..	8	..	36	..
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	20,757	26,044	22	..	4	..	24	..	12	..	39	..
Dominican Republic	1,270	2,921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ecuador	2,068	4,036	22	24	10	3	5	3	8	3	56	68
Egypt, Arab Rep.	7,296	16,286	19	18	15	12	9	13	14	14	43	43
El Salvador	1,044	2,805	36	29	14	28	4	3	24	16	22	24
Eritrea	49	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	2,679	705	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	497	419	62	52	21	18	1	2	2	4	14	23
Finland	27,533	27,799	13	8	4	2	24	21	8	2	52	66
France	228,104	242,127	13	..	6	..	31	..	9	..	41	..
Gabon	332	225	45	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	45	..
Gambia, The	18	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	2,789	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	456,313	439,770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	575	702	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	13,161	22	26	20	12	12	15	10	13	36	34
Guatemala	1,151	2,442	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea	126	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	19	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	446	282	51	46	9	19	..	..	..	..	40	34
Honduras	443	909	45	42	10	22	3	2	5	5	36	29



	Value added in manufacturing		Food, beverages, and tobacco		Textiles and clothing		Machinery and transport equipment		Chemicals		Other manufacturing ^a	
	\$ millions		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total	
	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999
Hungary	6,613	9,958	14	19	9	8	26	26	12	7	39	40
India	48,838	61,581	12	11	15	10	25	24	14	20	34	35
Indonesia	20,947	36,626	27	16	15	18	12	20	9	9	37	36
Iran, Islamic Rep.	14,503	16,938	12	..	20	..	20	..	8	..	40	..
Iraq	..	..	20	..	16	..	4	..	11	..	49	..
Ireland	11,982	23,054	27	19	4	1	29	35	16	28	24	16
Israel	..	..	14	12	9	9	32	32	9	5	37	42
Italy	247,930	225,290	8	9	13	13	34	30	7	10	38	38
Jamaica	827	967	41	48	5	7	..	..	..	..	54	46
Japan	810,232	970,001	9	11	5	4	40	40	10	10	37	35
Jordan	520	1,059	28	28	7	6	4	5	15	17	47	45
Kazakhstan	2,136	2,377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	862	1,117	38	49	10	8	10	3	9	9	33	31
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	72,837	124,832	11	8	12	8	32	45	9	10	36	29
Kuwait	2,142	..	4	5	3	3	2	3	3	3	88	86
Kyrgyz Republic	780	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	85	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	4,150	891	..	39	..	12	..	15	..	6	..	29
Lebanon	..	1,549	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	71	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	2,730	1,675	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	1,411	646	20	32	26	18	14	15	9	11	31	24
Madagascar	337	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malawi	313	224	38	43	10	8	1	5	18	15	33	29
Malaysia	10,665	23,175	13	9	6	5	31	43	11	8	39	35
Mali	200	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	94	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	524	903	30	30	46	48	2	2	4	4	17	16
Mexico	49,992	92,519	22	21	5	3	24	30	18	18	32	28
Moldova	..	125 ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	..	54	33	..	37	..	1	..	1	..	27	..
Morocco	4,753	6,075	22	34	17	18	8	8	12	16	41	24
Mozambique	230	439	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	290	343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	209	446	37	35	31	34	1	3	5	6	25	23
Netherlands	..	60,707	21	24	3	2	25	26	16	13	35	34
New Zealand	7,665	..	28	31	8	..	13	14	7	13	44	43
Nicaragua	170	328	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niger	163	131	37	20	29	9	..	..	..	..	33	71
Nigeria	1,562	1,635	15	..	46	..	13	..	4	..	22	..
Norway	13,450	17,076	18	..	2	..	25	..	9	..	46	..
Oman	396	..	..	19	..	7	..	5	..	6	..	62
Pakistan	6,184	8,449	24	23	27	26	9	13	15	16	25	22
Panama	502	732	51	53	8	7	2	..	8	7	31	33
Papua New Guinea	289	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay	883	1,049	56	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	29	..
Peru	3,926	7,538	23	..	11	..	8	..	9	..	49	..
Philippines	11,008	16,475	39	33	11	9	13	15	12	13	26	29
Poland	..	28,392	21	28	9	6	26	23	7	6	37	36
Portugal	..	19,086	15	15	21	15	13	15	6	5	45	50
Puerto Rico	12,126	..	16	12	5	5	18	13	44	57	16	14
Romania	..	8,361	19	..	18	..	14	..	4	..	45	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	22	..	3	..	21	..	9	..	45



4.3 | Structure of manufacturing

	Value added in manufacturing		Food, beverages, and tobacco		Textiles and clothing		Machinery and transport equipment		Chemicals		Other manufacturing ^a	
	\$ millions		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total	
	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999
Rwanda	473	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	7,962	12,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	747	802	60	44	3	5	5	3	9	26	23	21
Sierra Leone	31	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore	9,937	21,017	4	4	3	1	53	60	10	11	29	25
Slovak Republic	..	4,305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	4,008	4,729	12	12	15	10	16	16	9	11	48	51
Somalia	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	24,040	22,253	14	15	8	7	18	20	9	10	50	48
Spain	..	104,997	18	..	8	..	25	..	10	..	39	..
Sri Lanka	1,077	2,309	50	..	24	..	4	..	4	..	17	..
Sudan	..	749	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland	246	331	69	..	8	..	1	..	0	..	22	..
Sweden	..	51,419	10	8	2	1	33	38	9	11	47	43
Switzerland	..	..	10	9	4	3	34	27	..	..	53	60
Syrian Arab Republic	2,508	4,291	35	27	29	24	..	..	..	..	36	49
Tajikistan	1,078	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania ^c	361	583	51	..	3	..	7	..	11	..	28	..
Thailand	23,217	37,959	24	..	30	..	19	..	2	..	26	..
Togo	162	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	438	552	31	..	3	..	3	..	19	..	44	..
Tunisia	2,075	3,748	19	20	20	28	5	7	4	8	52	36
Turkey	26,896	23,989	16	13	15	17	16	18	10	10	43	42
Turkmenistan	..	1,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	230	508	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	31,489	8,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	2,643	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	203,865	238,975	13	12	5	5	32	29	11	11	38	43
United States	..	..	12	9	5	3	31	46	12	10	40	32
Uruguay	2,597	3,445	31	38	18	12	9	5	10	9	32	36
Uzbekistan	..	787	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	9,809	13,938	17	28	5	5	5	10	9	12	64	45
Vietnam	1,219	5,045	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	449	595	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	28	..	9	..	17	..	10	..	35
Zambia	1,048	339	44	..	11	..	7	..	9	..	29	..
Zimbabwe	1,799	797	28	34	19	15	9	7	6	5	38	39
World	4,617,236 w	5,397,733 w										
Low income	150,714	150,986										
Middle income	693,897	1,200,241										
Lower middle income	303,274	648,001										
Upper middle income	379,852	560,402										
Low & middle income	851,662	1,350,094										
East Asia & Pacific	259,745	584,052										
Europe & Central Asia	..	..								
Latin America & Carib.	254,376	330,258										
Middle East & N. Africa	45,996	77,249										
South Asia	61,115	80,947										
Sub-Saharan Africa	42,947	39,088										
High income	..	4,048,461										
Europe EMU	1,233,700	1,241,073										

a. Includes unallocated data. b. Excludes data for Transnistria. c. Data cover mainland Tanzania only.



About the data

The data on the distribution of manufacturing value added by industry are provided by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). UNIDO obtains data on manufacturing value added from a variety of national and international sources, including the United Nations Statistics Division, the World Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the International Monetary Fund. To improve comparability over time and across countries, UNIDO supplements these data with information from industrial censuses, statistics supplied by national and international organizations, unpublished data that it collects in the field, and estimates by the UNIDO Secretariat. Nevertheless, coverage may be less than complete, particularly for the informal sector. To the extent that direct information on inputs and outputs is not available, estimates may be used that may result in errors in industry totals. Moreover, countries use different reference periods (calendar or fiscal year) and valuation methods (basic, producer, or purchaser prices) to estimate value added. (See also *About the data* for table 4.2.)

The data on manufacturing value added in U.S. dollars are from the World Bank's national accounts files. These figures may differ from those used by UNIDO to calculate the shares of value added by industry. Thus estimates of value added in a particular industry group calculated by applying the shares to total value added will not match those from UNIDO sources in part because of exchange rate differences.

The classification of manufacturing industries in the table accords with the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) either revision 2 or revision 3. First published in 1948, the ISIC has its roots in the work of the League of Nations Committee of Statistical Experts. The committee's efforts, interrupted by the Second World War, were taken up by the United Nations Statistical Commission, which at its first session appointed a committee on

industrial classification. The latest revision, ISIC revision 3, was completed in 1989 and many countries have now switched to it. However, revision 2 is still widely used for compiling cross-country data and concordances matching ISIC categories to national systems of classification and to related systems such as the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) which are readily available.

In establishing a classification system, compilers must define both the types of activities to be described and the organizational units whose activities are to be reported. There are many possibilities and the choices made affect how the resulting statistics can be interpreted and how useful they are in analyzing economic behavior. The ISIC emphasizes commonalities in the production process and is explicitly not intended to measure outputs (for which there is a newly developed Central Product Classification). Nevertheless, the ISIC views an activity as defined by "a process resulting in a homogeneous set of products" (United Nations 1990 [ISIC, series M, no. 4, rev. 3], p. 9). Firms typically use a multitude of processes to produce a final product. For example, an automobile manufacturer engages in forging, welding, and painting as well as advertising, accounting, and many other service activities. In some cases, the processes may be carried out by different technical units within the larger enterprise, but collecting data at such a detailed level is not practical. Nor would it be useful to record production data at the very highest level of a large, multiplant, multiproduct firm. The ISIC has therefore adopted as the definition of an establishment "an enterprise or part of an enterprise which independently engages in one, or predominantly one, kind of economic activity at or from one location . . . for which data are available . . ." (United Nations 1990, p. 25). By design, this definition matches the reporting unit required for the production accounts of the United Nations System of National Accounts.

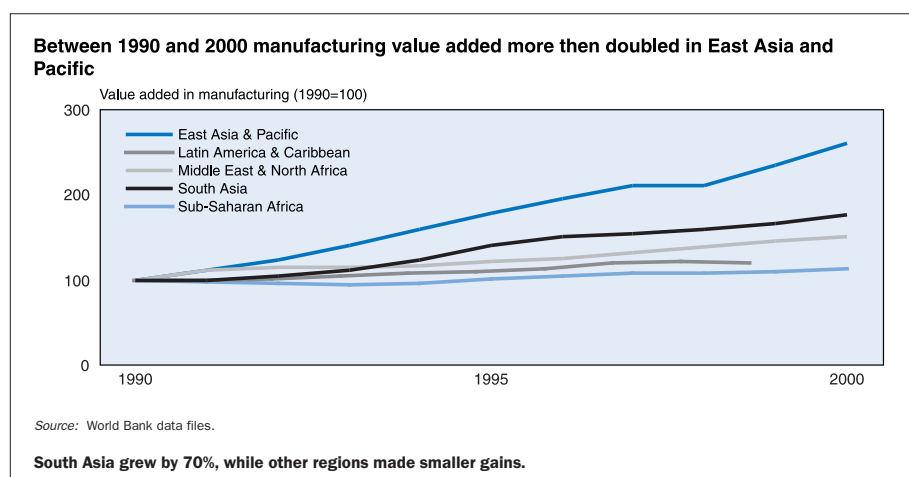
Definitions

- **Value added in manufacturing** is the sum of gross output less the value of intermediate inputs used in production for industries classified in ISIC major division 3.
- **Food, beverages, and tobacco** comprise ISIC division 31.
- **Textiles and clothing** comprise ISIC division 32.
- **Machinery and transport equipment** comprise ISIC groups 382–84.
- **Chemicals** comprise ISIC groups 351 and 352.
- **Other manufacturing** includes wood and related products (ISIC division 33), paper and related products (ISIC division 34), petroleum and related products (ISIC groups 353–56), basic metals and mineral products (ISIC divisions 36 and 37), fabricated metal products and professional goods (ISIC groups 381 and 385), and other industries (ISIC group 390). When data for textiles and clothing, machinery and transport equipment, or chemicals are shown in the table as not available, they are included in other manufacturing.

Data sources

The data on value added in manufacturing in U.S. dollars are from the World Bank's national accounts files. The data used to calculate shares of value added by industry are provided to the World Bank in electronic files by UNIDO. The most recent published source is UNIDO's *International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics 2001*. The ISIC system is described in the United Nations' *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Third Revision (1990)*. The discussion of the ISIC draws on Jacob Ryten's paper "Fifty Years of ISIC: Historical Origins and Future Perspectives" (1998).

Figure 4.3





4.4 | Growth of merchandise trade

	Export volume		Import volume		Export value		Import value		Net barter terms of trade	
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		1995 = 100	
	1980-90	1990-99	1980-90	1990-99	1980-90	1990-99	1980-90	1990-99	1990	1999
Afghanistan	-9.8	-4.7	0.0	1.8	-10.4	-5.2	1.8	1.8	99	96
Albania ^a	..	..	..	..	..	14.3	..	19.9	..	..
Algeria	3.6	3.8	-4.5	2.1	-4.3	0.7	-2.7	1.8	127	106
Angola	5.9	-1.2	1.0	0.1	6.3	-1.1	-0.7	2.3	137	85
Argentina	5.0	9.9	-6.8	19.5	2.2	11.0	-6.5	20.3	97	98
Armenia ^a	..	..	..	..	..	11.4	..	24.5	..	..
Australia ^a	6.3	7.5	5.9	9.3	6.7	5.1	6.3	6.8	117	95
Austria ^a	..	..	..	..	10.3	6.1	8.7	4.5	..	..
Azerbaijan ^a	..	..	..	..	..	-6.4	..	4.0	..	..
Bangladesh	1.0	14.9	-4.3	20.5	7.8	11.3	3.6	10.7	74	97
Belarus ^a	..	..	..	..	..	17.2	..	18.0	..	..
Belgium ^{a,b}	4.5	6.3	4.0	5.4	7.8	6.3	6.5	4.4	100	99
Benin	3.6	7.6	-10.0	9.2	9.8	9.3	-4.8	10.9	100	82
Bolivia	3.1	2.5	-1.3	10.0	-2.0	4.3	-0.4	11.0	115	110
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	11.4	8.6	11.1	1.7	18.9	4.7	10.9	2.1	110	69
Brazil	6.2	4.5	0.8	19.1	5.2	6.1	-1.8	14.2	60	95
Bulgaria ^a	..	..	..	..	-12.3	2.5	-14.1	5.1	..	..
Burkina Faso	-0.3	14.8	3.8	4.4	8.0	15.3	4.4	4.5	91	85
Burundi	3.5	6.9	1.0	1.1	2.5	-3.5	2.2	-7.9	79	72
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	7.3	1.8	4.9	4.6	1.4	-1.1	0.1	2.1	89	77
Canada ^a	6.4	9.1	7.5	9.0	6.7	8.1	7.8	7.4	100	97
Central African Republic	-1.9	26.7	4.3	9.4	1.6	9.9	7.8	5.3	123	56
Chad	8.5	4.9	10.7	3.6	9.5	3.9	12.5	4.5	116	100
Chile	9.2	10.3	-2.9	11.4	8.0	8.6	2.6	10.8	84	73
China [†]	13.3	10.5	15.8	9.1	12.8	14.6	13.5	12.6	101	103
Hong Kong, China	11.1	8.8	9.2	9.5	16.7	8.9	14.9	9.6	101	102
Colombia	7.7	4.7	-2.1	10.6	7.7	7.3	-0.1	12.3	94	102
Congo, Dem. Rep.	10.6	-4.9	29.6	-14.0	3.6	-3.0	19.1	-8.0	109	78
Congo, Rep.	7.2	6.6	3.6	8.7	2.1	6.9	5.3	6.0	83	84
Costa Rica	3.7	14.3	5.2	15.8	4.7	18.4	4.4	15.0	71	102
Côte d'Ivoire	2.6	5.7	-2.1	5.0	1.8	7.2	-1.5	5.5	82	95
Croatia ^a	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	..	10.1	..	..
Cuba	-1.1	-8.9	-0.4	-1.1	-0.9	-8.9	1.7	-2.0	96	90
Czech Republic ^a	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	..	11.4	..	..
Denmark ^a	4.1	5.3	3.1	6.1	8.5	4.1	6.3	4.8	100	100
Dominican Republic	-0.9	3.7	0.8	13.4	-2.0	4.9	3.4	14.1	97	104
Ecuador	7.1	7.7	-1.9	7.2	-0.3	7.3	-1.4	9.7	141	106
Egypt, Arab Rep.	13.5	-2.8	8.0	2.4	7.3	-1.0	12.8	5.1	86	91
El Salvador	-4.6	2.4	4.5	7.6	-4.6	10.7	2.4	11.4	69	87
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia ^a	..	..	..	..	..	24.3	..	29.1	..	..
Ethiopia	-0.4	7.2	3.6	2.0	-1.2	13.0	4.3	8.8	89	94
Finland ^a	2.3	9.2	4.4	4.3	7.4	7.9	6.9	4.5	100	95
France ^a	3.7	6.0	3.7	5.1	7.6	4.7	6.5	3.3	97	99
Gabon	-3.0	-15.5	-5.6	-1.3	0.0	-14.9	2.5	0.2	102	99
Gambia, The	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany ^{a, c}	4.4	5.9	4.9	4.3	9.1	4.2	7.2	3.5	102	100
Ghana	-15.3	9.1	-17.5	7.2	-0.2	10.8	2.8	9.1	103	98
Greece ^a	5.0	8.9	6.3	9.0	5.9	3.1	6.6	2.1	108	102
Guatemala	-1.1	8.4	0.1	10.3	-2.2	10.5	0.5	11.6	98	87
Guinea	..	8.4	..	0.4	3.9	4.7	9.9	0.5	135	92
Guinea-Bissau	-2.0	15.4	-0.3	-3.8	4.1	13.4	5.2	-1.8	143	100
Haiti	-0.3	3.6	-4.6	13.5	-1.3	3.2	-2.8	14.3	116	95
Honduras	4.0	2.9	1.6	13.0	1.5	8.3	0.6	14.2	81	110
† Data for Taiwan, China	16.7	2.8	17.8	4.6	15.2	6.9	12.3	8.3	102	108

Growth of merchandise trade | 4.4



	Export volume		Import volume		Export value		Import value		Net barter terms of trade	
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		1995 = 100	
	1980-90	1990-99	1980-90	1990-99	1980-90	1990-99	1980-90	1990-99	1990	1999
Hungary ^a	3.4	7.8	1.4	10.0	1.4	11.8	0.1	12.9	100	108
India	-3.1	5.3	-2.9	7.7	7.4	9.6	4.2	9.9	79	99
Indonesia	8.1	8.0	1.8	4.2	-0.8	8.0	2.6	3.0	102	110
Iran, Islamic Rep.	16.9	-2.6	-2.4	-8.4	7.3	-2.6	0.2	-6.8	169	146
Iraq	2.3	20.4	-4.5	5.1	-4.0	16.7	-2.2	5.2	132	109
Ireland ^a	9.3	14.8	4.7	11.0	12.7	14.0	7.1	10.9	107	99
Israel ^a	6.9	9.1	5.8	8.9	8.2	10.7	5.9	8.7	97	112
Italy ^a	4.4	5.7	5.4	4.0	8.7	5.3	6.9	2.9	98	108
Jamaica	1.5	4.5	2.9	7.7	1.2	2.6	2.7	7.3	105	88
Japan ^a	5.1	1.9	6.5	5.2	9.1	4.0	5.0	4.3	73	102
Jordan	7.7	4.7	1.2	3.7	6.0	7.3	-1.9	5.0	80	90
Kazakhstan ^a	..	..	..	..	..	10.9	..	1.3	..	..
Kenya	1.7	3.9	2.4	8.2	-1.0	7.8	1.8	6.6	68	107
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	11.5	15.3	11.0	9.5	14.9	10.1	11.8	6.6	98	82
Kuwait	-2.2	16.4	-6.3	7.9	-7.7	16.9	-4.1	7.2	94	99
Kyrgyz Republic ^a	..	..	..	..	..	7.8	..	11.1	..	..
Lao PDR ^a	..	..	..	..	11.2	18.3	6.4	15.6	..	..
Latvia ^a	..	6.4	..	..	..	12.9	..	23.6	..	..
Lebanon	-5.2	1.9	-7.5	12.1	-5.2	4.2	-5.5	12.8	104	114
Lesotho	6.3	14.0	3.5	3.4	3.7	13.4	3.3	1.9	97	96
Liberia	-3.5	6.9	-7.5	7.4	-3.1	4.6	-7.2	6.5	112	98
Libya	0.0	-4.1	-6.5	-1.8	-7.3	-4.5	-4.4	0.2	145	123
Lithuania ^a	..	..	..	..	..	10.3	..	17.6	..	..
Macedonia, FYR ^a	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	..	6.4	..	..
Madagascar	-3.0	-6.8	-3.7	-3.2	-1.0	-2.9	-1.8	-1.5	87	97
Malawi	2.4	4.3	-0.1	-1.5	2.0	2.5	3.2	0.6	141	100
Malaysia	14.3	15.8	5.8	11.2	8.6	12.7	7.6	9.9	102	88
Mali	4.3	10.7	3.0	5.9	6.2	6.7	2.8	4.6	122	90
Mauritania	3.9	6.6	-3.2	7.4	8.1	3.0	-2.0	4.0	96	102
Mauritius	10.3	4.4	11.2	3.6	14.3	4.1	12.9	4.6	109	96
Mexico	15.4	15.4	1.0	12.4	5.8	16.0	6.3	13.8	109	102
Moldova ^a	..	..	..	..	..	9.0	..	11.7	..	..
Mongolia	..	..	..	..	5.0	-3.0	5.5	-1.9	..	..
Morocco	5.7	8.0	3.1	6.8	6.2	8.8	3.6	5.5	94	117
Mozambique	-9.5	16.4	-2.7	-2.5	-9.7	8.1	0.2	0.2	161	76
Myanmar	-3.0	13.7	-6.4	15.3	-7.6	13.5	-5.0	25.1	116	51
Namibia ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal ^a	..	..	..	..	8.1	9.2	6.7	10.1	..	..
Netherlands ^a	4.6	7.1	4.5	6.9	4.6	6.0	4.4	5.7	98	96
New Zealand ^a	3.5	4.6	4.3	6.2	6.2	4.3	5.5	6.4	103	98
Nicaragua	-4.8	10.3	-3.4	9.6	-5.8	10.5	-3.1	11.9	119	81
Niger	-5.1	3.7	-5.2	-3.0	-5.4	0.2	-3.5	0.1	137	78
Nigeria	-4.4	3.4	-21.4	5.1	-8.4	0.5	-15.6	5.9	161	108
Norway ^a	4.1	7.2	3.4	7.4	5.3	4.1	6.3	4.5	112	111
Oman	7.0	4.6	-1.7	4.5	3.4	3.6	0.7	6.8	159	132
Pakistan	-0.3	-2.4	-5.3	-0.5	8.1	4.6	3.0	3.4	91	116
Panama	-0.6	5.8	-6.8	8.8	-0.5	10.1	-3.6	9.6	69	106
Papua New Guinea	1.4	-7.9	..	..	4.8	3.8	1.3	-0.3	..	..
Paraguay	13.0	1.2	10.2	5.8	11.8	3.9	4.3	7.3	87	88
Peru	2.7	9.0	-2.0	12.3	-1.5	9.3	1.4	12.6	93	83
Philippines	-7.4	17.0	-7.8	13.7	3.9	19.1	2.9	13.6	90	121
Poland ^a	4.8	8.6	1.4	19.6	1.4	10.0	-3.1	20.1	86	94
Portugal ^a	..	..	..	..	15.0	6.1	10.3	5.5	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania ^a	..	..	..	..	-4.0	8.4	-3.8	6.6	..	..
Russian Federation ^a	..	..	..	..	..	9.3	..	6.8	..	..



4.4 | Growth of merchandise trade

	Export volume		Import volume		Export value		Import value		Net barter terms of trade	
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		1995 = 100	
	1980-90	1990-99	1980-90	1990-99	1980-90	1990-99	1980-90	1990-99	1990	1999
Rwanda	3.3	-7.7	2.3	2.5	-0.3	-3.8	3.3	-1.3	38	88
Saudi Arabia	-6.4	2.6	-8.4	-1.4	-13.4	1.2	-6.1	0.6	169	132
Senegal	1.2	5.1	0.5	4.3	3.6	4.5	1.4	3.6	109	102
Sierra Leone	-1.0	-34.3	-6.3	-7.3	-2.4	-31.8	-8.7	-6.2	63	67
Singapore	13.5	13.5	10.1	9.9	9.8	10.4	8.0	8.3	111	99
Slovak Republic ^a	..	..	..	..	..	10.4	..	12.5	..	..
Slovenia ^a	..	..	..	..	..	9.4	..	10.4	..	..
Somalia	-1.6	1.8	-16.7	13.5	-1.1	0.6	-15.0	12.4	99	94
South Africa ^{a, d}	3.3	7.4	-0.8	7.7	0.7	2.5	-1.3	6.6	98	100
Spain ^a	..	..	..	..	10.7	9.3	10.6	5.9	96	102
Sri Lanka	-4.1	3.3	-6.6	2.8	5.4	12.0	2.2	9.7	83	92
Sudan	-3.1	15.7	-7.7	14.7	-2.5	10.0	-6.4	13.2	123	81
Swaziland	7.6	1.5	2.1	-4.6	4.6	7.0	-0.6	5.6	116	80
Sweden ^a	4.3	0.6	5.0	1.1	8.0	6.5	6.6	4.5	99	95
Switzerland ^a	..	..	..	..	9.4	3.0	8.9	1.9	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	8.6	-0.6	-10.0	4.7	4.4	-0.5	-6.8	5.0	132	126
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	-3.5	5.4	-2.1	-7.0	-5.1	8.3	-0.6	0.1	102	64
Thailand	11.2	4.1	8.8	-2.3	14.6	11.0	12.8	5.3	103	94
Togo	-1.2	8.9	0.7	6.4	1.2	8.5	1.9	6.0	127	124
Trinidad and Tobago	-11.0	3.1	-20.5	10.9	-9.4	4.7	-12.3	12.0	116	122
Tunisia	4.9	5.2	1.7	4.0	3.5	6.5	2.7	5.7	103	102
Turkey	..	11.0	..	11.1	14.3	9.9	9.3	10.3	104	104
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	-5.4	18.3	-6.1	24.7	-4.0	18.5	4.3	23.6	74	57
Ukraine ^a	..	..	..	..	..	7.5	..	9.2	..	..
United Arab Emirates	8.8	8.8	-1.3	8.8	-0.8	7.9	0.6	11.2	172	143
United Kingdom ^a	4.5	6.2	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.7	8.4	5.4	101	104
United States ^a	3.5	6.7	7.2	8.9	5.6	7.4	8.3	9.0	98	101
Uruguay	4.3	6.5	1.3	12.1	4.4	6.1	-1.3	11.7	100	95
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	3.5	5.7	-3.9	4.2	-4.4	3.5	-3.2	5.1	141	107
Vietnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep. ^a	..	..	..	..	..	21.6	..	-2.1	..	..
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	-0.1	5.0	2.1	0.8	1.2	-2.5	0.0	-1.4	109	46
Zimbabwe	4.0	8.2	3.5	9.2	2.8	2.9	-0.3	4.1	100	100

a. Data are from the International Monetary Fund's International Financial Statistics database. b. Includes Luxembourg. c. Data prior to 1990 refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification. d. Data refer to the South African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland).



About the data

Data on international trade in goods are recorded in each country's balance of payments and by customs services. While the balance of payments focuses on the financial transactions that accompany trade, customs data record the direction of trade and the physical quantities and value of goods entering or leaving the customs area. Customs data may differ from those recorded in the balance of payments because of differences in valuation and the time of recording. The 1993 System of National Accounts and the fifth edition of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *Balance of Payments Manual* (1993) have attempted to reconcile the definitions and reporting standards for international trade statistics, but differences in sources, timing, and national practices limit comparability. Real growth rates derived from trade volume indexes and terms of trade based on unit price indexes may therefore differ from those derived from national accounts aggregates.

Trade in goods, or merchandise trade, includes all goods that add to or subtract from an economy's material resources. Thus the total supply of goods in an economy is made up of gross output plus imports less exports. Currency in circulation, titles of ownership, and securities are excluded, but monetary gold is included. Trade data are collected on the basis of a country's customs area, which in most cases is the same as its geographic area. Goods provided as part of foreign aid are included, but goods destined for extraterritorial agencies (such as embassies) are not.

Collecting and tabulating trade statistics is difficult. Some developing countries lack the capacity to report timely data; this is a problem especially for countries that are landlocked and where territorial boundaries are porous. As a result, it is necessary to estimate their trade from the data reported by their partners. Other countries that belong to common customs unions may need to collect their data by direct inquiry from companies. (For further discussion of the use of partner country reports see *About the data* for table 6.2.) In some cases economic or political concerns may lead national authorities to suppress or misrepresent data on certain trade flows, such as oil, military equipment, or the exports of a dominant producer. In other cases reported trade data may be distorted by deliberate under- or overinvoicing to effect capital transfers or avoid taxes. And in some regions smuggling and black market trading result in unreported trade flows.

By international agreement, customs data are reported to the United Nations Statistics Division, which maintains the Commodity Trade (COMTRADE) database. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) compiles a variety of international trade statistics, including price and volume indexes, based on the COMTRADE data. The IMF and the World

Trade Organization also compile data on trade prices and volumes. The growth rates and terms of trade for low- and middle-income economies shown in this table were calculated from index numbers compiled by UNCTAD. Volume measures for high-income economies were derived by deflating the value of trade using deflators from the IMF's *International Financial Statistics*. In some cases price and volume indexes from different sources may vary significantly as a result of differences in estimation procedures. All indexes are rescaled to a 1995 base year. Terms of trade were computed from the same indicators.

The terms of trade measure the relative prices of a country's exports and imports. There are a number of ways to calculate terms of trade. The most common is the net barter, or commodity, terms of trade, constructed as the ratio of the export price index to the import price index. When the net barter terms of trade increase, a country's exports are becoming more valuable or its imports cheaper.

Definitions

- **Growth rates of export and import volumes** are average annual growth rates calculated for low- and middle-income economies from UNCTAD's quantum index series and for high-income economies from export and import data deflated by the IMF's trade price deflators.
- **Growth rates of export and import values** are average annual growth rates calculated from UNCTAD's value indexes or from current values of merchandise exports and imports.
- **Net barter terms of trade** are calculated as the ratio of the export price index to the corresponding import price index measured relative to the base year 1995.

Data sources

The main source of trade data for developing countries is UNCTAD's annual *Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics*. The IMF's *International Financial Statistics* includes data on the export and import values and deflators for high-income and selected developing economies.



4.5 | Structure of merchandise exports

	Merchandise exports		Food		Agricultural raw materials		Fuels		Ores and metals		Manufactures	
	\$ millions		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Afghanistan	235	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	230	260	..	7	..	6	..	2	..	4	..	82
Algeria	12,930	19,550	0	0	0	0	96	97	0	0	3	2
Angola	3,910	7,858	0	..	0	..	93	..	6	..	0	..
Argentina	12,353	26,298	56	44	4	2	8	18	2	3	29	32
Armenia	..	300	..	14	..	5	..	11	..	22	..	43
Australia	39,752	63,869	20	21	10	6	18	22	16	17	16	29
Austria	41,265	63,903	3	5	4	3	1	1	3	3	88	83
Azerbaijan	..	1,750	..	3	..	2	..	85	..	2	..	8
Bangladesh	1,671	6,500	14	7	7	2	1	0	..	0	77	91
Belarus	..	7,380	..	7	..	4	..	20	..	1	..	67
Belgium ^a	117,703	193,998	9	10	2	1	3	2	4	3	77	78
Benin	288	376	..	15	..	80	..	1	..	0	..	3
Bolivia	926	1,214	19	30	8	3	25	13	44	25	5	29
Bosnia and Herzegovina	276	1,030	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	1,784	2,670	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	31,414	55,086	28	23	3	5	2	2	14	10	52	59
Bulgaria	5,030	4,725	..	10	..	3	..	12	..	13	..	57
Burkina Faso	152	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burundi	75	49	..	91	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	0
Cambodia	86	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	2,002	1,880	20	23	14	28	50	35	7	6	9	5
Canada	127,629	276,635	9	6	9	6	10	13	9	4	59	64
Central African Republic	120	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	188	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	8,372	18,158	24	25	9	10	1	1	55	45	11	16
China [†]	62,091	249,297	13	5	3	1	8	3	2	2	72	88
Hong Kong, China ^b	82,390	202,440	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	95	95
Colombia	6,766	13,040	33	19	4	5	37	41	0	1	25	34
Congo, Dem. Rep.	999	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	981	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	1,448	5,865	58	30	5	3	1	1	1	1	27	66
Côte d'Ivoire	3,072	4,029	..	50	..	14	..	21	..	0	..	14
Croatia	4,597	4,390	13	9	6	5	9	11	5	3	68	73
Cuba	5,100	1,635	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	12,170	29,000	..	4	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	88
Denmark	36,870	49,631	27	20	3	3	3	7	1	1	60	64
Dominican Republic	2,170	5,700	21	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	78	..
Ecuador	2,714	4,846	44	37	1	4	52	49	0	0	2	10
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2,585	4,689	10	9	10	8	29	37	9	4	42	37
El Salvador	582	2,933	57	42	1	1	2	5	3	2	38	48
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	3,175	..	8	..	9	..	4	..	6	..	73
Ethiopia	298	..	..	71	..	19	..	..	..	1	..	10
Finland	26,571	45,635	2	2	10	6	1	3	4	3	83	85
France	216,588	298,127	16	11	2	1	2	3	3	2	77	81
Gabon	2,204	3,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	40	7	..	90	..	4	..	0	..	0	..	5
Georgia	..	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	421,100	551,505	5	4	1	1	1	1	3	2	89	85
Ghana	897	1,670	51	48	15	10	9	8	17	19	8	15
Greece	8,105	10,229	30	28	3	4	7	10	7	7	54	50
Guatemala	1,163	2,650	67	56	6	4	2	6	0	2	24	32
Guinea	19	80	..	3	..	3	..	0	..	63	..	30
Guinea-Bissau	68	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	160	164	14	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	85	..
Honduras	831	1,322	82	59	4	4	1	0	4	4	9	33
† Data for Taiwan, China	67,142	148,370	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	93	95

Structure of merchandise exports | 4.5



	Merchandise exports		Food		Agricultural raw materials		Fuels		Ores and metals		Manufactures	
	\$ millions		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Hungary	10,000	28,090	23	7	3	1	3	2	6	2	63	86
India	17,975	42,295	16	14	4	1	3	0	5	2	71	79
Indonesia	25,675	62,124	11	9	5	4	44	25	4	5	35	57
Iran, Islamic Rep.	16,870	30,017	..	3	..	0	..	89	..	1	..	7
Iraq	12,380	19,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	23,743	79,868	22	8	2	0	1	0	1	0	70	86
Israel	12,080	31,338	8	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	87	94
Italy	170,304	237,750	6	6	1	1	2	2	1	1	88	88
Jamaica	1,135	1,296	19	23	0	0	1	0	10	4	69	73
Japan	287,581	479,249	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	96	94
Jordan	1,064	1,897	11	16	0	0	0	0	38	15	51	69
Kazakhstan	..	9,140	..	7	..	1	..	54	..	18	..	20
Kenya	1,031	1,734	49	59	6	9	13	8	3	3	29	21
Korea, Dem. Rep.	1,857	655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	65,016	172,268	3	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	94	91
Kuwait	7,042	19,544	1	0	0	0	93	79	0	0	6	20
Kyrgyz Republic	..	505	..	16	..	6	..	12	..	6	..	20
Lao PDR	78	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	1,865	..	6	..	29	..	2	..	6	..	56
Lebanon	494	714	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	59	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	330	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	13,877	14,200	0	..	0	..	94	..	0	..	5	..
Lithuania	..	3,810	..	12	..	5	..	21	..	2	..	60
Macedonia, FYR	1,199	1,365	..	19	..	2	..	2	..	9	..	66
Madagascar	319	260	73	36	4	6	1	2	8	4	14	50
Malawi	417	350	93	..	2	..	0	..	0	..	5	..
Malaysia	29,416	98,237	12	6	14	3	18	10	2	1	54	80
Mali	359	550	36	..	62	..	..	..	0	..	2	..
Mauritania	469	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	1,194	1,493	32	18	1	1	1	0	0	0	66	81
Mexico	40,711	166,424	12	5	2	1	38	10	6	1	43	83
Moldova	..	470	..	62	..	3	..	0	..	1	..	33
Mongolia	660	355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	4,265	7,417	26	21	3	2	4	4	15	9	52	64
Mozambique	126	235	..	52	..	11	..	25	..	2	..	10
Myanmar	325	1,391	51	..	36	..	0	..	2	..	10	..
Namibia	1,085	1,455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	210	804	13	21	3	0	..	0	0	2	83	77
Netherlands	131,775	212,507	20	15	4	3	10	10	3	2	59	70
New Zealand	9,488	13,267	47	46	18	14	4	2	6	5	23	28
Nicaragua	330	625	77	88	14	2	0	2	1	0	8	8
Niger	282	290	..	29	..	1	..	0	..	67	..	2
Nigeria	13,670	20,100	1	0	1	0	97	100	0	0	1	0
Norway	34,047	60,038	7	6	2	1	48	64	10	6	33	18
Oman	5,508	11,328	1	4	0	0	92	83	1	1	5	12
Pakistan	5,589	9,173	9	11	10	3	1	1	0	0	79	85
Panama	340	859	75	74	1	1	0	7	1	2	21	16
Papua New Guinea	1,144	1,980	22	15	9	2	0	29	58	51	10	2
Paraguay	959	852	52	65	38	15	0	0	0	0	10	19
Peru	3,230	7,002	21	30	3	3	10	7	47	39	18	20
Philippines	8,068	39,783	19	5	2	1	2	1	8	2	38	92
Poland	14,320	31,650	13	8	3	2	11	5	9	5	59	80
Portugal	16,417	23,323	7	7	6	3	3	2	3	2	80	85
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	4,960	10,365	1	3	3	5	18	7	4	7	73	77
Russian Federation	40,000	105,200	..	1	..	3	..	51	..	9	..	22



4.5 | Structure of merchandise exports

	Merchandise exports		Food		Agricultural raw materials		Fuels		Ores and metals		Manufactures	
	\$ millions		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Rwanda	110	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	44,417	84,060	1	1	0	0	92	92	0	0	7	7
Senegal	761	960	53	59	3	2	12	3	9	5	23	30
Sierra Leone	138	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore ^b	52,752	137,875	5	2	3	0	18	10	2	1	72	86
Slovak Republic	6,355	11,905	..	4	..	2	..	5	..	3	..	85
Slovenia	6,681	8,733	7	4	2	2	3	1	3	4	86	90
Somalia	150	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa ^c	23,549	29,983	8	9	4	3	7	10	11	11	22	54
Spain	55,642	113,747	15	14	2	1	5	4	2	2	75	78
Sri Lanka	1,983	5,134	34	21	6	2	1	0	2	0	54	75
Sudan	374	1,807	61	67	38	27	..	..	0	0	1	3
Swaziland	556	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	57,540	86,933	2	2	7	1	3	3	3	3	83	85
Switzerland	63,784	81,534	3	3	1	1	0	0	3	6	94	91
Syrian Arab Republic	4,212	4,250	14	9	4	5	45	76	1	1	36	8
Tajikistan	..	780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	415	663	..	70	..	13	..	0	..	1	..	15
Thailand	23,070	69,057	29	14	5	3	1	3	1	1	63	76
Togo	268	340	23	20	21	23	0	1	45	26	9	31
Trinidad and Tobago	2,080	4,600	5	6	0	0	67	65	1	0	27	29
Tunisia	3,526	5,850	11	9	1	1	17	12	2	2	69	77
Turkey	12,959	26,572	22	13	3	1	2	1	4	3	68	81
Turkmenistan	..	2,700	..	0	..	10	..	81	..	0	..	7
Uganda	147	380	..	67	..	14	..	8	..	5	..	6
Ukraine	..	14,575	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	20,730	39,900	8	..	1	..	5	..	39	..	46	..
United Kingdom	185,172	284,090	7	5	1	0	8	9	3	2	79	82
United States	393,592	781,125	11	7	4	2	3	2	3	2	74	83
Uruguay	1,693	2,295	40	47	21	9	0	2	0	0	39	42
Uzbekistan	..	3,010	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	17,497	31,802	2	1	0	0	80	86	7	3	10	9
Vietnam	2,404	14,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	692	4,200	75	5	10	1	8	93	7	0	1	1
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	2,929	1,727	7	..	4	..	2	..	7	..	79	..
Zambia	1,309	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	1,726	1,670	44	47	7	13	1	1	16	11	31	28

World	3,432,703 t	6,355,992 t	10 w	7 w	3 w	2 w	8 w	8 w	4 w	3 w	74 w	78 w
Low income	99,107	217,485	15	17	4	4	28	21	4	3	48	53
Middle income	603,553	1,526,414	15	8	4	2	19	21	5	4	54	63
Lower middle income	237,296	655,579	18	8	4	2	12	23	4	5	59	59
Upper middle income	366,521	870,835	13	9	4	2	23	19	6	4	51	65
Low & middle income	702,386	1,743,942	15	9	4	2	20	21	5	4	54	61
East Asia & Pacific	220,936	711,644	12	6	5	2	10	7	2	2	68	83
Europe & Central Asia ^d	125,115	306,069	..	5	..	3	..	26	..	6	..	53
Latin America & Carib.	143,146	356,115	26	21	4	3	24	18	12	9	34	48
Middle East & N. Africa	126,606	213,202	3	3	1	0	79	80	3	2	15	14
South Asia	27,790	64,252	16	15	5	1	2	0	4	2	71	80
Sub-Saharan Africa	66,402	92,560	13	17	3	4	28	28	7	8	20	36
High income	2,729,693	4,612,427	8	6	3	2	5	4	3	2	79	82
Europe EMU	1,229,887	1,823,399	10	8	2	1	3	3	2	2	81	82

Note: Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

a. Includes Luxembourg. b. Includes re-exports. c. Data on total merchandise exports for 1990 refer to the South African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland); those for 2000 refer to South Africa only. Data on export commodity shares refer to the South African Customs Union. d. Data for 2000 include the intratrade of the Baltic states and the Commonwealth of Independent States.



About the data

Data on merchandise trade come from customs reports of goods entering an economy or from reports of the financial transactions related to merchandise trade recorded in the balance of payments. Because of differences in timing and definitions, estimates of trade flows from customs reports are likely to differ from those based on the balance of payments. Moreover, several international agencies process trade data, each making estimates to correct for unreported or misreported data, and this leads to other differences in the available data.

The most detailed source of data on international trade in goods is the Commodity Trade (COMTRADE) database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) also collects customs-based data on exports and imports of goods. The value of exports is recorded as the cost of the goods delivered to the frontier of the exporting country for shipment—the f.o.b. (free on board) value. Many countries report trade data in U.S. dollars. When countries report in local currency, the United Nations Statistics Division applies the average official exchange rate for the period shown.

Countries may report trade according to the general or special system of trade (see *Primary data documentation*). Under the general system, exports comprise outward-moving goods that are (a) goods wholly or partly produced in the country; (b) foreign goods, neither transformed nor declared for domestic consumption in the country, that move outward from customs storage; and (c) goods previously included as imports for domestic consumption but subsequently exported without transformation. Under the special system exports comprise categories a and c. In some compilations categories b and c are classified as re-exports. Because of differences in reporting practices, data on exports may not be fully comparable across economies.

The data on total exports of goods (merchandise) in this table come from the World Trade Organization (WTO). The WTO uses two main sources, national statistical offices and the IMF's *International Financial Statistics*. It supplements these with

the COMTRADE database and publications or databases of regional organizations, specialized agencies, and economic groups (such as the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Eurostat, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries). It also consults private sources, such as country reports of the Economist Intelligence Unit and press clippings. In recent years country Web sites and direct contacts through email have helped to improve the collection of up-to-date statistics for many countries, reducing the proportion of estimated figures. The WTO database now covers most of the major traders in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, which together with the high-income countries account for nearly 90 percent of total world trade. There has also been a remarkable improvement in the availability of recent, reliable, and standardized figures for countries in Europe and Central Asia.

The shares of exports by major commodity group were estimated by World Bank staff from the COMTRADE database. The values of total exports reported here have not been fully reconciled with the estimates of exports of goods and services from the national accounts (shown in table 4.9) or those from the balance of payments (table 4.15).

The classification of commodity groups is based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 1. Most countries now report using later revisions of the SITC or the Harmonized System. Concordance tables are used to convert data reported in one system of nomenclature to another. The conversion process may introduce some errors of classification, but conversions from later to early systems are generally reliable. Shares may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

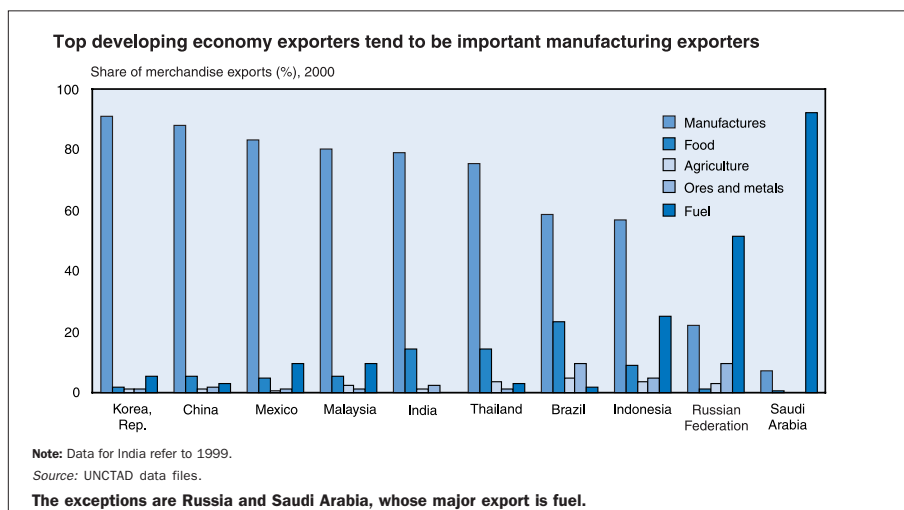
Definitions

- **Merchandise exports** show the f.o.b. value of goods provided to the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars.
- **Food** comprises the commodities in SITC sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and SITC division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels).
- **Agricultural raw materials** comprise SITC section 2 (crude materials except fuels) excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap).
- **Fuels** comprise SITC section 3 (mineral fuels).
- **Ores and metals** comprise the commodities in SITC divisions 27, 28, and 68 (nonferrous metals).
- **Manufactures** comprise the commodities in SITC sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68.

Data sources

The WTO publishes data on world trade in its *Annual Report*. Estimates of total exports of goods are also published in the IMF's *International Financial Statistics* and *Direction of Trade Statistics* and in the United Nations Statistics Division's *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) publishes data on the structure of exports and imports in its *Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics*. Tariff line records of exports and imports are compiled in the United Nations Statistics Division's COMTRADE database.

Figure 4.5





4.6 | Structure of merchandise imports

	Merchandise imports		Food		Agricultural raw materials		Fuels		Ores and metals		Manufactures	
	\$ millions		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Afghanistan	936	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	380	1,080	..	22	..	1	..	9	..	2	..	67
Algeria	9,780	9,152	24	28	5	3	1	1	2	1	68	67
Angola	1,578	3,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	4,076	25,149	4	5	4	1	8	4	6	2	78	87
Armenia	..	885	..	25	..	1	..	21	..	1	..	52
Australia	42,032	71,531	5	5	2	1	5	8	1	1	80	84
Austria	49,146	68,627	5	6	3	3	6	6	4	3	81	82
Azerbaijan	..	1,390	..	19	..	2	..	5	..	4	..	71
Bangladesh	3,618	8,360	19	15	5	5	16	7	3	2	56	69
Belarus	..	8,485	..	12	..	2	..	31	..	4	..	50
Belgium ^a	119,702	183,204	..	9	..	2	..	9	..	4	..	76
Benin	265	602	..	25	..	5	..	21	..	1	..	49
Bolivia	687	1,760	12	14	2	2	1	5	1	1	85	79
Bosnia and Herzegovina	360	2,810	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	1,946	2,240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	22,524	58,532	9	7	3	2	27	15	5	3	56	73
Bulgaria	5,100	6,440	8	5	3	1	36	5	4	6	49	59
Burkina Faso	536	545	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burundi	231	148	..	23	..	2	..	12	..	2	..	60
Cambodia	164	580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	1,400	1,360	19	19	0	2	2	16	1	1	78	61
Canada	123,244	244,786	6	5	2	1	6	5	3	2	81	84
Central African Republic	154	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	285	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	7,678	18,070	4	7	2	1	16	18	1	1	75	71
China [†]	53,345	225,097	9	4	6	5	2	9	3	6	80	76
Hong Kong, China	84,725	214,200	8	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	85	91
Colombia	5,590	11,539	7	12	4	3	6	2	3	2	77	80
Congo, Dem. Rep.	887	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	621	890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	1,990	6,372	8	7	2	1	10	8	2	2	66	82
Côte d'Ivoire	2,097	3,084	..	17	..	1	..	34	..	1	..	46
Croatia	4,500	7,911	12	8	4	2	10	15	4	2	64	73
Cuba	4,600	4,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	12,880	32,180	..	5	..	2	..	10	..	4	..	80
Denmark	33,333	44,322	12	11	3	3	7	6	2	2	73	76
Dominican Republic	3,006	9,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ecuador	1,861	3,465	9	9	3	3	2	7	2	2	84	77
Egypt, Arab Rep.	9,216	14,010	32	23	7	4	3	6	2	3	56	59
El Salvador	1,263	4,888	14	16	3	2	15	16	4	1	63	65
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	4,255	..	10	..	3	..	7	..	4	..	76
Ethiopia	1,081	..	..	7	..	1	..	20	..	1	..	71
Finland	27,001	33,903	5	5	2	2	12	12	4	6	76	73
France	234,436	305,423	10	8	3	2	10	10	4	3	74	77
Gabon	918	1,030	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	199	200	..	44	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	46
Georgia	..	725	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	355,686	502,827	10	7	3	2	8	9	4	4	72	69
Ghana	1,205	3,075	11	13	1	2	17	21	0	1	70	62
Greece	19,777	26,336	15	13	3	2	8	6	3	2	70	76
Guatemala	1,649	4,770	10	12	2	2	17	13	2	1	69	72
Guinea	723	1,130	..	24	..	1	..	25	..	1	..	49
Guinea-Bissau	68	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	332	1,036	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honduras	935	2,885	10	16	1	1	16	13	1	1	71	68
† Data for Taiwan, China	54,831	140,010	7	4	5	2	11	9	6	5	69	79

Structure of merchandise imports | 4.6



	Merchandise imports		Food		Agricultural raw materials		Fuels		Ores and metals		Manufactures	
	\$ millions		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Hungary	10,340	32,080	8	3	4	1	14	5	4	3	70	84
India	23,642	50,455	3	7	4	3	27	31	8	5	51	51
Indonesia	21,837	33,515	5	10	5	7	9	18	4	3	77	61
Iran, Islamic Rep.	15,716	15,220	..	19	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	73
Iraq	7,660	13,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	20,669	50,870	11	6	2	1	6	4	2	1	76	82
Israel	16,793	38,130	8	5	2	1	9	10	3	2	77	81
Italy	181,968	236,461	12	9	6	4	11	10	5	4	64	69
Jamaica	1,859	3,216	15	15	1	2	20	18	1	1	61	61
Japan	235,368	379,511	15	13	7	3	25	20	9	6	44	57
Jordan	2,600	4,539	26	21	2	2	18	5	1	2	51	66
Kazakhstan	..	5,050	..	9	..	1	..	12	..	3	..	75
Kenya	2,125	3,105	9	14	3	2	20	22	2	1	66	60
Korea, Dem. Rep.	2,930	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	69,844	160,481	6	5	8	3	16	24	7	6	63	62
Kuwait	3,972	7,622	17	17	1	1	1	1	2	2	79	79
Kyrgyz Republic	..	555	..	14	..	1	..	20	..	2	..	64
Lao PDR	201	580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	3,190	..	12	..	2	..	12	..	2	..	71
Lebanon	2,529	6,228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	672	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	220	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	5,336	7,740	23	..	2	..	0	..	1	..	74	..
Lithuania	..	5,455	..	10	..	3	..	22	..	2	..	61
Macedonia, FYR	1,206	2,220	..	15	..	2	..	9	..	3	..	49
Madagascar	571	700	11	14	1	1	17	24	1	0	69	60
Malawi	581	590	9	20	1	1	11	10	1	1	78	68
Malaysia	29,258	82,210	7	4	1	1	5	5	4	3	82	85
Mali	619	690	26	..	1	..	19	..	1	..	53	..
Mauritania	388	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	1,618	2,081	12	14	3	2	8	12	1	1	76	70
Mexico	43,548	182,635	15	5	4	1	4	3	3	2	75	87
Moldova	..	775	..	13	..	2	..	32	..	1	..	51
Mongolia	924	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	6,800	11,484	10	14	6	3	17	18	6	3	61	63
Mozambique	878	1,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	270	2,369	13	..	1	..	5	..	0	..	81	..
Namibia	1,163	1,510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	686	1,573	15	17	7	5	9	12	2	3	67	63
Netherlands	126,098	197,982	13	10	2	2	10	11	3	3	71	74
New Zealand	9,501	13,906	7	8	1	1	8	10	3	2	81	79
Nicaragua	638	1,792	19	16	1	1	19	18	1	1	59	65
Niger	388	445	..	39	..	4	..	15	..	2	..	41
Nigeria	5,627	12,910	6	20	1	1	0	1	2	2	67	76
Norway	27,231	34,408	6	6	2	2	4	4	6	5	82	81
Oman	2,681	5,040	19	22	1	1	4	2	1	3	69	70
Pakistan	7,546	11,048	17	14	4	3	21	33	4	2	54	47
Panama	1,539	3,379	12	12	1	0	16	19	1	1	70	68
Papua New Guinea	1,193	1,120	18	18	0	1	7	22	1	1	73	58
Paraguay	1,352	2,193	8	17	0	1	14	14	1	1	77	68
Peru	3,470	8,797	24	12	2	2	12	16	1	1	61	70
Philippines	13,041	33,808	10	8	2	1	15	12	3	3	53	76
Poland	11,570	48,940	8	6	3	2	22	11	4	3	63	78
Portugal	25,263	38,240	12	11	4	3	11	10	2	2	71	73
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	7,600	13,055	12	7	4	1	38	12	6	4	39	76
Russian Federation	33,100	45,500	..	15	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	42



4.6 | Structure of merchandise imports

	Merchandise imports		Food		Agricultural raw materials		Fuels		Ores and metals		Manufactures	
	\$ millions		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Rwanda	288	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	24,069	30,300	15	18	1	1	0	0	3	3	81	76
Senegal	1,219	1,525	29	24	2	2	16	20	2	1	51	52
Sierra Leone	149	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore	60,899	134,545	6	3	2	0	16	12	2	2	73	82
Slovak Republic	6,670	12,670	..	7	..	2	..	13	..	3	..	76
Slovenia	6,142	10,107	9	6	4	4	11	9	4	5	67	76
Somalia	95	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa ^b	18,399	29,695	5	5	2	1	1	14	2	2	77	70
Spain	87,715	153,516	11	9	3	2	12	12	4	3	71	73
Sri Lanka	2,685	6,823	19	15	2	1	13	6	1	1	65	77
Sudan	618	1,500	13	15	1	1	20	10	0	1	66	72
Swaziland	663	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	54,264	72,788	6	6	2	1	9	9	3	3	79	74
Switzerland	69,681	83,584	6	6	2	1	5	5	3	6	84	83
Syrian Arab Republic	2,400	3,860	31	19	2	3	3	4	1	2	62	65
Tajikistan	..	675	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	1,027	1,524	..	16	..	2	..	8	..	1	..	72
Thailand	33,379	61,924	5	4	5	3	9	12	4	3	75	77
Togo	581	550	22	18	1	2	8	19	1	2	67	59
Trinidad and Tobago	1,262	3,250	19	8	1	1	11	32	6	2	62	56
Tunisia	5,542	8,560	11	8	4	3	9	11	4	2	72	76
Turkey	22,302	53,499	8	4	4	4	21	14	5	4	61	70
Turkmenistan	..	1,400	..	12	..	0	..	1	..	1	..	80
Uganda	213	1,650	..	14	..	2	..	17	..	2	..	65
Ukraine	..	13,955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	11,199	31,930	14	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	77	..
United Kingdom	222,977	336,979	10	8	3	2	6	4	4	3	75	82
United States	516,987	1,257,636	6	4	2	1	13	11	3	2	73	77
Uruguay	1,343	3,466	7	11	4	3	18	15	2	1	69	69
Uzbekistan	..	2,810	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	7,335	16,085	11	12	4	2	3	4	4	2	77	81
Vietnam	2,752	15,635	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	1,571	2,880	27	35	1	2	40	6	1	1	31	55
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	4,634	3,698	12	..	5	..	17	..	3	..	63	..
Zambia	1,220	780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	1,847	1,650	4	9	3	2	16	12	2	3	73	75

World	3,516,422 t	6,565,299 t	9 w	7 w	3 w	2 w	11 w	10 w	4 w	3 w	71 w	74 w
Low income	103,409	201,545	7	14	3	5	17	19	4	3	64	57
Middle income	558,998	1,414,536	9	7	4	2	11	11	4	3	70	72
Lower middle income	243,482	572,247	11	9	5	3	8	9	3	4	71	69
Upper middle income	316,575	842,282	8	6	4	2	13	13	4	3	70	74
Low & middle income	662,742	1,616,357	9	8	4	3	11	12	4	3	70	71
East Asia & Pacific	230,644	620,409	7	5	5	3	9	14	4	4	73	72
Europe & Central Asia ^c	136,653	311,688	..	9	..	2	..	9	..	3	..	65
Latin America & Carib.	120,526	381,064	11	8	3	2	13	10	3	2	69	78
Middle East & N. Africa	99,827	137,575	19	18	3	2	6	6	3	2	68	70
South Asia	39,329	79,318	9	10	4	4	23	26	6	4	54	54
Sub-Saharan Africa	56,179	85,932	..	10	..	2	..	14	..	2	..	68
High income	2,846,174	4,949,031	9	7	3	2	11	10	4	3	72	75
Europe EMU	1,253,828	1,804,630	11	8	3	2	9	10	4	3	72	73

Note: Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

a. Includes Luxembourg. b. Data on total merchandise imports for 1990 refer to the South African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland); those for 2000 refer to South Africa only. Data on import commodity shares refer to the South African Customs Union. c. Data for 2000 include the intratrade of the Baltic states and the Commonwealth of Independent States.



About the data

Data on imports of goods are derived from the same sources as data on exports. In principle, world exports and imports should be identical. Similarly, exports from an economy should equal the sum of imports by the rest of the world from that economy. But differences in timing and definitions result in discrepancies in reported values at all levels. For further discussion of indicators of merchandise trade see *About the data* for tables 4.4 and 4.5.

The value of imports is generally recorded as the cost of the goods when purchased by the importer plus the cost of transport and insurance to the frontier of the importing country—the c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) value, corresponding to the landed cost at the point of entry of foreign goods into the country. A few countries, including Australia, Canada, and the United States, collect import data on an f.o.b. (free on board) basis and adjust them for freight and insurance costs. Many countries collect and report trade data in U.S. dollars. When countries report in local currency, the United Nations Statistics Division applies the average official exchange rate for the period shown.

Countries may report trade according to the general or special system of trade (see *Primary data documentation*). Under the general system imports include goods imported for domestic consumption and imports into bonded warehouses and free trade zones. Under the special system imports comprise goods imported for domestic consumption (including transformation and repair) and withdrawals for domestic consumption from bonded warehouses and free trade zones. Goods transported through a country en route to another are excluded.

The data on total imports of goods (merchandise) in this table come from the World Trade Organization (WTO). The WTO uses two main sources, national statistical offices and the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *International Financial Statistics*. It supplements these sources with the Commodity Trade (COMTRADE) database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division and publications or databases of regional organizations, specialized agencies, and economic groups (such as the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Eurostat, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries). It also consults private sources, such as country reports of the Economist Intelligence Unit, and press clippings. In recent years country Web sites and direct contacts through email have helped to improve the collection of up-to-date statistics for many countries, reducing the proportion of estimated figures. The WTO database now covers most of the major traders

in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, which together with the high-income countries account for nearly 90 percent of total world trade. There has also been a remarkable improvement in the availability of recent, reliable, and standardized figures for countries in Europe and Central Asia.

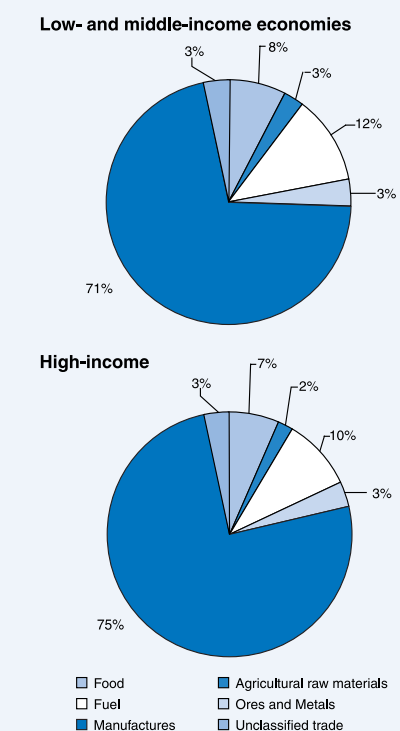
The shares of imports by major commodity group were estimated by World Bank staff from the COMTRADE database. The values of total imports reported here have not been fully reconciled with the estimates of imports of goods and services from the national accounts (shown in table 4.9) or those from the balance of payments (table 4.15).

The classification of commodity groups is based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 1. Most countries now report using later revisions of the SITC or the Harmonized System. Concordance tables are used to convert data reported in one system of nomenclature to another. The conversion process may introduce some errors of classification, but conversions from later to early systems are generally reliable. Shares may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

Figure 4.6

Developing and high-income economies have similar import structures

Share of merchandise imports (%), 2000



Source: UNCTAD data files.

Just as for exports, manufacturing dominates imports of both developing and high-income economies. However, the share of fuel, food, and agricultural raw materials imports by developing economies are slightly higher than in high-income economies.

Definitions

- **Merchandise imports** show the c.i.f. value of goods purchased from the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars.
- **Food** comprises the commodities in SITC sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and SITC division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels).
- **Agricultural raw materials** comprise SITC section 2 (crude materials except fuels) excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap).
- **Fuels** comprise SITC section 3 (mineral fuels).
- **Ores and metals** comprise the commodities in SITC divisions 27, 28, and 68 (nonferrous metals).
- **Manufactures** comprise the commodities in SITC sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68.

Data sources

The WTO publishes data on world trade in its *Annual Report*. Estimates of total imports of goods are also published in the IMF's *International Financial Statistics* and *Direction of Trade Statistics* and in the United Nations Statistics Division's *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) publishes data on the structure of exports and imports in its *Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics*. Tariff line records of exports and imports are compiled in the United Nations Statistics Division's COMTRADE database.



4.7 | Structure of service exports

	Commercial service exports		Transport		Travel		Others	
	\$ millions		% of total services		% of total services		% of total services	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	32	429	20.0	4.0	11.1	90.8	68.9	5.2
Algeria	479	..	41.7	..	13.4	..	44.9	..
Angola	65	155	48.8	30.4	20.6	0.0	30.7	69.6
Argentina	2,264	4,374	51.1	22.9	39.9	66.4	9.1	10.7
Armenia	..	129	..	41.0	..	23.9	..	35.0
Australia	9,833	17,895	35.5	24.2	43.2	47.2	21.4	28.6
Austria	22,755	30,043	6.4	14.5	59.0	33.3	34.6	52.3
Azerbaijan	..	234	..	50.9	..	26.9	..	22.2
Bangladesh	296	283	12.9	32.3	6.4	17.8	80.6	49.9
Belarus	..	982	..	65.3	..	1.9	..	32.8
Belgium ^a	26,646	42,508	27.5	24.8	14.0	17.5	58.5	57.7
Benin	109	155	33.4	12.9	50.2	60.5	16.4	26.7
Bolivia	133	207	35.8	24.1	43.6	33.0	20.6	42.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	183	346	20.4	27.7	64.1	67.7	15.5	4.7
Brazil	3,706	8,846	36.4	14.6	37.3	20.5	26.3	64.9
Bulgaria	837	2,129	27.5	29.7	38.2	50.5	34.2	19.9
Burkina Faso	34	..	37.1	..	34.1	..	28.9	..
Burundi	7	2	38.7	42.8	51.4	36.6	9.9	20.6
Cambodia	50	159	0.0	43.6	100.0	40.4	0.0	16.1
Cameroon	369	..	42.6	..	14.4	..	43.0	..
Canada	18,350	36,287	23.0	20.1	34.7	29.5	42.3	50.4
Central African Republic	17	..	50.9	..	16.0	..	33.1	..
Chad	23	..	18.4	..	34.1	..	47.5	..
Chile	1,786	3,843	40.0	43.3	29.8	24.8	30.3	32.0
China	5,748	30,146	47.1	12.2	30.2	53.8	22.7	34.0
Hong Kong, China	..	41,331	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	1,548	1,994	31.3	29.9	26.2	51.6	42.5	18.6
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	65	..	53.9	..	12.9	..	33.1	..
Costa Rica	583	1,503	16.3	16.3	48.9	67.9	34.8	15.8
Côte d'Ivoire	425	369	62.4	20.3	12.1	15.5	25.5	64.2
Croatia	..	4,084	..	13.6	..	67.5	..	18.8
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	6,638	..	20.9	..	43.1	..	36.0
Denmark	12,731	20,438	32.5	53.0	26.2	19.5	41.3	27.5
Dominican Republic	1,086	3,142	5.6	2.3	66.8	91.0	27.5	6.7
Ecuador	508	793	47.6	37.6	37.0	45.0	15.4	17.4
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4,812	9,687	50.1	27.3	22.9	44.9	27.1	27.8
El Salvador	301	649	26.2	35.3	25.2	33.5	48.6	31.2
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	200	1,495	74.7	48.5	13.7	33.8	11.6	17.8
Ethiopia	261	387	80.6	55.7	2.1	14.7	17.3	29.7
Finland	4,562	6,002	38.4	27.3	25.8	23.4	35.7	49.3
France	74,948	81,153	21.7	23.9	27.0	38.1	51.3	38.0
Gabon	214	249	33.4	60.9	1.4	6.0	65.2	33.2
Gambia, The	53	..	8.8	..	87.9	..	3.3	..
Georgia	..	206	..	49.7	..	46.9	..	3.5
Germany	51,605	80,480	28.6	24.7	27.9	21.9	43.5	53.4
Ghana	79	490	49.2	20.1	5.6	68.3	45.2	11.6
Greece	6,514	19,181	4.9	41.3	39.7	48.1	55.4	10.6
Guatemala	313	735	7.4	11.2	37.6	65.6	55.0	23.2
Guinea	91	36	14.2	53.7	32.6	4.7	53.3	41.6
Guinea-Bissau	4	..	5.4	..	0.0	..	94.6	..
Haiti	43	178	19.8	2.0	78.9	63.7	1.3	34.3
Honduras	121	412	35.1	11.5	24.0	59.4	40.9	29.0

Structure of service exports | 4.7



	Commercial service exports		Transport		Travel		Others	
	\$ millions		% of total services		% of total services		% of total services	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Hungary	2,677	6,204	1.6	10.4	36.8	55.1	61.6	34.5
India	4,610	17,670	20.8	10.6	33.8	17.9	45.4	71.4
Indonesia	2,488	5,060	2.8	0.0	86.5	98.3	10.7	1.7
Iran, Islamic Rep.	343	1,357	10.5	49.4	8.2	36.9	81.3	13.6
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	3,286	16,638	31.1	8.1	44.4	15.9	24.5	75.9
Israel	4,546	14,260	30.8	17.4	30.7	26.8	38.5	55.8
Italy	48,579	55,558	21.0	16.0	33.9	49.5	45.2	34.6
Jamaica	976	1,988	18.0	16.5	77.0	67.0	5.0	16.4
Japan	41,384	68,303	40.4	37.5	7.9	4.9	51.7	57.6
Jordan	1,430	1,689	26.0	17.7	35.7	47.1	38.3	35.2
Kazakhstan	..	987	..	54.9	..	36.1	..	9.0
Kenya	774	701	32.0	58.6	60.2	36.7	7.8	4.7
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	9,155	28,910	34.7	44.5	34.5	23.6	30.7	31.9
Kuwait	1,054	1,793	87.5	89.6	12.5	5.5	0.0	4.9
Kyrgyz Republic	..	57	..	29.2	..	26.8	..	44.0
Lao PDR	11	101	74.8	17.9	24.3	80.8	0.9	1.4
Latvia	290	1,193	94.9	66.7	2.5	11.0	2.6	22.3
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	34	36	14.1	1.5	51.2	67.2	34.7	31.3
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	83	46	83.8	37.9	7.7	53.9	8.5	8.2
Lithuania	..	1,052	..	46.7	..	37.2	..	16.1
Macedonia, FYR	..	281	..	41.3	..	13.3	..	45.4
Madagascar	129	314	32.1	16.4	31.3	38.6	36.6	45.0
Malawi	37	..	46.1	..	42.6	..	11.3	..
Malaysia	3,769	11,800	31.8	21.1	44.7	30.4	23.5	48.5
Mali	71	..	31.0	..	54.3	..	14.7	..
Mauritania	14	24	35.3	2.6	64.7	82.7	0.0	14.7
Mauritius	478	1,067	32.9	20.9	51.1	50.8	15.9	28.3
Mexico	7,222	13,567	12.4	10.1	76.5	61.1	11.1	28.8
Moldova	..	158	..	50.8	..	29.3	..	19.9
Mongolia	48	73	41.8	39.4	10.4	48.6	47.8	12.0
Morocco	1,871	2,853	9.6	17.0	68.4	71.5	22.0	11.5
Mozambique	103	325	61.3	20.4	0.0	..	38.7	79.6
Myanmar	93	509	10.3	16.6	20.9	33.4	68.8	50.0
Namibia	106	315	0.0	0.0	81.0	91.4	19.0	8.6
Nepal	166	410	3.6	15.0	65.6	38.5	30.8	46.5
Netherlands	28,478	51,493	45.4	38.4	14.6	14.0	40.0	47.6
New Zealand	2,415	4,270	43.4	28.9	42.7	52.9	13.9	18.2
Nicaragua	34	265	19.2	9.9	35.5	48.5	45.3	41.5
Niger	22	..	5.2	..	59.5	..	35.3	..
Nigeria	965	980	3.9	12.0	2.5	5.5	93.6	82.5
Norway	12,452	14,969	68.7	63.6	12.6	12.6	18.7	23.8
Oman	68	283	15.3	6.4	84.7	78.0	0.0	15.6
Pakistan	1,218	1,284	59.3	65.4	12.0	6.3	28.7	28.3
Panama	907	1,806	64.9	54.7	18.9	26.0	16.2	19.2
Papua New Guinea	198	248	11.2	4.3	12.0	2.4	76.8	93.3
Paraguay	404	568	18.3	12.0	21.1	17.7	60.5	70.3
Peru	714	1,463	43.4	16.2	30.4	62.3	26.2	21.5
Philippines	2,897	4,133	8.5	21.6	16.1	56.4	75.4	22.0
Poland	3,200	10,390	57.3	23.5	11.2	54.6	31.5	21.9
Portugal	5,054	8,317	15.6	17.1	70.4	63.2	14.0	19.8
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	610	1,740	50.5	37.5	17.4	20.6	32.2	41.9
Russian Federation	..	9,632	..	33.9	..	39.9	..	26.3



4.7 | Structure of service exports

	Commercial service exports		Transport		Travel		Others	
	\$ millions		% of total services		% of total services		% of total services	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Rwanda	31	39	56.1	31.5	32.8	60.3	11.0	8.3
Saudi Arabia	3,031	4,785	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	356	351	19.1	10.1	42.7	49.4	38.1	40.4
Sierra Leone	45	..	9.7	..	76.2	..	14.1	..
Singapore	12,719	26,960	17.5	19.8	36.6	21.4	45.9	58.8
Slovak Republic	..	2,218	..	44.9	..	19.5	..	35.6
Slovenia	1,219	1,881	22.6	26.2	55.0	50.8	22.4	23.0
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	3,290	4,930	21.6	24.0	55.8	54.9	22.7	21.1
Spain	27,649	53,041	17.2	14.6	67.2	58.3	15.6	27.0
Sri Lanka	425	915	39.7	43.7	30.2	27.1	30.1	29.2
Sudan	134	24	14.1	62.8	15.7	22.3	70.2	14.9
Swaziland	102	72	24.5	21.1	29.2	46.8	46.3	32.1
Sweden	13,453	20,014	35.8	21.8	21.7	20.3	42.6	57.9
Switzerland	18,233	26,203	16.3	17.3	40.6	29.4	43.0	53.3
Syrian Arab Republic	740	1,481	29.7	16.6	43.3	73.1	27.0	10.3
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	131	615	19.9	9.2	36.4	61.3	43.6	29.5
Thailand	6,292	13,785	21.1	23.6	68.7	54.3	10.2	22.1
Togo	114	54	26.9	23.7	50.7	12.8	22.3	63.5
Trinidad and Tobago	322	574	50.7	35.2	29.4	35.0	19.9	29.9
Tunisia	1,575	2,602	23.0	22.8	64.8	64.7	12.2	12.5
Turkey	7,882	19,232	11.7	15.4	40.9	39.7	47.4	44.9
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	..	182	..	13.4	..	82.0	..	4.6
Ukraine	..	3,800	..	76.8	..	10.4	..	12.8
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	53,830	115,658	25.5	18.2	29.3	21.7	45.2	60.1
United States	132,880	272,110	28.1	18.7	37.9	35.8	34.0	45.5
Uruguay	460	1,326	36.9	27.9	51.8	49.2	11.3	22.9
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	1,121	1,067	40.9	34.8	44.2	61.7	14.9	3.5
Vietnam	..	2,702	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	82	141	27.2	18.4	48.8	43.3	24.0	38.3
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	94	..	68.9	..	13.5	..	17.5	..
Zimbabwe	253	..	44.3	..	25.3	..	30.4	..
World	750,361 s	1,430,843 s	28.1 w	23.2 w	34.1 w	32.1 w	37.8 w	44.7 w
Low income	14,027	36,100	25.0	18.8	38.1	32.6	36.9	48.6
Middle income	88,902	225,049	29.3	23.8	42.8	44.5	27.9	31.8
Lower middle income	35,373	98,116	29.9	20.7	42.0	53.3	28.1	26.0
Upper middle income	53,529	126,932	28.8	25.6	43.5	39.1	27.7	35.3
Low & middle income	102,929	261,149	28.7	23.2	42.2	43.2	29.1	33.5
East Asia & Pacific	31,204	85,404	28.6	24.2	44.4	43.9	27.0	31.9
Europe & Central Asia	15,237	73,142	25.0	26.5	35.8	40.7	39.3	32.8
Latin America & Carib.	25,313	48,444	28.3	20.2	51.3	49.9	20.4	29.9
Middle East & N. Africa	14,872	23,880	34.4	24.4	38.5	53.1	27.1	22.5
South Asia	6,816	20,908	27.9	11.0	30.1	19.0	42.0	70.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	9,487	9,371	32.1	24.1	38.6	54.8	29.3	21.1
High income	647,432	1,169,694	28.0	23.2	32.8	29.7	39.2	47.1
Europe EMU	300,074	458,079	24.7	22.5	34.5	33.7	40.8	43.8

a. Includes Luxembourg.



About the data

Balance of payments statistics, the main source of information on international trade in services, have many weaknesses. Some large economies—such as the former Soviet Union—did not report data on trade in services until recently. Disaggregation of important components may be limited, and it varies significantly across countries. There are inconsistencies in the methods used to report items. And the recording of major flows as net items is common (for example, insurance transactions are often recorded as premiums less claims). These factors contribute to a downward bias in the value of the service trade reported in the balance of payments.

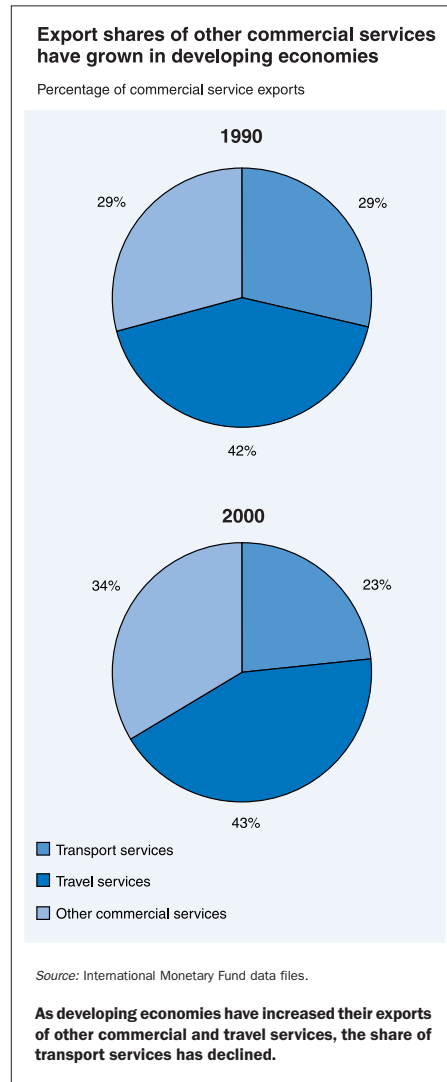
Efforts are being made to improve the coverage, quality, and consistency of these data. Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, for example, are working together to improve the collection of statistics on trade in services in member countries. In addition, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has implemented the new classification of trade in services introduced in the fifth edition of its *Balance of Payments Manual* (1993).

Still, difficulties in capturing all the dimensions of international trade in services mean that the record is likely to remain incomplete. Cross-border intrafirm service transactions, which are usually not captured in the balance of payments, are increasing rapidly as foreign direct investment expands and electronic networks become pervasive. One example of such transactions is transnational corporations' use of mainframe computers around the clock for data processing, exploiting time zone differences between their home country and the host countries of their affiliates. Another important dimension of service trade not captured by conventional balance of payments statistics is establishment trade—sales in the host country by foreign affiliates. By contrast, cross-border intrafirm transactions in merchandise may be reported as exports or imports in the balance of payments.

The data on exports of services in this table, and on imports of services in table 4.8, unlike those in editions before 2000, include only commercial services and exclude the category “government services not included elsewhere.” The data are compiled by the IMF based on returns from national sources.

Data on total trade in goods and services from the IMF's Balance of Payments database are shown in table 4.15.

Figure 4.7



Definitions

- **Commercial service exports** are total service exports minus exports of government services not included elsewhere. International transactions in services are defined by the IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual* (1993) as the economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Definitions may vary among reporting economies.
- **Transport** covers all transport services (sea, air, land, internal waterway, space, and pipeline) performed by residents of one economy for those of another and involving the carriage of passengers, movement of goods (freight), rental of carriers with crew, and related support and auxiliary services. Excluded are freight insurance, which is included in insurance services; goods procured in ports by nonresident carriers and repairs of transport equipment, which are included in goods; repairs of railway facilities, harbors, and airfield facilities, which are included in construction services; and rental of carriers without crew, which is included in other services.
- **Travel** covers goods and services acquired from an economy by travelers in that economy for their own use during visits of less than one year for business or personal purposes. Travel services include the goods and services consumed by travelers, such as meals, lodging, and transport, including car rental (within the economy visited).
- **Other commercial services** include such activities as insurance and financial services, international telecommunication, and postal and courier services; computer data; news-related service transactions between residents and non-residents; construction services; royalties and license fees; miscellaneous business, professional, and technical services; and personal, cultural, and recreational services.

Data sources

The data on exports of commercial services are from the IMF. The IMF publishes balance of payments data in its *International Financial Statistics* and *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook*.



4.8 | Structure of service imports

	Commercial service imports		Transport		Travel		Other	
	\$ millions		% of total		% of total		% of total	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	29	413	26.3	22.7	0.0	65.9	73.7	11.4
Algeria	1,155	..	58.1	..	12.9	..	29.0	..
Angola	1,288	2,193	38.3	18.0	3.0	5.8	58.7	76.2
Argentina	2,876	8,612	32.6	28.1	40.7	51.4	26.7	20.5
Armenia	..	183	..	58.5	..	20.1	..	21.4
Australia	13,388	17,654	33.9	35.6	31.5	34.2	34.7	30.2
Austria	14,104	29,102	8.4	10.3	54.9	29.1	36.7	60.7
Azerbaijan	..	475	..	30.3	..	27.7	..	42.0
Bangladesh	554	1,523	71.1	66.5	14.1	19.0	14.9	14.5
Belarus	..	421	..	20.3	..	31.7	..	48.1
Belgium ^a	25,924	38,277	23.3	21.7	21.1	26.5	55.6	51.8
Benin	113	213	46.9	67.3	12.8	12.0	40.3	20.7
Bolivia	291	451	61.7	59.9	20.6	17.1	17.7	23.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	371	511	57.5	42.4	15.0	28.0	27.5	29.7
Brazil	6,733	15,869	44.4	29.0	22.4	24.5	33.2	46.5
Bulgaria	600	1,660	40.5	44.1	31.5	32.4	28.0	23.5
Burkina Faso	196	..	64.7	..	16.6	..	18.7	..
Burundi	59	34	62.6	55.7	29.0	39.7	8.4	4.5
Cambodia	64	237	24.5	60.1	..	8.1	75.5	31.8
Cameroon	1,018	..	45.3	..	27.5	..	27.3	..
Canada	27,479	41,306	21.1	22.3	39.8	29.4	39.2	48.2
Central African Republic	166	..	49.7	..	30.6	..	19.6	..
Chad	223	..	45.1	..	31.2	..	23.7	..
Chile	1,983	4,336	47.4	55.9	21.5	19.4	31.1	24.7
China	4,113	35,858	78.9	29.0	11.4	36.6	9.7	34.4
Hong Kong, China	..	25,420	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	1,683	3,234	34.9	40.6	27.0	32.7	38.1	26.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	748	..	18.4	..	15.2	..	66.5	..
Costa Rica	540	1,164	41.2	37.8	28.8	36.9	30.0	25.3
Côte d'Ivoire	1,518	1,131	32.1	45.0	11.1	20.0	56.8	35.0
Croatia	..	1,827	..	20.7	..	31.1	..	48.2
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	5,341	..	13.4	..	23.5	..	63.1
Denmark	10,106	17,937	38.3	51.2	36.5	28.1	25.2	20.7
Dominican Republic	435	1,340	40.0	61.8	33.1	23.1	26.9	15.1
Ecuador	755	1,212	41.6	32.4	23.2	21.4	35.2	46.2
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3,327	7,161	44.0	30.9	3.9	15.0	52.1	54.1
El Salvador	296	931	45.9	42.6	20.5	18.3	33.5	39.1
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	123	868	76.3	48.4	15.4	23.5	8.3	28.2
Ethiopia	348	480	76.5	59.6	3.3	15.4	20.3	25.1
Finland	7,432	8,231	26.1	31.4	37.2	22.5	36.6	46.1
France	59,560	61,520	29.4	31.8	20.7	29.1	49.9	39.1
Gabon	984	854	23.2	33.7	13.9	10.7	62.9	55.6
Gambia, The	35	..	65.1	..	23.1	..	11.8	..
Georgia	..	216	..	41.2	..	51.0	..	7.8
Germany	79,214	132,593	21.6	19.1	42.8	35.5	35.6	45.4
Ghana	226	527	55.1	53.7	5.9	19.0	39.0	27.3
Greece	2,756	10,918	34.0	37.4	39.5	41.7	26.5	20.8
Guatemala	363	802	41.0	52.6	27.4	22.6	31.6	24.8
Guinea	243	236	57.5	42.6	12.2	10.0	30.3	47.4
Guinea-Bissau	17	..	54.5	..	19.8	..	25.6	..
Haiti	71	370	47.9	88.1	52.1	9.9	0.0	2.1
Honduras	213	565	45.4	53.2	17.6	17.5	37.0	29.2

Structure of service imports | 4.8



	Commercial service imports		Transport		Travel		Other	
	\$ millions		% of total		% of total		% of total	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Hungary	2,264	4,409	8.8	11.7	25.9	24.8	65.3	63.5
India	5,943	19,601	57.5	41.1	6.6	13.1	35.9	45.8
Indonesia	5,898	14,755	47.4	27.2	14.2	21.7	38.4	51.1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	3,703	1,577	47.3	72.4	9.2	13.0	43.5	14.6
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	5,145	28,692	24.3	9.0	22.6	9.1	53.1	81.9
Israel	4,825	12,149	39.6	39.4	29.7	23.1	30.7	37.5
Italy	46,602	55,204	23.7	24.9	22.1	28.4	54.2	46.7
Jamaica	667	1,400	47.9	41.1	17.0	14.9	35.1	44.0
Japan	84,281	115,686	30.8	30.3	27.9	27.6	41.4	42.1
Jordan	1,118	1,485	52.0	38.6	30.1	23.9	17.9	37.5
Kazakhstan	..	2,146	..	23.0	..	19.0	..	58.0
Kenya	598	665	66.2	51.3	6.4	19.8	27.4	28.9
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	10,050	32,998	39.8	33.0	27.5	21.6	32.7	45.4
Kuwait	2,805	4,078	31.9	37.7	65.5	60.1	2.6	2.2
Kyrgyz Republic	..	145	..	48.2	..	10.8	..	41.0
Lao PDR	25	49	73.0	10.7	0.0	24.2	27.0	65.1
Latvia	120	710	82.3	33.3	10.9	35.0	6.8	31.8
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	48	41	67.9	77.1	24.7	22.9	7.3	0.0
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	926	824	41.9	45.7	45.7	45.3	12.4	9.0
Lithuania	..	655	..	33.7	..	38.6	..	27.6
Macedonia, FYR	..	350	..	48.6	..	9.8	..	41.6
Madagascar	172	395	43.5	48.3	23.4	29.2	33.0	22.5
Malawi	268	..	81.8	..	5.9	..	12.3	..
Malaysia	5,394	14,622	46.9	32.3	26.9	13.5	26.2	54.2
Mali	352	..	57.4	..	15.8	..	26.8	..
Mauritania	126	130	76.9	37.4	18.3	32.8	4.8	29.8
Mauritius	407	732	51.6	33.6	23.0	24.8	25.4	41.5
Mexico	10,063	16,790	25.0	11.8	54.9	33.2	20.2	55.0
Moldova	..	199	..	31.0	..	39.1	..	29.9
Mongolia	155	140	56.2	61.3	0.8	29.2	43.0	9.5
Morocco	940	1,512	58.3	41.0	19.9	28.1	21.9	30.9
Mozambique	206	439	57.7	27.0	0.0	..	42.3	73.0
Myanmar	72	499	35.4	51.5	22.6	5.0	42.0	43.5
Namibia	341	449	46.9	33.4	17.9	19.7	35.2	46.9
Nepal	159	193	40.8	33.5	28.5	37.9	30.7	28.5
Netherlands	28,995	51,589	37.7	28.3	25.4	23.6	36.9	48.1
New Zealand	3,251	4,449	40.6	32.2	29.5	34.4	30.0	33.4
Nicaragua	73	323	70.7	46.0	20.1	24.3	9.3	29.8
Niger	209	..	68.3	..	10.4	..	21.4	..
Nigeria	1,901	3,311	33.6	19.8	30.3	18.7	36.1	61.4
Norway	12,247	14,466	44.6	38.1	30.0	30.6	25.3	31.3
Oman	719	1,501	36.6	32.4	6.5	22.7	56.9	44.9
Pakistan	1,863	2,109	67.0	71.9	23.1	11.9	9.9	16.2
Panama	666	1,098	66.6	60.4	14.8	18.5	18.6	21.1
Papua New Guinea	393	728	35.6	24.9	12.8	7.3	51.5	67.9
Paraguay	361	394	61.6	60.0	19.8	24.5	18.6	15.5
Peru	1,070	2,210	43.5	38.6	27.6	24.0	29.0	37.3
Philippines	1,721	6,066	56.9	44.1	6.4	16.6	36.6	39.3
Poland	2,847	8,866	52.4	17.3	14.9	37.4	32.8	45.3
Portugal	3,772	6,412	48.4	31.8	23.0	34.8	28.6	33.4
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	787	1,976	65.5	33.1	13.1	21.5	21.4	45.3
Russian Federation	..	17,352	..	13.4	..	58.9	..	27.6



4.8 | Structure of service imports

	Commercial service imports		Transport		Travel		Other	
	\$ millions		% of total		% of total		% of total	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Rwanda	96	104	69.0	72.4	23.7	19.1	7.3	8.5
Saudi Arabia	12,694	10,942	18.1	20.5	0.0	0.0	81.9	79.5
Senegal	368	419	60.1	60.4	12.4	12.9	27.5	26.8
Sierra Leone	67	..	29.5	..	32.7	..	37.8	..
Singapore	8,575	21,300	41.0	37.6	21.0	23.4	38.0	39.0
Slovak Republic	..	1,779	..	24.4	..	16.6	..	59.0
Slovenia	1,034	1,435	42.5	24.4	27.3	35.8	30.3	39.8
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	3,593	5,449	40.2	44.4	31.5	36.8	28.3	18.8
Spain	15,197	30,818	30.8	26.1	28.0	17.8	41.2	56.1
Sri Lanka	620	1,592	64.2	61.6	11.9	15.1	23.9	23.3
Sudan	202	632	31.9	87.9	25.4	8.8	42.7	3.4
Swaziland	171	170	6.1	14.3	20.6	21.5	73.4	64.2
Sweden	16,959	23,367	23.2	15.6	37.1	34.4	39.7	50.0
Switzerland	11,093	15,369	33.7	34.0	53.0	41.6	13.4	24.3
Syrian Arab Republic	702	1,468	54.5	47.5	35.5	45.6	10.1	6.9
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	288	670	58.0	33.5	7.9	50.3	34.1	16.2
Thailand	6,160	15,329	58.0	44.1	23.3	18.1	18.7	37.8
Togo	217	130	56.9	73.0	18.4	2.0	24.7	25.0
Trinidad and Tobago	460	235	51.7	52.7	26.6	28.5	21.8	18.7
Tunisia	682	1,089	51.4	50.2	26.2	24.1	22.4	25.7
Turkey	2,794	7,620	32.2	36.0	18.6	22.5	49.2	41.5
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	195	745	58.3	34.1	0.0	18.9	41.7	47.0
Ukraine	..	2,590	..	15.1	..	18.1	..	66.8
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	44,713	92,308	33.2	26.8	41.1	46.3	25.6	26.9
United States	97,950	201,060	36.3	32.5	38.9	33.2	24.8	34.3
Uruguay	363	855	48.2	50.3	30.7	32.9	21.1	16.8
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	2,390	4,056	33.5	40.8	42.8	42.3	23.7	16.9
Vietnam	..	3,252	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	639	672	27.6	40.0	9.9	20.3	62.5	39.7
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	370	..	76.8	..	14.6	..	8.6	..
Zimbabwe	460	..	51.8	..	14.4	..	33.8	..
World	774,558 s	1,399,541 s	32.5 w	28.0 w	31.7 w	30.9 w	35.8 w	41.2 w
Low income	27,885	51,237	50.7	35.0	14.0	17.4	35.3	47.6
Middle income	103,290	245,594	41.6	32.5	21.9	29.3	36.5	38.2
Lower middle income	33,346	110,498	42.6	30.8	12.1	35.2	45.3	34.0
Upper middle income	69,944	135,097	40.7	33.5	29.9	25.6	29.4	40.9
Low & middle income	131,175	296,831	43.5	32.8	20.3	27.7	36.2	39.5
East Asia & Pacific	34,357	108,994	51.2	33.0	20.9	24.5	27.8	42.5
Europe & Central Asia	9,321	60,019	24.8	20.1	8.6	34.6	66.6	45.3
Latin America & Carib.	32,861	65,290	37.2	38.1	35.8	33.0	26.9	28.9
Middle East & N. Africa	27,080	25,933	55.7	37.0	13.3	19.1	31.0	43.9
South Asia	9,176	25,126	60.7	44.2	11.2	13.5	28.2	42.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	18,380	11,470	45.8	45.0	18.0	35.4	36.1	19.6
High income	643,383	1,102,710	30.1	26.8	34.2	31.6	35.7	41.6
Europe EMU	288,701	463,840	26.8	22.0	31.4	28.2	41.8	49.8

a. Includes Luxembourg.



About the data

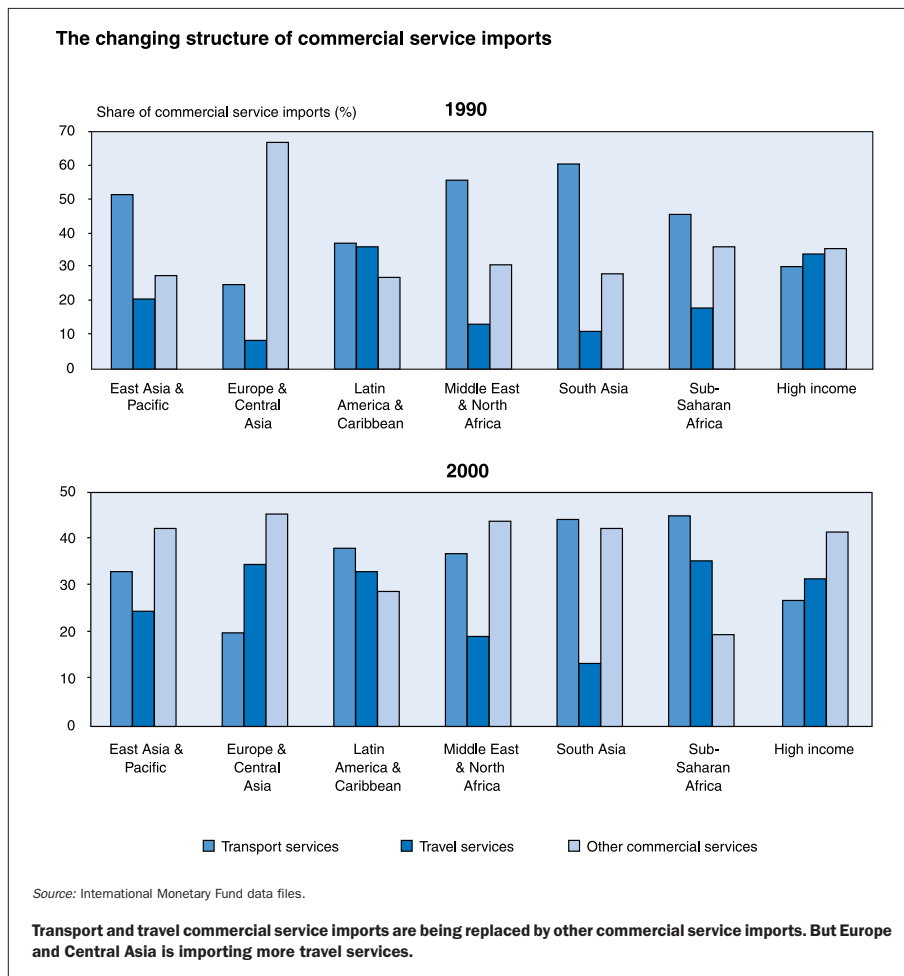
Trade in services differs from trade in goods because services are produced and consumed at the same time. Thus services to a traveler may be consumed in the producing country (for example, use of a hotel room) but are classified as imports of the traveler's country. In other cases services may be supplied from a remote location; for example, insurance services may be supplied from one location and consumed in another. For further discussion of the problems of measuring trade in services see *About the data* for table 4.7.

The data on exports of services in table 4.7 and on imports of services in this table, unlike those in editions before 2000, include only commercial services and exclude the category "government services not included elsewhere." The data are compiled by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) based on returns from national sources.

Definitions

- **Commercial service imports** are total service imports minus imports of government services not included elsewhere. International transactions in services are defined by the IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual* (1993) as the economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Definitions may vary among reporting economies.
- **Transport** covers all transport services (sea, air, land, internal waterway, space, and pipeline) performed by residents of one economy for those of another and involving the carriage of passengers, movement of goods (freight), rental of carriers with crew, and related support and auxiliary services. Excluded are freight insurance, which is included in insurance services; goods procured in ports by nonresident carriers, and repairs of transport equipment, which are included in goods; repairs of railway facilities, harbors, and airfield facilities, which are included in construction services; and rental of carriers without crew, which is included in other services.
- **Travel** covers goods and services acquired from an economy by travelers in that economy for their own use during visits of less than one year for business or personal purposes. Travel services include the goods and services consumed by travelers, such as meals, lodging, and transport, including car hire rental (within the economy visited).
- **Other commercial services** include such activities as insurance and financial services, international telecommunications, and postal and courier services; computer data; news-related service transactions between residents and nonresidents; construction services; royalties and license fees; miscellaneous business, professional, and technical services; and personal, cultural, and recreational services.

Figure 4.8



Data sources

The data on imports of commercial services come from the IMF. The IMF publishes balance of payments data in its *International Financial Statistics* and *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook*.



4.9 | Structure of demand

	Household final consumption expenditure		General government final consumption expenditure		Gross capital formation		Exports of goods and services		Imports of goods and services		Gross domestic savings	
	% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	61	92	19	11	29	19	15	19	23	40	21	-3
Algeria	57	42	16	14	29	24	23	42	25	22	27	44
Angola	36	17	34	39	12	28	39	90	21	74	30	44
Argentina	77	71	3	14	14	16	10	11	5	11	20	15
Armenia	46	96	18	12	47	19	35	23	46	51	36	-8
Australia	59	60	19	19	22	24	17	20	17	22	22	22
Austria	55	57	19	20	25	24	40	45	38	46	26	24
Azerbaijan	..	59	..	12	..	26	..	41	..	38	..	28
Bangladesh	86	78	4	5	17	23	6	14	14	19	10	18
Belarus	47	59	24	20	27	23	46	68	44	69	29	21
Belgium	55	54	20	21	22	22	71	88	69	85	24	25
Benin	87	82	11	12	14	20	14	15	26	29	2	6
Bolivia	77	74	12	16	13	18	23	18	24	25	11	11
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	110	..	..^a	..	20	..	27	..	58	..	-10
Botswana	39	58	24	28	32	20	55	28	50	33	37	14
Brazil	59	63	19	18	20	21	8	11	7	12	21	19
Bulgaria	60	71	18	18	26	17	33	58	37	64	22	11
Burkina Faso	77	76	15	15	21	28	13	11	26	30	8	9
Burundi	95	93	11	13	15	9	8	9	28	24	-5	-6
Cambodia	91	92	7	.. ^a	8	15	6	40	13	47	2	8
Cameroon	67	69	13	10	18	16	20	31	17	27	21	20
Canada	57	58	23	19	21	20	26	44	26	41	21	23
Central African Republic	86	81	15	11	12	11	15	13	28	16	-1	8
Chad	89	91	10	8	16	17	13	17	29	32	0	1
Chile	62	63	10	12	25	23	35	32	31	31	28	25
China	50	47	12	13	35	37	18	26	14	23	38	40
Hong Kong, China	57	58	7	10	27	28	134	150	126	145	36	32
Colombia	66	67	9	19	19	12	21	22	15	20	24	14
Congo, Dem. Rep.	79	..	12	..	9	..	30	..	29	..	9	..
Congo, Rep.	62	28	14	11	16	24	54	79	46	42	24	61
Costa Rica	61	67	18	13	27	17	35	48	41	46	21	19
Côte d'Ivoire	72	71	17	10	7	12	32	46	27	39	11	19
Croatia	74	57	24	26	14	22	78	45	86	51	-21	16
Cuba	..	70	..	23	..	10	..	16	..	18	..	7
Czech Republic	49	54	23	20	25	30	45	71	43	75	28	26
Denmark	49	48	26	25	20	22	36	42	31	37	25	27
Dominican Republic	80	78	5	8	25	24	34	30	44	39	15	14
Ecuador	69	62	9	9	17	17	33	42	27	31	23	28
Egypt, Arab Rep.	73	73	11	10	29	24	20	16	33	23	16	17
El Salvador	89	88	10	10	14	17	19	28	31	43	1	2
Eritrea	98	132	33	.. ^a	5	38	20	16	57	86	-31	-32
Estonia	62	58	16	21	30	26	60	84	54	88	22	21
Ethiopia	74	78	19	23	12	14	8	15	12	31	7	-1
Finland	51	50	22	21	29	20	23	42	24	32	27	30
France	55	55	22	23	23	21	21	29	22	27	22	22
Gabon	50	62	13	10	22	26	46	37	31	35	37	28
Gambia, The	76	83	14	13	22	17	60	48	72	61	11	4
Georgia	65	82	10	13	31	15	40	37	46	47	25	5
Germany	55	58	19	19	22	23	29	33	25	33	26	23
Ghana	85	81	9	15	14	24	17	49	26	70	5	3
Greece	72	71	15	15	23	22	18	20	28	29	13	14
Guatemala	84	84	7	7	14	17	21	20	25	28	10	9
Guinea	73	77	9	6	18	22	31	26	31	31	18	17
Guinea-Bissau	87	95	10	14	30	18	10	32	37	58	3	-9
Haiti	93	100	8	7	12	11	16	12	29	27	-1	-4
Honduras	66	66	14	13	23	35	36	42	40	56	20	21



	Household final consumption expenditure		General government final consumption expenditure		Gross capital formation		Exports of goods and services		Imports of goods and services		Gross domestic savings	
	% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Hungary	61	64	11	10	25	31	31	63	29	67	28	26
India	66	65	12	13	25	24	7	14	10	17	22	21
Indonesia	59	67	9	7	31	18	25	39	24	31	32	26
Iran, Islamic Rep.	62	52	11	14	29	20	22	35	24	21	27	34
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	58	49	16	14	21	23	57	88	52	74	26	37
Israel	56	59	30	29	25	19	35	40	45	47	14	12
Italy	58	60	20	18	22	20	20	28	20	27	22	22
Jamaica	62	68	14	16	28	27	52	44	56	55	24	16
Japan	53	56	13	16	33	26	10	10	9	8	34	28
Jordan	74	81	25	25	32	20	62	42	93	69	1	-6
Kazakhstan	52	63	18	11	32	14	74	59	75	47	30	25
Kenya	67	78	19	18	20	13	26	26	31	36	14	4
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	53	58	10	10	38	29	29	45	30	42	37	31
Kuwait	57	41	39	22	18	11	45	57	58	31	4	37
Kyrgyz Republic	71	77	25	19	24	16	29	43	50	55	4	4
Lao PDR	..	82	..	5	..	24	..	36	..	48	..	13
Latvia	53	63	9	19	40	27	48	46	49	54	39	19
Lebanon	140	88	25	19	18	18	18	13	100	38	-64	-7
Lesotho	139	101	14	18	53	40	17	28	122	88	-53	-20
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	57	64	19	21	33	21	52	45	61	52	24	14
Macedonia, FYR	72	82	19	18	19	17	26	45	36	62	9	0
Madagascar	86	87	8	7	17	16	17	25	27	35	6	6
Malawi	72	82	15	17	23	13	24	26	33	38	13	1
Malaysia	52	43	14	11	32	26	75	125	72	104	34	47
Mali	80	79	14	13	23	23	17	25	34	40	6	7
Mauritania	69	68	26	17	20	30	46	41	61	57	5	15
Mauritius	65	66	12	12	31	26	65	64	72	67	24	22
Mexico	70	68	8	11	23	23	19	31	20	33	22	21
Moldova ^b	58	89	15	16	25	22	49	50	51	77	23	-5
Mongolia	58	66	32	20	38	30	24	65	53	82	9	14
Morocco	65	63	15	19	25	24	26	31	32	37	19	18
Mozambique	101	79	12	12	16	34	8	15	36	39	-12	10
Myanmar	89	87	.. ^a	.. ^a	13	13	3	0	5	1	11	13
Namibia	46	54	28	29	35	24	47	49	56	56	26	17
Nepal	83	75	9	9	18	24	11	24	21	32	8	16
Netherlands	49	50	23	23	24	22	59	61	55	56	28	27
New Zealand	63	64	17	16	19	21	28	32	27	33	20	20
Nicaragua	59	88	43	19	19	34	25	40	46	81	-2	-7
Niger	84	84	15	13	8	11	15	15	22	23	1	3
Nigeria	56	45	15	21	15	23	43	52	29	41	29	34
Norway	49	43	21	19	23	22	41	47	34	30	30	38
Oman	27	..	38	..	13	..	53	..	31	..	35	..
Pakistan	74	77	15	11	19	16	16	16	23	19	11	12
Panama	60	61	18	15	17	30	38	33	34	39	21	24
Papua New Guinea	59	66	25	13	24	18	41	45	49	42	16	21
Paraguay	77	83	6	10	23	22	33	20	39	35	17	7
Peru	74	71	8	11	16	20	16	16	14	18	18	18
Philippines	72	63	10	13	24	18	28	56	33	50	18	24
Poland	48	64	19	16	26	27	29	27	22	34	33	20
Portugal	62	63	16	20	28	28	33	31	40	43	21	16
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	66	74	13	13	30	19	17	34	26	40	21	14
Russian Federation	49	46	21	16	30	17	18	46	18	25	30	38



4.9 | Structure of demand

	Household final consumption expenditure		General government final consumption expenditure		Gross capital formation		Exports of goods and services		Imports of goods and services		Gross domestic savings	
	% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Rwanda	84	88	10	12	15	15	6	8	14	24	6	-1
Saudi Arabia	40	33	31	27	20	16	46	50	36	26	30	40
Senegal	76	79	15	10	14	20	25	31	30	40	9	11
Sierra Leone	82	91	10	17	9	8	24	17	25	33	8	-8
Singapore	46	40	10	10	37	31	202	180	195	161	44	50
Slovak Republic	54	53	22	19	33	30	27	74	36	76	24	28
Slovenia	55	55	19	21	17	28	84	59	74	63	26	24
Somalia	112	..	..^a	..	16	..	10	..	38	..	-12	..
South Africa	63	64	20	18	12	15	24	29	19	26	18	18
Spain	60	59	17	17	27	26	16	30	20	32	23	24
Sri Lanka	76	72	10	10	23	28	29	40	38	51	14	17
Sudan	..	85	..	..^a	..	14	..	17	..	16	..	15
Swaziland	62	75	18	20	20	20	76	66	76	81	21	4
Sweden	49	50	28	26	23	18	30	47	29	42	24	23
Switzerland	57	61	14	14	28	20	36	42	36	37	29	25
Syrian Arab Republic	69	62	14	13	17	21	28	38	28	35	17	24
Tajikistan	74	76	9	8	25	20	28	81	35	85	17	16
Tanzania ^c	81	84	18	7	26	18	13	15	37	23	1	9
Thailand	57	60	9	9	41	23	34	67	42	59	34	31
Togo	71	83	14	11	27	21	33	36	45	50	15	6
Trinidad and Tobago	59	56	12	12	13	19	45	65	29	52	29	32
Tunisia	58	60	16	16	32	27	44	44	51	48	25	24
Turkey	69	69	11	14	24	24	13	24	18	31	20	17
Turkmenistan	49	34	23	16	40	40	..	63	..	53	28	49
Uganda	92	87	8	11	13	18	7	10	19	26	1	3
Ukraine	57	58	17	19	27	19	28	61	29	57	26	23
United Arab Emirates	39	..	16	..	20	..	65	..	40	..	45	..
United Kingdom	63	65	20	19	20	18	24	27	27	29	18	16
United States	67	68	17	14	18	21	10	11	11	13	16	18
Uruguay	70	75	12	13	12	14	24	19	18	21	18	12
Uzbekistan	61	64	25	20	32	11	29	44	48	39	13	17
Venezuela, RB	62	63	8	7	10	18	39	29	20	17	29	30
Vietnam	86	69	8	6	13	27	26	..	33	..	6	25
West Bank and Gaza	..	92	..	32	..	33	..	14	..	71	..	-24
Yemen, Rep.	74	58	17	14	15	19	14	50	20	41	9	28
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	79	..	25	..	14	..	32	..	50	..	-4
Zambia	64	86	19	11	17	18	36	31	37	46	17	3
Zimbabwe	63	63	19	24	17	13	23	30	23	31	17	12
World	59 w	61 w	17 w	17 w	24 w	22 w	20 w	23 w	20 w	23 w	24 w	23 w
Low income	66	67	12	12	24	20	17	28	20	28	21	20
Middle income	59	59	14	15	26	24	21	32	20	29	27	26
Lower middle income	56	54	13	14	31	26	22	36	22	30	30	32
Upper middle income	61	62	15	15	23	22	21	29	19	28	24	23
Low & middle income	60	60	14	14	26	23	21	31	20	29	26	26
East Asia & Pacific	54	54	11	11	35	30	26	42	26	37	35	35
Europe & Central Asia	55	58	18	16	28	21	23	44	24	39	26	26
Latin America & Carib.	65	66	13	15	19	20	14	17	12	18	21	19
Middle East & N. Africa	57	51	20	18	24	20	33	38	35	28	23	30
South Asia	69	68	12	12	24	23	9	15	13	18	20	20
Sub-Saharan Africa	66	66	17	17	15	17	27	32	26	32	16	17
High income	59	61	18	17	23	22	20	22	20	22	24	22
Europe EMU	56	57	20	20	23	22	28	34	28	33	24	23

a. Data on general government final consumption expenditure are not available separately; they are included in household final consumption expenditure. b. Excludes data for Transnistria. c. Data cover mainland Tanzania only.



About the data

Gross domestic product (GDP) from the expenditure side is made up of household final consumption expenditure, general government final consumption expenditure, gross capital formation (private and public investment in fixed assets and changes in inventories), and net exports (exports minus imports) of goods and services. Such expenditures are recorded in purchaser prices and include net taxes on products.

Because policymakers have tended to focus on fostering the growth of output, and because data on production are easier to collect than data on spending, many countries generate their primary estimate of GDP using the production approach. Moreover, many countries do not estimate all the separate components of national expenditures but instead derive some of the main aggregates indirectly using GDP (based on the production approach) as the control total.

Household final consumption expenditure (private consumption in the terminology of the 1968 System of National Accounts, or SNA) is often estimated as a residual, by subtracting from GDP all other known expenditures. The resulting aggregate may incorporate fairly large discrepancies. When household consumption is calculated separately, the household surveys on which many of the estimates are based tend to be one-year studies with limited coverage. Thus the estimates quickly become outdated and must be supplemented by price- and quantity-based statistical estimating procedures. Complicating the issue, in many developing countries the distinction between cash outlays for personal business and those for household use may be blurred. The *World Development Indicators* includes in household consumption the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households.

General government final consumption expenditure (general government consumption in the 1968 SNA) includes expenditures on goods and services for individual consumption as well as those on services for collective consumption. Defense expenditures, including those on capital outlays—with certain exceptions—are treated as current spending.

Gross capital formation (gross domestic investment in the 1968 SNA) consists of outlays on additions to the economy's fixed assets plus net changes in the level of inventories. It is generally obtained from reports by industry of acquisition and distinguishes only the broad categories of capital formation. The 1993 System of National Accounts recognizes a third category of capital formation: net acquisition of valuables. Included in gross capital formation under the 1993 SNA guidelines are capital outlays on defense establishments that may be used by the general public, such as schools, airfields, and hospitals. These expenses were treated as consumption in the earlier version of

the SNA. Data on capital formation may be estimated from direct surveys of enterprises and administrative records or based on the commodity flow method using data from production, trade, and construction activities. The quality of data on fixed capital formation by government depends on the quality of government accounting systems (which tend to be weak in developing countries). Measures of fixed capital formation by households and corporations—particularly capital outlays by small, unincorporated enterprises—are usually very unreliable.

Estimates of changes in inventories are rarely complete but usually include the most important activities or commodities. In some countries these estimates are derived as a composite residual along with household final consumption expenditure. According to national accounts conventions, adjustments should be made for appreciation of the value of inventory holdings due to price changes, but this is not always done. In highly inflationary economies this element can be substantial.

Data on exports and imports are compiled from customs reports and balance of payments data. Although the data on exports and imports from the payments side provide reasonably reliable records of cross-border transactions, they may not adhere strictly to the appropriate definitions of valuation and timing used in the balance of payments or correspond with the change-of-ownership criterion. This issue has assumed greater significance with the increasing globalization of international business. Neither customs nor balance of payments data usually capture the illegal transactions that occur in many countries. Goods carried by travelers across borders in legal but unreported shuttle trade may further distort trade statistics.

Domestic savings, a concept used by the World Bank, represent the difference between GDP and total consumption. Domestic savings also satisfy the fundamental identity: exports minus imports equal domestic savings minus capital formation. Domestic savings differ from savings as defined in the national accounts; this SNA concept represents the difference between disposable income and consumption.

For further discussion of the problems in building and maintaining national accounts see Srinivasan (1994), Heston (1994), and Ruggles (1994). For a classic analysis of the reliability of foreign trade and national income statistics see Morgenstern (1963).

Definitions

- **Household final consumption expenditure** is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. In practice, household consumption expenditure may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.
- **General government final consumption expenditure** includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation.
- **Gross capital formation** consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and “work in progress.” According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation.
- **Exports and imports of goods and services** represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to, or received from, the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (factor services in the 1968 SNA) as well as transfer payments.
- **Gross domestic savings** are calculated as GDP less total consumption.

Data sources

The national accounts indicators for most developing countries are collected from national statistical organizations and central banks by visiting and resident World Bank missions. The data for high-income economies come from OECD data files (see the OECD's *National Accounts, 1988–1999*, volumes 1 and 2). The United Nations Statistics Division publishes detailed national accounts for United Nations member countries in *National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables* and updates in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.



4.10 | Growth of consumption and investment

	Household final consumption expenditure				Household final consumption expenditure per capita		General government final consumption expenditure		Gross capital formation	
	\$ millions		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1990	2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	1,271	3,453	..	4.6	..	3.9	..	-1.1	-0.3	22.0
Algeria	35,265	22,219	1.4	0.8	-1.6	-1.1	0.7	3.6	-1.8	-0.5
Angola	3,674	1,461	-0.1	-3.8	..	..	6.7	-2.0	-5.1	10.8
Argentina	109,038	202,101	..	2.8	..	1.5	..	1.8	-5.2	7.3
Armenia	2,005	1,821	..	-0.5	..	-1.1	..	-1.7	..	-2.3
Australia	181,421	240,855	3.0	3.7	1.5	2.5	3.7	2.9	3.2	6.6
Austria	89,789	118,889	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.1
Azerbaijan	..	3,130	..	6.4	..	5.4	..	5.4	..	5.6
Bangladesh	25,952	36,579	4.5	3.6	1.8	1.8	5.0	4.7	1.4	9.2
Belarus	16,667	17,075	..	-0.5	..	-0.3	..	-1.8	..	-7.8
Belgium	109,445	121,992	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.5	3.4	2.6
Benin	1,602	1,774	1.9	4.3	-1.2	1.4	0.5	4.0	-5.3	5.6
Bolivia	3,741	6,100	1.2	3.6	-0.9	1.2	-3.8	3.5	1.0	8.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	1,473	2,940	5.9	6.2	2.4	3.6	13.6	5.2	13.8	-0.7
Brazil	275,753	372,502	1.2	5.7	-0.7	4.2	7.3	-1.7	3.3	3.4
Bulgaria	12,401	8,658	3.1	-2.9	3.2	-2.3	5.1	-9.4	2.3	-4.1
Burkina Faso	2,141	1,670	2.6	4.4	0.1	2.0	6.2	-0.7	8.6	7.2
Burundi	1,070	684	3.4	-1.7	0.5	-3.8	3.2	-2.1	6.9	-0.4
Cambodia	1,016	2,705	..	1.5	..	..	..	-0.8	..	13.4
Cameroon	7,432	6,169	3.5	2.9	0.6	0.4	6.8	0.7	-2.6	0.7
Canada	323,850	366,938	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.5	2.5	-0.1	5.2	4.7
Central African Republic	1,274	781	1.5	..	..	..	-1.7	..	10.0	..
Chad	1,482	1,277	5.3	0.5	2.8	-2.5	14.5	-0.4	..	1.3
Chile	18,759	44,671	2.0	7.4	0.3	5.8	0.4	3.9	6.4	8.9
China	174,249	521,114	8.8	8.5	7.2	7.4	9.8	9.4	10.8	11.6
Hong Kong, China	42,422	94,492	6.7	3.7	5.3	1.7	5.0	3.9	4.0	5.4
Colombia	26,357	54,742	2.6	2.6	0.5	0.7	4.2	9.5	1.4	2.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	7,398	..	3.4	-6.6	0.1	-9.7	0.0	-16.1	-5.1	-2.6
Congo, Rep.	1,746	906	3.3	0.5	0.4	-2.5	2.5	-10.8	-12.6	0.6
Costa Rica	3,502	10,677	3.6	5.0	0.6	2.7	1.1	1.9	4.6	4.7
Côte d'Ivoire	7,766	6,692	1.5	2.3	-2.1	-0.8	-0.1	1.4	-10.4	11.8
Croatia	13,527	10,877	..	2.6	..	3.8	..	1.1	..	8.4
Cuba	..	..	..	2.6	..	..	..	1.9	..	16.9
Czech Republic	17,195	27,631	..	2.8	..	2.8	..	-1.8	..	5.0
Denmark	65,430	77,619	1.4	2.4	1.4	2.0	0.9	2.3	4.7	5.3
Dominican Republic	5,633	15,268	3.9	5.3	1.7	3.5	-3.2	15.1	4.5	5.6
Ecuador	7,323	8,446	1.9	1.3	-0.7	-0.8	-1.4	-1.8	-3.8	-0.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	30,933	72,027	4.6	4.4	2.0	2.4	3.1	3.0	0.0	6.3
El Salvador	4,273	11,623	0.8	5.1	-0.2	2.9	0.1	3.0	2.2	7.1
Eritrea	430	459	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	4,074	2,685	..	0.4	..	1.9	..	4.6	..	-1.4
Ethiopia	5,081	4,974	0.2	3.0	-2.8	0.7	4.5	8.8	2.1	9.7
Finland	68,939	59,752	3.9	2.0	3.4	1.6	3.2	0.9	3.4	1.5
France	672,960	708,622	2.2	1.3	1.7	0.9	2.6	1.8	3.3	1.2
Gabon	2,961	3,040	1.5	1.2	-1.5	-1.5	-0.6	5.4	-5.7	3.8
Gambia, The	240	350	-2.4	4.3	-5.9	0.9	1.7	-2.8	0.0	3.3
Georgia	8,228	2,485	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	941,915	1,087,707	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.7
Ghana	5,016	4,224	2.8	4.1	-0.8	1.7	2.4	5.4	3.3	2.3
Greece	60,164	88,745	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.3	-0.7	3.3
Guatemala	6,398	16,041	1.1	4.2	-1.4	1.5	2.6	4.7	-1.8	6.0
Guinea	2,068	2,330	..	3.6	..	1.0	..	4.7	..	2.8
Guinea-Bissau	212	205	0.8	2.7	-1.5	0.4	7.2	1.9	12.9	-10.6
Haiti	2,785	3,860	0.9	..	..	..	-4.4	..	-0.6	-1.3
Honduras	2,026	3,930	2.7	2.7	-0.5	-0.1	3.3	1.7	2.9	7.5

Growth of consumption and investment | 4.10



	Household final consumption expenditure				Household final consumption expenditure per capita		General government final consumption expenditure		Gross capital formation	
	\$ millions		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1990	2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000
Hungary	20,290	29,094	1.3	-0.3	1.7	0.0	1.9	0.9	-0.9	9.5
India	208,896	298,779	5.8	4.8	3.6	3.0	4.2	6.9	6.6	7.9
Indonesia	67,388	103,066	5.6	6.5	3.7	4.7	4.6	0.1	7.2	-0.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	74,476	54,312	2.8	3.1	-0.6	1.5	-5.0	6.4	-2.5	2.8
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	27,957	45,806	2.2	5.1	1.9	4.3	-0.3	3.6	-0.4	8.9
Israel	32,112	65,189	5.4	6.3	3.6	3.4	0.5	2.9	2.2	4.9
Italy	634,194	649,183	2.9	1.5	2.8	1.3	2.9	0.1	2.1	1.3
Jamaica	2,637	5,029	4.5	-1.1	3.3	-1.9	6.2	2.7	-0.1	4.4
Japan	1,617,071	2,533,095	3.6	1.7	3.0	1.4	3.4	2.9	5.5	-0.1
Jordan	2,978	6,728	1.9	5.0	-1.9	1.0	1.9	5.1	-1.9	-0.6
Kazakhstan	14,148	11,677	..	-7.7	..	-6.7	..	-7.3	..	-16.4
Kenya	5,309	8,186	4.6	3.0	1.1	0.4	2.6	8.4	0.4	3.9
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	132,113	261,913	7.9	4.9	6.7	3.9	5.2	3.0	12.0	1.4
Kuwait	10,459	15,384	-1.4	..	..	..	2.2	..	-4.5	..
Kyrgyz Republic	2,103	1,017	..	-6.0	..	-7.0	..	-8.9	..	-5.0
Lao PDR	..	882	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	6,578	4,471	2.9	-4.8	2.3	-3.6	5.0	8.0	3.4	-1.1
Lebanon	3,961	14,480	..	3.2	..	1.4	..	4.3	..	8.8
Lesotho	855	909	3.6	0.7	1.4	-1.2	3.2	6.3	5.0	1.5
Liberia	..	..	1.2	..	..	..	1.3	..	-16.7	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	7,527	7,280	..	2.4	..	2.5	..	3.8	..	9.9
Macedonia, FYR	3,021	2,945	..	2.5	..	1.8	..	1.2	..	0.7
Madagascar	2,649	3,349	-0.6	2.4	-3.3	-0.5	0.5	0.4	4.9	2.2
Malawi	1,345	1,392	1.5	5.4	-1.7	3.4	6.3	-3.3	-2.8	-8.5
Malaysia	22,806	38,211	3.3	2.2	0.4	3.7	2.7	8.7	3.1	5.2
Mali	1,933	1,826	1.0	2.8	-1.5	0.3	7.9	5.2	3.6	-0.7
Mauritania	705	633	1.4	3.7	-1.1	0.8	-3.8	-0.5	6.9	9.9
Mauritius	1,707	2,889	6.7	4.8	5.8	3.6	3.3	4.3	9.0	3.5
Mexico	182,791	388,054	1.1	2.4	-1.0	0.7	2.4	1.8	-3.3	4.6
Moldova	2,328	1,147	..	6.9	..	7.1	..	-5.4	..	-15.5
Mongolia	..	643	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	16,833	20,883	4.3	3.0	2.0	1.2	2.1	3.3	1.2	2.0
Mozambique	2,481	2,964	-1.4	4.3	-2.9	1.9	-2.6	1.4	3.8	10.8
Myanmar	..	..	0.6	3.9	..	..	..	..	-4.1	15.4
Namibia	1,280	1,995	1.3	4.4	-2.0	2.0	3.7	3.1	-2.9	3.9
Nepal	3,028	4,112	4.5	4.0	2.2	1.6	7.2	5.7	6.0	7.0
Netherlands	144,279	197,321	1.6	2.6	1.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	3.1	2.6
New Zealand	27,300	35,260	2.0	3.0	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.7	7.1
Nicaragua	592	2,102	-3.6	5.8	-6.2	2.9	3.4	-1.8	-4.8	11.8
Niger	2,079	1,540	0.0	2.9	-3.1	-0.6	4.4	0.7	-7.1	4.2
Nigeria	15,816	18,669	-2.6	-3.7	-5.5	-6.4	-3.5	5.6	-8.5	8.3
Norway	57,047	69,082	2.2	3.3	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.4	0.7	5.2
Oman	2,810	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.5	..
Pakistan	29,512	47,401	4.3	4.9	1.6	2.3	10.3	0.7	5.8	1.8
Panama	3,022	6,018	2.1	3.8	0.0	2.0	1.2	2.1	-8.9	11.2
Papua New Guinea	1,902	2,358	0.4	4.9	-2.1	2.2	-0.1	2.2	-0.9	1.3
Paraguay	4,063	6,226	2.4	3.6	-0.7	1.0	1.5	6.4	-0.8	0.2
Peru	19,376	37,742	0.7	4.0	-1.5	2.2	-0.9	5.2	-3.8	7.4
Philippines	31,566	49,007	2.6	3.7	0.2	1.5	0.6	3.4	-2.1	3.1
Poland	28,281	101,013	..	6.2	..	6.1	..	2.3	..	10.6
Portugal	43,985	66,484	2.5	3.2	2.4	3.0	5.0	2.8	3.0	5.2
Puerto Rico	19,827	..	3.5	..	..	..	5.1	..	6.9	..
Romania	25,232	27,120	..	0.7	..	1.0	..	1.1	..	-5.2
Russian Federation	282,978	114,596	..	-0.7	..	-0.5	..	-2.3	..	-18.3



4.10 | Growth of consumption and investment

	Household final consumption expenditure				Household final consumption expenditure per capita		General government final consumption expenditure		Gross capital formation	
	\$ millions		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1990	2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000
Rwanda	2,162	1,586	1.4	1.6	-1.6	-0.3	5.2	-2.4	4.3	2.6
Saudi Arabia	41,621	56,919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	4,353	3,444	2.1	3.6	-0.8	0.9	3.3	-0.1	5.2	5.0
Sierra Leone	734	581	0.1	-2.4	-2.0	-4.7	0.0	-1.8	-1.1	-4.9
Singapore	17,019	36,871	5.8	5.7	3.9	2.6	6.6	8.6	3.1	7.6
Slovak Republic	8,350	10,207	3.8	0.5	3.5	0.3	4.8	1.3	0.3	7.8
Slovenia	6,917	9,956	..	3.8	..	3.9	..	3.2	..	10.7
Somalia	..	..	1.3	..	..	..	7.0	..	-2.6	..
South Africa	70,283	80,091	2.4	2.6	-0.2	0.6	3.5	0.5	-5.3	2.7
Spain	308,803	331,606	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.0	5.4	2.3	5.7	2.6
Sri Lanka	6,143	11,806	4.0	3.8	2.5	2.5	7.3	8.8	0.6	6.4
Sudan	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	-0.5	..	-1.8	9.5
Swaziland	521	1,111	4.6	3.9	1.4	0.8	2.9	5.8	1.6	2.6
Sweden	116,247	114,681	2.2	1.1	1.9	0.8	1.6	0.3	4.7	1.7
Switzerland	130,900	158,369	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.2	3.1	0.7	3.9	0.7
Syrian Arab Republic	8,458	11,626	3.6	2.2	0.2	-0.8	-3.6	2.0	-5.3	4.3
Tajikistan	3,202	752	4.0	-7.3	0.9	-8.7	4.1	-14.2	-6.8	-14.6
Tanzania ^a	3,526	7,604	..	2.0	..	-0.8	..	-8.3	..	-1.4
Thailand	48,270	71,625	5.9	3.6	4.1	2.8	4.2	5.1	9.5	-4.1
Togo	1,158	1,012	4.7	3.6	1.3	0.8	-1.2	-1.7	2.7	-0.2
Trinidad and Tobago	2,975	4,219	-1.3	0.3	-2.5	-0.3	-1.7	0.7	-10.1	15.5
Tunisia	7,152	11,773	2.9	4.3	0.3	2.6	3.8	4.1	-1.8	3.6
Turkey	103,378	137,646	..	3.7	..	2.2	..	4.6	..	4.0
Turkmenistan	4,065	1,513	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9
Uganda	4,002	5,390	2.6	7.6	0.0	4.3	2.0	6.4	8.0	9.3
Ukraine	52,131	18,518	..	-7.1	..	-6.6	..	-4.2	..	-18.5
United Arab Emirates	12,726	..	4.6	..	..	..	-3.9	..	-8.7	..
United Kingdom	617,733	925,496	4.0	2.8	3.8	2.5	0.8	1.1	6.4	4.2
United States	3,831,500	6,268,600	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.1	3.3	0.4	4.0	7.5
Uruguay	6,525	14,694	0.7	5.0	0.1	4.3	1.8	2.1	-6.6	6.3
Uzbekistan	13,321	4,884	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	30,171	75,986	1.3	0.4	-1.2	-1.7	2.0	-0.3	-5.3	4.4
Vietnam	5,597	20,846	..	9.1	..	7.2	..	10.9	..	20.2
West Bank and Gaza	..	4,019	..	2.5	..	-1.7	..	12.6	..	3.8
Yemen, Rep.	3,561	4,930	..	3.0	..	-0.4	..	2.3	..	9.6
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	6,688	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	2,078	2,761	1.8	-2.8	-1.3	-5.3	-3.4	-6.6	-4.3	5.2
Zimbabwe	5,543	4,504	3.7	0.0	0.0	-2.0	4.7	-2.2	3.6	-3.4

World	12,910,826 t	18,821,092 t	3.3 w	2.7 w	1.6 w	1.2 w	2.9 w	1.5 w	3.9 w	2.8 w
Low income	574,483	702,729	4.2	3.6	1.9	1.6	4.0	2.8	4.4	1.6
Middle income	2,015,476	3,228,520	3.3	3.9	1.6	2.6	5.0	2.0	2.6	2.0
Lower middle income	897,553	1,284,732	4.6	3.6	2.9	2.4	3.7	4.3	4.7	0.0
Upper middle income	1,130,065	1,944,018	2.5	4.1	0.6	2.6	5.5	0.7	1.4	4.2
Low & middle income	2,584,252	3,929,051	3.5	3.8	1.5	2.2	4.8	2.1	2.8	2.0
East Asia & Pacific	496,327	1,095,144	6.9	6.3	5.2	5.0	5.9	6.2	9.3	5.9
Europe & Central Asia	672,345	562,238	..	0.7	..	0.5	..	-0.6	..	-8.1
Latin America & Carib.	737,633	1,321,356	1.3	4.0	-0.6	2.3	5.6	0.1	-0.3	4.6
Middle East & N. Africa	220,686	341,201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Asia	277,595	404,700	5.4	4.7	3.1	2.7	5.2	6.0	5.8	7.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	192,381	206,155	1.6	2.1	-1.3	-0.5	2.7	1.5	-3.9	3.4
High income	10,324,580	15,115,577	3.3	2.5	2.7	1.7	2.7	1.4	4.1	3.0
Europe EMU	3,116,888	3,450,141	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.4	2.3	1.4	2.7	1.9

a. Data cover mainland Tanzania only.



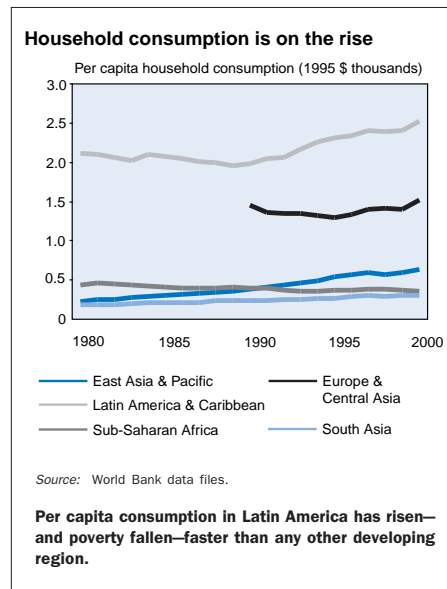
About the data

Measures of growth in consumption and capital formation are subject to two kinds of inaccuracy. The first stems from the difficulty of measuring expenditures at current price levels, as described in *About the data* for table 4.9. The second arises in deflating current price data to measure volume growth, where results depend on the relevance and reliability of the price indexes and weights used. Measuring price changes is more difficult for investment goods than for consumption goods because of the one-time nature of many investments and because the rate of technological progress in capital goods makes capturing change in quality difficult. (An example is computers—prices have fallen as quality has improved.) Several countries estimate capital formation from the supply side, identifying capital goods entering an economy directly from detailed production and international trade statistics. This means that the price indexes used in deflating production and international trade, reflecting delivered or offered prices, will determine the deflator for capital formation expenditures on the demand side.

The data in the table on household final consumption expenditure (private consumption in the 1968 System of National Accounts), in current U.S. dollars, are converted from national currencies using official exchange rates or an alternative conversion factor as noted in *Primary data documentation*. (For a discussion of alternative conversion factors, see *Statistical methods*.) Growth rates of household final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure per capita, general government final consumption expenditure, and gross capital formation are estimated using constant price data. (Consumption and capital formation as shares of GDP are shown in table 4.9.)

To obtain government consumption in constant prices, countries may deflate current values by applying a wage (price) index or extrapolate from the change in government employment. Neither technique captures improvements in productivity or changes in the quality of government services. Deflators for household consumption are usually calculated on the basis of the consumer price index. Many countries estimate household consumption as a residual that includes statistical discrepancies accumulated from other domestic sources including stock changes; thus these estimates lack detailed breakdowns of expenditures.

Figure 4.10



Definitions

• **Household final consumption expenditure** is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. The *World Development Indicators* includes in household consumption expenditure the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. In practice, household consumption expenditure may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.

• **General government final consumption expenditure** includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that have potential wider public use and are part of government capital formation. • **Gross capital formation** consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and “work in progress.” According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation.

Data sources

The national accounts indicators for most developing countries are collected from national statistical organizations and central banks by visiting and resident World Bank missions. Data for high-income economies come from Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) data files (see the OECD’s *National Accounts, 1988–1999*, volumes 1 and 2). The United Nations Statistics Division publishes detailed national accounts for United Nations member countries in *National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables* and publishes updates in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.



4.11 | Central government finances

	Current revenue ^a		Total expenditure		Overall budget balance (including grants)		Financing from abroad		Domestic financing		Debt and interest payments	
	% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		Total debt % of GDP	Interest % of current revenue
	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999		
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	19.3	..	29.8	..	-8.5	..	2.5	..	6.0	46.4	40.3
Algeria	..	30.0	..	30.4	..	-0.4	..	..	..	..	62.0	13.3
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	10.4	14.0	10.6	17.0	-0.4	-2.9	0.2	4.0	0.2	-1.1	..	20.6
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	24.9	23.8	23.3	23.4	2.0	1.4	0.2	-0.5	-2.2	-0.9	15.3	5.3
Austria	34.0	37.3	37.6	40.3	-4.4	..	0.5	..	3.9	..	62.3	8.9
Azerbaijan	..	17.7	..	22.7	..	-2.6	..	..	..	..	..	2.5
Bangladesh	..	9.3	..	12.7	..	-2.8	..	0.1	..	2.7	40.1	15.7
Belarus	30.9	28.7	37.3	30.9	-4.8	-2.0	2.7	-0.8	2.4	2.8	20.2	2.2
Belgium	42.7	43.8	47.8	45.7	-5.5	-1.8	-0.3	-0.9	5.8	2.7	114.7	16.7
Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	13.7	16.7	16.4	23.1	-1.7	-2.3	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.7	56.1	7.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	51.1	..	33.8	..	11.3	..	0.0	..	-11.4	..	..	..
Brazil	22.8	24.9	34.9	26.8	-5.8	-7.8	..	..	..	..	..	15.4
Bulgaria	47.1	34.6	55.1	35.7	-8.3	1.5	-0.8	0.8	9.1	-2.3	52.8	11.3
Burkina Faso	11.0	..	15.0	..	-1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burundi	18.2	17.9	28.7	26.1	-3.3	-4.7	4.9	3.3	-1.6	1.5	183.9	13.2
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	15.4	16.0	21.2	15.9	-5.9	0.1	5.2	0.2	1.2	-0.3	104.6	19.2
Canada	21.6	22.2	26.2	21.4	-4.8	1.0	0.2	0.4	4.6	-1.3	69.0	15.0
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	6.7	..	21.8	..	-4.7	..	5.0	..	-0.3	..	..	..
Chile	20.6	22.4	20.4	23.9	0.8	-1.5	0.9	0.5	-2.5	0.9	15.0	1.6
China	6.3	7.2	10.1	10.9	-1.9	-2.9	0.8	-0.1	1.1	3.0	12.7	..
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	12.6	12.6	11.6	19.1	3.9	-7.1	..	2.2	..	5.0	29.8	26.8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	10.1	0.1	18.8	0.1	-6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	160.4	4.6
Congo, Rep.	22.5	26.8	35.6	32.8	-14.1	-5.6	..	5.9	..	-0.3	283.7	43.4
Costa Rica	23.0	20.0	25.6	21.5	-3.1	-1.5	0.3	1.5	2.8	0.0	36.3	18.3
Côte d'Ivoire	22.0	20.6	24.5	22.4	-2.9	-0.2	4.0	1.7	0.4	-1.5	112.5	20.2
Croatia	33.0	42.8	37.6	48.3	-4.6	-2.0	0.0	3.2	4.7	-1.3	..	3.6
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	33.1	..	35.5	..	-1.6	..	-0.4	..	2.0	12.9	2.8
Denmark	37.8	37.4	39.0	36.0	-0.7	0.5	..	..	..	..	63.7	11.2
Dominican Republic	12.0	16.3	11.7	17.0	0.6	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	0.6	20.7	3.9
Ecuador	18.2	..	14.5	..	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	23.0	26.3	27.8	30.6	-5.7	-2.0	-0.7	-0.6	6.4	2.6	..	23.0
El Salvador	..	14.4	..	16.3	..	-2.2	..	1.4	..	0.8	29.2	9.3
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	26.2	30.8	23.7	35.6	0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	-0.4	0.6	4.7	0.8
Ethiopia	17.4	..	27.2	..	-9.8	..	2.8	..	7.0	..	..	..
Finland	30.6	32.0	30.3	33.4	0.2	-0.3	0.7	-1.1	-0.8	1.4	61.1	14.3
France	39.7	41.4	41.8	46.2	-2.1	-3.5	1.1	..	1.0	..	..	7.4
Gabon	20.6	..	20.2	..	3.2	..	2.7	..	-5.8	..	..	..
Gambia, The	19.4	..	23.6	..	-0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	11.5	..	15.0	..	-4.4	..	2.6	..	1.9	72.0	22.7
Germany	25.6	31.3	26.3	32.6	-1.4	-0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	-0.1	19.9	7.3
Ghana	12.5	..	13.2	..	0.2	..	1.3	..	-1.5	..	..	..
Greece	27.8	23.5	52.2	30.9	-22.9	-4.4	1.6	2.4	21.3	2.0	113.2	38.4
Guatemala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea	16.0	11.8	22.9	21.2	-3.3	-2.4	4.1	2.3	-0.8	0.2	..	37.1
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	..	8.9	..	11.5	..	-1.4	..	-0.4	..	1.8	..	9.3
Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Central government finances | 4.11



	Current revenue ^a		Total expenditure		Overall budget balance (including grants)		Financing from abroad		Domestic financing		Debt and interest payments	
	% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		Total debt % of GDP	Interest % of current revenue
	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999		
Hungary	52.9	38.4	52.1	43.4	0.8	-3.7	-0.5	7.1	-0.3	-3.4	60.5	19.3
India	12.6	11.9	16.3	15.9	-7.6	-5.8	0.6	0.0	7.1	5.7	53.4	38.2
Indonesia	18.8	17.9	18.4	20.1	0.4	-1.1	0.7	1.4	-1.1	-0.3	44.8	21.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	18.1	24.7	19.9	25.6	-1.8	-0.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.8	..	0.6
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	33.6	31.9	37.7	33.0	-2.4	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	13.3
Israel	39.4	41.5	50.7	47.4	-5.3	-2.1	0.8	-0.7	4.6	2.8	106.3	13.3
Italy	38.2	41.3	47.4	41.9	-10.2	-1.6	0.0	..	9.9	..	..	15.5
Jamaica	..	32.3	..	39.1	..	-6.6	..	1.0	..	-4.2	91.1	47.9
Japan	14.0	..	15.3	..	-1.5	..	0.0	..	-1.7	..	..	..
Jordan	26.1	26.7	35.8	31.5	-3.5	-2.5	3.0	-0.1	0.5	2.6	100.7	12.7
Kazakhstan	..	8.6	..	15.1	..	-3.9	..	2.4	..	1.4	26.6	12.4
Kenya	22.4	25.8	27.5	26.0	-3.8	0.6	1.3	-2.4	4.5	1.8	69.1	22.3
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	17.5	20.0	16.2	17.4	-0.7	-1.3	-0.2	1.5	0.9	-0.3	10.4	2.5
Kuwait	58.7	33.8	55.3	43.3	..	-9.5	..	..	..	..	..	4.0
Kyrgyz Republic	..	15.8	..	19.7	..	-2.4	..	4.3	..	1.1	132.7	9.6
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	31.3	..	35.4	..	-3.8	..	3.3	..	0.5	13.1	2.3
Lebanon	..	19.5	..	35.7	..	-16.2	..	8.1	..	8.1	135.2	74.4
Lesotho	39.4	44.1	51.7	49.7	-1.1	-3.6	8.0	0.7	-6.9	2.9	67.8	4.9
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	31.9	25.9	28.9	31.1	1.4	-7.0	..	6.6	..	0.4	22.0	5.7
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	11.6	11.4	16.0	17.4	-1.1	-2.7	2.1	1.9	-1.2	0.5	..	15.6
Malawi	19.8	..	25.4	..	-1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	26.4	23.1	29.3	19.7	-2.0	2.9	-0.7	-0.1	2.8	-1.2	..	10.2
Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	22.6	21.2	22.6	23.9	-0.4	-1.5	-0.4	0.3	0.8	1.2	32.3	13.2
Mexico	15.3	13.8	17.9	15.5	-2.5	-1.6	0.3	0.1	2.3	1.4	25.6	18.3
Moldova	..	23.9	..	29.7	..	-3.4	..	1.6	..	1.8	77.8	29.8
Mongolia	19.6	21.2	23.1	25.2	-6.4	-10.8	7.5	11.4	-1.1	-0.7	95.8	8.8
Morocco	26.4	29.6	28.8	32.5	-2.2	-2.5	3.9	-1.5	-1.6	4.0	72.7	16.5
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	10.5	5.6	16.0	7.0	-5.1	-1.4	0.0	0.0	5.1	1.4	..	..
Namibia	29.1	33.8	31.0	36.9	-1.1	-3.2	..	..	..	..	..	7.1
Nepal	8.4	10.2	17.2	16.0	-6.8	-3.9	5.4	2.5	1.4	1.4	64.1	11.8
Netherlands	45.1	44.1	49.6	45.9	-4.3	-1.6	-0.3	1.9	4.6	-1.9	55.6	9.5
New Zealand	42.6	32.0	44.0	32.7	4.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	35.6	7.2
Nicaragua	33.5	30.4	72.0	41.5	-35.6	-4.4	12.7	9.9	22.9	-5.5	..	9.6
Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	42.4	41.6	41.3	37.0	0.5	-1.6	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	2.2	19.8	4.1
Oman	38.9	24.6	39.5	31.6	-0.8	-6.6	-3.9	6.4	4.7	0.2	27.1	7.1
Pakistan	19.1	15.8	22.4	21.3	-5.4	-6.9	2.3	3.8	3.1	3.1	79.1	43.0
Panama	25.6	27.8	23.7	27.7	3.0	0.4	-3.4	2.1	0.4	-2.5	..	18.1
Papua New Guinea	25.2	18.9	34.7	27.0	-3.5	-2.7	0.4	-0.7	3.0	3.3	61.6	22.3
Paraguay	12.3	..	9.4	..	2.9	..	-0.9	..	-2.1	..	..	..
Peru	12.5	16.5	20.6	19.6	-8.1	-2.2	5.4	-0.2	2.7	2.4	42.8	12.8
Philippines	16.2	15.9	19.6	19.7	-3.5	-3.8	0.4	2.8	3.1	1.0	59.4	22.4
Poland	..	32.5	..	35.2	..	-0.8	..	0.1	..	0.7	43.4	9.4
Portugal	31.6	34.5	37.9	38.8	-4.5	-1.2	-1.3	-2.1	5.8	3.3	0.8	8.4
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	34.4	30.6	33.8	35.5	0.9	-1.7	0.0	0.9	-0.9	3.0	..	15.6
Russian Federation	..	21.1	..	22.0	..	-0.5	..	2.1	..	-1.6	102.1	16.3



4.11 | Central government finances

	Current revenue ^a		Total expenditure		Overall budget balance (including grants)		Financing from abroad		Domestic financing		Debt and interest payments	
	% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		Total debt % of GDP	Interest % of current revenue
	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999		
Rwanda	10.8	..	18.9	..	-5.3	..	2.5	..	2.8	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	4.0	7.1	6.0	20.9	-1.8	-8.5	0.4	1.1	1.4	7.4	247.4	81.8
Singapore	26.9	27.1	21.4	18.5	10.8	7.0	-0.1	0.0	-10.7	-7.0	90.4	2.2
Slovak Republic	..	36.8	..	37.2	..	-3.3	..	3.5	..	-0.3	28.8	8.5
Slovenia	39.8	39.7	38.6	40.5	0.3	-0.7	0.1	1.7	-0.4	-0.9	24.5	3.5
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	26.3	28.2	30.1	30.6	-4.1	-2.0	0.0	1.3	4.1	0.7	49.1	19.7
Spain	29.1	28.7	32.4	32.8	-3.1	-2.9	0.7	1.7	2.4	1.1	55.4	14.1
Sri Lanka	21.0	17.7	28.4	24.2	-7.8	-6.9	3.6	0.1	4.2	6.8	95.1	31.7
Sudan	..	8.5	..	9.0	..	-1.0	..	0.2	..	0.8	9.2	9.4
Swaziland	34.2	31.0	26.7	34.2	0.0	-1.6	-0.3	-1.2	0.2	2.8	26.3	2.7
Sweden	42.6	39.6	39.3	39.5	1.0	0.1	-0.3	-5.6	-0.7	5.4	..	11.4
Switzerland	20.8	24.0	23.3	27.6	-0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	-0.3	26.3	4.0
Syrian Arab Republic	21.9	22.8	21.8	23.5	0.3	-0.7	..	1.7	..	-1.0	..	..
Tajikistan	..	10.2	..	12.4	..	-0.8	..	2.4	..	-1.7	..	4.3
Tanzania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	18.5	16.0	14.1	25.1	4.6	-10.4	-1.5	1.2	-3.1	9.3	20.8	6.1
Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	30.7	28.8	34.6	31.6	-5.4	-2.3	1.8	1.4	3.6	0.9	60.9	11.7
Turkey	13.7	25.5	17.4	38.1	-3.0	-13.0	0.0	1.2	3.0	11.9	53.5	54.2
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	..	11.2	..	16.6	..	-0.6	..	..	..	..	52.4	..
Ukraine	..	23.3	..	26.0	..	-2.1	..	-0.1	..	2.2	9.4	9.9
United Arab Emirates	1.6	3.5	11.5	11.2	0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.3	..	0.0
United Kingdom	36.1	36.4	37.5	36.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	-0.4	-0.8	0.3	49.8	7.7
United States	18.9	20.6	22.7	19.3	-3.8	1.3	0.2	0.7	3.6	-2.0	39.3	12.7
Uruguay	23.8	27.7	23.3	32.1	0.3	-3.7	1.4	2.6	-1.7	1.2	..	7.2
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	23.7	17.2	20.7	19.4	0.0	-2.4	1.0	-1.0	-1.0	3.4	..	15.4
Vietnam	..	18.8	..	21.2	..	-1.6	..	1.2	..	0.4	..	3.1
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	18.9	24.5	27.8	27.4	-8.8	-3.6	3.2	1.3	5.6	2.2	..	9.8
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	24.1	29.4	27.3	35.7	-5.3	-5.0	0.9	-0.1	4.4	5.1	58.1	24.2
World	22.5 w	24.2 w	25.5 w	25.2 w	-2.8 w	-1.0 w	0.6 m	0.4 m	1.0 m	0.5 m	.. m	11.5 m
Low income	15.4	15.0	18.3	18.4	-4.8	-3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	17.4	18.8	21.5	22.1	-2.5	-4.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.9	42.8	12.6
Lower middle income	12.6	14.9	15.0	18.5	-1.3	-3.1	..	0.9	..	1.2	52.8	12.0
Upper middle income	19.9	22.6	25.0	25.2	-3.1	-4.9	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.7	29.2	14.3
Low & middle income	17.1	18.1	21.1	21.4	-2.8	-4.3	..	1.3	..	0.9	..	12.8
East Asia & Pacific	13.2	10.8	14.4	15.0	-0.8	-3.7	0.2	1.2	2.0	1.2	55.7	9.9
Europe & Central Asia	..	25.9	..	30.1	..	-3.5	..	2.1	..	0.6	43.4	9.5
Latin America & Carib.	18.8	20.0	25.6	21.9	-3.5	-4.8	0.3	1.4	-1.3	0.8	..	12.8
Middle East & N. Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	2.0	3.6	1.9	..	12.2
South Asia	13.8	12.5	17.6	16.7	-7.3	-5.7	3.0	0.1	3.6	3.1	58.7	31.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.0	23.8	27.7	26.9	-3.5	-2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
High income	23.7	28.0	26.5	29.5	-2.8	-1.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	42.7	7.5
Europe EMU	33.1	35.2	36.6	38.1	-3.9	-2.3	0.6	1.0	3.1	0.7	55.6	9.3

a. Excluding grants.



About the data

Tables 4.11–4.13 present an overview of the size and role of central governments relative to national economies. The International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *Manual on Government Finance Statistics* describes the government as the sector of the economy responsible for "implementation of public policy through the provision of primarily nonmarket services and the transfer of income, supported mainly by compulsory levies on other sectors" (1986, p. 3). The definition of government generally excludes nonfinancial public enterprises and public financial institutions (such as the central bank).

Units of government meeting this definition exist at many levels, from local administrative units to the highest level of national government. Inadequate statistical coverage precludes the presentation of subnational data, however, making cross-country comparisons potentially misleading.

Central government can refer to one of two accounting concepts: consolidated or budgetary. For most countries, central government finance data have been consolidated into one account, but for others only budgetary central government accounts are available. Countries reporting budgetary data are noted in *Primary data documentation*. Because budgetary accounts do not necessarily include all central government units, the

picture they provide of central government activities is usually incomplete. A key issue is the failure to include the quasi-fiscal operations of the central bank. Central bank losses arising from monetary operations and subsidized financing can result in sizable quasi-fiscal deficits. Such deficits may also result from the operations of other financial intermediaries, such as public development finance institutions. Also missing from the data are governments' contingent liabilities for unfunded pension and national insurance plans.

Data on government revenues and expenditures are collected by the IMF through questionnaires distributed to member governments and by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Despite the IMF's efforts to systematize and standardize the collection of public finance data, statistics on public finance are often incomplete, untimely, and not comparable across countries.

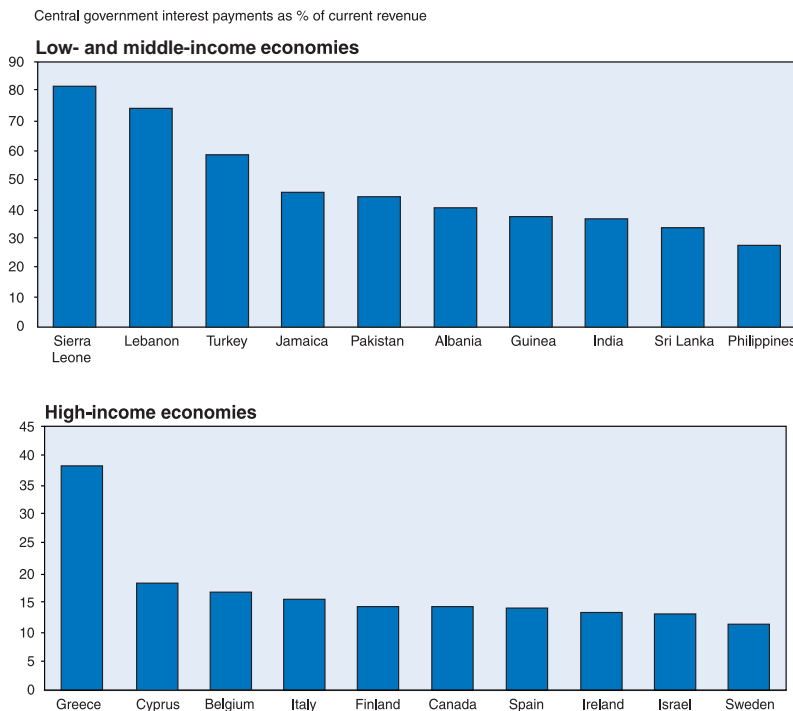
Government finance statistics are reported in local currency. The indicators here are shown as percentages of GDP. Many countries report government finance data according to fiscal years; see *Primary data documentation* for the timing of these years. For further discussion of government finance statistics, see *About the data* for tables 4.12 and 4.13.

Definitions

- **Current revenue** includes all revenue from taxes and current nontax revenues (other than grants) such as fines, fees, recoveries, and income from property or sales.
- **Total expenditure** includes nonrepayable current and capital expenditures. It does not include government lending or repayments to the government or government acquisition of equity for public policy purposes.
- **Overall budget balance** is current and capital revenue and official grants received, less total expenditure and lending minus repayments.
- **Financing from abroad** (obtained from nonresidents) and **domestic financing** (obtained from residents) refer to the means by which a government provides financial resources to cover a budget deficit or allocates financial resources arising from a budget surplus. The data include all government liabilities—other than those for currency issues or demand, time, or savings deposits with government—or claims on others held by government, and changes in government holdings of cash and deposits. They exclude government guarantees of the debt of others.
- **Debt** is the entire stock of direct government, fixed term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date. It includes domestic debt (such as debt held by monetary authorities, deposit money banks, nonfinancial public enterprises, and households) and foreign debt (such as debt to international development institutions and foreign governments). It is the gross amount of government liabilities not reduced by the amount of government claims against others. Because debt is a stock rather than a flow, it is measured as of a given date, usually the last day of the fiscal year.
- **Interest payments** include interest payments on government debt—including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments—to both domestic and foreign residents.

Figure 4.11

Some developing countries are spending a large proportion of their current revenue on interest payments



Note: Data refer to the most recent year available in 1998-2000 for low- and middle-income economies and in 1997-2000 for high-income economies.

Source: International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics data files.

With the exception of Greece, governments of high-income economies spend less than 20 percent of their current revenue on interest payments.

Data sources

The data on central government finances are from the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, 2001* and IMF data files. Each country's accounts are reported using the system of common definitions and classifications in the IMF's *Manual on Government Finance Statistics* (1986). See these sources for complete and authoritative explanations of concepts, definitions, and data sources.



4.12 | Central government expenditures

	Goods and services		Wages and salaries ^a		Interest payments		Subsidies and other current transfers		Capital expenditure	
	% of total expenditure		% of total expenditure		% of total expenditure		% of total expenditure		% of total expenditure	
	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	17	..	9	..	26	..	42	..	16
Algeria	..	35	..	24	..	13	..	32	..	19
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	30	20	23	15	8	17	57	57	5	6
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	27	27	2	3	8	5	56	61	9	5
Austria	25	25	10	10	9	8	57	61	9	5
Azerbaijan	..	31	..	11	..	2	..	50	..	17
Bangladesh	..	27	..	18	..	11	..	25	..	23
Belarus	37	21	2	8	2	2	46	54	16	23
Belgium	19	19	14	13	21	16	56	60	5	5
Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	63	38	36	23	6	6	16	41	15	16
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	51	..	23	..	2	..	25	..	21	..
Brazil	16	22	9	12	78	14	39	62	2	2
Bulgaria	35	33	3	8	10	11	52	45	3	11
Burkina Faso	60	..	51	..	6	..	11	..	23	..
Burundi	34	50	22	30	5	9	10	11	51	23
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	51	52	39	32	5	19	13	15	26	14
Canada	21	18	9	8	20	16	57	65	2	2
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	41	..	28	..	2	..	3	..	56	..
Chile	28	28	18	20	10	1	51	54	11	16
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	26	19	18	14	10	18	42	41	22	22
Congo, Dem. Rep.	73	78	23	49	7	3	4	18	16	2
Congo, Rep.	56	39	49	21	22	35	20	7	2	19
Costa Rica	57	47	43	36	12	17	20	26	11	10
Côte d'Ivoire	69	45	38	27	1	19	30	9	0	26
Croatia	54	45	22	24	0	3	42	41	3	11
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	14	..	8	..	3	..	74	..	9
Denmark	20	21	12	12	15	12	61	64	3	3
Dominican Republic	39	47	29	35	4	4	13	19	44	27
Ecuador	42	..	38	..	23	..	16	..	18	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	42	41	23	20	14	20	26	15	17	24
El Salvador	..	78	..	47	..	8	..	3	..	18
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	25	44	8	13	0	1	73	47	8	8
Ethiopia	77	..	40	..	5	..	9	..	16	..
Finland	20	18	10	7	3	14	70	63	7	5
France	26	24	17	16	5	7	63	65	6	4
Gabon	63	..	37	..	0	..	6	..	32	..
Gambia, The	41	..	21	..	16	..	9	..	34	..
Georgia	..	42	..	11	..	18	..	36	..	4
Germany	32	31	8	8	5	7	58	57	5	4
Ghana	50	..	32	..	11	..	20	..	19	..
Greece	31	34	21	28	20	29	41	20	8	17
Guatemala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea	37	29	18	19	7	21	4	8	53	36
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	..	67	..	37	..	7	..	7	..	19
Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Central government expenditures | 4.12



	Goods and services		Wages and salaries ^a		Interest payments		Subsidies and other current transfers		Capital expenditure	
	% of total expenditure		% of total expenditure		% of total expenditure		% of total expenditure		% of total expenditure	
	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999
Hungary	27	16	6	8	6	17	64	58	4	8
India	24	23	11	11	22	29	43	39	11	9
Indonesia	23	18	16	9	13	19	21	39	43	24
Iran, Islamic Rep.	53	64	40	50	0	1	22	10	25	26
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	19	18	14	13	21	13	54	61	7	9
Israel	38	33	14	15	18	12	37	49	6	6
Italy	17	20	13	16	21	15	54	59	8	6
Jamaica	..	52	..	30	..	40	..	1	..	8
Japan	14	..	..	..	19	..	54	..	13	..
Jordan	55	65	44	47	18	11	11	8	16	16
Kazakhstan	..	30	..	10	..	7	..	55	..	8
Kenya	51	..	31	..	19	22	10	..	20	7
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	35	27	13	13	4	3	46	49	15	22
Kuwait	62	58	31	35	0	3	20	26	18	13
Kyrgyz Republic	..	69	..	26	..	8	..	13	..	10
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	25	..	12	..	2	..	65	..	8
Lebanon	..	30	..	23	..	41	..	12	..	17
Lesotho	40	76	22	35	11	4	5	0	45	19
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	12	45	6	15	..	5	67	35	20	16
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	37	34	25	23	9	10	9	7	43	38
Malawi	54	..	23	..	14	..	8	..	24	..
Malaysia	41	42	26	26	20	12	16	24	24	23
Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	47	46	37	35	15	12	22	29	17	14
Mexico	25	24	18	17	45	16	17	49	14	11
Moldova	..	16	..	7	..	24	..	54	..	6
Mongolia	30	33	7	11	1	7	56	47	13	13
Morocco	48	46	35	36	16	15	8	16	28	22
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	47
Namibia	73	66	46	46	1	7	10	15	15	12
Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	15	15	9	9	9	9	70	72	6	3
New Zealand	19	52	12	..	15	7	64	38	2	3
Nicaragua	43	32	23	16	0	7	14	20	4	42
Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	19	21	8	8	6	5	69	70	5	5
Oman	76	76	22	30	6	5	7	6	11	12
Pakistan	44	49	..	4	25	32	20	8	12	11
Panama	64	50	49	36	8	18	26	24	2	8
Papua New Guinea	61	51	34	30	11	16	18	27	11	7
Paraguay	54	..	36	..	10	..	19	..	17	..
Peru	30	37	17	18	37	11	25	35	8	17
Philippines	44	53	29	28	34	18	7	19	16	10
Poland	..	15	..	8	..	9	..	72	..	4
Portugal	38	41	27	32	18	7	33	38	12	13
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	26	35	12	14	0	13	57	44	17	8
Russian Federation	..	33	..	12	..	16	..	45	..	7



4.12 | Central government expenditures

	Goods and services		Wages and salaries ^a		Interest payments		Subsidies and other current transfers		Capital expenditure	
	% of total expenditure		% of total expenditure		% of total expenditure		% of total expenditure		% of total expenditure	
	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999
Rwanda	53	..	29	..	5	..	16	..	33	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	77	60	35	46	18	28	1	6	8	11
Singapore	51	56	27	27	14	3	12	9	24	32
Slovak Republic	..	23	..	13	..	8	..	59	..	9
Slovenia	40	39	20	22	1	3	52	50	7	8
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	53	25	23	16	14	18	23	52	10	5
Spain	19	16	13	11	9	12	63	68	9	4
Sri Lanka	33	37	17	22	23	23	23	18	21	23
Sudan	..	74	..	34	..	9	..	7	..	10
Swaziland	62	59	42	34	3	2	11	17	24	22
Sweden	15	18	6	6	11	11	72	69	2	2
Switzerland	31	29	5	5	3	3	61	63	5	5
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	38
Tajikistan	..	51	..	6	..	4	..	26	..	19
Tanzania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	60	41	35	25	13	4	9	7	18	49
Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	34	40	28	35	10	11	35	28	22	22
Turkey	52	32	38	24	18	36	16	25	13	7
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Ukraine	..	24	..	11	..	9	..	61	..	6
United Arab Emirates	88	78	33	35	0	0	10	18	1	4
United Kingdom	30	29	13	6	9	8	52	59	10	4
United States	28	21	10	8	15	14	49	61	8	5
Uruguay	35	34	20	16	8	6	50	54	7	6
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	31	24	23	19	16	14	37	47	16	16
Vietnam	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	35
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	64	54	55	39	8	9	6	18	33	17
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	56	48	37	36	16	20	18	26	10	6
World	39 m	35 m	23 m	18 m	10 m	10 m	23 m	35 m	13 m	11 m
Low income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	42	37	25	22	10	11	23	35	16	12
Lower middle income	45	40	28	24	10	11	20	27	17	16
Upper middle income	38	29	23	18	11	13	26	48	11	9
Low & middle income	..	37	..	21	..	11	..	27	..	14
East Asia & Pacific	41	..	27	..	10	10	19	24	18	24
Europe & Central Asia	..	32	..	11	..	8	..	48	..	8
Latin America & Carib.	35	37	23	20	10	11	25	35	11	16
Middle East & N. Africa	53	50	35	35	10	11	11	14	23	18
South Asia	33	32	..	14	23	23	23	21	12	17
Sub-Saharan Africa	53	..	31	..	7	..	10	..	20	..
High income	25	29	13	11	11	7	56	59	7	5
Europe EMU	23	30	13	10	9	9	57	58	7	5

Note: Components include expenditures financed by grants in kind and other cash adjustments to total expenditure.

a. Part of goods and services.



About the data

Government expenditures include all non-repayable payments, whether current or capital, required or unrequired. Total central government expenditure as presented in the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook* is a more limited measure of general government consumption than that shown in the national accounts (see table 4.10) because it excludes consumption expenditures by state and local governments. At the same time, the IMF's concept of central government expenditure is broader than the national accounts definition because it includes government gross capital formation and transfer payments.

Expenditures can be measured either by function (education, health, defense) or by economic type (wages and salaries, interest payments, purchases of goods and services). Functional data are often incomplete, and coverage varies by country because functional responsibilities stretch across levels of government for which

no data are available. Defense expenditures, which are usually the central government's responsibility, are shown in table 5.7. For more information on education expenditures see table 2.11; for more on health expenditures see table 2.15.

The classification of expenditures by economic type can also be problematic. For example, the distinction between current and capital expenditure may be arbitrary, and subsidies to state-owned enterprises or banks may be disguised as capital financing. Subsidies may also be hidden in special contractual pricing for goods and services.

Expenditure shares may not sum to 100 percent because expenditures financed by grants in kind and other cash adjustments (which may be positive or negative) are not shown.

For further discussion of government finance statistics see *About the data* for tables 4.11 and 4.13.

Definitions

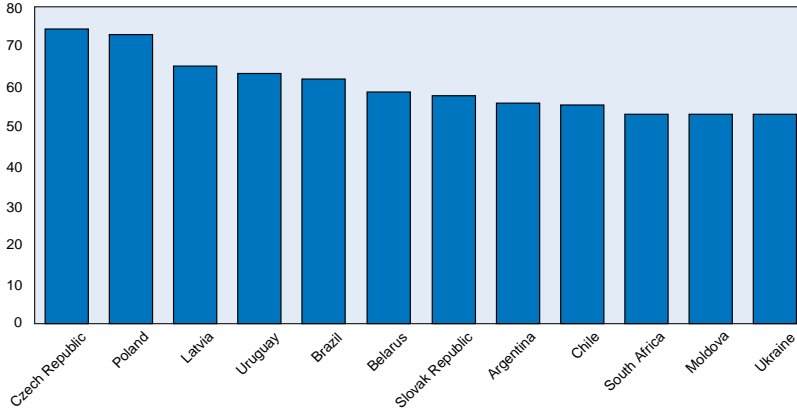
- **Total expenditure of the central government** includes both current and capital (development) expenditures and excludes lending minus repayments.
- **Goods and services** include all government payments in exchange for goods and services, whether in the form of wages and salaries to employees or other purchases of goods and services.
- **Wages and salaries** consist of all payments in cash, but not in kind (such as food rations and housing) to employees in return for services rendered, before deduction of withholding taxes and employee contributions to social security and pension funds.
- **Interest payments** are payments made to domestic sectors and to nonresidents for the use of borrowed money. (Repayment of principal is shown as a financing item, and commission charges are shown as purchases of services.) Interest payments do not include payments by government as guarantor or surety of interest on the defaulted debts of others, which are classified as government lending.
- **Subsidies and other current transfers** include all unrequited, nonrepayable transfers on current account to private and public enterprises, and the cost to the public of covering the cash operating deficits on sales to the public by departmental enterprises.
- **Capital expenditure** is spending to acquire fixed capital assets, land, intangible assets, government stocks, and nonmilitary, nonfinancial assets. Also included are capital grants.

Figure 4.12

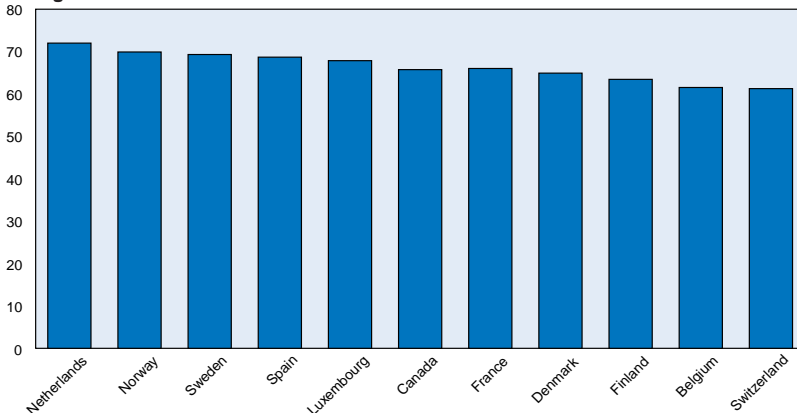
Some economies spend more than half of central government expenditures on subsidies and other current transfers

Central government subsidies and other current transfers as a percentage of total expenditure

Low- and middle-income economies



High-income economies



Note: For developing economies data refer to the most recent year available in 1998-2000, and for high-income economies in 1997-2000.
Source: International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics data files.

Data sources

The data on central government expenditures are from the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, 2001* and IMF data files. Each country's accounts are reported using the system of common definitions and classifications in the IMF's *Manual on Government Finance Statistics* (1986). See these sources for complete and authoritative explanations of concepts, definitions, and data sources.



4.13 | Central government revenues

	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains		Social security taxes		Taxes on goods and services		Taxes on international trade		Other taxes		Nontax revenue	
	% of total current revenue		% of total current revenue		% of total current revenue		% of total current revenue		% of total current revenue		% of total current revenue	
	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	7	..	14	..	40	..	15	..	1	..	23
Algeria	..	67	..	0	..	10	..	14	..	1	..	8
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	2	16	44	24	20	42	14	6	10	1	10	11
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	65	68	0	0	21	21	4	3	2	2	8	8
Austria	19	25	37	40	25	25	1	0	9	4	9	6
Azerbaijan	..	22	..	22	..	40	..	9	..	2	..	5
Bangladesh	..	11	..	0	..	40	..	23	..	1	..	25
Belarus	12	11	32	34	40	38	5	7	9	3	2	8
Belgium	35	37	35	33	24	25	0	0	3	3	3	2
Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	5	9	9	12	31	44	7	6	11	13	38	16
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	39	..	0	..	2	..	13	..	0	..	46	..
Brazil	20	20	31	34	24	21	2	3	6	4	16	17
Bulgaria	30	13	23	23	18	33	2	3	1	4	27	23
Burkina Faso	23	..	0	..	30	..	33	..	7	..	8	..
Burundi	21	21	6	7	37	44	24	20	1	1	10	6
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	18	21	6	0	21	26	14	28	4	4	28	20
Canada	51	54	16	20	17	16	3	1	0	0	13	9
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	19	..	0	..	39	..	24	..	10	..	8	..
Chile	12	17	8	7	43	47	12	7	3	4	21	18
China	31	6	0	0	18	75	14	10	0	4	37	6
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	29	34	0	0	30	39	20	7	1	5	19	14
Congo, Dem. Rep.	27	29	1	0	18	17	46	33	1	9	7	12
Congo, Rep.	26	8	0	0	16	15	21	6	2	1	35	71
Costa Rica	10	15	29	29	27	39	23	6	1	0	14	11
Côte d'Ivoire	16	22	7	6	27	18	29	47	11	4	9	3
Croatia	17	11	52	32	24	43	3	7	0	1	3	5
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	14	..	44	..	36	..	2	..	1	..	3
Denmark	37	38	4	4	41	42	0	0	3	4	15	12
Dominican Republic	21	18	4	4	23	30	40	40	1	2	10	7
Ecuador	62	..	0	..	22	..	13	..	1	..	2	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	19	22	15	0	14	17	14	13	11	12	27	37
El Salvador	..	23	..	12	..	40	..	8	..	4	..	12
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	27	19	28	34	41	40	1	0	1	0	2	7
Ethiopia	29	..	0	..	25	..	15	..	2	..	30	..
Finland	31	29	9	10	47	44	1	0	3	2	9	13
France	17	20	44	42	28	29	0	0	3	4	7	6
Gabon	24	..	1	..	23	..	18	..	2	..	32	..
Gambia, The	13	..	0	..	37	..	43	..	1	..	6	..
Georgia	..	10	..	17	..	55	..	4	..	0	..	14
Germany	16	15	53	48	24	20	0	0	0	0	6	16
Ghana	23	..	0	..	30	..	39	..	0	..	8	..
Greece	22	39	29	2	43	55	0	0	8	8	8	7
Guatemala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea	9	10	0	1	15	5	47	77	0	4	28	4
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Central government revenues | 4.13



	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains		Social security taxes		Taxes on goods and services		Taxes on international trade		Other taxes		Nontax revenue	
	% of total current revenue		% of total current revenue		% of total current revenue		% of total current revenue		% of total current revenue		% of total current revenue	
	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999
Hungary	18	19	29	30	31	33	6	3	0	2	16	12
India	15	25	0	0	36	28	29	21	0	0	20	26
Indonesia	62	59	0	2	24	28	6	3	3	0	5	8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	10	15	8	8	4	16	13	25	4	1	60	34
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	37	42	15	13	38	37	0	0	3	4	7	4
Israel	36	36	9	14	33	31	2	1	4	4	14	14
Italy	37	36	29	30	29	24	0	0	2	3	3	7
Jamaica	..	27	..	0	..	30	..	7	..	7	..	28
Japan	69	..	0	..	17	..	1	..	7	..	5	..
Jordan	16	10	0	0	21	30	27	20	7	8	29	32
Kazakhstan	..	16	..	2	..	63	..	7	..	3	..	9
Kenya	30	31	0	0	43	37	16	14	1	0	10	18
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	34	27	5	9	35	34	12	6	5	10	9	14
Kuwait	1	1	0	6	0	0	2	3	0	0	97	90
Kyrgyz Republic	..	15	..	0	..	58	..	4	..	0	..	23
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	13	..	34	..	40	..	1	..	0	..	12
Lebanon	..	11	..	0	..	20	..	28	..	13	..	28
Lesotho	11	18	0	0	21	12	57	48	0	0	11	22
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	20	13	28	31	40	49	1	2	3	0	8	5
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	13	15	0	0	19	25	48	56	2	1	18	3
Malawi	37	..	0	..	33	..	16	..	1	..	13	..
Malaysia	31	36	1	1	20	26	18	13	3	5	28	18
Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	14	12	4	5	21	37	46	26	6	6	9	14
Mexico	31	37	13	11	56	58	6	4	2	1	11	11
Moldova	..	5	..	26	..	50	..	8	..	0	..	11
Mongolia	24	7	14	20	31	41	17	5	0	1	15	27
Morocco	24	24	4	5	38	36	18	16	4	3	13	16
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	18	17	0	0	28	28	14	4	0	0	41	51
Namibia	34	32	0	0	25	27	27	31	1	1	13	8
Nepal	11	17	0	0	36	35	31	27	5	4	17	17
Netherlands	31	25	35	41	22	23	0	0	3	5	9	7
New Zealand	53	61	0	0	27	29	2	2	3	1	15	7
Nicaragua	17	12	9	13	35	58	19	7	8	0	13	9
Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	16	21	24	23	34	38	1	1	1	1	24	17
Oman	23	19	0	0	1	2	2	6	1	3	73	71
Pakistan	9	23	0	0	30	29	31	14	0	18	30	17
Panama	17	19	20	18	17	..	12	..	3	4	31	35
Papua New Guinea	37	50	0	0	14	11	25	32	3	4	20	3
Paraguay	9	..	0	..	21	..	20	..	24	..	25	..
Peru	5	21	7	8	50	50	17	10	19	2	7	17
Philippines	28	39	0	0	31	29	25	18	3	5	13	9
Poland	..	19	..	29	..	38	..	3	..	1	..	11
Portugal	23	27	25	25	34	36	2	0	4	2	12	10
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	19	16	23	34	33	33	1	5	15	1	10	12
Russian Federation	..	10	..	32	..	35	..	9	..	1	..	14



4.13 | Central government revenues

	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains		Social security taxes		Taxes on goods and services		Taxes on international trade		Other taxes		Nontax revenue	
	% of total current revenue		% of total current revenue		% of total current revenue		% of total current revenue		% of total current revenue		% of total current revenue	
	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999
Rwanda	18	..	7	..	34	..	26	..	4	..	12	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	31	26	0	0	23	22	40	49	0	0	5	4
Singapore	26	26	0	0	16	17	2	1	14	11	43	45
Slovak Republic	..	21	..	29	..	28	..	4	..	1	..	17
Slovenia	12	13	47	35	27	41	8	3	0	4	5	4
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	51	52	2	2	34	33	4	3	2	2	8	8
Spain	32	30	38	39	22	25	2	0	0	0	5	6
Sri Lanka	11	14	0	0	46	52	29	14	5	4	10	15
Sudan	..	15	..	0	..	35	..	29	..	1	..	20
Swaziland	30	27	0	0	11	13	47	48	2	5	10	7
Sweden	18	14	31	33	29	27	1	0	9	15	13	11
Switzerland	15	13	51	51	23	25	1	1	3	3	7	7
Syrian Arab Republic	31	34	0	0	31	17	7	12	7	6	24	31
Tajikistan	..	7	..	17	..	59	..	13	..	2	..	2
Tanzania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	24	29	0	2	41	45	22	9	4	1	8	13
Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	13	19	13	17	19	37	28	12	5	4	22	10
Turkey	43	38	0	0	32	38	6	1	3	6	15	17
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	..	16	..	0	..	64	..	10	..	3	..	6
Ukraine	..	11	..	39	..	37	..	4	..	3	..	6
United Arab Emirates	0	0	2	1	36	51	0	0	0	0	62	48
United Kingdom	39	40	17	17	28	31	0	0	7	7	9	5
United States	52	56	35	32	3	4	2	1	1	1	8	6
Uruguay	7	15	27	27	36	43	10	4	12	6	5	10
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	64	22	4	4	3	30	7	10	0	8	22	26
Vietnam	..	22	..	0	..	35	..	20	..	9	..	14
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	26	18	0	0	10	9	17	10	5	2	43	61
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	45	43	0	0	26	24	17	20	1	2	10	10
World	23 m	18 m	4 m	6 m	27 m	35 m	13 m	7 m	3 m	2 m	13 m	11 m
Low income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	22	19	4	8	25	37	14	7	3	3	16	12
Lower middle income	23	18	0	4	24	36	19	10	4	3	20	12
Upper middle income	22	19	7	21	26	38	11	4	3	2	15	12
Low & middle income	21	17	1	5	26	36	17	9	3	2	15	12
East Asia & Pacific	31	25	0	0	26	32	16	9	3	2	17	11
Europe & Central Asia	..	14	..	30	..	39	..	4	..	1	..	11
Latin America & Carib.	17	19	9	11	27	42	13	7	3	4	14	13
Middle East & N. Africa	21	18	2	0	17	18	15	15	5	3	28	30
South Asia	11	17	0	0	36	35	30	21	3	4	18	17
Sub-Saharan Africa	23	..	0	..	25	..	27	..	1	..	10	..
High income	31	26	17	20	28	25	1	1	3	3	9	8
Europe EMU	27	27	32	31	29	26	0	0	3	3	8	7

Note: Components may not sum to 100 percent as a result of adjustments to tax revenue.



About the data

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) classifies government transactions as receipts or payments and according to whether they are repayable or nonrepayable. If nonrepayable, they are classified as capital (meant to be used in production for more than a year) or current, and as required (involving payment in return for a benefit or service) or unrequited. Revenues include all nonrepayable receipts (other than grants), the most important of which are taxes. Grants are unrequited, nonrepayable, noncompulsory receipts from other governments or from international organizations. Transactions are generally recorded on a cash rather than an accrual basis. Measuring the accumulation of arrears on revenues or payments on an accrual basis would typically result in a higher deficit. Transactions within a level of government are not included, but transactions between levels are included. In some instances, the government budget may include transfers used to finance the deficits of autonomous, extrabudgetary agencies.

The IMF's *Manual on Government Finance Statistics* (1986) describes taxes as compulsory,

unrequited payments made to governments by individuals, businesses, or institutions. Taxes traditionally have been classified as either direct (those levied directly on the income or profits of individuals and corporations) or indirect (sales and excise taxes and duties levied on goods and services). This distinction may be a useful simplification, but it has no particular analytical significance, except with respect to the capacity to fix tax rates.

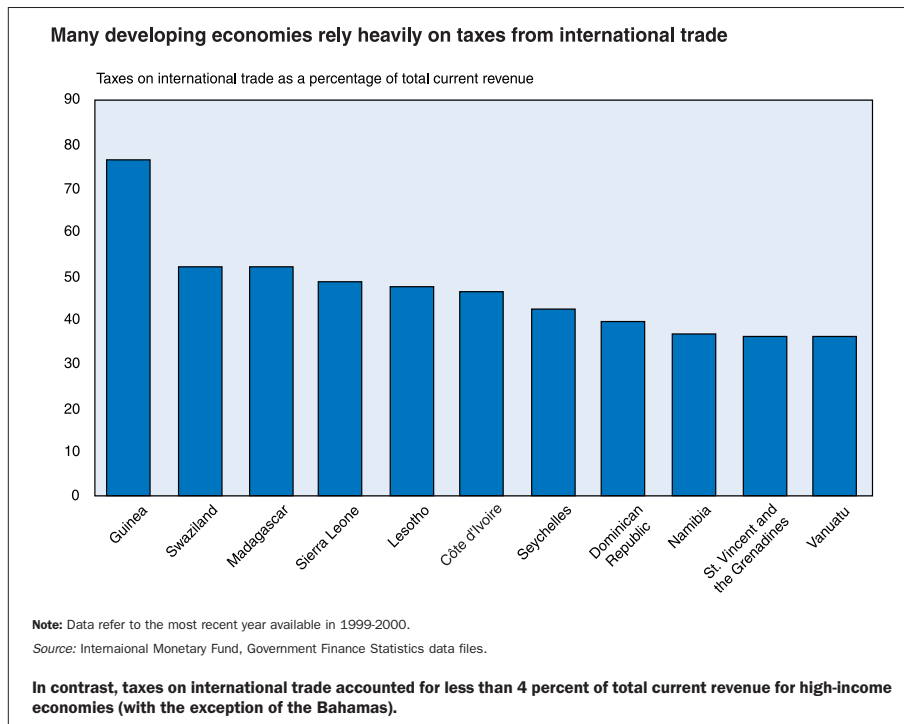
Social security taxes do not reflect compulsory payments made by employers to provident funds or other agencies with a similar purpose. Similarly, expenditures from such funds are not reflected in government expenditure (see table 4.12). The revenue shares shown in this table may not sum to 100 percent because adjustments to tax revenues are not shown.

For further discussion of taxes and tax policies see *About the data* for table 5.5. For further discussion of government revenues and expenditures see *About the data* for tables 4.11 and 4.12.

Definitions

• **Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains** are levied on the actual or presumptive net income of individuals, on the profits of enterprises, and on capital gains, whether realized or not, on land, securities, or other assets. Intragovernmental payments are eliminated in consolidation. • **Social security taxes** include employer and employee social security contributions and those of self-employed and unemployed people. • **Taxes on goods and services** include general sales and turnover, or value added taxes, selective excises on goods, selective taxes on services, taxes on the use of goods or property, and profits of fiscal monopolies. • **Taxes on international trade** include import duties, export duties, profits of export or import monopolies, exchange profits, and exchange taxes. • **Other taxes** include employer payroll or labor taxes, taxes on property, and taxes not allocable to other categories. They may include negative values that are adjustments (for example, for taxes collected on behalf of state and local governments and not allocable to individual tax categories). • **Nontax revenue** includes required, nonrepayable receipts for public purposes, such as fines, administrative fees, or entrepreneurial income from government ownership of property, and voluntary, unrequited, nonrepayable receipts other than from government sources. It does not include proceeds of grants and borrowing, funds arising from the repayment of previous lending by governments, incurrence of liabilities, and proceeds from the sale of capital assets.

Figure 4.13



Data sources

The data on central government revenues are from the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, 2001* and IMF data files. Each country's accounts are reported using the system of common definitions and classifications in the IMF's *Manual on Government Finance Statistics* (1986). The IMF receives additional information from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development on the tax revenues of some of its members. See the IMF sources for complete and authoritative explanations of concepts, definitions, and data sources.



4.14 | Monetary indicators and prices

	Money and quasi money		Claims on private sector		Claims on governments and other public entities		GDP implicit deflator		Consumer price index		Food price index	
	annual % growth of M2		annual growth as % of M2		annual growth as % of M2		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	12.0	..	2.1	..	6.1	-0.4	39.2	..	27.8	..	31.2
Algeria	11.4	13.2	12.2	4.9	3.2	-26.0	8.3	18.1	9.1	19.5	6.9	18.4
Angola	..	309.0	..	35.6	..	-410.1	5.9	740.6	..	708.7	..	1,216.8
Argentina	1,113.3	1.5	1,444.7	-2.9	1,573.2	0.7	391.1	5.2	390.6	8.9	279.3	8.1
Armenia	..	38.6	..	17.5	..	-5.5	..	212.5	..	72.0	..	23.7
Australia	12.8	3.8	15.3	13.8	-2.2	-1.9	7.2	1.5	7.9	2.1	7.3	4.3
Austria ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	2.0	3.2	2.2	2.6	1.5
Azerbaijan	..	73.4	..	37.5	..	-25.5	..	199.1	..	170.8	1.5	201.8
Bangladesh	10.4	19.3	9.2	9.8	-0.2	4.6	9.5	4.0	..	5.5	10.4	4.3
Belarus	..	219.3	..	104.5	..	122.7	..	355.1	..	336.7	2.4	373.3
Belgium ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	1.9	2.9	1.6	4.0	7.6
Benin	28.6	26.0	-1.3	8.5	12.4	0.9	1.7	8.3	..	8.7	..	7.1
Bolivia	52.8	0.4	40.8	-3.9	18.0	2.8	327.0	8.5	322.5	8.7	322.0	8.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	..	..	..	..
Botswana	-14.0	1.4	12.6	11.4	-52.4	-56.5	13.6	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.7	10.8
Brazil	1,289.2	4.3	1,566.4	23.1	3,093.6	-15.0	284.0	207.7	285.6	199.5	238.2	194.2
Bulgaria	53.8	28.8	1.9	5.8	84.5	0.6	1.8	102.8	6.3	117.5	..	123.0
Burkina Faso	-0.5	6.2	3.6	8.3	-1.5	5.3	3.3	3.8	1.0	5.5	-0.5	6.7
Burundi	9.6	4.3	15.4	33.6	-6.9	-19.9	4.4	12.3	7.1	16.1	6.1	6.7
Cambodia	..	26.9	..	9.4	..	-7.4	..	24.6	..	6.3	..	6.6
Cameroon	-1.7	19.1	0.9	7.4	-3.0	-8.2	5.6	5.1	8.7	6.5	3.9	3.3
Canada	7.8	14.0	9.2	12.2	0.6	1.8	4.5	1.4	5.3	1.7	4.6	1.5
Central African Republic	-3.7	2.4	-1.6	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.9	4.6	3.2	5.9	2.0	5.5
Chad	-2.4	18.5	1.3	0.4	-17.3	19.3	1.4	7.1	0.6	8.1	..	7.1
Chile	23.5	6.2	21.4	14.7	16.4	4.6	20.7	7.3	20.6	8.9	20.8	8.3
China	28.9	12.3	26.5	9.4	1.5	0.2	5.9	7.1	..	8.6	8.8	..
Hong Kong, China	8.5	9.3	7.9	1.7	-1.0	0.4	7.7	4.1	..	5.8	6.8	4.7
Colombia	33.0	14.8	8.7	2.8	-5.1	7.6	24.8	21.1	22.7	20.6	24.5	18.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	195.4	..	18.0	..	429.7	..	62.9	1,423.1	57.1	2,089.0	..	..
Congo, Rep.	18.5	58.5	5.1	-23.0	-12.6	-13.3	0.5	10.6	0.9	9.2	4.1	11.2
Costa Rica	27.5	18.4	7.3	17.4	8.2	0.8	23.6	17.2	23.0	15.6	23.0	14.0
Côte d'Ivoire	-2.6	-1.9	-3.9	2.9	-3.0	-7.6	2.8	7.5	5.4	7.2	6.0	..
Croatia	..	29.1	..	7.3	..	4.1	..	86.2	304.1	86.3	246.3	103.0
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	16.0	..	-4.1	..	3.3	..	11.5	..	7.8	..	11.4
Denmark	6.5	-0.9	3.0	2.3	-3.1	-1.0	5.8	2.2	5.6	2.1	4.8	2.0
Dominican Republic	42.5	17.4	19.1	16.9	0.7	1.0	21.6	9.4	22.4	8.7	25.2	11.7
Ecuador	48.9	11.1	17.2	8.5	-27.4	-18.3	36.4	37.1	35.8	37.1	43.0	36.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.	28.7	11.6	6.3	7.2	25.3	6.1	13.7	8.2	17.4	8.8	19.0	7.5
El Salvador	32.4	1.0	8.8	-0.3	9.6	2.8	16.3	7.4	19.6	8.5	21.4	9.8
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.4	..	..	..	..
Estonia	76.5	25.7	27.6	8.8	-6.8	-3.5	2.3	53.1	..	21.6	..	48.6
Ethiopia	18.5	14.2	0.3	3.3	21.7	18.0	4.6	7.0	4.0	5.3	3.7	6.5
Finland ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.7	1.9	6.2	1.5	5.8	7.2
France ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.8	1.5	5.8	1.6	5.7	10.8
Gabon	3.3	18.3	0.7	6.2	-20.6	-43.4	1.8	6.2	5.1	5.7	2.8	4.8
Gambia, The	8.4	34.8	7.8	4.2	-35.4	2.9	17.9	4.1	20.0	4.0	20.4	4.4
Georgia	..	39.4	..	23.3	..	20.1	1.9	387.5	..	24.7	..	..
Germany ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	2.0	2.2 ^b	2.2	..	2.3
Ghana	13.3	38.4	4.9	35.6	-0.8	59.8	42.1	26.7	39.1	28.4	33.1	25.9
Greece ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.3	9.2	18.7	9.0	18.0	49.9
Guatemala	25.8	35.5	15.0	7.4	0.5	1.5	14.6	10.3	14.0	10.1	14.6	9.7
Guinea	-17.4	514.1	13.1	-6.1	2.9	1.1	..	5.1	..	..	..	9.1
Guinea-Bissau	574.6	60.8	90.5	5.5	460.7	16.2	57.4	32.5	..	34.0	..	..
Haiti	2.5	20.1	-0.6	8.2	0.4	16.9	7.5	20.3	5.2	21.9	4.1	19.2
Honduras	21.4	24.4	13.0	11.5	-10.5	6.1	5.7	18.8	6.3	17.3	5.1	19.0



	Money and quasi money		Claims on private sector		Claims on governments and other public entities		GDP implicit deflator		Consumer price index		Food price index	
	annual % growth of M2		annual growth as % of M2		annual growth as % of M2		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000
Hungary	29.2	12.2	23.0	19.1	69.7	-1.2	8.9	19.3	9.6	20.3	9.5	19.5
India	15.1	15.2	5.9	9.9	10.5	4.7	8.1	8.0	8.6	9.1	8.4	9.2
Indonesia	44.6	15.9	66.9	7.0	-6.7	20.7	8.6	15.5	8.3	13.7	8.6	17.1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	18.0	22.4	14.7	15.8	5.8	-1.9	14.4	26.2	18.2	26.0	16.3	28.7
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.3	..	..	..	14.3	..
Ireland ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.6	3.5	6.8	2.3	10.5	27.9
Israel	19.4	8.0	18.5	10.7	4.9	-4.8	101.1	10.0	101.7	9.7	102.4	8.4
Italy ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	3.8	9.1	3.7	8.2	19.2
Jamaica	21.5	13.0	12.5	13.7	-16.0	-15.7	18.6	24.1	15.1	23.5	16.2	5.3
Japan	8.2	1.1	9.7	-1.8	1.5	3.8	1.8	0.1	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.6
Jordan	8.3	7.6	4.7	2.9	1.0	-1.5	4.3	3.2	5.7	3.5	4.7	3.9
Kazakhstan	..	45.0	..	58.5	..	-3.2	..	204.7	..	67.8	..	246.0
Kenya	20.1	4.5	8.0	2.3	21.5	-1.7	9.1	13.9	11.1	15.1	..	15.2
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	17.2	25.4	36.1	21.9	-1.2	-1.5	6.5	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.3
Kuwait	0.7	6.3	3.3	3.1	-3.1	-6.6	-2.8	3.0	2.9	2.0	1.2	2.6
Kyrgyz Republic	..	11.7	..	3.5	..	7.2	..	110.2	..	23.1	..	70.7
Lao PDR	7.8	46.0	3.6	22.4	7.0	3.2	37.6	27.0	..	28.2	..	..
Latvia	..	27.0	..	18.5	..	13.9	0.0	49.2	..	29.2	..	25.0
Lebanon	55.1	9.8	27.6	2.9	18.5	10.5	..	17.4	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	8.4	1.4	6.8	1.5	-14.9	13.3	12.1	9.9	13.6	9.8	13.2	13.0
Liberia	19.6	18.3	16.1	-10.0	29.5	196.9	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	19.0	3.1	2.0	0.2	15.0	-2.0	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	16.5	..	-3.7	..	2.2	..	75.2	..	32.6	..	55.6
Macedonia, FYR	..	21.4	..	-3.9	..	-14.5	..	79.3	..	13.0	242.1	89.0
Madagascar	4.5	17.2	23.8	9.9	-14.8	-0.3	17.1	19.1	16.6	18.7	15.7	19.1
Malawi	11.1	41.4	15.8	14.6	-12.8	-2.7	15.1	33.5	16.9	33.8	16.3	36.0
Malaysia	10.6	9.9	20.8	7.9	-1.2	1.5	1.7	3.9	2.6	3.6	1.3	5.1
Mali	-4.9	12.2	0.1	-1.5	-13.4	-5.0	4.5	7.1	..	5.2	..	..
Mauritania	11.5	16.1	20.2	41.1	1.5	-64.3	8.4	5.9	7.1	6.1	..	6.2
Mauritius	21.2	9.2	10.8	9.3	0.8	-4.8	9.5	5.9	6.9	6.9	7.4	6.7
Mexico	81.9	-4.2	48.5	-3.4	13.6	-0.1	71.5	18.9	73.8	19.4	73.1	19.3
Moldova	358.0	41.7	53.3	22.8	469.1	-2.2	..	120.2	..	18.9	..	64.4
Mongolia	31.6	17.6	40.2	2.0	38.5	-6.5	-1.6	58.4	..	53.7	..	..
Morocco	21.5	8.4	12.4	7.6	-4.9	3.6	7.1	2.8	7.0	3.8	6.7	4.8
Mozambique	37.2	38.4	22.0	18.2	-5.1	3.8	38.3	32.6	..	34.9	24.4	..
Myanmar	37.7	42.4	12.8	13.9	24.2	27.6	12.2	26.4	11.5	25.9	11.9	28.4
Namibia	30.3	13.0	15.4	14.9	-4.2	-1.1	13.7	9.5	12.6	9.9	14.9	9.8
Nepal	18.5	18.8	5.7	10.7	7.3	2.9	11.1	8.2	10.2	8.6	10.1	9.8
Netherlands ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.2	5.1
New Zealand	12.5	2.3	4.2	7.8	-1.7	-0.9	10.7	1.5	11.0	1.8	9.9	1.3
Nicaragua	7,677.8	9.4	4,932.9	11.1	12,679.2	10.1	422.3	33.5	535.7	35.1	..	..
Niger	-4.1	12.4	-5.1	14.8	1.4	-14.1	1.9	6.0	0.7	6.1	-1.5	9.8
Nigeria	32.7	48.1	7.8	19.3	27.1	-41.4	16.7	28.9	21.5	32.5	21.6	37.6
Norway	5.6	8.7	5.0	18.0	-0.6	-30.5	5.6	2.8	7.4	2.2	7.8	2.0
Oman	10.0	6.0	9.6	1.1	-10.9	10.1	-3.6	-2.9	..	0.1	..	0.3
Pakistan	11.6	12.1	5.9	8.7	7.7	2.6	6.7	10.2	6.3	9.7	6.6	10.1
Panama	36.6	10.0	0.8	9.6	-25.7	0.3	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.0
Papua New Guinea	4.3	5.0	-0.9	3.8	8.8	-5.9	5.3	7.9	5.6	9.3	4.6	8.9
Paraguay	54.4	4.8	32.0	3.3	-9.2	4.0	24.4	12.5	21.9	13.1	24.9	12.5
Peru	6,384.9	-0.4	2,123.7	-2.7	2,129.5	2.6	220.2	26.8	246.1	27.3	..	24.9
Philippines	22.4	8.1	15.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	14.9	8.4	13.4	8.2	14.1	7.5
Poland	160.1	11.8	20.8	12.5	75.6	-5.9	..	23.4	50.9	25.3	52.4	21.9
Portugal ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.0	5.3	17.1	4.5	16.9	33.2
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	3.7	..	..	2.8	9.6
Romania	26.4	38.0	..	10.1	0.0	-0.4	2.5	98.0	..	100.5	1.8	95.8
Russian Federation	..	58.4	..	35.1	..	-14.5	..	162.0	..	99.1	..	143.3



4.14 | Monetary indicators and prices

	Money and quasi money		Claims on private sector		Claims on governments and other public entities		GDP implicit deflator		Consumer price index		Food price index	
	annual % growth of M2		annual growth as % of M2		annual growth as % of M2		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000
Rwanda	5.6	15.6	-10.0	10.3	26.8	-11.3	4.0	14.6	3.9	16.2	6.6	..
Saudi Arabia	4.6	4.5	-4.5	3.3	4.2	-4.1	-4.9	2.2	-0.8	1.0	-0.4	1.0
Senegal	-4.8	10.7	-8.4	19.1	-5.3	-3.9	6.5	4.6	6.2	5.4	5.3	5.8
Sierra Leone	74.0	12.1	4.9	1.6	228.7	54.9	62.8	28.9	72.4	29.3	71.0	..
Singapore	20.0	-2.0	13.7	5.1	-4.9	-1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	0.9	1.8
Slovak Republic	..	15.2	..	-5.5	..	13.2	1.8	10.6	..	8.4	1.6	8.8
Slovenia	123.0	18.0	96.1	13.3	-10.4	4.9	..	20.4	..	24.6	252.3	26.4
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	49.7	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	11.4	7.2	13.7	17.4	1.8	0.2	15.5	9.6	14.8	8.7	15.1	10.0
Spain ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3	3.9	9.0	3.8	9.3	16.8
Sri Lanka	21.1	12.8	16.2	9.2	6.8	12.2	11.0	9.1	10.9	9.9	10.9	10.4
Sudan	48.8	36.9	12.6	11.0	29.4	18.4	41.0	60.8	37.6	81.1	38.0	..
Swaziland	0.6	-6.6	20.5	3.9	-13.2	-8.5	10.1	12.6	14.6	9.4	..	..
Sweden	0.8	1.9	13.4	12.4	-12.2	2.1	7.3	2.1	7.0	1.9	8.2	-0.5
Switzerland	0.8	-16.9	11.7	-1.2	1.0	2.1	3.4	1.3	2.9	1.6	3.1	0.5
Syrian Arab Republic	26.1	19.0	3.4	0.3	11.4	-4.5	15.3	6.7	23.2	6.7	24.5	5.4
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	235.2	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	41.9	14.8	22.6	2.6	80.6	0.6	..	21.5	31.0	20.9	30.2	56.7
Thailand	26.7	3.4	30.0	-16.0	-4.0	0.8	3.9	4.2	3.5	4.9	2.7	5.9
Togo	9.5	15.2	1.8	0.5	6.9	-0.5	4.8	7.1	2.5	8.5	1.2	..
Trinidad and Tobago	6.2	11.7	2.7	8.8	-1.9	-14.0	2.4	5.5	10.7	5.7	14.6	13.3
Tunisia	7.6	14.1	5.9	23.7	1.8	5.6	7.4	4.5	7.4	4.4	8.3	4.4
Turkey	53.2	40.0	42.9	29.4	2.2	38.1	45.2	76.3	44.9	79.9	..	83.4
Turkmenistan	..	22.6	..	0.3	..	82.3	..	407.5	..	..	..	..
Uganda	60.2	18.1	..	5.1	-0.9	32.9	113.8	12.4	102.5	10.5	..	13.4
Ukraine	..	44.4	..	32.7	..	2.2	..	271.3	..	200.4	2.0	203.9
United Arab Emirates	-8.2	15.3	1.3	8.7	-4.8	-9.4	0.8	2.3	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	10.5	11.3	13.1	17.5	1.1	-2.4	5.7	2.9	5.8	2.9	4.6	1.8
United States	4.9	7.0	1.1	11.6	0.6	1.9	3.8	2.1	4.2	2.7	3.8	3.6
Uruguay	118.5	7.2	56.2	5.1	25.8	-5.3	62.7	31.1	61.1	33.9	62.0	30.9
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246.6	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	64.9	23.1	17.6	14.5	45.3	-5.6	19.3	45.5	20.9	20.9	29.7	48.4
Vietnam	..	35.4	..	29.6	..	-2.4	210.8	15.4	..	4.1	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.9	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	11.3	25.3	1.4	3.6	10.2	-46.2	..	21.9	..	32.6	2.6	..
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49.1	..	..	..	45.5
Zambia	47.9	73.8	22.8	22.0	195.2	169.3	42.2	51.4	72.5	80.8	42.8	73.0
Zimbabwe	15.1	68.9	13.5	46.0	5.0	53.4	11.6	25.5	13.8	27.0	14.6	34.1

a. As members of the European Monetary Union, these countries share a single currency, the euro. b. Data prior to 1990 refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.



About the data

Money and the financial accounts that record the supply of money lie at the heart of a country's financial system. There are several commonly used definitions of the money supply. The narrowest, M1, encompasses currency held by the public and demand deposits with banks. M2 includes M1 plus time and savings deposits with banks that require a notice for withdrawal. M3 includes M2 as well as various money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit issued by banks, bank deposits denominated in foreign currency, and deposits with financial institutions other than banks. However defined, money is a liability of the banking system, distinguished from other bank liabilities by the special role it plays as a medium of exchange, a unit of account, and a store of value.

The banking system's assets include its net foreign assets and net domestic credit. Net domestic credit includes credit to the private sector and general government, and credit extended to the nonfinancial public sector in the form of investments in short- and long-term government securities and loans to state enterprises; liabilities to the public and private sectors in the form of deposits with the banking system are netted out. Net domestic credit also includes credit to banking and nonbank financial institutions.

Domestic credit is the main vehicle through which changes in the money supply are regulated, with central bank lending to the government often playing the most important role. The central bank can regulate lending to the private sector in several ways—for example, by adjusting the cost of the refinancing facilities it provides to banks, by changing market interest rates through open market operations, or by controlling the availability of credit through changes in the reserve requirements imposed on banks and ceilings on the credit provided by banks to the private sector.

Monetary accounts are derived from the balance sheets of financial institutions—the central bank, commercial banks, and nonbank financial intermediaries. Although these balance sheets are usually reliable, they are subject to errors of classification, valuation, and timing and to differences in accounting practices. For example, whether interest income is recorded on an accrual or a cash basis can make a substantial difference, as can the treatment of non-performing assets. Valuation errors typically arise with respect to foreign exchange transactions, particularly in countries with flexible exchange rates or in those that have undergone a currency devaluation during the reporting period. The valuation of financial derivatives and the net liabilities of the banking system can also be difficult.

The quality of commercial bank reporting also may be adversely affected by delays in reports from bank branches, especially in countries where branch accounts are not computerized. Thus the data in the balance sheets of commer-

cial banks may be based on preliminary estimates subject to constant revision. This problem is likely to be even more serious for non-bank financial intermediaries.

Controlling inflation is one of the primary goals of monetary policy and is intimately linked to the growth in money supply. Inflation is measured by the rate of increase in a price index, but actual price change can also be negative. Which index is used depends on which set of prices in the economy is being examined. The GDP deflator reflects changes in prices for total gross domestic product. The most general measure of the overall price level, it takes into account changes in government consumption, capital formation (including inventory appreciation), international trade, and the main component, household final consumption expenditure. The GDP deflator is usually derived implicitly as the ratio of current to constant price GDP, resulting in a Paasche index. It is defective as a general measure of inflation for use in policy because of the long lags in deriving estimates and because it is often only an annual measure.

Consumer price indexes are more current and produced more frequently. They are also constructed explicitly, based on surveys of the cost of a defined basket of consumer goods and services. Nevertheless, consumer price indexes should be interpreted with caution. The definition of a household, and the geographic (urban or rural) and income group coverage of consumer price surveys, can vary widely across countries, as can the basket of goods chosen. In addition, the weights are derived from household expenditure surveys, which, for budgetary reasons, tend to be conducted infrequently in developing countries, leading to poor comparability over time. Although a useful indicator for measuring consumer price inflation within a country, consumer price indexes are of less value in making comparisons across countries. Like consumer price indexes, food price indexes should be interpreted with caution because of the high variability across countries in the items covered.

The least-squares method is used to calculate the growth rates of the GDP implicit deflator, consumer price index, and food price index.

Definitions

- **Money and quasi money** comprise the sum of currency outside banks, demand deposits other than those of the central government, and the time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than the central government. This definition of the money supply is frequently called M2; it corresponds to lines 34 and 35 in the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *International Financial Statistics* (IFS). The change in money supply is measured as the difference in end-of-year totals relative to M2 in the preceding year.

- **Claims on private sector** (IFS line 32d) include gross credit from the financial system to individuals, enterprises, nonfinancial public entities not included under net domestic credit, and financial institutions not included elsewhere.
- **Claims on governments and other public entities** (IFS line 32an + 32b + 32bx + 32c) usually comprise direct credit for specific purposes, such as financing the government budget deficit, loans to state enterprises, advances against future credit authorizations, and purchases of treasury bills and bonds, net of deposits by the public sector. Public sector deposits with the banking system also include sinking funds for the service of debt and temporary deposits of government revenues.
- **GDP implicit deflator** measures the average annual rate of price change in the economy as a whole for the periods shown.
- **Consumer price index** reflects changes in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or change at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.
- **Food price index** is a subindex of the consumer price index.

Data sources

The monetary, financial, and consumer price index data in this table are published by the IMF in its monthly *International Financial Statistics* and annual *International Financial Statistics Yearbook*. The IMF collects data on the financial systems of its member countries. The World Bank receives data from the IMF in electronic files that may contain more recent revisions than the published sources. The GDP deflator data are from the World Bank's national accounts files. The food price index data are from the United Nations Statistics Division's *Statistical Yearbook* and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. The discussion of monetary indicators draws from an IMF publication by Marcello Caiola, *A Manual for Country Economists* (1995).



4.15 | Balance of payments current account

	Goods and services				Net income		Net current transfers		Current account balance		Gross international reserves	
	Exports \$ millions		Imports \$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	638	..
Albania	354	704	485	1,499	-2	107	15	533	-118	-156	..	383
Algeria	13,462	22,359	10,106	9,842	-2,268	-3,075	333	..	1,420	..	2,703	13,556
Angola	3,992	7,945	3,385	6,195	-765	-1,843	-77	89	-236	-4	..	1,198
Argentina	14,800	30,945	6,846	32,722	-4,400	-7,482	998	289	4,552	-8,970	6,222	25,152
Armenia	..	447	..	966	..	53	..	188	..	-278	1	331
Australia	49,843	82,387	53,056	86,777	-13,176	-10,926	439	0	-15,950	-15,316	19,319	18,822
Austria	63,694	94,907	61,580	96,597	-942	-2,265	-6	-1,249	1,166	-5,205	17,228	17,649
Azerbaijan	..	2,146	..	2,023	..	-346	..	73	..	-150	0	680
Bangladesh	1,903	6,611	4,156	9,060	-122	-221	802	2,672	-1,573	2	660	1,516
Belarus	3,661	7,980	3,557	8,257	-1	-42	79	157	182	-162	..	350
Belgium*	138,605	210,725	135,098	202,898	2,316	8,219	-2,197	-4,202	3,627	11,844	61,284	53,620
Benin	364	522	454	782	-25	-19	97	111	-18	-168	69	458
Bolivia	977	1,454	1,086	2,078	-249	-225	159	385	-199	-464	511	1,038
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	2,005	3,044	1,987	2,512	-106	-266	69	252	-19	517	3,331	6,318
Brazil	35,170	64,469	28,184	72,739	-11,608	-17,884	799	1,522	-3,823	-24,632	9,200	33,008
Bulgaria	6,950	7,000	8,027	7,669	-758	-321	125	290	-1,710	-701	670	3,625
Burkina Faso	349	259	758	635	0	-39	332	350	-77	-65	305	244
Burundi	89	55	318	151	-15	-12	174	59	-69	-49	112	38
Cambodia	314	1,497	507	1,769	-21	-52	120	305	-93	-19	..	502
Cameroon	2,251	2,719	1,931	2,376	-478	-593	-39	97	-196	-153	37	212
Canada	149,538	321,693	149,118	286,386	-19,388	-18,267	-796	974	-19,764	18,014	23,530	32,249
Central African Republic	220	110	410	149	-22	-12	123	51	-89	0	123	133
Chad	271	279	488	478	-21	-10	192	51	-46	-158	132	111
Chile	10,221	22,090	9,166	21,209	-1,737	-2,409	198	537	-485	-991	6,784	14,749
China†	57,374	279,562	46,706	250,688	1,055	-14,666	274	6,311	11,997	20,518	34,476	171,763
Hong Kong, China	100,413	244,004	94,084	236,311	0	2,766	..	-1,632	6,329	8,827	24,656	107,560
Colombia	8,679	15,678	6,858	14,385	-2,305	-2,577	1,026	1,590	542	306	4,869	9,006
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2,557	..	2,497	..	-770	-754	-27	..	-738	-583	261	..
Congo, Rep.	1,488	2,714	1,282	1,332	-460	-839	3	..	-251	..	10	222
Costa Rica	1,963	7,628	2,346	7,265	-233	-1,176	192	102	-424	-649	525	1,318
Côte d'Ivoire	3,503	4,408	3,445	3,391	-1,091	-660	-181	-370	-1,214	-13	21	668
Croatia	..	8,651	..	9,597	..	-311	..	858	..	-399	167	3,524
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	35,746	..	37,528	..	-752	..	298	..	-2,236	..	13,142
Denmark	48,902	71,141	41,415	61,883	-5,708	-3,561	-408	-3,190	1,372	2,507	11,226	15,696
Dominican Republic	1,832	8,964	2,233	10,852	-249	-1,041	371	1,902	-280	-1,026	69	630
Ecuador	3,262	5,987	2,519	4,998	-1,210	-1,412	107	1,352	-360	928	1,009	1,179
Egypt, Arab Rep.	9,151	15,975	13,710	22,756	-912	932	4,836	4,679	-634	-1,171	3,620	13,785
El Salvador	973	3,645	1,624	5,642	-132	-250	631	1,829	-152	-418	595	2,051
Eritrea	88	96	278	499	..	0	171	196	-19	-208	..	..
Estonia	664	4,791	711	5,040	-13	-204	97	138	36	-315	198	923
Ethiopia	672	984	1,069	1,960	-67	-60	220	701	-244	-335	55	312
Finland	31,180	51,764	33,456	40,366	-3,735	-1,913	-952	-631	-6,962	8,854	10,415	8,897
France	285,389	377,274	283,238	357,030	-3,896	13,710	-8,199	-13,526	-9,944	20,428	68,291	63,728
Gabon	2,730	3,023	1,812	1,868	-617	-699	-134	-71	168	385	279	190
Gambia, The	168	262	192	321	-11	-5	59	15	23	-48	55	109
Georgia	..	1,136	..	1,410	..	13	..	100	..	-162	..	109
Germany	474,713	633,052	423,497	625,892	20,832	-988	-23,745	-24,878	48,303	-18,707	104,547	87,497
Ghana	983	2,403	1,506	3,339	-111	-108	411	631	-223	-413	309	309
Greece	13,018	29,440	19,564	41,727	-1,709	-885	4,718	3,352	-3,537	-9,820	4,721	14,594
Guatemala	1,568	3,892	1,812	5,584	-196	-226	227	868	-213	-1,049	362	1,806
Guinea	829	843	953	919	-149	-79	70	-10	-203	-165	80	148
Guinea-Bissau	26	70	88	106	-22	-13	39	..	-45	..	18	67
Haiti	318	530	515	1,333	-18	-21	193	223	-22	-38	10	184
Honduras	1,032	2,501	1,127	3,275	-237	-138	280	708	-51	-204	47	1,319
† Data for Taiwan, China	74,175	167,907	67,015	160,457	4,361	4,468	-601	-2,602	10,920	9,316	77,653	110,139

Balance of payments current account | 4.15



	Goods and services				Net income		Net current transfers		Current account balance		Gross international reserves	
	Exports \$ millions		Imports \$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Hungary	12,035	31,618	11,017	31,948	-1,427	-1,574	787	410	379	-1,494	1,185	11,217
India	23,028	63,764	31,485	75,656	-3,753	-3,821	2,068	12,798	-10,142	-2,915	5,637	41,059
Indonesia	29,295	70,619	27,511	55,377	-5,190	-9,072	418	1,816	-2,988	7,986	8,657	29,353
Iran, Islamic Rep.	19,741	29,727	22,292	17,503	378	-200	2,500	621	327	12,645	..	..
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	26,786	90,221	24,576	76,762	-4,955	-15,002	2,384	949	-361	-593	5,362	5,408
Israel	17,312	45,179	20,228	46,534	-1,975	-6,663	5,060	6,602	170	-1,416	6,598	23,281
Italy	219,971	294,852	218,573	284,191	-14,712	-12,003	-3,164	-4,328	-16,479	-5,670	88,595	47,201
Jamaica	2,217	3,580	2,390	4,340	-430	-336	291	821	-312	-275	168	1,054
Japan	323,692	528,751	297,306	459,660	22,492	57,623	-4,800	-9,831	44,078	116,883	87,828	361,639
Jordan	2,511	3,536	3,754	5,796	-215	-27	1,046	2,345	-411	59	1,139	3,441
Kazakhstan	5,758	10,751	5,862	8,705	-175	-1,179	168	207	-111	1,074	..	2,099
Kenya	2,228	2,741	2,705	3,768	-418	-133	368	922	-527	-238	236	898
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	73,295	205,645	76,360	192,499	-87	-2,421	1,149	680	-2,003	11,405	14,916	96,251
Kuwait	8,268	21,617	7,169	11,785	7,738	6,918	-4,951	-1,884	3,886	14,865	2,929	7,779
Kyrgyz Republic	..	573	..	651	..	-80	..	82	..	-77	..	262
Lao PDR	102	501	212	613	-1	-49	56	240	-55	90	8	144
Latvia	1,090	3,270	997	3,886	2	24	96	97	191	-494	..	919
Lebanon	511	2,141	2,836	6,228	622	932	1,818	90	115	-3,065	4,210	8,475
Lesotho	100	254	754	770	433	226	286	139	65	-151	72	418
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
Libya	11,469	6,813	8,960	4,914	174	289	-481	-204	2,201	1,984	7,225	13,730
Lithuania	..	5,109	..	5,833	..	-194	..	243	..	-675	107	1,363
Macedonia, FYR	..	1,620	..	2,233	..	-45	..	551	..	-107	..	460
Madagascar	471	1,188	809	1,520	-161	-42	234	113	-265	-260	92	285
Malawi	443	487	549	934	-80	-83	99	6	-86	-523	142	250
Malaysia	32,665	111,261	31,765	94,024	-1,872	-9,282	102	-1,728	-870	12,606	10,659	29,844
Mali	420	705	830	1,060	-37	-28	225	..	-221	..	198	381
Mauritania	471	372	520	428	-46	-19	86	165	-10	90	59	228
Mauritius	1,722	2,630	1,916	2,699	-23	-28	97	64	-119	-33	761	914
Mexico	48,805	180,210	51,915	191,895	-8,316	-13,466	3,975	6,994	-7,451	-18,157	10,217	35,577
Moldova	..	640	..	990	..	72	..	157	..	-121	0	230
Mongolia	493	607	1,096	772	-44	-3	7	74	-640	-52	23	202
Morocco	6,239	10,453	7,783	12,538	-988	-873	2,336	2,483	-196	-475	2,338	5,017
Mozambique	229	689	996	1,492	-97	-192	448	231	-415	-764	233	744
Myanmar	641	1,840	1,182	2,787	-61	-70	77	366	-526	-651	410	286
Namibia	1,220	1,745	1,584	1,889	37	-42	354	390	28	204	50	260
Nepal	379	1,279	761	1,782	71	34	60	175	-251	-293	354	989
Netherlands	159,304	258,951	147,652	240,624	-620	1,631	-2,943	-6,193	8,089	13,764	34,401	17,688
New Zealand	11,683	17,810	11,699	17,358	-1,576	-3,428	138	242	-1,453	-2,734	4,129	3,329
Nicaragua	392	953	682	1,986	-217	-201	202	741	-305	-493	166	493
Niger	533	282	728	424	-54	-15	14	-10	-236	-168	226	80
Nigeria	14,550	23,047	6,909	14,124	-2,738	-3,287	85	1,348	4,988	6,983	4,129	6,485
Norway	47,078	75,176	38,911	49,187	-2,700	-1,533	-1,476	-1,471	3,992	22,986	15,788	20,489
Oman	5,577	11,602	3,342	6,094	-254	-705	-874	-1,456	1,106	3,347	1,784	2,460
Pakistan	6,217	9,575	9,351	11,762	-966	-2,018	2,210	1,997	-1,890	-2,208	1,046	2,087
Panama	4,438	7,666	4,193	8,164	-255	-612	219	177	209	-933	344	723
Papua New Guinea	1,381	2,233	1,509	1,927	-103	-305	156	-9	-76	-8	427	326
Paraguay	2,514	2,801	2,169	3,307	2	32	43	175	390	-299	675	770
Peru	4,120	8,598	4,087	9,704	-1,733	-1,541	281	1,019	-1,419	-1,628	1,891	8,676
Philippines	11,430	41,468	13,967	36,465	-872	3,645	714	433	-2,695	9,081	2,036	15,035
Poland	19,037	46,294	15,095	57,210	-3,386	-1,461	2,511	2,380	3,067	-9,997	4,674	27,469
Portugal	21,554	33,166	27,146	45,544	-96	-2,041	5,507	3,406	-181	-11,012	20,579	14,262
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	6,380	12,133	9,901	14,071	161	-281	106	860	-3,254	-1,359	1,374	4,848
Russian Federation	53,883	115,200	48,915	62,290	-4,500	-11,154	0	90	468	41,846	..	27,656



4.15 | Balance of payments current account

	Goods and services				Net income		Net current transfers		Current account balance		Gross international reserves	
	Exports \$ millions		Imports \$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Rwanda	145	131	359	403	-17	-15	145	281	-86	-7	44	191
Saudi Arabia	47,445	82,369	43,939	53,003	7,979	480	-15,637	-15,511	-4,152	14,336	13,437	20,847
Senegal	1,453	1,337	1,840	1,732	-129	-113	153	197	-363	-310	22	384
Sierra Leone	210	87	215	240	-71	-24	7	..	-69	..	5	51
Singapore	67,489	165,971	64,953	148,939	1,006	6,123	-421	-1,359	3,122	21,797	27,748	80,132
Slovak Republic	..	14,137	..	14,596	..	-355	..	120	..	-694	..	4,376
Slovenia	7,900	10,694	6,930	11,397	-38	-25	46	115	978	-612	112	3,196
Somalia	70	..	322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	27,742	36,522	21,016	32,818	-4,271	-3,247	-321	-926	2,134	-469	2,583	7,702
Spain	83,595	168,463	100,870	178,987	-3,533	-8,311	2,799	1,578	-18,009	-17,257	57,238	35,607
Sri Lanka	2,293	6,378	2,965	8,105	-167	-299	541	984	-298	-1,042	447	1,211
Sudan	532	1,892	1,453	1,921	-784	-1,264	407	319	-1,299	-974	11	189
Swaziland	658	885	768	1,098	59	77	102	96	51	-40	216	352
Sweden	70,560	107,683	70,490	95,656	-4,473	-2,063	-1,936	-3,348	-6,339	6,617	20,324	16,499
Switzerland	96,927	120,743	96,388	108,386	8,746	23,999	-2,329	-3,815	6,955	32,542	61,284	53,620
Syrian Arab Republic	5,030	6,846	2,955	5,390	-401	-879	88	485	1,762	1,062	..	..
Tajikistan	185	800	238	839	0	-55	..	33	-53	-61	..	56
Tanzania	538	1,280	1,474	2,010	-185	-80	562	511	-559	-298	193	974
Thailand	29,229	81,817	35,870	71,652	-853	-1,381	213	586	-7,281	9,369	14,258	32,665
Togo	663	438	847	614	-32	-25	132	95	-84	-106	358	152
Trinidad and Tobago	2,289	4,769	1,427	3,823	-397	-610	-6	22	459	-644	513	1,403
Tunisia	5,203	8,607	6,039	9,311	-455	-942	828	824	-463	-821	867	1,871
Turkey	21,042	51,148	25,652	62,190	-2,508	-4,002	4,493	5,225	-2,625	-9,819	7,626	23,515
Turkmenistan	1,238	2,774	857	2,350	0	-177	66	166	447	412	..	1,513
Uganda	246	626	676	1,985	-77	-15	78	513	-429	-860	44	808
Ukraine	..	19,522	..	18,116	..	-942	..	1,017	..	1,481	469	1,477
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,891	13,632
United Kingdom	239,226	401,385	264,090	425,075	-5,154	9,098	-8,794	-13,248	-38,811	-27,840	43,146	48,193
United States	535,260	1,065,740	616,120	1,441,500	28,560	-14,780	-26,660	-54,150	-78,960	-444,690	173,094	128,400
Uruguay	2,158	3,733	1,659	4,216	-321	-176	8	66	186	-593	1,446	2,776
Uzbekistan	..	3,383	..	2,962	..	-251	..	13	..	184	..	1,242
Venezuela, RB	18,806	34,272	9,451	19,746	-774	-1,204	-302	-211	8,279	13,111	12,733	15,899
Vietnam	1,913	17,107	1,901	17,344	-412	-597	49	1,341	-351	507	..	3,417
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	1,490	4,305	2,170	3,150	-372	-514	1,790	1,422	739	2,063	441	2,914
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	1,360	936	1,897	1,167	-437	-411	380	..	-594	..	201	245
Zimbabwe	2,012	2,101	2,001	1,991	-263	-242	112	..	-140	..	295	321

World	4,252,055 t	7,820,225 t	4,257,973 t	7,848,991 t
Low income	130,306	274,302	147,914	275,884
Middle income	699,866	1,771,709	664,038	1,641,764
Lower middle income	268,479	747,156	274,866	654,664
Upper middle income	430,021	1,024,328	390,689	986,006
Low & middle income	829,051	2,046,020	811,098	1,917,665
East Asia & Pacific	239,776	817,861	240,892	730,851
Europe & Central Asia	187,852	392,525	187,180	372,245
Latin America & Carib.	169,120	417,454	146,270	436,649
Middle East & N. Africa	132,144	213,961	132,549	162,895
South Asia	34,113	88,259	49,041	107,198
Sub-Saharan Africa	81,284	116,295	74,679	106,577
High income	3,419,212	5,774,700	3,432,886	5,933,098
Europe EMU	1,530,965	2,256,837	1,495,268	2,215,062

a. Includes Luxembourg.



About the data

The balance of payments records an economy's transactions with the rest of the world. Balance of payments accounts are divided into two groups: the current account, which records transactions in goods, services, income, and current transfers; and the capital and financial account, which records capital transfers, acquisition or disposal of nonproduced, nonfinancial assets, and transactions in financial assets and liabilities. This table presents data from the current account with the addition of gross international reserves.

The balance of payments is a double-entry accounting system that shows all flows of goods and services into and out of a country; all transfers that are the counterpart of real resources or financial claims provided to or by the rest of the world without a quid pro quo, such as donations and grants; and all changes in residents' claims on, and liabilities to, nonresidents that arise from economic transactions. All transactions are recorded twice—once as a credit and once as a debit. In principle the net balance should be zero, but in practice the accounts often do not balance. In these cases a balancing item, net errors and omissions, is included.

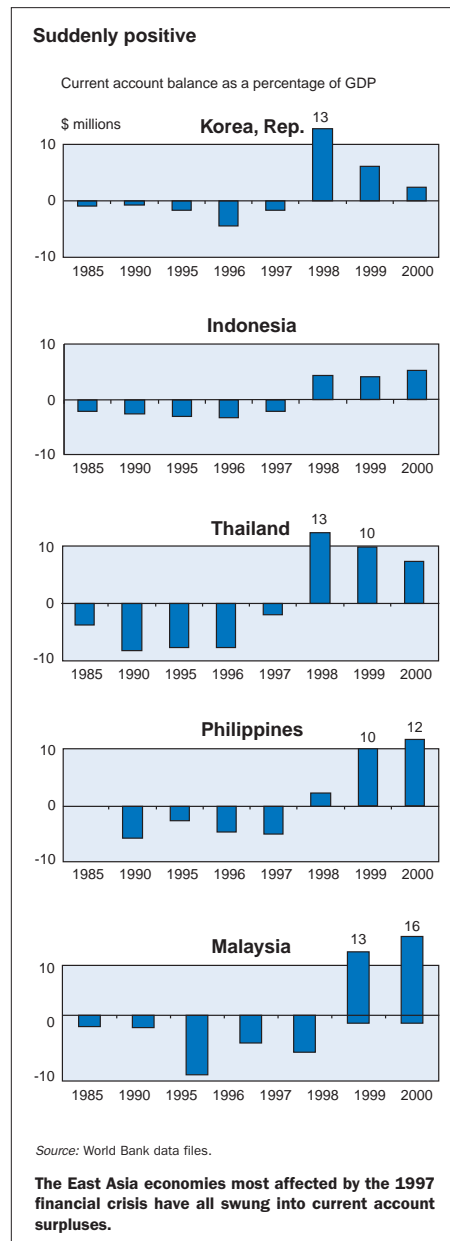
Discrepancies may arise in the balance of payments because there is no single source for balance of payments data and therefore no way to ensure that the data are fully consistent. Sources include customs data, monetary accounts of the banking system, external debt records, information provided by enterprises, surveys to estimate service transactions, and foreign exchange records. Differences in collection methods—such as in timing, definitions of residence and ownership, and the exchange rate used to value transactions—contribute to net errors and omissions. In addition, smuggling and other illegal or quasi-legal transactions may be unrecorded or misrecorded. For further discussion of issues relating to the recording of data on trade in goods and services see *About the data* for tables 4.4–4.8.

The concepts and definitions underlying the data in the table are based on the fifth edition of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *Balance of Payments Manual* (1993). The fifth edition redefined as capital transfers some transactions previously included in the current account, such as debt forgiveness, migrants' capital transfers, and foreign aid to acquire capital goods. Thus the current account balance now reflects more accurately net current transfer receipts in addition to transactions in goods, services (previously nonfactor services), and income (previously factor income). Many countries maintain their data collection systems according to the fourth edition. Where necessary, the IMF converts data reported in such systems to conform to the fifth edition (see *Primary data documentation*). Values are in U.S. dollars

converted at market exchange rates.

The data in this table come from the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Financial Statistics databases, supplemented by estimates by World Bank staff for countries whose national accounts are recorded in fiscal years (see *Primary data documentation*) and countries for which the IMF does not collect balance of payments statistics. In addition, World Bank staff make estimates of missing data for the most recent year.

Figure 4.15



Definitions

• **Exports and imports of goods and services** comprise all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change in ownership of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, and services. • **Net income** refers to receipts and payments of employee compensation to nonresident workers, and investment income (receipts and payments on direct investment, portfolio investment, and other investments, and receipts on reserve assets). Income derived from the use of intangible assets is recorded under business services. • **Net current transfers** are recorded in the balance of payments whenever an economy provides or receives goods, services, income, or financial items without a quid pro quo. All transfers not considered to be capital are current. • **Current account balance** is the sum of net exports of goods and services, net income, and net current transfers. • **Gross international reserves** comprise holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights, reserves of IMF members held by the IMF, and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. The gold component of these reserves is valued at year-end (31 December) London prices (\$385 an ounce in 1990 and \$274.45 an ounce in 2000).

Data sources

More information about the design and compilation of the balance of payments can be found in the IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual*, fifth edition (1993), *Balance of Payments Textbook* (1996a), and *Balance of Payments Compilation Guide* (1995). The balance of payments data are published in the IMF's *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook* and *International Financial Statistics*. The World Bank exchanges data with the IMF through electronic files that in most cases are more timely and cover a longer period than the published sources. The IMF's International Financial Statistics and Balance of Payments databases are available on CD-ROM.



4.16 | External debt

	Total external debt		Long-term debt		Public and publicly guaranteed debt				Private nonguaranteed external debt		Use of IMF credit	
	\$ millions		\$ millions		Total \$ millions		IBRD loans and IDA credits \$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	349	784	36	659	36	644	0	346	0	15	0	88
Algeria	27,877	25,002	26,416	23,062	26,416	23,062	1,208	1,425	0	0	670	1,718
Angola	8,594	10,146	7,605	8,758	7,605	8,758	0	226	0	0	0	0
Argentina	62,232	146,172	48,676	112,801	46,876	86,599	2,609	8,789	1,800	26,202	3,083	5,056
Armenia	..	898	..	678	..	658	..	397	..	20	..	176
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	..	1,184	..	692	..	594	..	216	..	99	..	336
Bangladesh	12,439	15,609	11,657	15,098	11,657	15,098	4,159	6,455	0	0	626	216
Belarus	..	851	..	693	..	692	..	105	..	1	..	114
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	1,292	1,598	1,218	1,443	1,218	1,443	326	578	0	0	18	84
Bolivia	4,275	5,762	3,864	5,140	3,687	4,120	587	1,096	177	1,020	257	220
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	2,828	..	2,575	..	2,569	..	959	..	7	..	105
Botswana	561	413	556	398	556	398	169	25	0	0	0	0
Brazil	119,964	237,953	94,427	205,210	87,756	92,590	8,427	7,377	6,671	112,620	1,821	1,768
Bulgaria	10,890	10,026	9,834	8,282	9,834	7,513	0	824	0	769	0	1,322
Burkina Faso	834	1,332	750	1,135	750	1,135	282	592	0	0	0	112
Burundi	907	1,100	851	1,028	851	1,028	398	600	0	0	43	7
Cambodia	1,854	2,357	1,688	2,180	1,688	2,180	0	207	0	0	27	73
Cameroon	6,676	9,241	5,595	7,674	5,365	7,357	889	987	230	317	121	235
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	698	872	624	810	624	810	265	391	0	0	37	22
Chad	524	1,116	464	1,009	464	1,009	186	515	0	0	31	78
Chile	19,226	36,978	14,687	34,447	10,425	5,210	1,874	816	4,263	29,236	1,156	0
China	55,301	149,800	45,515	132,625	45,515	104,709	5,881	19,889	0	27,916	469	0
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	17,222	34,081	15,784	31,210	14,671	20,950	3,874	1,927	1,113	10,259	0	0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	10,274	11,645	9,010	7,842	9,010	7,842	1,161	1,269	0	0	521	391
Congo, Rep.	4,947	4,887	4,200	3,757	4,200	3,757	239	224	0	0	11	41
Costa Rica	3,756	4,466	3,367	3,510	3,063	3,274	412	123	304	236	11	0
Côte d'Ivoire	17,251	12,138	13,223	10,546	10,665	9,063	1,920	1,965	2,558	1,482	431	549
Croatia	..	12,120	..	11,264	..	7,685	..	395	..	3,578	..	158
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	6,383	21,299	3,983	12,282	3,983	8,132	0	260	0	4,151	0	0
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	4,372	4,598	3,518	3,368	3,419	3,368	258	306	99	0	72	52
Ecuador	12,107	13,281	10,029	12,151	9,865	11,366	848	861	164	785	265	148
Egypt, Arab Rep.	33,017	28,957	28,438	24,852	27,438	24,279	2,401	1,905	1,000	573	125	0
El Salvador	2,149	4,023	1,938	2,886	1,913	2,775	164	325	26	111	0	0
Eritrea	..	311	..	298	..	298	..	85	..	0	..	0
Estonia	..	3,280	..	2,317	..	206	..	71	..	2,111	..	19
Ethiopia	8,630	5,481	8,479	5,325	8,479	5,325	851	1,779	0	0	6	77
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	3,983	3,995	3,150	3,512	3,150	3,512	69	64	0	0	140	89
Gambia, The	369	471	308	425	308	425	102	171	0	0	45	18
Georgia	..	1,633	..	1,311	..	1,271	..	347	..	40	..	278
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	3,881	6,657	2,816	5,786	2,783	5,529	1,423	3,140	33	257	745	293
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	3,080	4,622	2,605	3,287	2,478	3,146	293	296	127	142	67	0
Guinea	2,476	3,388	2,253	2,940	2,253	2,940	420	982	0	0	52	113
Guinea-Bissau	692	942	630	818	630	818	146	228	0	0	5	25
Haiti	910	1,169	772	1,040	772	1,040	324	480	0	0	38	39
Honduras	3,718	5,487	3,487	4,897	3,420	4,337	635	989	66	560	32	216



	Total external debt		Long-term debt		Public and publicly guaranteed debt				Private nonguaranteed external debt		Use of IMF credit	
	\$ millions		\$ millions		1990	Total \$ millions	IBRD loans and IDA credits \$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions	
	1990	2000	1990	2000			1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Hungary	21,202	29,415	17,931	25,263	17,931	14,251	1,512	582	0	11,012	330	0
India	83,628	100,367	72,462	96,903	70,974	87,598	20,996	27,866	1,488	9,305	2,623	0
Indonesia	69,872	141,803	58,242	108,330	47,982	69,161	10,385	12,428	10,261	39,169	494	10,838
Iran, Islamic Rep.	9,020	7,953	1,797	4,275	1,797	3,812	86	481	0	463	0	0
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	4,674	4,287	3,970	3,475	3,937	3,373	672	415	34	103	357	60
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	8,177	8,226	7,043	7,055	7,043	7,055	593	856	0	0	94	462
Kazakhstan	..	6,664	..	6,131	..	3,602	..	1,057	..	2,529	..	0
Kenya	7,058	6,295	5,642	5,355	4,762	5,180	2,056	2,309	880	175	482	127
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	34,968	134,417	24,168	88,141	18,768	46,941	3,337	8,097	5,400	41,200	0	5,814
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	..	1,829	..	1,512	..	1,224	..	377	..	288	..	188
Lao PDR	1,768	2,499	1,758	2,449	1,758	2,449	131	403	0	0	8	42
Latvia	..	3,379	..	2,074	..	827	..	242	..	1,247	..	35
Lebanon	1,779	10,311	358	7,770	358	7,034	34	248	0	736	0	0
Lesotho	396	716	378	698	378	698	112	242	0	0	15	11
Liberia	1,849	2,032	1,116	1,040	1,116	1,040	248	230	0	0	322	292
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	4,855	..	3,549	..	2,188	..	253	..	1,361	..	192
Macedonia, FYR	..	1,465	..	1,304	..	1,165	..	365	..	140	..	81
Madagascar	3,704	4,701	3,335	4,295	3,335	4,295	797	1,378	0	0	144	104
Malawi	1,558	2,716	1,385	2,555	1,382	2,555	854	1,601	3	0	115	83
Malaysia	15,328	41,797	13,422	37,156	11,592	19,090	1,102	812	1,830	18,067	0	0
Mali	2,467	2,956	2,336	2,645	2,336	2,645	498	957	0	0	69	176
Mauritania	2,096	2,500	1,789	2,150	1,789	2,150	264	450	0	0	70	98
Mauritius	984	2,374	910	1,608	762	889	195	99	148	718	22	0
Mexico	104,442	150,288	81,809	131,356	75,974	81,550	11,030	11,444	5,835	49,806	6,551	0
Moldova	..	1,233	..	1,051	..	854	..	294	..	197	..	154
Mongolia	..	859	..	795	..	795	0	137	..	0	0	50
Morocco	24,458	17,944	23,301	17,688	23,101	15,792	3,138	2,864	200	1,896	750	0
Mozambique	4,650	7,135	4,231	6,346	4,211	4,598	268	760	19	1,747	74	220
Myanmar	4,695	6,046	4,466	5,360	4,466	5,360	716	802	0	0	0	0
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	1,640	2,823	1,572	2,784	1,572	2,784	668	1,134	0	0	44	12
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	10,745	7,019	8,313	5,860	8,313	5,602	299	659	0	258	0	169
Niger	1,726	1,638	1,487	1,481	1,226	1,413	461	723	261	68	85	74
Nigeria	33,439	34,134	31,935	32,950	31,545	32,735	3,321	2,268	391	215	0	0
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	2,736	6,267	2,400	4,968	2,400	2,673	52	3	0	2,296	0	0
Pakistan	20,663	32,091	16,643	29,043	16,506	27,140	3,922	6,922	138	1,903	836	1,529
Panama	6,506	7,056	3,856	6,503	3,856	5,723	462	283	0	780	272	90
Papua New Guinea	2,594	2,604	2,461	2,515	1,523	1,502	349	336	938	1,014	61	39
Paraguay	2,105	3,091	1,732	2,511	1,713	2,061	320	230	19	450	0	0
Peru	20,064	28,560	13,959	24,045	13,629	19,205	1,188	2,590	330	4,841	755	558
Philippines	30,580	50,063	25,241	42,083	24,040	33,429	4,044	3,834	1,201	8,654	912	2,032
Poland	49,364	63,561	39,261	56,457	39,261	30,784	55	2,229	0	25,672	509	0
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	1,140	10,224	230	9,410	223	6,430	0	1,898	7	2,980	0	453
Russian Federation	59,340	160,300	47,540	133,158	47,540	111,419	0	6,844	0	21,739	0	11,613



4.16 | External debt

	Total external debt		Long-term debt		Public and publicly guaranteed debt				Private nonguaranteed external debt		Use of IMF credit			
	\$ millions		\$ millions		1990	2000	Total \$ millions		IBRD loans and IDA credits \$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions	
	1990	2000	1990	2000			1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Rwanda	712	1,271	664	1,147	664	1,147	340	692	0	0	0	86		
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	3,736	3,372	3,000	2,971	2,940	2,958	835	1,331	60	13	314	255		
Sierra Leone	1,151	1,273	604	969	604	969	92	354	0	0	108	174		
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	2,008	9,462	1,505	8,304	1,505	4,883	0	184	0	3,421	0	0		
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	2,370	2,561	1,926	1,825	1,926	1,825	419	396	0	0	159	146		
South Africa	..	24,861	..	15,308	..	9,088	0	3	..	6,220	0	0		
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	5,863	9,065	5,049	8,200	4,947	8,035	946	1,624	102	165	410	161		
Sudan	14,762	15,741	9,651	9,143	9,155	8,647	1,048	1,168	496	496	956	625		
Swaziland	254	262	249	198	249	198	44	14	0	0	0	0		
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	17,259	21,657	15,108	15,930	15,108	15,930	523	54	0	0	0	0		
Tajikistan	..	1,170	..	995	..	626	..	143	..	370	..	111		
Tanzania	6,454	7,445	5,796	6,353	5,784	6,325	1,493	2,604	12	28	140	324		
Thailand	28,095	79,675	19,771	61,733	12,460	29,418	2,530	3,030	7,311	32,316	1	3,062		
Togo	1,281	1,435	1,081	1,232	1,081	1,232	398	604	0	0	87	70		
Trinidad and Tobago	2,512	2,467	2,055	1,606	1,782	1,496	41	89	273	110	329	0		
Tunisia	7,690	10,610	6,880	9,669	6,662	8,869	1,406	1,250	218	800	176	32		
Turkey	49,424	116,209	39,924	83,121	38,870	55,293	6,429	3,734	1,054	27,828	0	4,176		
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	0
Uganda	2,583	3,408	2,161	2,997	2,161	2,997	969	2,115	0	0	282	316		
Ukraine	..	12,166	..	9,646	..	8,139	..	1,991	..	1,507	..	2,073		
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	4,415	8,196	3,114	6,131	3,045	5,597	359	552	69	534	101	149		
Uzbekistan	..	4,340	..	3,931	..	3,578	..	217	..	354	..	127		
Venezuela, RB	33,170	38,196	28,159	36,230	24,509	27,628	974	972	3,650	8,602	3,012	203		
Vietnam	23,270	12,787	21,378	11,546	21,378	11,546	59	1,113	0	0	112	316		
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	6,352	5,615	5,160	4,524	5,160	4,524	602	1,216	0	0	0	317		
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep. ^a	17,792	11,960	16,802	6,685	12,942	6,074	2,433	1,097	3,860	611	467	152		
Zambia	6,916	5,730	4,554	4,513	4,552	4,448	813	1,848	2	65	949	1,138		
Zimbabwe	3,247	4,002	2,649	3,158	2,464	2,948	449	853	185	211	7	281		

World	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S
Low income	418,586	550,548	357,322	471,077	340,308	412,834	66,693	100,470	17,015	58,243	11,250	23,580	
Middle income^b	1,039,801	1,941,427	822,006	1,576,622	773,507	1,077,611	73,946	108,622	48,498	499,009	23,400	40,683	
Lower middle income	470,037	779,736	386,402	652,075	369,306	528,573	34,782	61,176	17,096	123,502	6,058	23,048	
Upper middle income ^b	567,807	1,156,041	434,963	921,959	403,561	546,822	39,164	47,303	31,402	375,137	17,343	17,524	
Low & middle income^b	1,458,389	2,491,975	1,179,328	2,047,696	1,113,815	1,490,445	140,639	209,093	65,513	557,251	34,651	64,262	
East Asia & Pacific	273,983	632,953	222,722	502,238	195,687	333,852	28,644	51,211	27,035	168,386	2,085	22,266	
Europe & Central Asia	219,850	499,344	177,688	396,428	172,767	284,369	10,429	25,455	4,921	112,060	1,305	21,951	
Latin America & Carib.	474,720	774,419	379,206	661,735	354,155	415,077	35,841	40,904	25,051	246,658	18,297	8,846	
Middle East & N. Africa	183,471	203,785	137,762	153,794	136,260	147,031	10,074	10,351	1,502	6,763	1,815	2,542	
South Asia	129,481	165,679	112,573	157,724	110,845	146,351	30,717	44,073	1,727	11,372	4,537	1,918	
Sub-Saharan Africa	176,883	215,794	149,377	175,777	144,101	163,765	24,935	37,098	5,276	12,012	6,612	6,739	
High income													
Europe EMU													

a. Data for 1990 refer to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Data for 2000 are estimates and reflect borrowings by the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that are not yet allocated to the successor republics. b. Includes data for Gibraltar not included in other tables.



About the data

Data on the external debt of low- and middle-income economies are gathered by the World Bank through its Debtor Reporting System. World Bank staff calculate the indebtedness of developing countries using loan-by-loan reports submitted by these countries on long-term public and publicly guaranteed borrowing, along with information on short-term debt collected by the countries or collected from creditors through the reporting systems of the Bank for International Settlements and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. These data are supplemented by information on loans and credits from major multilateral banks, loan statements from official lending agencies in major creditor countries, and estimates from World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) staff. In addition, the table includes data on private nonguaranteed debt for 79 countries either reported to the World Bank or estimated by Bank staff.

The coverage, quality, and timeliness of debt data vary across countries. Coverage varies for both debt instruments and borrowers. With the widening spectrum of debt instruments and investors and the expansion of private nonguaranteed borrowing, comprehensive coverage of long-term external debt becomes more complex. Reporting countries differ in their capacity to monitor debt, especially private nonguaranteed debt. Even data on public and publicly-guaranteed debt are affected by coverage and accuracy in reporting—again because of monitoring capacity and sometimes because of unwillingness to provide information. A key part often underreported is military debt.

Because debt data are normally reported in the currency of repayment, they have to be converted into U.S. dollars to produce summary tables. Stock figures (amount of debt outstanding) are converted using end-period exchange rates, as published in the IMF's *International Financial Statistics* (line ae). Flow figures are converted at annual average exchange rates (line rf). Projected debt service is converted using end-period exchange rates. Debt repayable in multiple currencies, goods, or services and debt with a provision for maintenance of value of the currency of repayment are shown at book value.

Because flow data are converted at annual average exchange rates and stock data at year-end exchange rates, year-to-year changes in debt outstanding and disbursed are sometimes not equal to net flows (disbursements less principal repayments); similarly, changes in debt outstanding, including undisbursed debt, differ from commitments less repayments. Discrepancies are particularly significant when exchange rates have moved sharply during the year. Cancellations and reschedulings of other liabilities into long-term public debt also contribute to the differences.

Variations in reporting rescheduled debt also affect cross-country comparability. For example, rescheduling under the auspices of the Paris Club of official creditors may be subject to lags between the completion of the general rescheduling agreement and the completion of the specific, bilateral agreements that define the terms of the rescheduled debt. Other areas of inconsistency include country treatment of arrears and of nonresident national deposits denominated in foreign currency.

Definitions

- **Total external debt** is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. It is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt.
- **Long-term debt** is debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year. It has three components: public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed debt.
- **Public and publicly guaranteed debt** comprises long-term external obligations of public debtors, including the national government and political subdivisions (or an agency of either) and autonomous public bodies, and external obligations of private debtors that are guaranteed for repayment by a public entity.
- **IBRD loans and IDA credits** are extended by the World Bank Group. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) lends at market rates. Credits from the International Development Association (IDA) are at concessional rates.
- **Private nonguaranteed external debt** comprises long-term external obligations of private debtors that are not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity.
- **Use of IMF credit** denotes repurchase obligations to the IMF for all uses of IMF resources (excluding those resulting from drawings on the reserve tranche). These obligations, shown for the end of the year specified, comprise purchases outstanding under the credit tranches, including enlarged access resources, and all special facilities (the buffer stock, compensatory financing, extended fund, and oil facilities), trust fund loans, and operations under the structural adjustment and enhanced structural adjustment facilities.

Data sources

The main sources of external debt information are reports to the World Bank through its Debtor Reporting System from member countries that have received IBRD loans or IDA credits. Additional information has been drawn from the files of the World Bank and the IMF. Summary tables of the external debt of developing countries are published annually in the World Bank's *Global Development Finance* and on its *Global Development Finance* CD-ROM.



4.17 | External debt management

	Indebtness classification ^a	Present value of debt		Total debt service				Public and publicly guaranteed debt service		Short-term debt	
		% of GNI	% of exports of goods and services	% of GNI	% of exports of goods and services	% of central government current revenue		% of total debt			
						1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	L	13	36	0.1	0.7	0.9	2.0	..	..	89.8	4.7
Algeria	M	50	112	14.7	8.8	63.4	19.6	..	..	2.8	0.9
Angola	S	203	121	4.0	25.4	8.1	15.1	..	..	11.5	13.7
Argentina	S	56	404	4.6	9.9	37.0	71.3	32.5	41.1	16.8	19.4
Armenia	L	31	106	..	2.2	..	7.6	..	..	..	4.9
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	L	20	44	..	3.7	..	8.0	..	..	..	13.2
Bangladesh	L	20	111	2.5	1.7	27.4	9.1	..	..	1.3	1.9
Belarus	L	3	10	..	0.8	..	2.9	..	5.5	..	5.1
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	S	45 ^b	161 ^b	2.1	3.6	8.2	12.6	..	..	4.3	4.5
Bolivia	M	34 ^b	162 ^b	8.3	8.2	38.6	39.1	41.3	18.8	3.6	7.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	M	49	..	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.2
Botswana	L	6	9	2.9	1.3	4.4	1.8	5.5	..	1.0	3.7
Brazil	S	39	323	1.8	11.0	22.2	90.7	3.9	..	19.8	13.0
Bulgaria	M	82	131	7.2	10.2	19.4	16.2	12.9	15.8	9.7	4.2
Burkina Faso	M	31 ^b	210 ^b	1.2	2.5	6.8	17.3	9.1	..	10.1	6.3
Burundi	S	96	1,118	3.8	3.2	43.4	37.2	..	..	1.5	5.9
Cambodia	M	62	127	2.7	1.0	..	2.0	..	..	7.5	4.4
Cameroon	S	75	228	4.9	6.8	22.5	20.5	16.8	..	14.4	14.4
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	S	57	497	2.0	1.5	13.2	12.9	..	..	5.4	4.7
Chad	S	42	207	0.7	1.9	4.4	9.3	5.6	..	5.7	2.6
Chile	M	51	147	9.7	9.0	25.9	26.0	25.6	6.7	17.6	6.8
China	L	13	46	2.0	2.0	11.7	7.4	23.9	..	16.8	11.5
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	M	42	185	10.2	6.6	40.9	28.6	61.2	..	8.4	8.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	S	..	..	4.1	..	13.5	..	14.5	..	7.2	29.3
Congo, Rep.	S	206	169	22.9	1.9	35.3	1.6	..	1.4	14.9	22.3
Costa Rica	L	31	56	9.2	4.4	23.9	8.2	32.8	16.9	10.0	21.4
Côte d'Ivoire	S	134 ^b	254 ^b	13.7	11.8	35.4	22.4	22.1	..	20.8	8.6
Croatia	M	65	127	..	13.0	..	25.5	..	16.9	..	5.8
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	L	43	57	..	9.5	..	12.7	..	15.6	37.6	42.3
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	L	23	40	3.4	2.8	10.4	4.8	16.1	..	17.9	25.6
Ecuador	S	106	178	11.1	10.3	32.5	17.3	45.0	..	15.0	7.4
Egypt, Arab Rep.	L	23	107	7.3	1.8	22.5	8.4	16.5	..	13.5	14.2
El Salvador	L	29	68	4.4	2.9	15.3	6.7	..	12.5	9.8	28.3
Eritrea	L	27	63	..	0.5	..	1.1	..	..	..	4.2
Estonia	M	66	62	..	9.3	..	8.7	..	2.4	..	28.8
Ethiopia	S	52	326	3.5	2.2	34.9	13.9	13.4	..	1.7	1.4
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	S	91	125	3.3	11.0	6.4	15.0	7.6	..	17.4	9.9
Gambia, The	M	64	99	12.9	4.5	22.2	7.0	49.1	..	4.3	5.8
Georgia	L	42	104	..	3.8	..	9.5	..	25.8	..	2.7
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	M	78 ^b	160 ^b	6.4	9.4	36.9	19.3	26.2	..	8.2	8.7
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	L	23	93	2.9	2.3	12.6	9.4	..	..	13.3	28.9
Guinea	S	80	269	6.3	4.5	20.0	15.3	33.0	..	6.9	9.9
Guinea-Bissau	S	345	970	3.6	3.1	31.0	8.6	..	..	8.2	10.5
Haiti	M	17	133	1.2	1.0	11.0	8.0	..	11.3	11.1	7.7
Honduras	M	54	104	13.7	10.0	35.3	19.3	..	..	5.4	6.8



	Indebtness classification ^a	Present value of debt		Total debt service				Public and publicly guaranteed debt service		Short-term debt	
		% of GNI	% of exports of goods and services	% of GNI	% of exports of goods and services		% of central government current revenue		% of total debt		
					1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Hungary	M	63	85	13.4	18.0	34.3	24.4	21.4	20.4	13.9	14.1
India	L	16	91	2.6	2.2	32.4	12.8	14.5	13.6	10.2	3.5
Indonesia	S	95	182	9.1	13.2	33.3	25.3	34.4	..	15.9	16.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	L	7	25	0.5	3.3	3.2	11.4	0.3	4.4	80.1	46.2
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	M	62	95	17.7	9.2	26.9	14.1	..	19.5	7.4	17.5
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	S	92	130	16.4	8.0	20.3	11.4	52.1	26.7	12.7	8.6
Kazakhstan	L	39	61	..	10.8	..	16.8	..	20.1	..	8.0
Kenya	M	46	168	9.8	4.7	35.4	17.3	26.6	..	13.2	12.9
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	L	28	61	3.3	5.1	10.8	10.9	10.5	..	30.9	30.1
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	S	115	237	..	14.2	..	29.3	..	20.4	..	7.1
Lao PDR	S	72	234	1.1	2.5	8.7	8.1	..	..	0.1	0.3
Latvia	L	46	94	..	7.8	..	15.8	..	6.4	..	37.6
Lebanon	M	61	..	2.9	10.5	3.3	..	..	..	79.9	24.6
Lesotho	L	45	95	2.3	5.7	4.2	12.1	9.4	..	0.7	1.0
Liberia	S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.2	34.4
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	L	43	90	..	8.1	..	17.1	..	16.0	..	22.9
Macedonia, FYR	L	36	72	..	4.6	..	9.3	..	..	..	5.4
Madagascar	S	79	247	7.6	2.4	45.5	7.7	42.9	17.3	6.1	6.4
Malawi	S	90 ^b	297 ^b	7.2	3.5	29.3	11.7	27.2	..	3.7	2.9
Malaysia	M	52	38	10.3	7.2	12.6	5.3	31.4	..	12.4	11.1
Mali	M	59 ^b	167 ^b	2.8	4.3	12.3	12.1	..	..	2.5	4.6
Mauritania	S	134	314	13.6	11.0	29.9	25.9	..	..	11.3	10.1
Mauritius	M	54	88	5.9	12.7	8.8	20.8	13.5	45.7	5.3	32.3
Mexico	L	28	81	4.5	10.4	20.7	30.2	19.5	..	15.4	12.6
Moldova	M	84	140	..	10.0	..	16.7	..	20.7	..	2.2
Mongolia	M	59	91	..	3.1	..	4.7	..	7.7	..	1.6
Morocco	L	49	124	7.2	10.3	21.5	25.9	21.3	..	1.7	1.4
Mozambique	M	33 ^b	151 ^b	3.4	2.5	26.2	11.4	..	..	7.4	8.0
Myanmar	S	..	235	..	..	9.0	4.7	2.2	..	4.9	11.3
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.4	8.0
Nepal	L	27	102	1.9	1.8	13.4	6.5	18.2	16.3	1.5	0.9
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	S	263 ^b	425 ^b	1.6	14.2	3.9	23.0	2.6	22.6	22.6	14.1
Niger	S	58 ^b	344 ^b	4.1	1.6	17.4	9.4	..	..	8.9	5.1
Nigeria	S	74	117	13.0	2.7	22.6	4.3	..	..	4.5	3.5
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	L	..	50	7.8	..	12.3	7.3	17.4	8.2	12.3	20.7
Pakistan	S	45	249	4.9	4.8	23.0	26.8	18.1	18.0	15.4	4.7
Panama	M	78	79	6.8	9.9	6.2	10.0	10.4	..	36.6	6.6
Papua New Guinea	M	60	97	17.9	8.3	37.2	13.5	33.2	..	2.8	1.9
Paraguay	L	39	93	6.0	4.4	12.2	10.4	46.8	..	17.7	18.8
Peru	S	55	283	1.9	8.3	10.8	42.8	4.9	24.0	26.7	13.9
Philippines	M	64	103	8.1	8.5	27.0	13.6	39.5	36.9	14.5	11.9
Poland	L	37	118	1.7	6.6	4.9	20.9	..	6.9	19.4	11.2
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	L	28	80	0.0	6.4	0.3	18.8	0.0	..	79.8	3.5
Russian Federation	M	62	128	2.0	4.9	..	10.1	..	7.8	19.9	9.7



4.17 | External debt management

	Indebtness classification ^a	Present value of debt		Total debt service				Public and publicly guaranteed debt service		Short-term debt	
		% of GNI 2000	% of exports of goods and services 2000	% of GNI 1990	2000	% of exports of goods and services 1990	2000	% of central government current revenue 1990	2000	1990	% of total debt 2000
Rwanda	S	41	509	0.8	2.0	14.0	24.7	5.4	..	6.6	3.0
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	M	56	153	5.9	5.3	20.0	14.4	..	..	11.3	4.4
Sierra Leone	S	128	892	2.7	6.9	10.1	48.0	30.6	..	38.1	10.3
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	L	48	63	2.1	13.8	..	18.0	..	11.8	25.0	12.2
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	S	..	..	1.3	..	15.2	..	..	..	12.0	23.1
South Africa	L	19	61	..	3.1	..	10.0	..	6.3	..	38.4
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	L	44	91	4.9	4.6	13.8	9.6	16.8	21.6	6.9	7.8
Sudan	S	152	781	0.4	0.6	7.5	3.2	..	..	28.1	37.9
Swaziland	L	14	21	5.3	1.6	5.7	2.3	16.0	5.1	1.8	24.2
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	S	131	290	9.9	2.2	21.8	4.8	21.2	..	12.5	26.4
Tajikistan	S	100	118	..	9.3	..	10.9	..	24.3	..	5.5
Tanzania ^c	S	50	335	4.4	2.4	32.9	16.2	..	..	8.0	10.3
Thailand	M	64	89	6.3	11.6	16.9	16.3	20.7	23.5	29.6	18.7
Togo	M	85	209	5.4	2.5	11.9	6.1	..	..	8.8	9.3
Trinidad and Tobago	L	38	53	9.7	7.5	19.3	10.3	..	..	5.1	34.9
Tunisia	M	57	112	12.0	10.2	24.5	20.2	32.2	31.5	8.2	8.6
Turkey	M	57	196	4.9	10.5	29.4	36.1	30.9	18.0	19.2	24.9
Turkmenistan	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	M	16 ^b	146 ^b	3.4	2.6	58.9	23.7	..	15.6	5.4	2.8
Ukraine	L	37	58	..	11.9	..	18.6	..	21.0	..	3.7
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	M	42	183	11.0	6.8	40.8	29.2	32.0	18.5	27.2	23.4
Uzbekistan	M	57	125	..	12.1	..	26.4	..	..	..	6.5
Venezuela, RB	M	32	104	10.6	4.9	23.2	15.7	36.2	18.2	6.0	4.6
Vietnam	L	36	64	..	4.2	8.9	7.5	..	22.0	7.7	7.2
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	M	57	72	3.5	3.0	5.6	3.8	..	..	18.8	13.8
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	L	142	..	..	2.1	..	..	..	..	2.9	42.8
Zambia	S	179	505	6.7	6.7	14.9	18.7	..	..	20.4	1.4
Zimbabwe	M	50	169	5.5	6.6	23.1	22.1	17.4	..	18.2	14.1

World	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Low income	4.8	4.9	23.0	15.7	..	..	..	..	..	11.9	10.2
Middle income	3.9	6.6	17.2 ^d	18.5 ^d	..	..	..	..	..	18.7	16.7
Lower middle income	3.7	4.2	20.4	11.3	..	..	..	..	..	16.5	13.4
Upper middle income	4.0	8.4	14.9 ^d	24.1 ^d	..	..	..	..	..	20.3	18.7
Low & middle income	4.0	6.3	18.1 ^d	18.1 ^d	..	..	..	..	..	16.8	15.2
East Asia & Pacific	4.4	4.6	15.7	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	17.9	17.1
Europe & Central Asia	2.9	8.1	..	18.1	..	..	..	..	..	18.6	16.2
Latin America & Carib.	4.2	9.5	24.4	38.7	..	..	..	..	..	16.3	13.4
Middle East & N. Africa	5.1	4.0	15.0	10.5	..	..	..	..	..	23.9	23.3
South Asia	2.9	2.4	28.7	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	9.6	3.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	4.2	12.8	10.2	..	..	..	..	..	11.8	15.4
High income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe EMU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. S = severely indebted, M = moderately indebted, L = less indebted. b. Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only, and export figures exclude workers' remittances. c. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only. d. Includes data for Gibraltar not included in other tables.



About the data

The indicators in the table measure the relative burden on developing countries of servicing external debt. The present value of external debt provides a measure of future debt service obligations that can be compared with the current value of indicators such as gross national income, or GNI (gross national product, or GNP, in the 1968 System of National Accounts), and exports of goods and services. This table shows the present value of total debt service both as a percentage of GNI in 2000 and as a percentage of exports in 2000. The ratios compare total debt service obligations with the size of the economy and its ability to obtain foreign exchange through exports. Because workers' remittances are an important source of foreign exchange for many countries, they are included in the value of exports used to calculate debt indicators. Public and publicly-guaranteed debt service is compared with the size of the central government budget. The ratios shown here may differ from those published elsewhere because estimates of exports and GNI have been revised to incorporate data available as of 1 February 2002.

The present value of external debt is calculated by discounting the debt service (interest plus amortization) due on long-term external debt over the life of existing loans. Short-term debt is included at its face value. The data on debt are in U.S. dollars converted at official exchange rates (see *About the data* for table 4.16). The discount rate applied to long-term debt is determined by the currency of repayment of the loan and is based on reference rates for commercial interest established by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and credits from the International Development

Association (IDA) are discounted using an SDR (special drawing rights) reference rate, as are obligations to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). When the discount rate is greater than the interest rate of the loan, the present value is less than the nominal sum of future debt service obligations.

The ratios in the table are used to assess the sustainability of a country's debt service obligations, but there are no absolute rules that determine what values are too high. Empirical analysis of the experience of developing countries and their debt service performance has shown that debt service difficulties become increasingly likely when the ratio of the present value of debt to exports reaches 200 percent. Still, what constitutes a sustainable debt burden varies from one country to another. Countries with fast-growing economies and exports are likely to be able to sustain higher debt levels.

The World Bank classifies countries by their level of indebtedness for the purpose of developing debt management strategies. The most severely indebted countries may be eligible for debt relief under special program, such as the Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). Indebted countries may also apply to the Paris and London Clubs for renegotiation of obligations to public and private creditors. In 2000 countries with a present value of debt service greater than 220 percent of exports or 80 percent of GNI were classified as severely indebted; countries that were not severely indebted but whose present value of debt service exceeded 132 percent of exports or 48 percent of GNI were classified as moderately indebted; and countries that did not fall into the above two groups were classified as less indebted.

Definitions

- **Indebtedness** is assessed on a three-point scale: severely indebted (S), moderately indebted (M), and less indebted (L).
- **Present value of debt** is the sum of short-term external debt plus the discounted sum of total debt service payments due on public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term external debt over the life of existing loans.
- **Total debt service** is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF.
- **Public and publicly guaranteed debt service** is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid on long-term obligations of public debtors and long-term private obligations guaranteed by a public entity.
- **Short-term debt** includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt.

Data sources

The main sources of external debt information are reports to the World Bank through its Debtor Reporting System from member countries that have received IBRD loans or IDA credits. Additional information has been drawn from the files of the World Bank and the IMF. The data on GNI and exports of goods and services are from the World Bank's national accounts files. Summary tables of the external debt of developing countries are published annually in the World Bank's *Global Development Finance* and on its *Global Development Finance* CD-ROM.

Figure 4.17

