

4 | ECONOMY



The economy supplies the goods and services that individuals, firms, and governments demand and pay for with the income they earn by supplying labor, capital, and other resources—which in turn are used to produce goods and services. The systematic analysis of this circular flow of economic activity and its codification in a system of national accounts were among the important accomplishments of 20th-century economics. National accounting, along with the complementary analysis of the flow of exports, imports, and financing between countries through the balance of payments, allows comprehensive, consistent measurement of world economic activity such as that presented in this section.

While no person on earth is completely isolated from the global economy, some economic transactions are not measured in the national accounts. Some exclusions from the national accounts are deliberate—the goods and services produced by women working at home are a famous example. But other types of production are left out also because they are unpriced, unmarketed, and therefore unrecorded. Often these are the activities of greatest importance to the poorest people. Other omissions occur because the producers or consumers have reason to hide their activities or because national statistical systems are inadequate for the task of measuring them. And measurement errors affect the reliability of all economic statistics.

These gaps in the statistical record, along with inevitable errors in collecting and tabulating data, limit the ability to monitor economic activity and to shape policies based on timely and accurate statistics. And difficult conceptual issues remain relating to the measurement of prices and product quality across countries and over time that further limit the reliability of comparisons along those dimensions (box 4a).

Even so, the measurement and analysis of economic activity remains a fundamental source of information about development. The indicators in this section measure changes in the size and structure of the global economy and the varying effects of these changes on national economies. They include measures of macroeconomic performance (gross domestic product (GDP), consumption, demand, and international trade) and of stability (central government budgets, prices, the money supply, the balance of payments, and external debt). Other important economic indicators appear throughout the book, but especially in the *States and markets* section (credit, investment, financial markets, tax policies, exchange rates) and the *Global links* section (trade and tariffs, foreign investment, and aid flows).

Slower economic growth

In 2001 the world economy grew by 1.1 percent, a sharp drop from the 3.9 percent growth in 2000 and well below the average annual growth of 2.7 percent in the 1990s. Still, the world's recorded output—and income—grew by more than \$300 billion.

Low-income economies saw the fastest growth, almost twice the rate of middle-income economies. Upper-middle-income and high-income economies, affected by slowing investment and widespread uncertainty in financial markets, had the slowest growth.

Over the past decade economic growth was fastest in East Asia and Pacific (averaging 7.5 percent a year) and South Asia (5.5 percent). Leading this growth were China and India, each accounting for more than 70 percent of its region's output. Even in 2001 these two regions did comparatively well, with East Asia registering 5.5 percent growth—demonstrating its recovery from the financial crisis in 1998, when annual growth fell to 0.7 percent—and South Asia recording 4.9 percent growth.

Since 1990 growth has been slowest in the transition economies of Europe and Central Asia, which experienced sharp declines in the early part of the decade and a big setback after the Russian ruble crisis in 1998. In 2000 growth resumed, reaching 6.6 percent before falling to 2.3 percent in 2001. But Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan continued to register extraordinarily high growth (13.2 percent and 20.5 percent), buoyed by higher prices for their petroleum exports.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa growth in 1990–2000 exceeded that in the previous decade but declined in 2001. The downturn was most severe in Latin America, where the large economies of Argentina and Mexico shrank and Brazil grew by only 1.5 percent.

4a

Measuring national income

Reliable statistics on income, output, consumption, savings, and investment are critical for assessing the health of a national economy and, in aggregate, the world economy.

The modern system of national accounts has its origins in the work of Richard Stone and a report prepared in the 1940s for the United Nations, *Measurement of National Income and the Construction of Social Accounts* (United Nations 1947). Standards for preparing national accounts have continued to evolve, and most countries now use the United Nations System of National Accounts, series F, no. 2, version 3 (universally referred to as the 1968 SNA), though version 4 of the SNA was completed in 1993. As more countries switched to the new version, the 2001 edition of the *World Development Indicators* introduced the 1993 SNA terminology (see *Primary data documentation*).

National income may be compiled as the sum of incomes received by factors of production, or the sum of spending from income, or the sum of value added in each stage of production. Each approach uses different data from different sources, but ideally each should arrive at the same total. Because these measures do not allow for the depreciation of physical capital, they are gross measures. When the sum is the total value of production by residents and domestic businesses, it is gross domestic product (GDP). When it also includes net income from abroad, it is gross national income (GNI).

Defining national income is easy, but compiling consistent, timely, and accurate national accounts is difficult and costly. Three broad problems face compilers of national accounts: identifying and correctly accounting for all sources of income (or output) in the economy; adjusting data for price changes to allow comparisons of real values over time; and, when international comparisons are to be made, selecting the appropriate conversion factor to transform values in

national currencies into a common unit of value. Each has conceptual and practical difficulties.

Measuring income requires regular surveys of producers and households, supplemented by records of the tax system, customs service, and monetary and banking authorities. In all economies, but particularly in developing economies with many small, unincorporated businesses, it may be difficult to identify the population to be surveyed and to distinguish business spending (investment or purchases of intermediate inputs) from household spending (consumption).

Measuring real output is especially vexing. As an economy grows, relative prices change, as do the underlying qualities of goods. New products appear and others disappear. And the value of the output of the increasingly important service sector is often measured only by the cost of inputs, mainly labor. The result of all these factors? Real growth and price change are difficult to measure.

Comparisons across countries are complicated by multiple exchange rates, some of which may be used only for official transactions, while others may not be officially reported. Moreover, relative prices of goods and services not traded on the international market may vary substantially from one economy to another, leading to big differences in the purchasing power of one currency compared with that of another and thus to differences in welfare as measured by GNI per capita.

Although the *World Development Indicators* points out the most obvious and serious deficiencies in international statistics, it can neither list nor correct for the many sources of error and noncomparability. The solution lies with the national statistical offices that collect and report the data and with the international agencies that assist their efforts and try to ensure comparability.

Source: Adapted from World Bank, *World Development Indicators 1997*.

Patterns of change

Most developing economies are following familiar patterns of growth, with agriculture giving way first to manufacturing and later to services as the main source of income. But some, such as Jordan and Panama, have moved directly from agriculture to service-based economies. For most economies services have been the most rapidly growing sector. In 1990–2001 the service sector grew by 3.9 percent a year in developing and transition economies and by 3 percent in high-income economies. Among developing regions, South Asia had the fastest growth in services in the 1990s (7 percent a year), and Europe and Central Asia the slowest (1.8 percent) (table 4.1).

In developing economies services generated more than half of GDP in 2001, compared with 70 percent in high-income economies (table 4.2). But in East Asia and Pacific services produced only 36 percent of GDP in 2001, and growth in manufacturing (10 percent a year) outpaced growth in services (6.5 percent) in 1990–2001. This trend reflects the rapid growth of manufacturing in China (12.1 percent annually), which also had rapid expansion in services (8.9 percent a year).

The contribution of trade

After expanding by 6.8 percent a year in 1990–2000, global trade (exports plus imports) grew by only 1.2 percent in 2001. High-income economies, which account for more than 75 percent of global trade, experienced the greatest slowdown, with trade growing by only 0.3 percent in 2001. But trade by low-income economies grew by 6.4 percent, compared to the 4.4 percent average rate in 1990–2000.

Trade in services has grown rapidly, but trade in merchandise—primary commodities and manufactured goods—continues to dominate. In 2001 merchandise accounted for 81 percent of all exports of goods and commercial services, and manufactured goods for 78 percent of merchandise exports (tables 4.5 and 4.7). Exporters of primary nonfuel commodities saw their trade volumes increase, but a continuing decline in their terms of trade left them with less income (table 4.4). The economies of Sub-Saharan Africa were hit particularly hard.

Steady trends in consumption, investment, and saving

Most of the world's output goes to final consumption by households (including individuals) and governments. The share of final consumption in world output has remained fairly constant over time, averaging about 76 percent in 1990–2001 (table 4.9). The growth of per capita household consumption expenditure provides an important indicator of the potential for reducing poverty. In 1990–2001 per capita consumption grew by 5.6 percent a year in East Asia and Pacific but fell by an additional 0.1 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa and rose by only 0.8 percent in Europe and Central Asia (table 4.10).

Output that is not consumed goes to exports (less imports) and gross capital formation (investment). Investment is financed out of domestic and foreign savings. In recent years the global savings rate has averaged 24 percent of total output. But global averages disguise large differences between

countries. Savings rates are consistently lower in Sub-Saharan Africa. And they tend to be volatile in countries dependent on commodity exports. Gross domestic savings in the Middle East and North Africa rose from 23 percent of GDP in 1999 to 30 percent in 2000 and 29 percent in 2001, buoyed by higher oil prices. The highest savings rate was in East Asia and Pacific, where gross domestic savings have averaged about 36 percent over most of the past decade (table 4.9).

In 1990–2001 gross capital formation increased by about 6.8 percent a year in East Asia and Pacific and 7.1 percent in South Asia, but declined by 7 percent in Europe and Central Asia. East Asia and Pacific continued to have the highest investment rate in the world, at 31 percent of GDP in 2001. By contrast, investment averaged only 18 percent of GDP in Sub-Saharan Africa (tables 4.9 and 4.10).

Fiscal affairs

Central governments had expenditures averaging 26 percent of GDP in 1999 while raising revenues (mainly through taxes) equal to 25 percent of GDP, leaving a global fiscal deficit of about 1 percent of GDP (table 4.11). Government expenditures go mostly to the purchase of goods and services (including the wages and salaries of public employees) and to subsidies and current transfers to private and public enterprises and local governments. The rest goes to interest payments and capital expenditures. In 1999 subsidies accounted for 59 percent of government spending in high-income economies and 49 percent in Europe and Central Asia, but only 14 percent in the Middle East and North Africa (table 4.12).

The sources of government revenue have been changing. Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains generated 23 percent of current revenues in 1990, but their share fell to 18 percent in 1999. High-income economies depended more on income taxes than did low- and middle-income economies, which derived 35 percent of their revenue from taxes on goods and services and 9 percent from taxes on trade (table 4.13).

Governments, because of their size, have a large effect on the performance of economies. High taxes and subsidies can distort economic behavior, and large fiscal deficits make it harder to manage the growth of the money supply and thus increase the likelihood of inflation. As governments have adopted policies leading to greater fiscal stability, inflation rates and interest rates have tended to decline (table 4.14).

Declining external debt

In 2001 the external debt of low- and middle-income economies declined by \$30 billion, or about 1 percent of their total stock of debt. The decline extended to all developing regions except East Asia and Pacific, where total debt increased by \$7 billion. Debt stocks fell by \$18 billion in Latin America and the Caribbean and by \$8 billion in Sub-Saharan Africa, where heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs) have received significant debt relief. The debt relief appears to have boosted the economic outlook for HIPCs, which had GDP growth of about 4.3 percent and GDP per capita growth of 2.1 percent in 2001.



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	
	annual % growth		annual % growth		annual % growth		% growth		% of GDP		\$ millions	months of import coverage
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002		
Algeria	1.9	2.9	-1.1	1.8	17.2	2.2	0.1	-2.1	..	7.7	20,941	16.6
Argentina	-4.5	-15.0	2.9	-6.5	-14.0	-50.9	-1.1	74.5	-1.7	7.9	13,482	6.5
Armenia	9.6	12.9	22.9	25.0	2.1	9.4	4.0	2.3	-9.5	-6.6	352	4.1
Azerbaijan	9.9	7.9	24.4	-3.0	12.3	47.6	2.2	2.6	-0.9	-18.9	686	2.3
Bangladesh	5.3	4.4	22.8	-8.7	23.5	-3.1	1.6	2.7	-1.7	0.5	1,661	2.1
Bolivia	1.2	2.5	4.9	7.5	-7.4	6.6	0.7	2.0	-3.7	-4.0	858	4.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.0	2.3	0.8	5.0	-0.6	5.5	4.0	2.3	-20.0	-20.5	1,540	6.1
Botswana	6.3	3.5	7.8	-0.9	7.8	1.7	4.4	4.5	8.4	7.9	7,648	30.8
Brazil	1.5	1.4	12.1	-4.0	0.7	-12.5	7.4	7.5	-4.6	-4.0	25,569	3.5
Bulgaria	4.0	4.0	8.5	4.0	13.0	7.9	6.5	5.3	-6.6	-6.2	4,327	5.3
Cameroon	5.3	5.2	1.9	5.7	11.7	3.4	3.0	1.9	-1.7	-3.9	11	0.0
Chile	2.8	2.7	9.7	1.8	-1.3	-3.1	1.5	3.0	-1.9	-1.4	17,495	8.9
China	7.3	8.0	9.6	10.2	10.8	16.1	0.0	1.0	1.5	1.8	286,407	9.8
Colombia	1.4	1.5	4.1	-3.3	11.2	1.5	7.6	6.9	-2.2	-2.5	10,649	6.6
Congo, Dem. Rep.	-4.5	3.0	2.0	-31.6	10.0	-25.0	386.6	23.3	0.0	-3.7	..	..
Congo, Rep.	2.9	2.5	5.0	-2.3	0.7	9.2	-14.5	-4.4	..	-4.3	173	1.0
Costa Rica	0.9	2.0	-6.4	-2.2	0.2	0.3	7.1	8.6	-4.4	-5.4	1,015	1.5
Côte d'Ivoire	-0.9	2.9	-1.2	1.1	-4.0	2.6	2.1	2.3	-0.6	-2.6	..	..
Croatia	4.1	4.3	9.0	0.3	9.3	3.9	3.1	2.9	-3.0	-5.0	4,973	..
Dominican Republic	2.7	4.0	-7.9	6.6	-4.9	5.0	8.9	4.8	-4.0	-3.8	1,235	1.6
Ecuador	5.6	3.5	5.0	0.6	33.7	22.6	25.1	12.8	-4.4	-5.0	1,247	1.6
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.9	2.0	8.2	-10.4	10.7	-10.8	3.8	4.5	0.0	-0.6	14,592	8.6
El Salvador	1.8	3.0	11.9	1.6	3.3	8.9	2.7	3.3	-1.3	-4.5	1,890	3.3
Estonia	5.0	4.5	-0.2	8.0	2.1	9.3	5.4	4.4	-6.1	-5.6	1,217	2.4
Gabon	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.1	2.3	2.8	-11.7	2.0	10.0	4.6	..	..
Ghana	4.0	5.0	0.3	4.2	2.0	6.6	34.6	20.5	-5.9	-10.0	679	2.1
Guatemala	2.1	2.3	0.0	2.8	0.2	9.4	6.5	8.5	-6.0	-5.3	2,094	3.6
Honduras	2.6	2.5	4.6	4.6	3.6	2.1	9.6	9.0	-5.1	-8.4	1,132	3.6
India	5.4	4.4	9.0	5.8	4.9	7.7	3.5	4.5	0.3	0.0	63,814	8.9
Indonesia	3.3	3.7	1.9	-1.2	8.1	-8.3	12.6	11.8	4.7	4.4	31,571	6.4
Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.8	5.3	9.7	4.3	4.5	3.8	8.8	14.5	4.2	2.7	8,628	3.9
Jamaica	1.7	1.5	1.6	-0.2	8.1	5.5	6.9	9.0	-10.1	-7.2	1,845	4.1
Jordan	4.2	5.1	7.9	5.2	3.4	10.6	0.3	3.1	0.0	-0.3	2,220	3.7
Kazakhstan	13.2	8.0	-3.3	7.2	10.5	6.7	11.6	5.6	-5.5	-7.5	2,778	2.5
Kenya	1.1	1.2	6.8	5.0	-1.2	0.1	11.3	6.2	-2.8	-4.2	1,160	3.7
Latvia	7.6	5.0	6.5	8.2	6.1	10.6	1.6	3.0	-9.7	-8.5	..	..
Lebanon	1.3	1.0	-10.3	11.5	12.8	-3.6	0.0	5.0	-23.8	-19.0	7,315	11.4
Lesotho	4.0	2.6	40.4	33.3	4.9	7.2	5.7	7.9	-11.9	-8.4	372	6.6
Lithuania	5.9	5.0	20.8	3.5	17.7	8.7	0.4	1.0	-4.8	-6.2
Macedonia, FYR	-4.1	2.5	-12.4	2.2	-13.0	3.2	2.8	2.5	-9.5	-6.5	833	4.8



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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			1995 = 100		annual % growth		annual % growth		%		% of exports
	per \$	% change		2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
Algeria	79.7	3.3	2.4	110.5	93.8	48.9	..	28.5	..	6.5	5.3	0.9
Argentina	3.3	0.0	232.2	..	..	-19.4	..	2.5	..	29.1	21.0	54.7
Armenia	585.8	1.7	3.4	105.3	85.6	4.3	11.0	-9.8	-15.3	21.8	17.4	6.4
Azerbaijan	4,893.0	4.6	2.5	..	..	-10.5	14.6	-38.1	83.9	16.5	15.0	4.1
Bangladesh	57.9	5.6	1.6	..	..	14.7	14.1	17.2	10.0	14.0	10.5	3.2
Bolivia	7.5	6.7	9.8	117.8	114.7	2.2	-8.3	-3.3	3.6	19.3	16.6	21.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.7
Botswana	5.5	30.2	-21.7	..	..	31.2	14.4	16.2	-43.0	10.9	11.8	0.7
Brazil	3.5	18.7	52.3	..	..	12.1	33.0	31.3	23.2	46.7	55.8	39.3
Bulgaria	1.9	5.6	-15.1	130.3	138.3	26.7	15.8	25.5	20.0	4.4	5.1	4.4
Cameroon	625.5	5.6	-16.0	98.7	105.1	15.1	16.8	8.6	9.0	17.2	16.7	35.1
Chile	712.4	14.6	8.6	96.6	87.9	4.5	0.5	10.1	6.0	10.2	4.6	10.8
China	8.3	0.0	0.0	110.5	106.2	15.0	20.6	13.6	29.0	5.8	..	14.2
Colombia	2,854.3	5.2	24.0	98.0	90.3	16.0	17.0	11.1	21.8	12.2	8.9	21.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	249.6	93.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	332.8
Congo, Rep.	625.5	5.6	-16.0	..	..	-22.8	9.8	37.4	-11.2	41.2	21.4	33.1
Costa Rica	378.7	7.4	10.8	111.9	109.2	10.4	17.9	10.6	31.2	15.6	16.0	15.1
Côte d'Ivoire	625.5	5.6	-16.0	99.9	105.2	12.0	34.2	-2.3	7.1	..	..	25.2
Croatia	7.1	2.5	-14.5	103.2	103.3	45.7	20.7	21.6	25.2	6.3	..	2.7
Dominican Republic	21.2	2.8	23.6	117.0	101.4	26.9	12.9	23.6	21.1	14.1	23.0	12.4
Ecuador	25,000.0	0.0	0.0	102.3	119.0	21.4	..	23.0	..	-7.7	10.8	20.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.5	21.7	0.2	..	..	13.2	7.9	10.8	14.1	9.1	9.5	15.5
El Salvador	8.8	-0.1	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.0
Estonia	14.9	5.2	-15.6	..	..	23.0	11.2	24.4	27.6	2.3	3.1	20.0
Gabon	625.5	5.6	-16.0	91.0	91.9	7.5	4.0	46.1	-3.4	36.7	15.7	9.3
Ghana	8,275.4	3.9	15.0	81.6	79.5	31.7	..	19.0	..	..	..	22.9
Guatemala	7.8	3.5	-2.4	..	..	18.1	9.7	1.5	22.5	11.7	9.7	30.3
Honduras	16.9	5.1	6.3	..	..	17.5	15.0	21.0	9.6	13.0	15.1	10.9
India	48.0	3.1	-0.3	..	..	14.3	16.8	11.8	14.8	8.3	7.0	3.7
Indonesia	8,940.0	8.4	-14.0	..	..	12.8	5.8	6.6	6.6	5.3	12.8	33.1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	7,952.0	-22.6	354.2	181.1	209.3	27.6	28.0	16.9	18.2	..	..	7.7
Jamaica	50.8	4.1	7.4	..	..	8.6	9.6	-35.3	..	12.8	..	19.4
Jordan	0.7	0.0	0.0	..	..	8.1	11.0	11.9	5.4	10.6	8.1	7.2
Kazakhstan	154.6	3.9	2.9	..	..	40.2	30.0	17.1	29.6	..	..	7.8
Kenya	77.1	0.7	-1.9	..	..	2.5	9.7	3.2	4.7	7.6	11.8	23.0
Latvia	0.6	4.1	-6.9	..	..	19.8	17.4	34.4	49.9	9.4	4.8	80.4
Lebanon	1,507.5	0.0	0.0	..	..	7.5	6.0	11.6	5.6	17.1	14.4	138.3
Lesotho	8.6	60.2	-28.8	69.6	64.6	17.2	9.5	59.2	150.4	10.2	14.0	0.7
Lithuania	3.3	0.0	-17.2	21.4	20.3	9.3	23.5	9.2	4.3	24.9
Macedonia, FYR	..	4.3	..	73.2	73.4	32.1	..	33.8	..	16.1	..	4.5



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Recent economic performance

	Gross domestic product		Exports of goods and services		Imports of goods and services		GDP deflator		Current account balance		Gross international reserves	
	annual % growth		annual % growth		annual % growth		% growth		% of GDP		\$ millions	months of import coverage
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002		
Malawi	-1.5	3.0	3.7	7.8	4.7	16.7	26.1	12.0	-30.4	-14.0	..	..
Malaysia	0.4	4.0	-7.5	2.5	-8.6	7.2	-2.6	2.0	8.3	6.5	..	..
Mauritius	7.2	5.3	5.5	2.7	1.4	3.8	2.6	5.6	5.5	1.7	912	3.8
Mexico	-0.3	1.5	-5.1	0.2	-2.9	0.0	5.5	5.4	-2.9	-2.7	47,232	2.8
Moldova	6.1	5.5	14.7	6.0	10.9	9.7	11.9	5.5	-6.7	-6.0	273	2.6
Morocco	6.5	4.4	1.4	-7.5	2.3	5.2	2.5	3.0	4.7	0.0	9,128	7.9
Nicaragua	..	1.5	..	6.3	..	-3.5	..	5.8	..	-28.2	405	2.3
Nigeria	3.9	1.8	5.6	-7.3	18.9	-17.7	6.0	3.6	11.9	-10.6	..	..
Pakistan	2.7	4.4	11.8	12.5	1.5	-10.7	5.7	4.5	-1.9	0.3	4,818	4.1
Panama	0.3	1.0	-1.1	4.5	-9.9	2.3	1.2	0.8	-4.9	-4.5	1,163	2.4
Paraguay	2.7	-3.5	-0.4	-9.3	-1.6	-15.0	7.0	10.2	-2.9	-0.9	758	2.9
Peru	0.2	4.6	6.9	6.0	1.6	2.5	1.3	4.0	-2.0	-1.9	7,088	..
Philippines	3.4	4.6	-3.2	3.3	0.5	4.9	6.7	4.5	6.3	1.8	16,180	5.8
Poland	1.0	1.2	11.8	4.1	3.2	1.5	4.3	3.5	-3.0	-3.6	27,933	6.5
Romania	5.3	4.3	10.6	9.6	17.5	7.9	37.0	22.0	-6.0	-5.4	5,123	3.3
Russian Federation	5.0	4.0	2.6	2.6	16.5	12.0	17.9	17.0	11.2	7.0	45,810	6.1
Senegal	5.7	5.0	6.6	5.4	5.2	4.5	2.9	2.7	-6.4	-5.0	660	4.0
Slovak Republic	3.3	4.0	6.5	5.9	11.7	5.3	5.4	3.6	..	-8.9	..	..
South Africa	2.2	2.2	3.1	4.1	9.2	8.1	7.5	3.8	-0.1	-1.3	17,387	5.1
Sri Lanka	-1.4	3.0	-6.5	-8.7	-10.1	21.3	13.2	8.6	-1.7	-2.2	1,214	2.0
Sudan	6.9	10.6	-9.8	..	37.5	..	4.8	0.9	-4.2	-14.5	323	0.9
Swaziland	1.6	5.6	-4.3	4.6	2.8	6.3	8.4	-4.0	-4.2	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	2.8	3.1	6.7	4.5	9.1	6.8	6.0	2.5	..	4.4	3,810	5.9
Thailand	1.8	5.0	-4.2	10.7	-8.3	10.5	2.2	1.2	5.4	6.0	38,924	5.8
Trinidad and Tobago	5.0	3.0	7.0	-5.2	0.0	5.0	3.3	-2.1	..	2.7	2,385	6.5
Tunisia	4.9	1.9	14.4	-2.5	13.6	-1.5	2.8	2.7	-4.3	-4.3	2,630	2.8
Turkey	-7.4	3.5	7.4	1.3	-24.8	7.3	57.2	48.6	2.3	-0.8	33,412	6.9
Ukraine	9.1	4.5	2.9	5.8	2.2	6.3	8.8	3.2	3.7	4.8	4,370	2.3
Uruguay	-3.1	-10.0	-8.8	-10.0	-7.7	-25.0	5.6	18.3	-2.7	0.3	2,259	7.0
Uzbekistan	4.5	3.2	-5.4	-0.5	6.4	0.5	43.1	39.1	-1.0	-0.9	1,190	4.2
Venezuela, RB	2.7	-6.1	2.2	0.2	9.4	-0.5	6.8	33.7	3.1	5.8	11,829	5.5
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	5.5	4.0	9.4	18.2	30.0	32.9	91.7	25.5	-5.5	-8.9	2,280	3.4
Zambia	4.9	4.3	29.0	1.6	27.2	-3.5	24.3	16.4	..	-17.2	..	..
Zimbabwe	-8.4	-5.6	-3.6	-0.8	-0.7	-4.8	70.1	107.5	..	-0.7	..	..

Note: Data for 2002 are the latest preliminary estimates and may differ from those in earlier World Bank publications.

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

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			1995 = 100		annual % growth		annual % growth		%		% of exports
	per \$	% change		2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
Malawi	87.1	-16.0	29.5	116.8	112.4	14.8	15.9	74.0	33.9	23.9	45.2	9.2
Malaysia	3.8	0.0	0.0	91.4	89.8	2.5	3.2	2.2	7.2	9.5	2.8	4.9
Mauritius	29.2	9.0	-3.9	..	..	10.9	12.3	14.8	8.3	18.0	15.5	30.0
Mexico	10.3	-4.5	12.8	..	..	14.1	2.3	2.6	14.0	7.9	5.7	9.7
Moldova	13.8	5.7	5.6	107.0	97.3	35.8	38.6	29.6	25.8	15.0	16.0	2.2
Morocco	10.2	8.9	-12.1	103.7	101.8	14.1	6.4	-1.2	4.6	10.5	..	1.7
Nicaragua	14.7	6.0	6.0	116.5	107.3	41.0	..	9.6	..	..	17.2	52.5
Nigeria	126.4	3.1	12.8	89.8	82.0	27.0	25.5	75.8	26.5	16.4	13.3	8.0
Pakistan	58.5	4.9	-3.8	87.2	87.8	11.7	18.1	-0.4	1.5	..	..	11.4
Panama	1.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	9.6	..	6.7	..	9.6	..	5.1
Paraguay	7,103.6	32.8	51.7	93.1	68.9	16.4	2.8	15.6	12.6	19.9	27.9	13.8
Peru	3.5	-2.4	2.0	..	..	2.1	6.1	1.2	1.6	18.9	11.6	30.5
Philippines	53.1	2.8	3.3	85.4	81.3	3.6	9.1	2.0	1.3	5.4	3.3	14.4
Poland	4.0	-3.8	-1.9	138.3	131.4	15.0	-1.3	11.8	..	13.5	6.6	12.7
Romania	33,500.0	21.9	6.0	108.8	110.8	46.2	36.7	26.9	36.8	..	..	3.8
Russian Federation	31.8	7.0	5.5	105.5	107.6	36.1	31.1	30.0	34.1	0.0	2.9	17.6
Senegal	625.5	5.6	-16.0	..	..	13.6	11.5	6.8	-6.1	..	..	12.5
Slovak Republic	40.0	2.3	-17.4	107.8	112.9	11.9	7.0	14.8	-4.3	5.5	4.3	19.9
South Africa	8.6	60.2	-28.8	73.2	67.5	16.7	17.1	20.2	13.2	5.9	9.2	22.3
Sri Lanka	96.7	12.8	3.8	..	..	14.4	..	18.2	..	5.5	..	6.1
Sudan	261.7	1.6	0.1	..	..	24.7	30.5	22.6	32.7	..	..	236.1
Swaziland	8.6	60.2	-28.8	..	..	10.7	17.9	71.4	-185.5	4.5	9.7	7.1
Syrian Arab Republic	11.2	0.0	0.0	..	..	23.5	..	18.6	..	2.9	3.2	70.2
Thailand	43.2	2.2	-2.4	..	..	2.2	0.6	-5.9	4.2	5.0	3.4	16.5
Trinidad and Tobago	6.3	-0.1	-0.1	124.1	126.6	6.9	..	-1.2	..	12.0	..	17.4
Tunisia	1.3	6.0	-9.1	97.3	97.5	10.7	7.8	8.9	6.2	..	..	6.5
Turkey	1,643,699.0	115.3	13.3	..	..	86.3	..	93.7	..	..	..	29.2
Ukraine	5.3	-2.5	0.6	119.6	110.1	43.0	42.3	18.7	28.9	21.5	16.5	3.5
Uruguay	27.2	18.0	84.2	112.0	75.1	19.0	40.7	7.7	50.0	43.6	..	71.4
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.7
Venezuela, RB	1,398.8	9.0	83.3	173.1	121.4	15.3	16.3	27.5	15.4	14.6	16.7	12.2
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.3
Zambia	4,334.4	-7.9	13.2	122.4	97.7	13.6	34.6	-5.4	18.3	17.6	36.6	15.8
Zimbabwe	..	-0.1	..	..	..	128.5	170.2	83.9	126.9	-18.9	15.5	24.9

Note: Data for 2002 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: <http://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	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	1.5	3.7	1.9	5.7	2.1	1.0	..	-5.0	-0.4	4.5
Algeria	2.7	2.0	4.1	3.7	2.6	1.9	4.1	-1.6	3.0	1.9
Angola	3.6	2.0	0.5	0.1	6.4	4.0	-11.1	0.6	1.3	-1.0
Argentina	-0.7	3.6	0.7	3.2	-1.3	2.9	-0.8	1.9	0.0	3.9
Armenia	..	-0.7	..	1.0	..	-6.1	..	-3.2	..	6.7
Australia	3.5	3.9	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	1.9	2.5	3.8	4.3
Austria	2.3	2.2	1.4	3.7	1.8	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.8	1.9
Azerbaijan	..	-0.3	..	-0.5	..	-4.0	..	-11.8	..	10.3
Bangladesh	4.3	4.9	2.7	3.1	4.9	7.2	3.0	7.0	4.4	4.6
Belarus	..	-0.8	..	-3.5	..	-0.7	..	0.4	..	0.5
Belgium	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.0	..	..	1.8	2.0
Benin	2.5	4.8	5.1	5.7	3.4	4.4	5.1	5.9	0.7	4.2
Bolivia	-0.2	3.8	..	2.8	..	3.7	..	3.6	..	4.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	11.0	5.2	2.5	-1.3	11.4	4.2	11.4	4.4	15.9	8.1
Brazil	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.5	3.3	2.9
Bulgaria	3.4	-1.2	-2.1	3.0	5.2	-4.0	..	..	4.7	-3.9
Burkina Faso	3.6	4.5	3.1	3.7	3.8	4.4	2.0	5.4	4.6	4.6
Burundi	4.4	-2.2	3.1	-1.1	4.5	-4.3	5.7	-8.0	5.6	-1.5
Cambodia	..	5.0	..	1.8	..	10.2	..	8.2	..	6.2
Cameroon	3.4	2.1	2.2	5.5	5.9	0.0	5.0	2.0	2.1	0.5
Canada	3.2	3.1	2.3	1.1	2.9	3.1	3.8	4.3	3.2	2.9
Central African Republic	1.4	2.1	1.6	3.9	1.4	1.0	5.0	0.3	1.0	-0.5
Chad	6.1	2.5	2.3	4.0	8.1	2.8	..	..	6.7	1.7
Chile	4.2	6.3	5.9	1.9	3.5	5.7	3.4	4.1	2.9	4.9
China	10.3	10.0	5.9	4.0	11.1	13.1	10.8	12.1	13.5	8.9
Hong Kong, China	6.9	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	3.6	2.7	2.9	-1.8	5.0	1.4	3.5	-1.9	3.1	3.9
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.6	-4.8	2.5	0.6	0.9	-7.8	1.6	..	1.3	-10.9
Congo, Rep.	3.3	1.4	3.4	1.4	5.2	3.0	6.8	-1.8	2.2	-0.2
Costa Rica	3.0	5.1	3.1	3.9	2.8	5.8	3.0	6.2	3.3	4.6
Côte d'Ivoire	0.7	3.1	0.3	3.2	4.4	4.0	3.0	2.9	-0.3	2.7
Croatia	..	1.1	..	-1.6	..	-1.7	..	-2.2	..	2.5
Cuba	..	4.2	..	5.2	..	6.6	..	6.3	..	2.5
Czech Republic	..	1.2	..	3.5	..	-0.3	..	..	..	2.0
Denmark	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.2	1.3	2.2	1.9	2.5
Dominican Republic	3.1	6.0	-1.0	3.9	3.0	6.9	2.3	4.7	4.2	6.0
Ecuador	2.0	1.8	4.4	1.5	1.2	2.6	0.0	2.1	1.7	1.2
Egypt, Arab Rep.	5.4	4.5	2.7	3.4	3.3	4.6	..	6.5	7.8	4.6
El Salvador	0.2	4.5	-1.1	1.1	0.1	5.1	-0.2	5.2	0.7	5.1
Eritrea	..	5.3	..	1.2	..	12.8	..	8.8	..	5.0
Estonia	2.2	0.2	..	-2.8	..	-1.9	..	3.4	..	2.2
Ethiopia	1.1	4.7	0.2	2.3	0.4	5.4	-0.9	5.4	3.1	7.2
Finland	3.3	2.9	-0.4	1.2	3.3	4.8	3.4	6.4	3.6	2.5
France	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.5	..	2.1	3.0	2.0
Gabon	0.9	2.6	1.2	-1.0	1.5	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.1	3.4
Gambia, The	3.6	3.4	0.9	5.2	4.7	2.5	7.8	1.3	2.7	3.7
Georgia	0.4	-5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.1	0.0	..	-0.1	3.1	2.4
Ghana	3.0	4.2	1.0	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.9	-2.2	5.7	5.5
Greece	0.9	2.4	-0.1	0.7	1.3	1.0	..	..	0.9	2.8
Guatemala	0.8	4.1	1.2	2.8	-0.2	4.1	0.0	2.7	0.9	4.6
Guinea	..	4.2	..	4.2	..	4.7	..	4.3	..	3.4
Guinea-Bissau	4.0	1.0	4.7	3.6	2.2	-3.1	..	-2.2	3.5	-0.2
Haiti	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-2.8	-1.7	1.6	-1.7	-9.3	0.9	0.2

Growth of output

4.1

ECONOMY

	Gross domestic product		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001
Honduras	2.7	3.1	2.7	1.9	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.1	2.5	3.7
Hungary	1.3	1.9	1.7	-2.2	0.2	3.8	..	7.9	2.1	1.4
India	5.7	5.9	3.1	3.0	6.9	6.1	7.4	6.7	6.9	7.9
Indonesia	6.1	3.8	3.6	1.9	7.3	4.8	12.8	6.3	6.5	3.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.7	3.6	4.5	4.0	3.3	-2.8	4.5	5.1	-1.0	8.5
Iraq	-6.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	3.2	7.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	3.5	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	2.5	1.6	-0.5	1.4	1.8	1.2	2.1	1.5	3.0	1.8
Jamaica	2.0	0.2	2.8	0.6	2.4	-0.4	2.7	-1.7	1.6	0.6
Japan	4.1	1.3	1.3	-3.1	4.1	-0.2	..	0.7	4.2	2.3
Jordan	2.5	4.8	6.8	-2.0	1.7	4.7	0.5	5.4	2.3	5.0
Kazakhstan	..	-2.8	..	-6.5	..	-6.9	..	..	..	3.1
Kenya	4.2	2.0	3.3	1.2	3.9	1.6	4.9	2.0	4.9	3.1
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	8.9	5.7	3.0	2.0	11.4	6.3	12.1	7.6	8.4	5.6
Kuwait	1.3	3.4	14.7	..	1.0	..	2.3	..	2.1	..
Kyrgyz Republic	..	-2.9	..	2.1	..	-8.5	..	-14.1	..	-3.9
Lao PDR	3.7	6.4	3.5	4.9	6.1	10.9	8.9	12.6	3.3	6.5
Latvia	3.5	-2.2	2.3	-5.9	4.3	-6.7	4.4	-6.2	3.3	3.1
Lebanon	..	5.4	..	1.8	..	-1.6	..	-4.3	..	4.1
Lesotho	4.6	4.0	2.8	1.7	3.9	7.8	8.5	6.2	5.1	3.0
Liberia	-7.0	6.2	..	6.5	..	-11.2	..	..	..	-12.5
Libya	-7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	-2.2	..	-0.3	..	2.8	..	4.4	..	4.3
Macedonia, FYR	..	-0.2	..	-0.3	..	-2.3	..	-4.5	..	1.1
Madagascar	1.1	2.4	2.5	1.9	0.9	2.8	2.1	2.6	0.3	2.8
Malawi	2.5	3.6	2.0	7.2	2.9	1.8	3.6	0.4	3.3	2.3
Malaysia	5.3	6.5	3.4	0.3	6.8	8.0	9.3	8.8	4.9	6.7
Mali	0.8	4.1	3.3	2.9	4.3	7.5	6.8	2.8	1.9	3.1
Mauritania	1.8	4.2	1.7	4.8	4.9	2.3	-2.1	0.0	0.4	5.2
Mauritius	6.0	5.2	2.6	-0.2	9.2	5.5	10.4	5.3	5.1	6.3
Mexico	1.1	3.1	0.8	1.6	1.1	3.7	1.5	4.2	1.4	3.0
Moldova	2.8	-8.4	..	-9.5	..	-11.5	..	-3.4	..	0.3
Mongolia	5.4	1.2	1.4	3.2	6.6	-0.1	..	..	8.4	0.4
Morocco	4.2	2.5	6.7	-0.6	3.0	3.2	4.1	2.8	4.2	3.0
Mozambique	-0.1	6.7	6.6	4.9	-4.5	15.2	..	18.0	9.1	1.9
Myanmar	0.6	7.4	0.5	5.7	0.5	10.5	-0.2	7.9	0.8	7.2
Namibia	1.0	4.6	2.5	4.1	-0.2	2.1	3.1	2.6	2.2	4.3
Nepal	4.6	4.9	4.0	2.6	8.8	6.9	9.3	8.4	3.9	6.2
Netherlands	2.4	2.9	3.6	2.0	1.6	1.7	..	..	2.6	3.2
New Zealand	1.9	3.1	4.0	3.4	1.0	2.3	..	2.4	2.1	3.5
Nicaragua	-1.9	2.8	-2.2	5.2	-2.3	3.2	-3.2	1.3	-1.5	1.2
Niger	-0.1	2.5	1.7	3.2	-1.7	2.1	-2.7	2.7	-0.7	2.2
Nigeria	1.6	2.5	3.3	3.5	-1.1	1.0	0.7	1.2	3.7	2.9
Norway	2.8	3.5	0.1	2.4	4.0	3.9	0.2	2.3	2.9	3.4
Oman	8.4	4.3	7.9	..	10.3	..	20.6	..	5.9	..
Pakistan	6.3	3.7	4.0	4.1	7.7	4.0	8.1	3.9	6.8	4.4
Panama	0.5	3.8	2.5	2.2	-1.3	4.7	0.4	1.8	0.7	3.8
Papua New Guinea	1.9	3.6	1.8	3.5	1.9	4.6	0.1	4.4	2.0	3.0
Paraguay	2.5	2.1	3.6	2.3	0.3	3.1	4.0	0.8	3.1	1.4
Peru	-0.1	4.3	3.0	5.6	0.1	5.0	-0.2	3.5	-0.4	3.7
Philippines	1.0	3.3	1.0	1.8	-0.9	3.2	0.2	3.0	2.8	4.1
Poland	..	4.5	..	-0.2	..	4.2	..	7.1	..	4.2
Portugal	3.2	2.7	1.5	-0.2	3.4	3.0	..	2.6	2.5	2.2
Puerto Rico	4.0	4.3	1.8	..	3.6	..	3.6	..	4.6	..



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	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001
Romania	1.0	-0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	-3.7	..	-4.5	..	-6.1	..	..	..	-0.3
Rwanda	2.2	0.8	0.5	3.4	2.5	-2.3	2.6	-4.8	3.6	-0.2
Saudi Arabia	0.0	1.5	13.4	..	-2.3	..	7.5	..	1.3	..
Senegal	3.1	3.9	2.8	2.3	4.3	5.1	4.6	4.2	2.8	4.0
Sierra Leone	0.5	-4.4	3.1	-4.5	1.7	-4.6	..	5.0	-0.9	-3.4
Singapore	6.7	7.4	-5.3	-2.1	5.2	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.6	7.6
Slovak Republic	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.0	-2.1	..	4.3	0.9	5.6
Slovenia	..	2.9	..	-0.1	..	2.9	..	4.0	..	3.9
Somalia	2.1	..	3.3	..	1.0	..	-1.7	..	0.9	..
South Africa	1.0	2.1	2.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.4	2.7
Spain	3.1	2.7	3.1	1.0	2.7	2.3	..	..	3.3	2.9
Sri Lanka	4.0	5.0	2.2	1.7	4.6	6.5	6.3	7.5	4.7	5.7
Sudan	2.3	5.6	1.8	9.0	1.6	6.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	2.7
Swaziland	6.7	3.2	2.3	1.5	12.0	3.6	15.7	2.7	4.8	3.4
Sweden	2.5	2.1	1.4	0.0	2.8	3.6	..	..	2.4	1.8
Switzerland	2.0	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	1.5	4.8	-0.6	4.9	6.6	9.3	..	10.2	1.6	3.0
Tajikistan	2.0	-8.5	-2.8	-5.8	5.5	-13.2	5.6	-12.6	3.4	-1.1
Tanzania ^a	..	3.2	..	3.3	..	3.6	..	3.0	..	3.0
Thailand	7.6	3.8	3.9	1.7	9.8	5.4	9.5	6.5	7.3	3.8
Togo	1.7	2.2	5.6	3.8	1.1	2.7	1.7	3.9	-0.3	0.4
Trinidad and Tobago	-0.8	3.6	-5.9	3.4	-5.5	4.2	-10.1	6.7	6.7	3.1
Tunisia	3.3	4.7	2.8	2.4	3.1	4.7	3.7	5.6	3.5	5.4
Turkey	5.3	3.3	1.2	1.1	7.7	3.4	7.9	4.1	4.5	3.5
Turkmenistan	..	-2.8	..	-3.2	..	-6.7	..	..	..	-3.2
Uganda	2.9	6.8	2.1	3.8	5.0	11.9	3.7	12.8	2.8	7.7
Ukraine	..	-7.9	..	-4.9	..	-9.5	..	-9.0	..	-0.9
United Arab Emirates	-2.1	2.9	9.6	..	-4.2	..	3.1	..	3.6	..
United Kingdom	3.2	2.7	2.4	-1.0	3.3	1.3	..	..	3.1	3.4
United States	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.7	..	4.3	3.4	3.7
Uruguay	0.5	2.8	0.1	2.0	-0.2	0.7	0.4	-0.5	1.0	4.0
Uzbekistan	..	0.4	..	0.9	..	-2.6	..	..	..	1.6
Venezuela, RB	1.1	1.5	3.1	1.4	1.7	2.6	4.4	0.8	0.5	0.5
Vietnam	4.6	7.7	2.8	4.2	4.4	11.6	1.9	11.2	7.1	7.3
West Bank and Gaza	..	1.2	..	-4.2	..	0.8	..	3.6	..	2.8
Yemen, Rep.	..	5.8	..	5.6	..	7.5	..	4.1	..	5.0
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	1.0	0.8	3.6	3.9	1.0	-3.6	4.1	1.1	-0.2	2.8
Zimbabwe	3.6	1.8	3.1	3.7	3.2	-0.4	2.8	-0.8	3.0	2.5
World	3.3 w	2.7 w	2.6 w	1.8 w	3.1 w	2.1 w	.. w	2.9 w	3.5 w	3.1 w
Low income	4.5	3.4	3.0	2.6	5.5	2.9	7.7	3.0	5.5	5.1
Middle income	2.9	3.4	3.4	2.1	3.2	3.7	3.7	5.7	3.2	3.7
Lower middle income	4.0	3.7	3.9	2.1	5.2	4.2	6.3	7.9	5.0	4.1
Upper middle income	1.7	3.1	2.3	2.2	1.5	3.0	1.6	2.9	2.0	3.3
Low & middle income	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.2	3.6	3.6	4.2	5.2	3.6	3.9
East Asia & Pacific	7.5	7.5	4.6	3.2	8.4	10.1	9.5	10.0	8.6	6.5
Europe & Central Asia	2.1	-1.0	..	-1.9	..	-3.0	..	..	..	1.8
Latin America & Carib.	1.7	3.2	2.3	2.4	1.4	2.9	1.4	2.1	1.9	3.2
Middle East & N. Africa	2.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	..	..	..	4.2	..	..
South Asia	5.6	5.5	3.2	3.1	6.8	6.0	7.1	6.4	6.5	7.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.8	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.8
High income	3.3	2.5	1.9	1.1	3.0	1.8	..	2.4	3.5	3.0
Europe EMU	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.1	..	1.2	2.9	2.3

a. 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 (GDP), 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 industries 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 intermediate 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 processes 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 improvement, and overestimates of inflation. These issues are highly complex, and only a few high-income countries have 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 home use, sales in informal markets, and barter exchanges, and illicit or deliberately unreported activities. The consistency and completeness of such estimates depend 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 uses of output. 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 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

The *World Development Indicators* adopted the terminology of the 1993 SNA in 2001. Although most countries continue to compile their national accounts according to the SNA version 3 (referred to as the 1968 SNA), more and more are adopting the 1993 SNA. 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. Countries that use the 1993 SNA are identified in *Primary data documentation*.

Definitions

• **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at purchaser prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated capital 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. For some countries it includes product taxes (minus subsidies) and may also include statistical discrepancies.

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 data files of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (for information on the OECD's national accounts series, see its monthly *Main Economic Indicators*). 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 2003 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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	2,102	4,114	36	50	48	23	42	13	16	26
Algeria	62,045	54,680	11	10	48	55	11	8	40	36
Angola	10,260	9,471	18	8	41	67	5	4	41	25
Argentina	141,352	268,638	8	5	36	27	27	17	56	69
Armenia	4,124	2,118	17	28	52	34	33	22	31	38
Australia	310,202	368,726	4	4	29	26	14	13	67	70
Austria	161,692	188,546	4	2	34	33	23	22	62	65
Azerbaijan	..	5,585	..	17	..	46	..	6	..	36
Bangladesh	30,129	46,706	29	23	21	25	13	15	50	52
Belarus	35,203	12,219	24	11	47	39	39	33	29	50
Belgium	197,174	229,610	2	2	33	27	..	20	65	71
Benin	1,845	2,372	36	36	13	14	8	9	51	50
Bolivia	4,868	7,969	17	16	35	29	18	15	48	56
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	4,769	..	15	..	31	..	16	..	55
Botswana	3,791	5,196	5	2	57	47	5	4	39	51
Brazil	464,989	502,509	8	9	39	34	25	21	53	57
Bulgaria	20,726	13,553	17	14	49	29	..	18	34	57
Burkina Faso	2,765	2,486	32	38	22	21	16	15	45	41
Burundi	1,132	689	56	50	19	19	13	9	25	31
Cambodia	1,115	3,404	56	37	11	22	5	..	33	41
Cameroon	11,152	8,501	25	43	29	20	15	11	46	38
Canada	574,204	694,475	3	..	32	..	17	..	65	..
Central African Republic	1,488	967	48	55	20	21	11	9	33	24
Chad	1,739	1,600	29	39	18	14	14	10	53	48
Chile	30,323	66,450	9	9	41	34	20	16	50	57
China	354,644	1,159,031	27	15	42	51	33	35	31	34
Hong Kong, China	74,782	161,896	0	0	25	14	18	6	74	86
Colombia	40,274	82,411	17	13	38	30	21	16	45	57
Congo, Dem. Rep.	9,348	5,187	30	56	28	19	11	4	42	25
Congo, Rep.	2,799	2,751	13	6	41	66	8	4	46	28
Costa Rica	5,713	16,108	18	9	29	29	22	21	53	62
Côte d'Ivoire	10,796	10,411	32	24	23	22	21	19	44	54
Croatia	18,156	20,260	10	9	34	33	28	23	56	58
Cuba	..	..	..	7	..	46	..	37	..	47
Czech Republic	34,880	56,784	6	4	49	41	..	..	45	55
Denmark	133,361	161,542	4	3	27	26	18	17	69	71
Dominican Republic	7,074	21,211	13	11	31	33	18	16	55	55
Ecuador	10,686	17,982	13	11	38	33	19	18	49	56
Egypt, Arab Rep.	43,130	98,476	19	17	29	33	18	19	52	50
El Salvador	4,807	13,739	17	9	26	30	22	23	57	61
Eritrea	451	688	31	19	12	22	8	11	57	59
Estonia	6,760	5,525	17	6	50	29	42	19	34	65
Ethiopia	6,842	6,233	49	52	13	11	8	7	38	37
Finland	136,794	120,855	7	3	34	33	23	26	60	63
France	1,215,893	1,309,807	4	3	30	26	21	18	66	72
Gabon	5,952	4,334	7	8	43	51	6	5	50	42
Gambia, The	317	390	29	40	13	14	7	5	58	46
Georgia	12,171	3,138	32	21	33	23	24	..	35	57
Germany	1,688,568	1,846,069	2	1	38	31	28	24	60	68
Ghana	5,886	5,301	45	36	17	25	10	9	38	39
Greece	84,075	117,169	11	8	28	21	..	12	61	71
Guatemala	7,650	20,496	26	23	20	19	15	13	54	58
Guinea	2,818	2,989	24	24	33	38	5	4	43	38
Guinea-Bissau	244	199	61	56	19	13	8	10	21	31
Haiti	2,864	3,737	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Structure of output

4.2

ECONOMY

	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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Honduras	3,049	6,386	22	14	26	32	16	20	51	55
Hungary	33,056	51,926	15	..	39	..	23	..	46	..
India	316,937	477,342	31	25	28	26	17	16	41	48
Indonesia	114,426	145,306	20	16	38	47	18	26	42	37
Iran, Islamic Rep.	120,404	114,052	24	19	29	33	12	16	48	48
Iraq	48,657	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	47,301	103,298	9	4	35	42	28	33	56	55
Israel	52,490	108,325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1,102,437	1,088,754	4	3	34	29	25	21	63	68
Jamaica	4,592	7,784	7	6	40	31	19	13	52	63
Japan	3,052,058	4,141,431	2	1	39	32	27	22	58	67
Jordan	4,020	8,829	8	2	28	25	15	15	64	73
Kazakhstan	40,304	22,389	27	9	45	39	9	16	29	52
Kenya	8,533	11,396	29	19	19	18	12	13	52	63
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	252,622	422,167	9	4	43	41	29	30	48	54
Kuwait	18,428	32,806	1	..	52	..	12	..	47	..
Kyrgyz Republic	2,389	1,525	34	38	36	27	28	8	30	35
Lao PDR	865	1,761	61	51	15	23	10	18	24	26
Latvia	12,490	7,549	22	5	46	26	34	15	32	69
Lebanon	2,838	16,709	..	12	..	22	..	10	..	66
Lesotho	622	797	23	16	26	42	6	14	50	42
Liberia	384	523	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	28,905	34,137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	14,821	11,992	27	7	31	35	21	23	42	58
Macedonia, FYR	4,472	3,426	9	11	46	31	36	20	46	58
Madagascar	3,081	4,604	29	30	13	14	11	12	59	56
Malawi	1,881	1,749	45	34	29	18	19	13	26	48
Malaysia	44,024	88,041	15	9	42	49	24	31	43	42
Mali	2,421	2,647	46	38	16	26	9	4	39	36
Mauritania	1,020	1,007	30	21	29	29	10	8	42	50
Mauritius	2,383	4,500	13	6	33	31	25	23	54	62
Mexico	262,710	617,820	8	4	28	27	21	19	64	69
Moldova	10,583	1,479	51	26	31	24	..	18	18	50
Mongolia	..	1,049	17	30	30	17	..	5	52	53
Morocco	25,821	34,219	18	16	32	31	18	17	50	53
Mozambique	2,463	3,607	37	22	18	26	10	12	44	52
Myanmar	..	..	57	57	11	10	8	7	32	33
Namibia	2,786	3,100	11	11	31	33	15	11	58	56
Nepal	3,628	5,562	52	39	16	22	6	9	32	39
Netherlands	294,401	380,137	4	3	30	27	..	17	65	70
New Zealand	43,618	50,425	7	..	28	..	19	..	65	..
Nicaragua	1,009	..	31	..	21	..	17	..	48	..
Niger	2,481	1,954	35	40	16	17	7	7	49	43
Nigeria	28,472	41,373	33	30	41	46	6	4	26	25
Norway	115,453	166,145	4	2	35	43	13	..	61	55
Oman	10,535	19,826	3	..	58	..	4	..	39	..
Pakistan	40,010	58,668	26	25	25	23	17	16	49	52
Panama	5,313	10,171	9	7	15	16	9	7	76	77
Papua New Guinea	3,221	2,959	29	26	30	42	9	8	41	32
Paraguay	5,265	7,206	28	20	25	26	17	13	47	54
Peru	26,294	54,047	9	9	27	30	18	15	64	62
Philippines	44,331	71,438	22	15	34	31	25	22	44	54
Poland	58,976	176,256	8	4	50	37	..	20	42	59
Portugal	71,466	109,803	9	4	32	30	22	19	60	66
Puerto Rico	30,604	67,897	1	1	42	43	40	40	57	56

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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Romania	38,299	38,718	24	15	50	35	..	..	26	50
Russian Federation	579,068	309,951	17	7	48	37	..	..	35	56
Rwanda	2,584	1,703	33	40	25	22	18	10	43	38
Saudi Arabia	104,670	186,489	6	..	50	..	8	..	43	..
Senegal	5,699	4,645	20	18	19	27	13	18	61	55
Sierra Leone	650	749	32	50	13	30	5	5	55	20
Singapore	36,670	85,648	0	0	34	32	27	23	65	68
Slovak Republic	15,485	20,459	7	4	59	29	..	21	33	67
Slovenia	12,673	18,810	6	3	46	38	35	28	49	58
Somalia	917	..	65	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
South Africa	111,997	113,274	5	3	40	31	24	19	55	66
Spain	509,968	581,823	6	4	35	30	..	19	59	66
Sri Lanka	8,032	15,911	26	19	26	27	15	16	48	54
Sudan	13,167	12,525	..	39	..	19	..	10	..	42
Swaziland	882	1,255	13	17	42	44	35	36	45	39
Sweden	238,327	209,814	3	2	32	27	..	..	64	71
Switzerland	228,415	247,091	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	12,309	19,495	28	22	24	28	20	25	48	50
Tajikistan	4,339	1,056	33	29	38	29	25	25	29	41
Tanzania ^a	4,259	9,341	46	45	18	16	9	7	36	39
Thailand	85,345	114,681	12	10	37	40	27	32	50	49
Togo	1,628	1,259	34	39	23	21	10	10	44	39
Trinidad and Tobago	5,068	8,842	3	2	46	44	9	8	51	55
Tunisia	12,291	19,990	16	12	30	29	17	18	54	60
Turkey	150,642	147,683	18	14	30	26	20	15	52	61
Turkmenistan	..	5,962	32	29	30	51	..	..	38	20
Uganda	4,304	5,675	57	36	11	21	6	10	32	43
Ukraine	91,327	37,588	26	17	45	39	44	23	30	44
United Arab Emirates	34,132	..	2	..	64	..	8	..	35	..
United Kingdom	989,564	1,424,094	2	1	35	27	23	19	63	72
United States	5,750,800	10,065,265	2	2	28	25	20	17	70	73
Uruguay	9,287	18,666	9	6	35	26	28	16	56	67
Uzbekistan	23,673	11,270	33	34	33	23	..	9	34	43
Venezuela, RB	48,593	124,948	5	5	50	50	20	20	44	45
Vietnam	6,472	32,723	39	24	23	38	12	20	39	39
West Bank and Gaza	..	3,972	..	8	..	27	..	15	..	66
Yemen, Rep.	4,828	9,276	24	16	27	50	9	7	49	35
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	10,861	..	15	..	32	..	..	..	53
Zambia	3,288	3,639	21	22	51	26	36	11	28	52
Zimbabwe	8,784	9,057	16	18	33	24	23	14	50	58
World	21,814,741 t	31,121,436 t	5 w	4 w	34 w	30 w	22 w	20 w	60 w	66 w
Low income	872,667	1,082,138	29	24	30	32	16	18	40	45
Middle income	3,283,362	5,156,519	14	10	39	36	24	23	47	54
Lower middle income	1,890,857	2,739,311	20	12	39	40	26	26	41	48
Upper middle income	1,406,681	2,422,397	8	7	39	33	23	20	53	60
Low & middle income	4,151,747	6,237,602	16	12	38	36	23	22	46	52
East Asia & Pacific	674,031	1,664,945	24	15	39	49	28	32	37	36
Europe & Central Asia	1,240,117	993,753	17	10	44	34	..	..	39	55
Latin America & Carib.	1,134,854	1,968,782	9	8	36	32	24	20	55	60
Middle East & N. Africa	413,007	698,444	15	..	39	..	12	..	47	..
South Asia	404,808	613,755	30	25	27	26	17	15	43	49
Sub-Saharan Africa	296,694	315,705	18	16	34	28	17	15	48	56
High income	17,666,811	24,886,672	3	2	33	29	22	20	64	70
Europe EMU	5,534,967	6,110,901	3	2	34	29	25	22	62	69

a. Data cover mainland Tanzania only.

Structure of output | 4.2

About the data

An economy's gross domestic product (GDP) represents the sum of value added by all producers in that economy. 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 measure-

ment 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 earlier 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 gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. 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. For some countries it includes product taxes (minus subsidies) and may also include statistical discrepancies.

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 data files of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (for information on the OECD's national accounts series, see its monthly *Main Economic Indicators*). 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	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	878	495	24	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	44	..
Algeria	6,452	3,897	13	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	70	..
Angola	513	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	37,868	46,877	20	..	10	..	13	..	12	..	46	..
Armenia	1,243	418	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	38,868	45,376	18	..	6	..	20	..	7	..	48	..
Austria	33,386	37,384	15	12	7	3	28	41	7	6	43	38
Azerbaijan	..	279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	3,839	6,922	24	22	38	33	7	16	17	10	15	19
Belarus	13,437	3,432	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	39,904	17	18	7	15	..	24	13	7	62	37
Benin	145	198	..	61	..	17	..	..	..	7	..	16
Bolivia	826	1,121	28	31	5	4	1	1	3	3	63	60
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	692	12	..	15	..	18	..	7	..	49	..
Botswana	181	255	51	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	36	..
Brazil	90,052	79,984	14	..	12	..	27	..	..	..	48	..
Bulgaria	..	1,985	22	..	9	..	19	..	5	..	45	..
Burkina Faso	423	301	69	62	2	4	2	3	0	0	27	31
Burundi	134	60	83	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	7	..
Cambodia	58	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	1,581	937	61	47	-13	15	1	1	5	4	46	32
Canada	91,243	104,987	15	13	6	3	26	36	10	8	44	39
Central African Republic	154	81	57	..	6	..	2	..	6	..	28	..
Chad	239	152	..	42	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	18
Chile	5,613	10,663	25	32	7	4	5	5	10	14	52	45
China	116,573	372,836	15	16	15	11	24	29	13	12	34	32
Hong Kong, China	12,625	8,953	8	8	36	22	21	29	2	3	33	37
Colombia	8,034	12,242	31	31	15	10	9	6	14	17	31	36
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,029	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	234	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	1,107	3,571	47	58	8	13	7	2	9	5	30	22
Côte d'Ivoire	2,257	2,024	..	27	..	17	..	10	..	..	..	46
Croatia	4,770	3,658	22	..	15	..	20	..	8	..	36	..
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	20,757	23,156	22	21	4	8	24	25	12	7	39	40
Dominican Republic	1,270	3,300	64	67	2	3	0	0	5	6	29	24
Ecuador	2,068	2,302	22	50	10	17	5	0	8	8	56	26
Egypt, Arab Rep.	7,296	17,969	19	12	15	39	9	6	14	..	43	43
El Salvador	1,044	3,029	36	45	14	34	4	1	24	7	23	12
Eritrea	35	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	2,679	830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	497	409	62	..	21	..	1	..	2	..	14	..
Finland	27,533	27,672	13	7	4	2	24	24	8	2	52	64
France	228,105	214,034	13	13	6	12	31	22	9	7	41	46
Gabon	332	205	45	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	45	..
Gambia, The	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	2,789	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	456,313	402,886	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	575	449	..	37	..	5	..	1	..	7	..	50
Greece	..	11,337	22	28	20	11	12	11	10	11	36	38
Guatemala	1,151	2,518	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea	126	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	19	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	..	..	51	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	40	..

Structure of manufacturing

4.3

ECONOMY

	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	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Honduras	443	1,025	45	59	10	8	3	0	5	3	36	30
Hungary	6,613	9,958	14	19	9	8	26	26	12	7	39	40
India	48,808	65,614	12	13	15	11	25	22	14	25	34	29
Indonesia	20,947	39,818	27	20	15	20	12	17	9	11	37	32
Iran, Islamic Rep.	14,503	15,456	12	15	20	22	20	17	8	4	40	42
Iraq	..	..	20	38	16	22	4	11	11	4	49	25
Ireland	11,982	27,838	27	16	4	1	29	31	16	36	24	16
Israel	..	..	14	19	9	15	32	18	9	7	37	41
Italy	247,930	204,542	8	10	13	12	34	26	7	8	37	44
Jamaica	853	1,012	41	56	5	7	..	6	..	3	54	29
Japan	810,232	1,029,336	9	11	5	3	40	39	10	10	37	36
Jordan	520	1,122	28	2	7	9	4	2	15	3	47	85
Kazakhstan	2,136	3,139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	862	1,165	38	48	10	8	10	9	9	7	33	28
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	72,837	144,376	11	8	12	8	32	45	9	9	36	30
Kuwait	2,142	..	4	8	3	5	2	4	3	3	88	81
Kyrgyz Republic	631	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	85	292	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	4,150	913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	..	1,560	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	33	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	24	40	2	6	0	10	7	7	67	36
Lithuania	6,218	2,127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	1,411	621	20	..	26	..	14	..	9	..	31	..
Madagascar	314	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malawi	313	197	38	30	10	5	1	0	18	9	33	55
Malaysia	10,665	29,672	13	8	6	4	31	47	11	7	39	33
Mali	200	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	94	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	491	918	30	31	46	48	2	2	4	5	17	15
Mexico	49,992	107,166	22	25	5	4	24	28	18	15	32	28
Moldova	..	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	..	58	33	..	37	..	1	..	1	..	27	..
Morocco	4,753	5,857	22	33	17	17	8	12	12	15	41	23
Mozambique	230	432	..	43	..	2	..	8	..	1	..	47
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	374	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	209	484	37	..	31	..	1	..	5	..	25	..
Netherlands	..	60,707	21	23	3	2	25	25	16	14	35	35
New Zealand	7,574	..	28	22	8	13	13	14	7	4	44	47
Nicaragua	170	322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niger	163	122	37	20	29	9	..	..	..	..	34	71
Nigeria	1,562	1,635	15	..	46	..	13	..	4	..	22	..
Norway	13,450	17,076	18	16	2	2	25	29	9	8	46	46
Oman	396	..	..	19	..	8	..	5	..	7	..	62
Pakistan	6,184	8,637	24	16	27	33	9	6	15	6	25	38
Panama	502	713	51	45	8	7	2	2	8	4	31	42
Papua New Guinea	289	288	..	23	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	70
Paraguay	883	1,033	55	61	16	9	..	1	..	4	29	25
Peru	3,926	7,621	23	..	11	..	8	..	9	..	49	..
Philippines	11,008	16,878	39	38	11	9	13	9	12	11	26	33
Poland	..	28,514	21	26	9	6	26	23	7	6	37	38
Portugal	13,631	19,096	15	..	21	..	13	..	6	..	45	..
Puerto Rico	12,126	23,375	16	8	5	3	18	14	44	63	17	12

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	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Romania	..	..	19	..	18	..	14	..	4	..	45	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	18	..	3	..	18	..	11	..	50
Rwanda	473	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	7,962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	747	779	60	44	3	5	5	3	9	26	23	21
Sierra Leone	31	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore	9,937	24,896	4	3	3	1	53	62	10	15	29	20
Slovak Republic	..	4,197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	4,008	4,358	12	11	15	10	16	16	9	12	48	51
Somalia	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	24,040	21,452	14	14	8	7	18	20	9	9	50	50
Spain	..	103,128	18	14	8	7	25	23	10	10	39	47
Sri Lanka	1,077	2,459	51	39	24	30	4	6	4	7	17	19
Sudan	..	1,059	..	21	..	29	..	1	..	1	..	49
Swaziland	250	346	69	..	8	..	1	..	0	..	22	..
Sweden	..	..	10	7	2	1	32	39	9	11	47	42
Switzerland	..	..	10	9	4	3	34	27	..	..	53	60
Syrian Arab Republic	2,508	4,579	35	33	29	43	..	1	..	1	36	21
Tajikistan	1,078	237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania ^b	361	624	51	45	3	0	6	5	11	7	28	43
Thailand	23,217	38,650	24	26	30	17	19	10	2	8	26	40
Togo	162	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	438	620	30	17	3	3	3	0	19	2	44	79
Tunisia	2,075	3,545	19	35	20	9	5	3	4	7	52	46
Turkey	26,882	26,994	16	13	15	18	16	17	10	11	43	41
Turkmenistan	..	838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	230	527	..	35	..	33	..	1	..	2	..	29
Ukraine	40,810	5,099	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	2,643	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	90
United Kingdom	206,727	234,857	13	..	5	..	32	..	11	..	38	..
United States	1,040,600	1,566,600	12	..	5	..	31	..	12	..	40	..
Uruguay	2,597	3,490	31	43	18	9	9	4	10	8	32	36
Uzbekistan	..	1,136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	9,809	23,430	17	21	5	10	5	21	9	9	64	39
Vietnam	793	5,785	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	562	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	449	593	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	30	..	9	..	16	..	10	..	36
Zambia	1,048	330	44	31	11	12	7	17	9	21	29	19
Zimbabwe	1,799	1,003	28	32	19	15	9	7	6	10	38	36
World	4,509,877 t	5,909,932 t										
Low income	161,474	157,379										
Middle income	683,113	1,141,321										
Lower middle income	349,698	742,365										
Upper middle income	307,763	405,113										
Low & middle income	793,290	1,295,650										
East Asia & Pacific	186,119	511,101										
Europe & Central Asia	..	..								
Latin America & Carib.	255,228	338,774										
Middle East & N. Africa	..	75,539										
South Asia	61,086	85,492										
Sub-Saharan Africa	42,925	38,043										
High income	3,706,881	4,624,819										
Europe EMU	1,230,758	1,137,809										

a. Includes unallocated data. b. Data cover mainland Tanzania only.

Structure of manufacturing

4.3

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, in part because of differences in exchange rates. Thus estimates of value added in a particular industry group calculated by applying the shares to total manufacturing value added will not match those from UNIDO sources.

The classification of manufacturing industries in the table accords with the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 2. 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. But revision 2 is still widely used for compiling cross-country data. Concordances matching ISIC categories to national systems of classification and to related systems such as the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) 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 forg-

ing, 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.

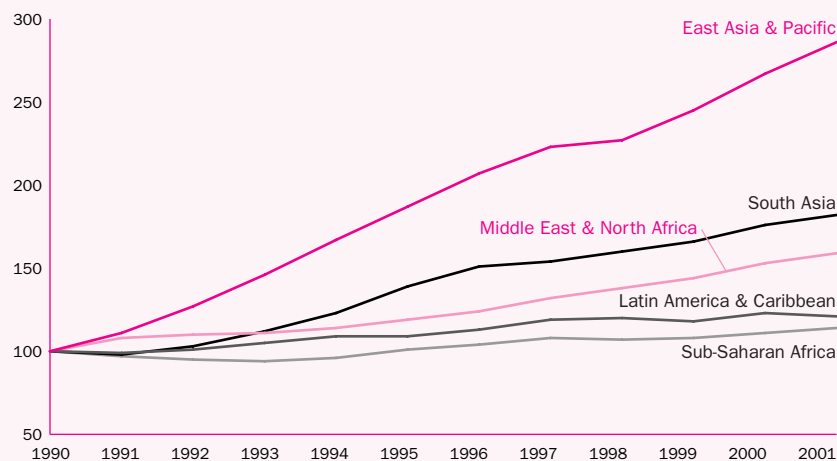
Definitions

- **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.

4.3a

Manufacturing continues to show strong growth in East Asia

Value added in manufacturing (1990 = 100)



Manufacturing continues to be the dominant sector in East Asia and Pacific, growing by an average 10 percent a year in 1990–2001.

Source: World Bank data files.

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 2002*. 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).



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	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1990	2000
Afghanistan	-9.7	-3.9	-1.8	-0.2	-10.5	-4.7	-0.1	-1.1	99	100
Albania ^a	..	..	..	..	..	13.6	..	18.0	..	..
Algeria	3.4	3.7	-8.1	1.6	-4.4	3.0	-2.7	1.1	128	172
Angola	6.0	0.7	2.7	3.1	6.4	4.9	0.7	4.9	136	215
Argentina	5.0	9.3	-6.8	16.8	2.1	10.1	-6.5	16.9	97	109
Armenia ^a	..	..	..	..	..	-9.5	..	-0.3	..	..
Australia ^a	6.3	7.3	6.0	9.2	6.6	5.0	6.4	6.4	85	99
Austria ^a	6.6	..	..	..	10.2	5.6	8.7	4.1	..	..
Azerbaijan ^a	..	..	..	..	..	-6.4	..	4.0	..	..
Bangladesh	0.4	15.6	-4.5	18.5	7.8	11.1	3.6	10.3	80	89
Belarus ^a	..	..	..	..	..	15.6	..	16.2	..	..
Belgium ^{a,b}	4.5	6.2	4.0	5.4	7.8	6.3	6.4	4.5	100	..
Benin	3.5	6.3	-10.0	8.5	10.0	7.5	-4.9	9.5	100	82
Bolivia	3.1	2.8	-1.2	9.0	-1.9	4.3	-0.3	9.7	115	112
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	11.4	10.5	9.1	3.7	18.8	4.9	9.0	2.7	110	75
Brazil	6.3	5.1	0.7	16.7	5.1	5.9	-1.9	12.6	60	91
Bulgaria ^a	..	..	..	..	-12.3	2.2	-14.0	5.3	..	..
Burkina Faso	-0.3	13.3	3.7	2.5	7.9	12.8	4.3	2.5	91	76
Burundi	3.5	8.6	1.0	4.0	2.5	-4.3	2.2	-6.9	78	61
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	7.3	1.8	4.8	4.8	1.4	-0.5	0.1	1.9	90	110
Canada ^a	6.4	9.1	7.4	9.0	6.8	8.3	7.9	7.5	100	97
Central African Republic	0.1	19.1	4.2	6.0	3.6	2.8	7.9	1.9	124	52
Chad	8.7	1.9	10.8	-0.4	9.4	2.8	12.6	4.0	116	80
Chile	9.1	10.0	-3.0	10.0	8.1	8.3	2.8	9.6	84	74
China [†]	13.7	10.6	15.6	9.2	12.8	14.5	13.5	12.6	101	102
Hong Kong, China	10.8	8.4	9.3	9.0	16.8	8.3	15.0	8.8	101	101
Colombia	7.9	4.5	-2.1	8.5	7.7	7.3	0.0	9.7	95	116
Congo, Dem. Rep.	10.6	-4.2	29.6	-10.4	3.6	-4.5	19.1	-6.7	108	81
Congo, Rep.	7.4	8.5	-2.2	9.8	2.1	7.9	-0.7	5.7	83	144
Costa Rica	3.7	13.9	5.2	14.8	4.6	16.9	4.4	13.9	72	96
Côte d'Ivoire	2.6	5.4	-2.1	4.4	1.7	6.0	-1.5	4.1	82	96
Croatia ^a	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	7.6	..	..
Cuba	-1.1	-1.0	-0.5	3.1	-0.9	-1.5	1.5	2.3	96	92
Czech Republic ^a	..	..	..	..	..	9.9	..	10.3	..	..
Denmark ^a	4.1	5.2	3.1	6.0	8.4	3.7	6.3	4.2	100	98
Dominican Republic	-0.9	3.9	0.8	13.9	-2.1	4.9	3.3	14.4	97	102
Ecuador	7.1	6.3	-1.8	5.8	-0.4	6.8	-1.3	7.8	141	124
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.1	2.7	8.1	1.7	-3.4	3.7	12.6	4.7	86	86
El Salvador	-4.6	2.9	4.6	7.6	-4.6	10.1	2.4	11.1	69	83
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia ^a	..	..	..	..	..	20.3	..	23.2	..	..
Ethiopia	-0.5	8.0	3.6	2.6	-1.1	11.5	4.3	7.9	90	81
Finland ^a	2.3	9.3	4.4	4.3	7.4	7.6	6.9	4.8	100	111
France ^a	3.6	6.3	3.7	5.4	7.5	4.2	6.5	3.4	103	105
Gabon	2.5	7.4	-3.5	3.7	-3.9	3.3	1.1	3.3	126	80
Gambia, The	-4.1	-7.7	-6.0	1.1	0.0	-7.4	2.5	1.4	100	100
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany ^{a,c}	4.5	5.9	4.9	4.3	9.2	3.9	7.1	3.4	98	107
Ghana	-17.2	8.3	-20.1	10.5	-2.7	8.8	-0.4	9.6	94	94
Greece ^a	5.0	8.9	6.4	8.9	5.8	3.0	6.6	4.5	93	94
Guatemala	-1.1	8.5	0.1	10.0	-2.2	10.0	0.6	11.0	98	85
Guinea	..	6.9	..	-0.5	4.0	2.8	9.7	-0.2	135	87
Guinea-Bissau	-2.0	17.7	-0.3	-3.4	4.2	13.6	5.2	-2.6	143	90
Haiti	-0.4	4.3	-4.6	13.3	-1.2	3.9	-2.9	14.4	116	88
† Data for Taiwan, China	16.6	3.0	17.6	4.7	14.9	7.2	12.4	8.5	102	105

Growth of merchandise trade

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ECONOMY

	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	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1990	2000
Honduras	4.0	2.7	1.6	12.8	1.6	7.3	0.6	13.9	81	104
Hungary ^a	3.4	10.1	1.3	11.6	1.4	12.7	0.1	13.5	94	105
India	-3.0	2.6	-2.8	4.7	7.3	9.5	4.2	10.1	79	93
Indonesia	8.1	8.2	1.8	4.0	-0.9	8.1	2.6	2.7	102	106
Iran, Islamic Rep.	17.1	-0.9	-2.4	-7.5	7.2	1.2	0.2	-6.5	170	225
Iraq	2.3	29.5	-4.5	9.8	-4.0	29.4	-2.2	10.3	132	162
Ireland ^a	9.3	15.2	4.8	11.4	12.8	13.5	7.0	11.0	94	99
Israel ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy ^a	4.3	5.6	5.3	4.6	8.7	4.6	6.9	3.2	102	100
Jamaica	1.6	4.6	3.0	7.3	1.1	2.2	2.8	6.8	105	87
Japan ^a	5.1	2.3	6.6	5.2	8.9	4.1	5.1	4.6	137	104
Jordan	7.7	5.3	1.1	3.7	6.2	6.6	-1.9	5.0	85	86
Kazakhstan ^a	..	..	..	..	..	12.8	..	2.9	..	..
Kenya	1.7	4.1	2.5	7.6	-1.1	6.3	1.7	6.0	68	94
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	11.5	15.6	10.9	9.5	15.0	10.1	11.9	7.1	98	72
Kuwait	-2.2	13.6	-6.3	6.5	-7.7	16.1	-4.1	5.5	95	158
Kyrgyz Republic ^a	..	..	..	..	..	6.5	..	7.8	..	..
Lao PDR ^a	..	..	..	..	11.0	15.4	6.6	12.7	..	..
Latvia ^a	..	7.2	..	..	..	11.6	..	19.8	..	..
Lebanon	-5.6	2.4	-7.5	8.6	-5.6	4.1	-5.5	8.9	105	112
Lesotho	6.2	14.2	3.5	1.0	3.7	12.5	3.5	0.6	97	77
Liberia	-3.5	7.4	-7.6	9.7	-3.1	4.6	-7.2	8.8	112	89
Libya	0.1	-4.1	-6.6	0.3	-7.3	-2.2	-4.4	1.8	145	200
Lithuania ^a	..	..	..	..	..	9.3	..	14.4	..	..
Macedonia, FYR ^a	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	..	6.4	..	..
Madagascar	-3.0	-5.9	-3.7	-0.9	-0.9	-2.9	-1.7	0.2	92	100
Malawi	2.4	2.8	-0.1	-1.7	2.0	1.0	3.3	0.1	141	94
Malaysia	14.6	15.2	6.0	10.4	8.6	12.2	7.7	9.5	102	90
Mali	4.4	11.3	4.6	3.2	6.0	6.9	4.3	1.7	122	88
Mauritania	3.9	6.3	-2.9	1.9	8.0	2.5	-1.8	-1.6	96	104
Mauritius	10.4	4.1	11.2	3.6	14.4	3.5	12.9	3.8	108	96
Mexico	15.3	15.5	0.9	13.2	5.9	16.1	6.4	14.2	109	107
Moldova ^a	..	..	..	..	..	9.1	..	11.8	..	..
Mongolia	3.1	..	..	..	5.0	-1.7	5.0	0.8	..	..
Morocco	5.7	7.1	3.2	7.2	6.2	7.4	3.6	5.5	95	112
Mozambique	-9.5	14.5	-2.7	1.7	-9.6	9.6	0.1	1.2	115	91
Myanmar	-3.0	14.8	-6.5	13.7	-7.6	14.4	-4.7	22.6	116	52
Namibia ^a	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	..	4.0	..	..
Nepal ^a	..	..	..	..	8.1	10.7	6.9	9.3	..	..
Netherlands ^a	4.5	7.1	4.5	6.9	4.6	5.5	4.4	5.4	102	102
New Zealand ^a	3.5	4.4	4.3	5.9	6.2	3.8	5.4	5.6	97	101
Nicaragua	-4.8	10.3	-3.5	9.2	-5.8	10.2	-3.1	11.5	119	77
Niger	-5.2	3.8	-5.2	-2.7	-5.4	0.0	-3.5	0.0	136	72
Nigeria	-4.4	3.3	-21.4	2.1	-8.4	3.2	-15.6	2.8	162	180
Norway ^a	4.1	7.1	3.4	7.4	5.3	4.9	6.2	3.8	89	66
Oman	7.1	4.3	-1.7	4.4	3.3	5.3	0.7	6.1	167	212
Pakistan	-0.3	-6.3	-5.3	-5.7	8.1	4.3	3.0	3.3	97	95
Panama	-0.6	5.9	-6.7	7.8	-0.5	9.4	-3.6	8.7	69	100
Papua New Guinea	1.3	-8.1	..	..	4.9	3.1	1.3	-1.0	..	..
Paraguay	12.8	-0.2	10.4	4.0	11.6	1.7	4.2	5.5	87	84
Peru	2.7	9.3	-2.0	10.5	-1.5	8.9	1.3	10.8	93	81
Philippines	-7.5	17.1	-7.8	12.4	3.9	18.8	2.9	12.0	90	111
Poland ^a	4.8	9.3	1.5	18.5	1.4	9.9	-3.2	18.3	117	108
Portugal ^a	11.9	..	..	..	15.1	5.2	10.3	5.1	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000	1990	2000
Romania ^a	..	..	..	..	-4.0	8.5	-3.8	6.8	..	..
Russian Federation ^a	..	..	..	..	..	9.7	..	4.1	..	..
Rwanda	3.3	-7.0	2.4	1.8	-0.3	-3.5	3.3	-1.2	38	96
Saudi Arabia	-6.3	1.9	-8.4	-0.8	-13.4	3.1	-6.1	0.8	168	194
Senegal	1.2	6.3	0.4	5.2	3.5	4.0	1.4	3.6	109	90
Sierra Leone	-1.0	-31.1	-6.3	-4.5	-2.4	-29.5	-8.7	-4.2	71	72
Singapore	13.5	13.3	9.9	9.3	9.9	9.9	8.0	7.8	111	93
Slovak Republic ^a	..	..	..	..	..	10.2	..	11.1	..	..
Slovenia ^a	..	..	..	..	..	8.2	..	9.3	..	..
Somalia	-1.5	-0.5	-11.1	2.3	-1.1	-2.4	-9.2	1.7	99	82
South Africa ^{a, d}	3.3	7.4	-0.8	7.9	0.7	2.5	-1.3	5.8	102	100
Spain ^a	3.0	..	..	..	10.8	8.6	10.6	6.1	104	104
Sri Lanka	-4.4	0.6	-6.8	1.9	5.4	11.3	2.2	9.6	80	107
Sudan	-3.0	17.1	-7.7	11.2	-2.5	14.0	-6.4	9.9	123	141
Swaziland	8.7	3.8	4.1	2.3	4.7	5.8	-0.5	4.3	100	100
Sweden ^a	4.4	0.7	5.0	1.2	8.0	6.0	6.7	4.5	101	109
Switzerland ^a	3.7	..	..	..	9.5	2.6	8.8	1.9	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	6.6	-1.2	-11.7	3.9	2.4	1.3	-8.5	4.2	131	170
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	-1.6	5.0	-0.8	-5.3	-4.2	6.3	-0.5	0.1	110	74
Thailand	11.2	4.0	8.8	-2.5	14.0	10.5	12.7	5.0	102	86
Togo	-1.2	8.7	0.6	5.8	1.1	6.6	2.0	5.5	133	104
Trinidad and Tobago	-10.9	3.6	-20.4	10.2	-9.4	7.3	-12.3	11.3	117	172
Tunisia	4.9	5.3	1.7	4.2	3.5	6.0	2.7	5.2	103	100
Turkey	..	10.6	..	11.0	14.0	8.9	9.3	10.2	104	95
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	-5.4	17.1	-6.1	25.4	-4.0	15.4	4.5	21.3	74	71
Ukraine ^a	..	..	..	..	..	7.4	..	9.1	..	..
United Arab Emirates	8.9	2.1	-1.3	9.2	-0.8	4.0	0.7	11.2	174	213
United Kingdom ^a	4.5	6.4	6.7	6.6	5.9	5.4	8.5	5.4	99	97
United States ^a	3.6	6.7	7.2	9.1	5.7	7.3	8.2	9.5	102	103
Uruguay	4.4	6.1	1.2	10.5	4.5	5.2	-1.2	10.1	100	86
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	3.4	5.3	-4.0	4.7	-4.4	5.5	-3.2	5.3	142	157
Vietnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep. ^a	..	..	..	..	..	22.7	..	-1.0	..	..
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	-0.5	5.9	2.1	1.1	0.9	-2.0	0.0	-1.6	109	57
Zimbabwe	4.0	8.2	3.4	4.9	2.9	2.7	-0.5	0.0	100	94

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 prior to 1998 refer to the South African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland); those after January 1998 refer to South Africa only.

Growth of merchandise trade

About the data

Data on international trade in goods are available from each country's balance of payments and customs records. 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) 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 nonmonetary 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 those whose territorial boundaries are porous. As a result, it is necessary to estimate their trade from the data reported by their partners. (For further discussion of the use of partner country reports, see *About the data* for table 6.2.) Countries that belong to common customs unions may need to collect data through direct inquiry of companies. 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 a country's net barter terms of trade increase, its 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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Afghanistan	235	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	230	305	..	6	..	6	..	1	..	3	..	84
Algeria	12,930	20,050	0	0	0	0	96	97	0	0	3	2
Angola	3,910	6,695	0	..	0	..	93	..	6	..	0	..
Argentina	12,353	26,655	56	44	4	2	8	17	2	3	29	33
Armenia	..	340	..	14	..	5	..	11	..	22	..	43
Australia	39,752	63,387	22	21	10	6	21	22	20	17	24	28
Austria	41,265	70,327	3	5	4	2	1	2	3	3	88	82
Azerbaijan	..	2,315	..	2	..	1	..	91	..	1	..	4
Bangladesh	1,671	6,530	14	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	77	..
Belarus	..	7,525	..	8	..	3	..	18	..	1	..	69
Belgium ^a	117,703	189,624	9	9	2	1	3	4	4	3	77	79
Benin	288	380	15	23	56	71	15	0	0	0	13	6
Bolivia	926	1,285	19	31	8	3	25	24	44	20	5	22
Bosnia and Herzegovina	276	1,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	1,784	2,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	31,414	58,223	28	28	3	4	2	4	14	8	52	54
Bulgaria	5,030	5,105	..	10	..	3	..	12	..	13	..	57
Burkina Faso	152	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burundi	75	40	..	91	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	0
Cambodia	86	1,552	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	2,002	1,749	20	17	14	21	50	52	7	5	9	5
Canada	127,629	259,858	9	7	9	6	10	14	9	4	59	62
Central African Republic	120	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	188	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	8,372	17,440	24	26	9	10	1	1	55	41	11	18
China [†]	62,091	266,155	13	5	3	1	8	3	2	2	72	89
Hong Kong, China ^b	82,390	191,066	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	95	95
Colombia	6,766	12,257	33	18	4	5	37	36	0	1	25	39
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2,326	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	981	2,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	1,448	5,010	58	32	5	3	1	1	1	1	27	62
Côte d'Ivoire	3,072	3,715	..	50	..	14	..	21	..	0	..	14
Croatia	4,597	4,659	13	10	6	4	9	10	5	3	68	73
Cuba	5,100	1,708	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	12,170	33,405	..	4	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	89
Denmark	36,870	51,873	27	20	3	3	3	6	1	1	60	65
Dominican Republic	2,170	5,333	21	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	78	..
Ecuador	2,714	4,495	44	42	1	6	52	40	0	0	2	12
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3,477	4,128	10	10	10	5	29	40	9	5	42	33
El Salvador	582	2,865	57	35	1	1	2	6	3	3	38	55
Eritrea	15	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	3,310	..	10	..	8	..	4	..	3	..	75
Ethiopia	298	420	..	71	..	19	..	..	..	1	..	10
Finland	26,571	42,929	2	2	10	6	1	3	4	3	83	86
France	216,588	321,843	16	11	2	1	2	3	3	2	77	82
Gabon	2,204	2,626	..	1	..	12	..	83	..	2	..	2
Gambia, The	31	9	..	81	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	17
Georgia	..	345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	421,100	570,791	5	4	1	1	1	1	3	2	89	86
Ghana	897	1,700	51	49	15	8	9	12	17	16	8	16
Greece	8,105	8,670	30	24	3	3	7	11	7	8	54	52
Guatemala	1,163	2,466	67	51	6	4	2	5	0	1	24	38
Guinea	671	825	..	2	..	0	..	1	..	68	..	28
Guinea-Bissau	19	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	160	278	14	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	85	..
† Data for Taiwan, China	67,079	122,505	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	93	94

Structure of merchandise exports

4.5

ECONOMY

	Merchandise exports		Food		Agricultural raw materials		Fuels		Ores and metals		Manufactures	
	\$ millions		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total	
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Honduras	831	1,318	82	64	4	4	1	0	4	4	9	27
Hungary	10,000	30,500	23	8	3	1	3	2	6	2	63	85
India	17,969	43,611	16	13	4	1	3	4	5	3	71	77
Indonesia	25,675	56,321	11	9	5	4	44	26	4	5	35	56
Iran, Islamic Rep.	19,305	25,270	..	4	..	1	..	84	..	1	..	10
Iraq	12,380	15,905	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	23,743	82,826	22	7	2	0	1	0	1	0	70	88
Israel	12,080	29,019	8	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	87	94
Italy	170,304	241,134	6	6	1	1	2	2	1	1	88	88
Jamaica	1,158	1,225	19	23	0	0	1	0	10	4	69	73
Japan	287,581	403,496	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	96	93
Jordan	1,064	2,293	11	15	0	0	0	0	38	19	51	66
Kazakhstan	..	8,645	..	7	..	1	..	54	..	18	..	20
Kenya	1,031	1,945	49	59	6	9	13	8	3	3	29	21
Korea, Dem. Rep.	1,857	661	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	65,016	150,439	3	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	94	91
Kuwait	7,042	16,142	1	0	0	0	93	79	0	0	6	20
Kyrgyz Republic	..	475	..	16	..	6	..	12	..	6	..	20
Lao PDR	79	336	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	2,000	..	9	..	25	..	1	..	5	..	59
Lebanon	494	871	..	19	..	6	..	0	..	6	..	69
Lesotho	62	282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	330	615	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	13,225	11,650	0	..	0	..	94	..	0	..	5	..
Lithuania	..	4,585	..	12	..	4	..	23	..	2	..	58
Macedonia, FYR	1,199	1,170	..	16	..	1	..	4	..	8	..	70
Madagascar	319	940	73	36	4	6	1	2	8	4	14	50
Malawi	417	310	93	..	2	..	0	..	0	..	5	..
Malaysia	29,452	87,921	12	6	14	2	18	10	2	1	54	80
Mali	359	740	36	..	62	..	..	..	0	..	2	..
Mauritania	469	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	1,194	1,521	32	24	1	1	1	0	0	0	66	74
Mexico	40,711	158,547	12	5	2	1	38	8	6	1	43	85
Moldova	..	570	..	63	..	2	..	0	..	1	..	34
Mongolia	661	250	..	4	..	28	..	1	..	41	..	26
Morocco	4,265	7,116	26	21	3	2	4	4	15	9	52	64
Mozambique	126	703	..	23	..	4	..	10	..	55	..	8
Myanmar	325	2,269	51	..	36	..	0	..	2	..	10	..
Namibia	1,085	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	204	737	13	10	3	0	..	0	0	0	83	67
Netherlands	131,775	229,464	20	16	4	3	10	8	3	2	59	70
New Zealand	9,394	13,726	47	47	18	13	4	2	6	4	23	29
Nicaragua	330	606	77	82	14	3	0	2	1	0	8	13
Niger	282	275	..	38	..	1	..	0	..	56	..	3
Nigeria	13,596	19,150	1	0	1	0	97	100	0	0	1	0
Norway	34,047	57,856	7	6	2	1	48	62	10	6	33	21
Oman	5,508	11,074	1	6	0	0	92	81	1	1	5	12
Pakistan	5,615	9,242	9	11	10	2	1	2	0	0	79	85
Panama	340	911	75	77	1	1	0	7	1	2	21	13
Papua New Guinea	1,177	1,805	22	15	9	2	0	29	58	51	10	2
Paraguay	959	989	52	69	38	14	0	0	0	0	10	16
Peru	3,230	7,092	21	31	3	2	10	7	47	37	18	22
Philippines	8,117	32,128	19	6	2	1	2	1	8	2	38	91
Poland	14,320	36,090	13	8	3	1	11	5	9	4	59	79
Portugal	16,417	23,923	7	7	6	3	3	2	3	2	80	85
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Romania	4,960	11,385	1	4	3	4	18	6	4	5	73	81
Russian Federation	..	103,100	..	1	..	3	..	54	..	8	..	22
Rwanda	110	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	44,417	68,200	1	1	0	0	92	90	0	0	7	9
Senegal	761	1,080	53	46	3	2	12	18	9	4	23	29
Sierra Leone	138	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore ^b	52,730	121,751	5	2	3	0	18	8	2	1	72	85
Slovak Republic	6,355	12,630	..	4	..	2	..	7	..	3	..	84
Slovenia	6,681	9,251	7	4	2	1	3	1	3	4	86	90
Somalia	150	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa ^c	23,549	29,284	8	8	4	2	7	8	11	9	22	59
Spain	55,642	109,681	15	15	2	1	5	3	2	2	75	78
Sri Lanka	1,912	4,817	34	21	6	2	1	0	2	0	54	77
Sudan	374	1,630	61	..	38	..	..	..	0	..	1	..
Swaziland	556	810	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	57,540	75,259	2	3	7	1	3	3	3	3	83	84
Switzerland	63,784	82,064	3	3	1	1	0	0	3	4	94	92
Syrian Arab Republic	4,212	4,490	14	9	4	5	45	76	1	1	36	8
Tajikistan	..	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	331	780	..	70	..	13	..	0	..	1	..	15
Thailand	23,068	65,113	29	15	5	3	1	3	1	1	63	74
Togo	268	432	23	18	21	11	0	0	45	21	9	50
Trinidad and Tobago	2,080	4,690	5	5	0	0	67	49	1	0	27	46
Tunisia	3,526	6,606	11	9	1	1	17	12	2	2	69	77
Turkey	12,959	31,197	22	13	3	1	2	1	4	2	68	82
Turkmenistan	..	2,620	..	0	..	10	..	81	..	0	..	7
Uganda	152	457	..	69	..	15	..	6	..	3	..	7
Ukraine	..	16,265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	23,544	42,900	8	..	1	..	5	..	39	..	46	..
United Kingdom	185,172	273,086	7	5	1	1	8	9	3	2	79	80
United States	393,592	730,803	11	8	4	2	3	2	3	2	74	82
Uruguay	1,693	2,060	40	45	21	11	0	2	0	1	39	42
Uzbekistan	..	3,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	17,497	27,409	2	2	0	0	80	83	7	4	10	11
Vietnam	2,404	15,093	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	692	3,205	75	..	10	..	8	..	7	..	1	..
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	2,929	1,903	19	17	3	6	6	0	10	16	62	59
Zambia	1,309	870	..	10	..	3	..	1	..	73	..	13
Zimbabwe	1,726	1,770	44	47	7	13	1	1	16	11	31	28
World	3,444,192 t	6,155,800 t	10 w	7 w	3 w	2 w	8 w	7 w	4 w	3 w	74 w	78 w
Low income	101,915	220,569	15	15	5	4	27	24	5	6	47	52
Middle income	540,593	1,319,759	17	10	4	2	22	21	6	4	47	61
Lower middle income	276,215	702,607	18	8	4	2	11	18	4	4	57	63
Upper middle income	263,168	617,152	16	12	5	2	34	24	7	4	37	58
Low & middle income	642,652	1,540,328	17	10	5	2	22	21	6	4	47	60
East Asia & Pacific	155,919	530,693	15	8	6	2	14	7	3	2	59	80
Europe & Central Asia ^d	..	325,644	..	5	..	3	..	26	..	5	..	56
Latin America & Carib.	143,391	344,370	26	22	4	3	24	17	12	8	34	49
Middle East & N. Africa	126,653	182,788	4	3	1	0	78	81	2	1	17	14
South Asia	27,728	65,208	16	12	5	2	2	4	4	2	71	78
Sub-Saharan Africa	67,877	91,624	13	16	3	6	28	31	7	8	20	33
High income	2,799,783	4,615,416	8	6	3	2	5	4	3	2	79	82
Europe EMU	1,229,887	1,892,062	10	8	2	1	3	3	2	2	81	83

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 2001 refer to South Africa only. d. Data for 2001 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. In addition, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) 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 Cooperation 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).

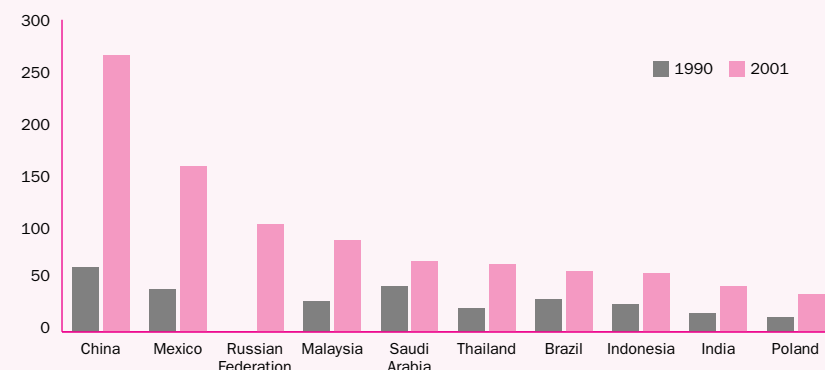
The classification of commodity groups is based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 1. Most countries now report using later revisions of the SITC or the Harmonized System. Concordance tables are used to convert data reported in one system of nomenclature to another. The 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.

4.5a**Top 10 developing country exporters in 2001**

Merchandise exports (\$ billions)



China led developing countries in merchandise exports in 2001, followed by Mexico.

Note: No data are available for the Russian Federation for 1990.

Source: World Trade Organization data files.

Data sources

The WTO publishes data on world trade in its Annual Report. The IMF publishes estimates of total exports of goods in its *International Financial Statistics* and *Direction of Trade Statistics*, as does the United Nations Statistics Division in its *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. And 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.



4.6

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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Afghanistan	936	554	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	380	1,315	..	19	..	1	..	10	..	2	..	68
Algeria	9,780	9,700	24	28	5	3	1	1	2	1	68	67
Angola	1,578	3,351	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	4,076	20,311	4	6	4	2	8	4	6	2	78	86
Armenia	..	870	..	25	..	1	..	21	..	1	..	52
Australia	41,985	63,886	5	5	2	1	6	9	1	1	84	84
Austria	49,146	74,428	5	6	3	3	6	6	4	3	81	82
Azerbaijan	..	1,675	..	16	..	1	..	15	..	2	..	65
Bangladesh	3,618	8,397	19	..	5	..	16	..	3	..	56	..
Belarus	..	8,045	..	12	..	2	..	27	..	3	..	54
Belgium ^a	119,702	180,660	10	9	2	2	8	9	6	3	68	77
Benin	265	651	38	20	4	5	1	17	1	1	56	56
Bolivia	687	1,724	12	15	2	2	1	7	1	1	85	76
Bosnia and Herzegovina	360	2,790	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	1,946	2,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	22,524	58,265	9	6	3	1	27	14	5	3	56	75
Bulgaria	5,100	7,240	8	5	3	1	36	26	4	6	49	59
Burkina Faso	536	656	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burundi	231	139	..	23	..	2	..	12	..	2	..	60
Cambodia	164	1,570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	1,400	1,852	19	15	0	1	2	18	1	1	78	64
Canada	123,244	227,165	6	6	2	1	6	6	3	2	81	83
Central African Republic	154	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	285	632	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	7,742	17,243	4	7	2	1	16	17	1	1	75	73
China [†]	53,345	243,613	9	4	6	4	2	7	3	6	80	78
Hong Kong, China	84,725	202,008	8	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	85	91
Colombia	5,590	12,834	7	12	4	2	6	2	3	2	77	81
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,739	1,024	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	621	940	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	1,990	6,564	8	8	2	1	10	7	2	1	66	83
Côte d'Ivoire	2,097	2,560	..	17	..	1	..	34	..	1	..	46
Croatia	4,500	8,044	12	9	4	2	10	13	4	2	64	74
Cuba	4,600	4,930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	12,880	36,490	..	5	..	2	..	9	..	3	..	81
Denmark	33,333	45,398	12	12	3	3	7	4	2	2	73	76
Dominican Republic	3,006	8,784	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ecuador	1,861	5,299	9	8	3	2	2	4	2	1	84	81
Egypt, Arab Rep.	12,412	12,756	32	26	7	5	3	5	2	2	56	55
El Salvador	1,263	5,027	14	17	3	3	15	13	4	1	63	66
Eritrea	278	470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	4,300	..	11	..	3	..	7	..	2	..	78
Ethiopia	1,081	1,040	..	7	..	1	..	20	..	1	..	71
Finland	27,001	32,008	5	6	2	3	12	12	4	5	76	73
France	234,436	325,752	10	8	3	2	10	10	4	3	74	78
Gabon	918	940	..	18	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	75
Gambia, The	188	200	..	35	..	1	..	12	..	1	..	51
Georgia	..	685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	355,686	492,825	10	7	3	2	8	8	4	3	72	70
Ghana	1,205	3,030	11	18	1	2	17	23	0	1	70	56
Greece	19,777	25,416	15	12	3	1	8	15	3	3	70	68
Guatemala	1,649	5,607	10	14	2	1	17	14	2	1	69	69
Guinea	723	601	..	23	..	1	..	19	..	0	..	56
Guinea-Bissau	86	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	332	1,013	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[†] Data for Taiwan, China	54,831	107,274	7	4	5	2	11	11	6	5	69	76

Structure of merchandise imports

4.6

ECONOMY

	Merchandise imports		Food		Agricultural raw materials		Fuels		Ores and metals		Manufactures	
	\$ millions		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total	
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Honduras	935	2,918	10	18	1	1	16	13	1	1	71	67
Hungary	10,340	33,680	8	3	4	1	14	5	4	2	70	84
India	23,580	49,618	3	5	4	3	27	37	8	5	51	48
Indonesia	21,837	30,962	5	10	5	7	9	18	4	3	77	61
Iran, Islamic Rep.	20,322	17,500	..	16	..	2	..	4	..	2	..	76
Iraq	7,660	11,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	20,669	50,691	11	7	2	1	6	4	2	1	76	82
Israel	16,793	35,123	8	5	2	1	9	10	3	2	77	81
Italy	181,968	232,910	12	9	6	4	11	9	5	4	64	70
Jamaica	1,928	3,331	15	15	1	2	20	18	1	1	61	61
Japan	235,368	349,089	15	13	7	3	25	20	9	5	44	57
Jordan	2,600	4,844	26	18	2	2	18	14	1	2	51	62
Kazakhstan	..	6,365	..	9	..	1	..	12	..	3	..	75
Kenya	2,223	2,890	9	14	3	2	20	22	2	1	66	60
Korea, Dem. Rep.	2,930	2,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	69,844	141,098	6	6	8	3	16	24	7	6	63	61
Kuwait	3,972	7,734	17	17	1	1	1	1	2	2	79	79
Kyrgyz Republic	..	465	..	14	..	1	..	20	..	2	..	64
Lao PDR	185	551	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	3,505	..	12	..	2	..	11	..	2	..	73
Lebanon	2,529	7,291	..	18	..	2	..	18	..	2	..	60
Lesotho	672	681	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	220	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	5,336	8,700	23	..	2	..	0	..	1	..	74	..
Lithuania	..	6,280	..	9	..	3	..	20	..	1	..	64
Macedonia, FYR	1,206	1,630	..	14	..	2	..	14	..	2	..	44
Madagascar	651	1,164	11	14	1	1	17	24	1	0	69	60
Malawi	575	550	9	..	1	..	11	..	1	..	78	..
Malaysia	29,258	74,079	7	5	1	1	5	5	4	3	82	83
Mali	602	657	26	..	1	..	19	..	1	..	53	..
Mauritania	388	335	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	1,618	1,992	12	16	3	2	8	11	1	1	76	69
Mexico	43,548	176,162	15	5	4	1	4	3	3	2	75	88
Moldova	..	895	..	14	..	2	..	26	..	1	..	56
Mongolia	924	461	..	17	..	1	..	19	..	0	..	63
Morocco	6,922	10,960	10	14	6	3	17	18	6	3	61	63
Mozambique	878	1,063	..	14	..	1	..	16	..	0	..	47
Myanmar	270	2,767	13	..	1	..	5	..	0	..	81	..
Namibia	1,163	1,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	672	1,473	15	13	7	4	9	16	2	3	67	49
Netherlands	126,098	207,284	13	10	2	2	10	11	3	2	71	74
New Zealand	9,501	13,347	7	9	1	1	8	8	3	2	81	80
Nicaragua	638	1,776	19	16	1	1	19	17	1	1	59	64
Niger	388	415	..	44	..	1	..	13	..	2	..	40
Nigeria	5,627	11,150	6	20	1	1	0	1	2	2	67	76
Norway	27,231	32,361	6	7	2	2	4	4	6	6	82	80
Oman	2,681	5,798	19	22	1	1	4	3	1	3	69	68
Pakistan	7,411	10,617	17	12	4	4	21	29	4	3	54	50
Panama	1,539	2,964	12	12	1	1	16	21	1	1	70	66
Papua New Guinea	1,193	1,073	18	18	0	1	7	22	1	1	73	58
Paraguay	1,352	2,145	8	14	0	1	14	16	1	1	77	68
Peru	3,470	8,620	24	13	2	2	12	13	1	1	61	71
Philippines	13,042	31,358	10	9	2	1	15	11	3	3	53	76
Poland	11,570	50,275	8	6	3	2	22	10	4	3	63	77
Portugal	25,263	37,955	12	11	4	3	11	10	2	2	71	73
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Romania	7,600	15,550	12	8	4	1	38	13	6	3	39	75
Russian Federation	33,100	53,860	..	20	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	63
Rwanda	288	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	24,069	31,223	15	16	1	1	0	0	3	3	81	79
Senegal	1,219	1,510	29	27	2	2	16	17	2	2	51	53
Sierra Leone	149	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore	60,774	116,000	6	4	2	0	16	13	2	2	73	81
Slovak Republic	6,670	14,765	..	6	..	2	..	15	..	3	..	74
Slovenia	6,142	10,144	9	6	4	3	11	8	4	5	67	77
Somalia	95	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa ^b	18,399	28,405	5	5	2	1	1	16	2	1	77	68
Spain	87,715	142,740	11	10	3	2	12	11	4	3	71	73
Sri Lanka	2,688	5,925	19	14	2	1	13	9	1	1	65	74
Sudan	618	1,575	13	..	1	..	20	..	0	..	66	..
Swaziland	663	832	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	54,264	62,562	6	7	2	1	9	8	3	3	79	76
Switzerland	69,681	84,077	6	5	2	1	5	5	3	6	84	82
Syrian Arab Republic	2,400	4,300	31	19	2	3	3	4	1	2	62	65
Tajikistan	..	690	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	1,027	1,660	..	16	..	2	..	8	..	1	..	72
Thailand	33,045	62,058	5	5	5	3	9	12	4	3	75	76
Togo	581	620	22	23	1	1	8	16	1	2	67	58
Trinidad and Tobago	1,262	3,560	19	9	1	1	11	23	6	1	62	65
Tunisia	5,513	9,552	11	8	4	3	9	11	4	2	72	76
Turkey	22,302	40,573	8	4	4	4	21	15	5	4	61	67
Turkmenistan	..	2,105	..	12	..	0	..	1	..	1	..	80
Uganda	288	1,594	..	12	..	2	..	16	..	2	..	67
Ukraine	..	15,775	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	11,199	41,700	14	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	77	..
United Kingdom	222,977	331,793	10	8	3	1	6	4	4	3	75	79
United States	516,987	1,180,154	6	4	2	1	13	11	3	2	73	77
Uruguay	1,343	3,061	7	11	4	3	18	12	2	1	69	72
Uzbekistan	..	2,630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	7,335	18,022	11	11	4	1	3	4	4	2	77	82
Vietnam	2,752	15,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	1,571	2,260	27	..	1	..	40	..	1	..	31	..
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	4,634	4,837	9	9	3	3	23	20	3	4	62	58
Zambia	1,220	960	..	8	..	2	..	9	..	2	..	80
Zimbabwe	1,847	1,540	4	9	3	2	16	12	2	3	73	75
World	3,524,806 t	6,357,673 t	9 w	7 w	3 w	2 w	11 w	10 w	4 w	3 w	71 w	75 w
Low income	105,606	202,458	7	11	3	4	17	24	4	3	64	56
Middle income	494,625	1,265,184	10	8	4	2	10	9	3	3	72	76
Lower middle income	290,853	663,596	10	9	4	3	8	9	3	3	71	72
Upper middle income	204,672	601,580	10	7	2	1	11	8	4	3	73	80
Low & middle income	600,718	1,467,639	10	8	4	2	11	10	4	3	71	75
East Asia & Pacific	160,449	468,386	7	6	4	4	6	9	3	4	77	77
Europe & Central Asia ^c	136,692	325,334	..	10	..	2	..	9	..	3	..	71
Latin America & Carib.	121,363	373,978	11	8	3	1	13	9	3	2	69	79
Middle East & N. Africa	105,974	138,636	19	18	3	2	4	5	3	2	70	71
South Asia	39,124	77,158	9	7	4	3	23	35	6	4	54	48
Sub-Saharan Africa	57,164	84,141	..	11	..	2	..	14	..	2	..	67
High income	2,916,941	4,889,755	9	7	3	2	11	10	4	3	71	75
Europe EMU	1,253,828	1,810,883	11	8	3	2	9	9	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 2001 refer to South Africa only. c. Data for 2001 include the intratrade of the Baltic states and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Structure of merchandise imports

4.6

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). For further discussion of the WTO's sources and methodology, see *About the data* for table 4.5.

The shares of imports by major commodity group were estimated by World Bank staff from the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (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.

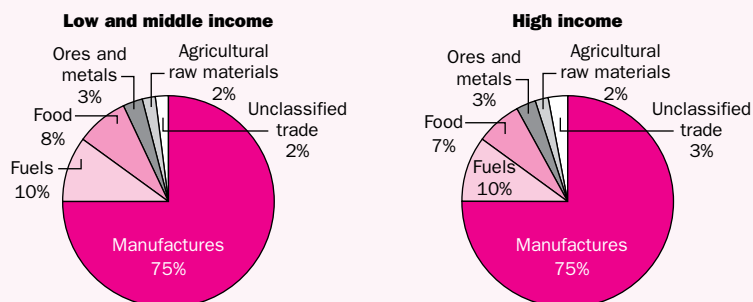
Definitions

• **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.

4.6a

Manufactures account for the biggest share of merchandise imports

% of merchandise imports, 2001



Developing and high-income economies have similar import structures.

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Data sources

The WTO publishes data on world trade in its *Annual Report*. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) publishes estimates of total imports of goods in its *International Financial Statistics* and *Direction of Trade Statistics*, as does the United Nations Statistics Division in its *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. And 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		Other	
	\$ millions		% of total services		% of total services		% of total services	
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	32	495	20.0	3.1	11.1	90.2	68.9	6.7
Algeria	479	..	41.7	..	13.4	..	44.9	..
Angola	65	267	48.8	6.0	20.6	0.0	30.7	94.0
Argentina	2,264	4,152	51.1	20.5	39.9	63.0	9.1	16.5
Armenia	..	179	..	39.7	..	36.2	..	24.2
Australia	9,833	15,837	35.5	26.0	43.2	48.6	21.4	25.4
Austria	22,755	32,535	6.4	15.3	59.0	31.5	34.6	53.2
Azerbaijan	..	256	..	63.2	..	16.6	..	20.2
Bangladesh	296	242	12.9	29.5	6.4	19.6	80.6	50.8
Belarus	..	994	..	63.1	..	8.3	..	28.6
Belgium ^a	26,646	48,970	27.5	20.8	14.0	15.5	58.5	63.7
Benin	109	126	33.4	14.3	50.2	60.8	16.4	24.8
Bolivia	133	221	35.8	30.4	43.6	34.2	20.6	35.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	183	346	20.4	27.7	64.1	67.7	15.5	4.7
Brazil	3,706	8,719	36.4	16.3	37.3	19.9	26.3	63.8
Bulgaria	837	2,377	27.5	29.3	38.2	50.4	34.2	20.3
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	253	..	34.4	100.0	58.7	0.0	6.9
Cameroon	369	..	42.6	..	14.4	..	43.0	..
Canada	18,350	35,643	23.0	19.1	34.7	30.3	42.3	50.7
Central African Republic	17	..	50.9	..	16.0	..	33.1	..
Chad	23	..	18.4	..	34.1	..	47.5	..
Chile	1,786	3,730	40.0	44.4	29.8	22.9	30.3	32.6
China	5,748	32,901	47.1	14.1	30.2	54.1	22.7	31.8
Hong Kong, China	..	41,428	..	31.4	..	19.5	..	49.1
Colombia	1,548	2,089	31.3	25.4	26.2	57.9	42.5	16.8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	65	..	53.9	..	12.9	..	33.1	..
Costa Rica	583	2,025	16.3	10.5	48.9	67.1	34.8	22.4
Côte d'Ivoire	425	420	62.4	20.4	12.1	11.5	25.5	68.0
Croatia	..	4,871	..	12.1	..	68.5	..	19.5
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	7,034	..	21.5	..	44.1	..	34.4
Denmark	12,731	26,913	32.5	60.0	26.2	17.2	41.3	22.8
Dominican Republic	1,086	2,912	5.6	2.3	66.8	92.4	27.5	5.3
Ecuador	508	848	47.6	35.1	37.0	50.7	15.4	14.2
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4,812	8,815	50.1	31.1	22.9	43.1	27.1	25.8
El Salvador	301	1,052	26.2	26.8	25.2	19.1	48.6	54.1
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	200	1,634	74.7	48.3	13.7	30.9	11.6	20.7
Ethiopia	261	391	80.6	60.0	2.1	13.0	17.3	27.0
Finland	4,562	5,775	38.4	27.1	25.8	24.9	35.7	48.0
France	74,948	79,848	21.7	22.6	27.0	38.1	51.3	39.2
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	83,225	28.6	24.7	27.9	20.7	43.5	54.7
Ghana	79	490	49.2	20.1	5.6	68.3	45.2	11.6
Greece	6,514	19,384	4.9	42.1	39.7	47.2	55.4	10.6
Guatemala	313	934	7.4	10.7	37.6	60.1	55.0	29.2
Guinea	91	72	14.2	43.9	32.6	0.1	53.3	56.0
Guinea-Bissau	4	..	5.4	..	0.0	..	94.6	..
Haiti	43	..	19.8	..	78.9	..	1.3	..

Structure of service exports

4.7

ECONOMY

	Commercial service exports		Transport		Travel		Other	
	\$ millions		% of total services		% of total services		% of total services	
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Honduras	121	426	35.1	11.9	24.0	60.2	40.9	27.9
Hungary	2,677	7,627	1.6	8.5	36.8	51.4	61.6	40.1
India	4,610	20,390 ^b	20.8	10.6	33.8	17.9	45.4	71.4
Indonesia	2,488	5,361	2.8	0.0	86.5	98.4	10.7	1.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	343	1,357	10.5	49.4	8.2	36.9	81.3	13.6
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	3,286	20,032	31.1	7.4	44.4	13.7	24.5	78.8
Israel	4,546	11,949	30.8	17.8	30.7	20.6	38.5	61.7
Italy	48,579	56,970	21.0	14.4	33.9	45.3	45.2	40.3
Jamaica	976	1,871	18.0	18.7	77.0	65.9	5.0	15.4
Japan	41,384	63,670	40.4	37.7	7.9	5.2	51.7	57.1
Jordan	1,430	1,391	26.0	18.5	35.7	50.3	38.3	31.2
Kazakhstan	..	1,119	..	55.7	..	35.9	..	8.3
Kenya	774	791	32.0	54.1	60.2	39.0	7.8	6.9
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	9,155	29,602	34.7	45.6	34.5	21.3	30.7	33.1
Kuwait	1,054	1,523	87.5	87.2	12.5	6.9	0.0	6.0
Kyrgyz Republic	..	72	..	25.9	..	33.8	..	40.3
Lao PDR	11	127	74.8	18.0	24.3	82.0	0.9	0.0
Latvia	290	1,169	94.9	65.8	2.5	10.2	2.6	23.9
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	34	35	14.1	1.2	51.2	65.6	34.7	33.2
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	83	46	83.8	37.9	7.7	53.9	8.5	8.2
Lithuania	..	1,147	..	46.4	..	33.4	..	20.2
Macedonia, FYR	..	189	..	39.6	..	13.3	..	47.1
Madagascar	129	33	32.1	20.6	31.3	42.0	36.6	37.4
Malawi	37	..	46.1	..	42.6	..	11.3	..
Malaysia	3,769	14,331	31.8	19.2	44.7	47.9	23.5	32.9
Mali	71	..	31.0	..	54.3	..	14.7	..
Mauritania	14	..	35.3	..	64.7	..	0.0	..
Mauritius	478	1,218	32.9	19.3	51.1	51.1	15.9	29.5
Mexico	7,222	12,547	12.4	10.2	76.5	66.9	11.1	22.8
Moldova	..	164	..	47.0	..	28.1	..	24.9
Mongolia	48	82	41.8	43.1	10.4	47.8	47.8	9.1
Morocco	1,871	3,787	9.6	17.4	68.4	68.2	22.0	14.4
Mozambique	103	587	61.3	25.1	0.0	23.2	38.7	51.7
Myanmar	93	401	10.3	19.8	20.9	31.0	68.8	49.2
Namibia	106	..	0.0	..	81.0	..	19.0	..
Nepal	166	303	3.6	15.6	65.6	47.5	30.8	36.9
Netherlands	28,478	51,973	45.4	37.8	14.6	12.9	40.0	49.3
New Zealand	2,415	4,286	43.4	26.7	42.7	54.7	13.9	18.6
Nicaragua	34	296	19.2	8.7	35.5	45.7	45.3	45.6
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	17,805	68.7	60.6	12.6	10.8	18.7	28.6
Oman	68	349	15.3	45.5	84.7	41.0	0.0	13.4
Pakistan	1,218	1,302	59.3	62.8	12.0	6.8	28.7	30.4
Panama	907	1,791	64.9	53.7	18.9	27.1	16.2	19.1
Papua New Guinea	198	285	11.2	7.5	12.0	1.8	76.8	90.7
Paraguay	404	550	18.3	15.8	21.1	14.0	60.5	70.1
Peru	714	1,378	43.4	18.7	30.4	59.3	26.2	22.1
Philippines	2,897	3,115	8.5	21.2	16.1	55.3	75.4	23.5
Poland	3,200	9,747	57.3	27.5	11.2	47.7	31.5	24.8
Portugal	5,054	8,674	15.6	18.2	70.4	63.0	14.0	18.8
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



4.7

Structure of service exports

	Commercial service exports		Transport		Travel		Other	
	\$ millions		% of total services		% of total services		% of total services	
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Romania	610	1,969	50.5	40.1	17.4	18.4	32.2	41.5
Russian Federation	..	10,677	..	43.6	..	35.1	..	21.3
Rwanda	31	29	56.1	55.3	32.8	30.6	11.0	14.1
Saudi Arabia	3,031	5,182	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	26,092	17.5	18.1	36.6	19.6	45.9	62.3
Slovak Republic	..	2,218	..	44.9	..	19.5	..	35.6
Slovenia	1,219	1,956	22.6	25.6	55.0	51.2	22.4	23.3
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	3,290	4,544	21.6	26.1	55.8	55.0	22.7	18.9
Spain	27,649	57,416	17.2	14.4	67.2	57.0	15.6	28.6
Sri Lanka	425	1,344	39.7	29.7	30.2	15.8	30.1	54.5
Sudan	134	14	14.1	44.4	15.7	23.0	70.2	32.6
Swaziland	102	83	24.5	16.3	29.2	34.2	46.3	49.6
Sweden	13,453	21,758	35.8	24.2	21.7	19.5	42.6	56.3
Switzerland	18,234	26,100	16.3	17.0	40.6	28.8	43.0	54.2
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	12,932	21.1	23.6	68.7	54.7	10.2	21.6
Togo	114	46	26.9	23.0	50.7	17.6	22.3	59.4
Trinidad and Tobago	322	..	50.7	..	29.4	..	19.9	..
Tunisia	1,575	2,829	23.0	22.6	64.8	61.9	12.2	15.6
Turkey	7,882	15,913	11.7	17.9	40.9	50.8	47.4	31.2
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	..	174	..	3.0	..	90.5	..	6.5
Ukraine	..	3,897	..	76.0	..	14.7	..	9.3
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	53,830	107,529	25.2	16.4	29.0	16.9	45.8	66.7
United States	132,880	259,380	28.1	17.9	37.9	34.7	34.0	47.4
Uruguay	460	1,112	36.9	30.3	51.8	54.9	11.3	14.8
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	1,121	1,100	40.9	31.9	44.2	62.0	14.9	6.1
Vietnam	..	2,810	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	82	174	27.2	12.3	48.8	41.7	24.0	46.0
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	94	114	68.9	37.2	13.5	58.3	17.5	4.5
Zimbabwe	253	..	44.3	..	25.3	..	30.4	..
World	750,362 s	1,452,403 s	28.1 w	23.2 w	34.1 w	32.1 w	37.8 w	44.7 w
Low income	14,230	38,980	24.8	18.8	37.8	32.6	37.4	48.6
Middle income	80,533	209,600	28.4	20.6	44.3	48.0	27.3	31.4
Lower middle income	46,342	118,290	27.5	18.9	42.7	51.6	29.8	29.5
Upper middle income	34,191	91,310	29.8	22.8	47.1	43.5	23.1	33.7
Low & middle income	94,763	248,580	27.8	20.4	43.3	46.1	28.8	33.4
East Asia & Pacific	22,049	72,725	26.1	14.8	48.5	54.1	25.4	31.0
Europe & Central Asia	15,237	71,531	25.0	26.5	35.8	40.7	39.3	32.8
Latin America & Carib.	25,940	48,279	27.7	20.2	52.0	49.9	20.3	29.9
Middle East & N. Africa	15,235	23,439	33.2	24.8	40.3	53.1	26.5	22.1
South Asia	6,816	23,932	27.9	11.0	30.1	19.0	42.0	70.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	9,487	12,427	32.1	24.1	38.6	54.8	29.3	21.1
High income	655,599	1,203,824	28.1	23.7	32.8	29.5	39.1	46.8
Europe EMU	300,074	484,536	24.7	22.5	34.5	33.7	40.8	43.8

a. Includes Luxembourg. b. Data are an estimate from the World Trade Organization.

Structure of service exports

4.7

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, have increased in recent years. 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.

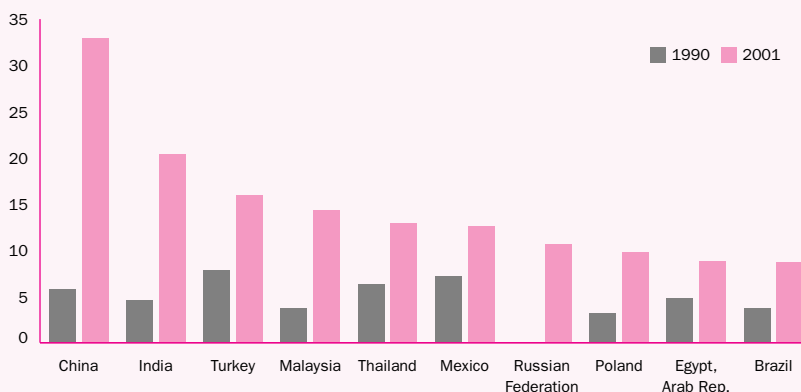
Definitions

- **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 harbors, railway facilities, 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 (within the economy visited), including car rental.
- **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.

4.7a

Top 10 developing country exporters of commercial services

Commercial service exports (\$ billions)



Major exporters of merchandise also tend to be major exporters of commercial services. The exceptions are fuel exporters—Saudi Arabia and Indonesia.

Source: International Monetary Fund and World Trade Organization data files.

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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	29	422	26.3	25.4	0.0	61.0	73.7	13.6
Algeria	1,155	..	58.1	..	12.9	..	29.0	..
Angola	1,288	2,271	38.3	13.7	3.0	6.0	58.7	80.3
Argentina	2,876	8,175	32.6	26.0	40.7	48.5	26.7	25.5
Armenia	..	192	..	62.8	..	20.7	..	16.5
Australia	13,388	16,421	33.9	35.0	31.5	35.4	34.7	29.6
Austria	14,104	31,471	8.4	10.6	54.9	28.2	36.7	61.1
Azerbaijan	..	650	..	24.1	..	16.7	..	59.2
Bangladesh	554	1,375	71.1	75.0	14.1	12.0	14.9	12.9
Belarus	..	591	..	21.1	..	44.4	..	34.4
Belgium ^a	25,924	42,856	23.3	19.5	21.1	24.7	55.6	55.8
Benin	113	186	46.9	67.4	12.8	6.6	40.3	26.0
Bolivia	291	485	61.7	58.2	20.6	17.1	17.7	24.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	371	511	57.5	42.4	15.0	28.0	27.5	29.7
Brazil	6,733	15,816	44.4	27.7	22.4	20.2	33.2	52.1
Bulgaria	600	1,863	40.5	43.2	31.5	30.5	28.0	26.3
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	244	24.5	63.5	..	14.2	75.5	22.3
Cameroon	1,018	..	45.3	..	27.5	..	27.3	..
Canada	27,479	41,492	21.1	22.1	39.8	28.1	39.2	49.8
Central African Republic	166	..	49.7	..	30.6	..	19.6	..
Chad	223	..	45.1	..	31.2	..	23.7	..
Chile	1,982	4,673	47.4	37.0	21.5	12.4	31.1	50.5
China	4,113	39,032	78.9	29.0	11.4	35.6	9.7	35.4
Hong Kong, China	..	24,314	..	25.5	..	51.1	..	23.4
Colombia	1,683	3,511	34.9	39.9	27.0	33.0	38.1	27.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	748	..	18.4	..	15.2	..	66.5	..
Costa Rica	540	1,262	41.2	33.6	28.8	37.3	30.0	29.1
Côte d'Ivoire	1,518	1,149	32.1	45.4	11.1	16.7	56.8	37.9
Croatia	..	1,909	..	22.0	..	31.8	..	46.3
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	5,487	..	14.7	..	25.3	..	60.1
Denmark	10,106	23,506	38.3	52.2	36.5	23.5	25.2	24.3
Dominican Republic	435	1,260	40.0	60.6	33.1	22.8	26.9	16.6
Ecuador	755	1,390	41.6	39.8	23.2	24.5	35.2	35.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3,327	6,356	44.0	32.1	3.9	17.8	52.1	50.1
El Salvador	296	1,062	45.9	36.4	20.5	18.4	33.5	45.2
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	123	972	76.3	50.0	15.4	19.6	8.3	30.3
Ethiopia	348	517	76.5	63.3	3.3	8.5	20.3	28.3
Finland	7,432	7,994	26.1	32.2	37.2	23.2	36.6	44.6
France	59,560	61,580	29.4	28.2	20.7	29.3	49.9	42.5
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	137,156	21.6	18.3	42.8	33.6	35.6	48.0
Ghana	226	527	55.1	53.7	5.9	19.0	39.0	27.3
Greece	2,756	11,189	34.0	42.8	39.5	37.3	26.5	19.8
Guatemala	363	861	41.0	54.1	27.4	22.7	31.6	23.2
Guinea	243	220	57.5	51.0	12.2	8.1	30.3	40.8
Guinea-Bissau	17	..	54.5	..	19.8	..	25.6	..
Haiti	71	..	47.9	..	52.1	..	0.0	..

Structure of service imports

4.8

ECONOMY

	Commercial service imports		Transport		Travel		Other	
	\$ millions		% of total		% of total		% of total	
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Honduras	213	639	45.4	48.6	17.6	20.0	37.0	31.4
Hungary	2,264	5,464	8.8	10.3	25.9	23.9	65.3	65.8
India	5,943	23,419 ^b	57.5	41.1	6.6	13.1	35.9	45.8
Indonesia	5,898	15,595	47.4	24.9	14.2	21.8	38.4	53.3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	3,703	1,577	47.3	72.4	9.2	13.0	43.5	14.6
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	5,145	34,764	24.3	7.4	22.6	8.3	53.1	84.4
Israel	4,825	12,361	39.6	36.2	29.7	23.8	30.7	40.0
Italy	46,602	55,679	23.7	21.4	22.1	25.5	54.2	53.0
Jamaica	667	1,485	47.9	40.8	17.0	13.9	35.1	45.3
Japan	84,281	107,027	30.8	30.3	27.9	24.8	41.4	45.0
Jordan	1,118	1,519	52.0	45.9	30.1	27.6	17.9	26.5
Kazakhstan	..	2,785	..	22.5	..	24.1	..	53.4
Kenya	598	764	66.2	48.8	6.4	18.7	27.4	32.4
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	10,050	33,128	39.8	32.4	27.5	22.9	32.7	44.7
Kuwait	2,805	4,503	31.9	34.5	65.5	63.1	2.6	2.3
Kyrgyz Republic	..	122	..	41.2	..	9.8	..	49.0
Lao PDR	25	5	73.0	99.0	0.0	1.0	27.0	0.0
Latvia	120	683	82.3	30.4	10.9	32.8	6.8	36.8
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	48	38	67.9	74.5	24.7	23.8	7.3	1.7
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	926	824	41.9	45.7	45.7	45.3	12.4	9.0
Lithuania	..	669	..	35.4	..	32.7	..	31.9
Macedonia, FYR	..	331	..	42.6	..	11.6	..	45.8
Madagascar	172	51	43.5	49.8	23.4	30.6	33.0	19.6
Malawi	268	..	81.8	..	5.9	..	12.3	..
Malaysia	5,394	16,539	46.9	34.7	26.9	15.8	26.2	49.5
Mali	352	..	57.4	..	15.8	..	26.8	..
Mauritania	126	..	76.9	..	18.3	..	4.8	..
Mauritius	407	794	51.6	32.3	23.0	24.9	25.4	42.8
Mexico	10,063	16,520	25.0	12.7	54.9	34.5	20.2	52.7
Moldova	..	209	..	29.6	..	42.2	..	28.1
Mongolia	155	169	56.2	54.3	0.8	32.8	43.0	12.9
Morocco	940	1,705	58.3	45.9	19.9	22.8	21.9	31.3
Mozambique	206	1,439	57.7	29.2	0.0	19.7	42.3	51.1
Myanmar	72	361	35.4	82.1	22.6	7.6	42.0	10.3
Namibia	341	..	46.9	..	17.9	..	35.2	..
Nepal	159	205	40.8	34.9	28.5	38.8	30.7	26.3
Netherlands	28,995	53,313	37.7	26.4	25.4	22.5	36.9	51.1
New Zealand	3,251	4,156	40.6	34.6	29.5	32.1	30.0	33.3
Nicaragua	73	336	70.7	49.8	20.1	22.6	9.3	27.6
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	15,261	44.6	37.6	30.0	28.0	25.3	34.4
Oman	719	1,678	36.6	37.1	6.5	21.9	56.9	41.1
Pakistan	1,863	2,216	67.0	70.1	23.1	11.4	9.9	18.5
Panama	666	1,098	66.6	56.0	14.8	16.0	18.6	28.0
Papua New Guinea	393	662	35.6	26.1	12.8	5.8	51.5	68.1
Paraguay	361	382	61.6	56.1	19.8	23.8	18.6	20.1
Peru	1,070	2,168	43.5	42.2	27.6	27.3	29.0	30.5
Philippines	1,721	5,088	56.9	45.7	6.4	24.1	36.6	30.2
Poland	2,847	8,842	52.4	17.9	14.9	39.5	32.8	42.6
Portugal	3,772	6,011	48.4	33.0	23.0	35.0	28.6	32.1
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

4.8

Structure of service imports

	Commercial service imports		Transport		Travel		Other	
	\$ millions		% of total		% of total		% of total	
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Romania	787	2,163	65.5	36.4	13.1	20.8	21.4	42.8
Russian Federation	..	18,651	..	16.0	..	55.5	..	28.5
Rwanda	96	113	69.0	71.9	23.7	17.8	7.3	10.3
Saudi Arabia	12,694	7,165	18.1	32.4	0.0	0.0	81.9	67.6
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	20,308	41.0	34.6	21.0	25.5	38.0	39.9
Slovak Republic	..	1,779	..	24.4	..	16.6	..	59.0
Slovenia	1,034	1,442	42.5	22.1	27.3	36.6	30.3	41.3
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	3,593	5,085	40.2	44.4	31.5	37.7	28.3	17.9
Spain	15,197	33,237	30.8	24.6	28.0	17.9	41.2	57.4
Sri Lanka	620	1,729	64.2	48.9	11.9	14.2	23.9	36.9
Sudan	202	638	31.9	87.6	25.4	11.6	42.7	0.8
Swaziland	171	177	6.1	15.9	20.6	24.7	73.4	59.5
Sweden	16,959	22,920	23.2	15.7	37.1	30.2	39.7	54.1
Switzerland	11,093	15,159	33.7	32.9	52.9	41.9	13.4	25.2
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	14,484	58.0	47.2	23.3	20.2	18.7	32.6
Togo	217	116	56.9	72.2	18.4	1.7	24.7	26.1
Trinidad and Tobago	460	..	51.7	..	26.6	..	21.8	..
Tunisia	682	1,332	51.4	49.1	26.2	20.5	22.4	30.4
Turkey	2,794	6,464	32.2	31.3	18.6	26.9	49.2	41.8
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	195	492	58.3	32.5	0.0	0.0	41.7	67.5
Ukraine	..	3,167	..	12.9	..	17.9	..	69.2
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	44,713	91,781	33.2	24.8	41.0	41.3	25.8	33.9
United States	97,950	192,690	36.3	31.8	38.9	32.5	24.8	35.7
Uruguay	363	764	48.2	47.0	30.7	33.0	21.1	20.0
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	2,390	4,442	33.5	41.9	42.8	40.5	23.7	17.6
Vietnam	..	3,382	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	639	757	27.6	44.9	9.9	9.2	62.5	45.9
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	370	328	76.8	67.7	14.6	13.3	8.6	19.0
Zimbabwe	460	..	51.8	..	14.4	..	33.8	..
World	774,558 s	1,427,871 s	32.5 w	28.0 w	31.7 w	30.9 w	35.8 w	41.2 w
Low income	28,314	57,743	50.4	35.0	13.9	17.4	35.6	47.6
Middle income	93,074	227,482	41.7	32.5	21.5	30.7	36.8	36.8
Lower middle income	39,304	123,383	42.7	31.6	13.6	34.2	43.7	34.2
Upper middle income	53,770	104,099	40.5	33.5	31.4	27.0	28.1	39.6
Low & middle income	121,387	285,225	43.7	32.9	19.7	28.7	36.6	38.4
East Asia & Pacific	24,308	95,651	56.0	33.1	18.2	25.9	25.8	41.0
Europe & Central Asia	9,321	61,636	24.8	20.1	8.6	34.6	66.6	45.3
Latin America & Carib.	33,098	66,686	37.3	38.1	35.7	33.0	27.0	28.9
Middle East & N. Africa	27,105	20,522	55.3	38.2	13.5	19.5	31.2	42.3
South Asia	9,176	29,052	60.7	44.2	11.2	13.5	28.2	42.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	18,380	20,160	45.8	45.0	18.0	35.4	36.1	19.6
High income	653,171	1,142,646	30.2	26.9	34.1	31.3	35.7	41.7
Europe EMU	288,701	488,916	26.8	22.0	31.4	28.2	41.8	49.8

a. Includes Luxembourg. b. Data are an estimate from the World Trade Organization.

Structure of service imports

4.8

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.

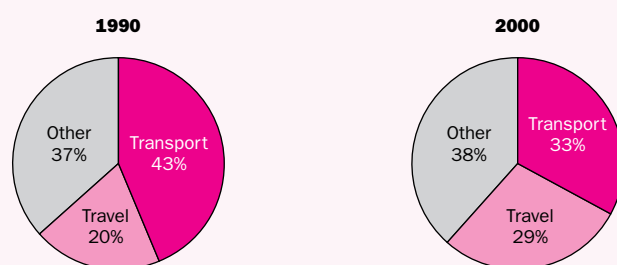
Definitions

- **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 harbors, railway facilities, 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 (within the economy visited), including car rental.
- **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.

4.8a

Developing economies are consuming more international travel services

% of commercial service imports



Between 1990 and 2000 travel and other commercial services displaced transport as the most important category of service imports for developing economies.

Source: International Monetary Fund and World Trade Organization data files.

Data sources

The data on imports 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*.



4.9

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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	61	92	19	11	29	19	15	19	23	42	21	-3
Algeria	57	44	16	15	29	26	23	37	25	21	27	41
Angola	36	54	34	.. ^a	12	34	39	74	21	62	30	46
Argentina	77	74	3	11	14	14	10	11	5	10	20	15
Armenia	46	91	18	11	47	19	35	26	46	46	36	-2
Australia	59	60	19	19	22	21	17	23	17	23	22	21
Austria	55	58	19	19	25	23	40	52	38	53	26	23
Azerbaijan	51	65	18	10	27	21	44	42	39	38	31	25
Bangladesh	86	79	4	5	17	23	6	15	14	22	10	16
Belarus	47	61	24	21	27	22	46	68	44	71	29	19
Belgium	55	54	20	22	22	21	71	84	69	81	24	24
Benin	87	82	11	12	14	19	14	15	26	28	2	6
Bolivia	77	78	12	15	13	13	23	18	24	24	11	7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	113	..	..^a	..	21	..	27	..	60	..	-13
Botswana	33	35	24	27	37	22	55	51	50	35	43	38
Brazil	59	60	19	20	20	21	8	13	7	14	21	20
Bulgaria	60	71	18	16	26	20	33	56	37	63	22	13
Burkina Faso	77	77	15	14	21	25	13	10	26	26	8	10
Burundi	95	91	11	14	15	7	8	6	28	18	-5	-5
Cambodia	91	84	7	6	8	18	6	53	13	61	2	10
Cameroon	67	68	13	11	18	18	20	32	17	29	21	20
Canada	56	56	23	19	21	20	26	44	26	39	21	25
Central African Republic	86	77	15	11	12	14	15	12	28	15	-1	11
Chad	88	89	10	8	16	42	13	14	28	53	2	3
Chile	62	65	10	12	25	21	35	35	31	33	28	23
China	50	46	12	14	35	38	18	26	14	23	38	40
Hong Kong, China	57	59	7	10	27	26	134	144	126	139	36	31
Colombia	66	64	9	21	19	15	21	19	15	19	24	15
Congo, Dem. Rep.	79	92	12	1	9	5	30	18	29	17	9	6
Congo, Rep.	62	28	14	11	16	27	54	84	46	50	24	61
Costa Rica	61	70	18	14	27	18	35	43	41	45	21	16
Côte d'Ivoire	72	74	17	9	7	10	32	39	27	32	11	17
Croatia	74	58	24	24	11	24	78	47	86	53	2	18
Cuba	..	70	..	23	..	10	..	16	..	18	..	7
Czech Republic	49	53	23	20	25	30	45	71	43	74	28	27
Denmark	49	47	26	26	20	21	36	46	31	39	25	28
Dominican Republic	80	76	5	9	25	23	34	24	44	32	15	15
Ecuador	69	68	9	10	17	25	33	31	27	34	23	22
Egypt, Arab Rep.	73	78	11	12	29	15	20	18	33	23	16	10
El Salvador	89	88	10	10	14	16	19	29	31	43	1	2
Eritrea	..	79	..	40	..	35	..	21	..	76	..	-19
Estonia	62	56	16	20	30	28	60	91	54	94	22	24
Ethiopia	74	80	19	18	12	18	8	15	12	31	7	2
Finland	51	50	22	21	29	20	23	40	24	32	27	29
France	55	55	22	23	23	20	21	28	22	26	22	22
Gabon	50	50	13	.. ^a	22	31	46	60	31	41	37	50
Gambia, The	76	84	14	15	22	18	60	54	72	71	11	1
Georgia	65	89	10	9	31	19	40	22	46	38	25	3
Germany	55	59	19	19	22	20	29	35	25	33	26	22
Ghana	85	79	9	16	14	24	17	52	26	70	5	6
Greece	72	70	15	15	23	23	18	25	28	33	13	15
Guatemala	84	86	7	8	14	15	21	19	25	28	10	6
Guinea	73	75	9	5	18	22	31	28	31	29	18	20
Guinea-Bissau	87	99	10	12	30	22	10	41	37	74	3	-11
Haiti	81	86	8	7	13	31	18	13	20	33	11	10

Structure of demand

4.9

ECONOMY

	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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Honduras	66	72	14	14	23	31	36	38	40	55	20	14
Hungary	61	64	11	11	25	27	31	60	29	63	28	25
India	67	66	12	13	24	23	7	14	10	15	21	21
Indonesia	59	67	9	7	31	17	25	41	24	33	32	26
Iran, Islamic Rep.	62	51	11	13	29	29	22	28	24	21	27	36
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	58	48	16	13	21	24	57	95	52	80	26	38
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	21
Jamaica	65	69	13	16	26	30	48	41	52	56	22	16
Japan	53	56	13	18	33	25	10	10	9	10	34	26
Jordan	74	76	25	23	32	26	62	44	93	69	1	1
Kazakhstan	52	60	18	16	32	26	74	46	75	49	30	23
Kenya	67	79	19	17	20	13	26	26	31	35	14	4
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	53	61	10	10	38	27	29	43	30	41	37	29
Kuwait	57	48	39	26	18	9	45	55	58	37	4	26
Kyrgyz Republic	71	66	25	17	24	16	29	37	50	37	4	16
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	53	59	9	22	40	28	48	46	49	54	39	19
Lebanon	140	94	25	18	18	19	18	12	100	42	-64	-12
Lesotho	132	90	20	24	52	37	17	34	121	86	-52	-15
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	48	46	24	21	19	13	40	36	31	15	27	33
Lithuania	57	68	19	16	33	22	52	50	61	56	24	16
Macedonia, FYR	72	74	19	25	19	17	26	40	36	56	9	1
Madagascar	86	80	8	8	17	16	17	29	28	32	6	12
Malawi	72	83	15	18	23	11	24	26	33	38	13	-1
Malaysia	52	41	14	12	32	29	75	116	72	98	34	47
Mali	80	77	14	13	23	21	17	31	34	42	6	10
Mauritania	69	70	26	16	20	27	46	38	61	51	5	14
Mauritius	64	62	13	13	31	24	64	64	71	63	23	25
Mexico	70	70	8	12	23	21	19	28	20	30	22	18
Moldova	77	92	.. ^a	12	25	20	49	50	51	74	23	-4
Mongolia	58	67	32	19	38	30	24	64	53	80	9	14
Morocco	65	63	15	18	25	25	26	30	32	36	19	19
Mozambique	101	70	12	10	16	42	8	22	36	44	-12	19
Myanmar	89	87	.. ^a	.. ^a	13	13	3	0	5	0	11	13
Namibia	59	60	26	29	28	24	44	54	57	66	15	12
Nepal	83	75	9	10	18	24	11	22	21	32	8	15
Netherlands	50	50	24	23	23	22	54	65	51	60	27	27
New Zealand	61	60	19	18	20	20	27	37	27	35	20	22
Nicaragua	59	..	43	..	19	..	25	..	46	..	-2	..
Niger	84	84	15	12	8	11	15	17	22	25	1	3
Nigeria	56	48	15	25	15	28	43	48	29	49	29	27
Norway	49	43	21	19	23	22	41	47	34	30	30	38
Oman	27	..	38	..	13	..	53	..	31	..	35	..
Pakistan	74	75	15	10	19	16	16	18	23	19	11	15
Panama	60	58	18	15	17	28	38	33	34	35	21	26
Papua New Guinea	59	64	25	14	24	19	41	47	49	43	16	22
Paraguay	77	82	6	9	23	24	33	23	39	38	17	9
Peru	74	72	8	11	16	18	16	16	14	17	18	17
Philippines	72	68	10	12	24	18	28	49	33	47	18	20
Poland	48	66	19	17	26	22	29	29	22	33	33	18
Portugal	63	61	16	21	28	28	33	32	39	41	21	19
Puerto Rico	65	..	14	..	17	..	77	..	101	..	21	..

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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Romania	66	80	13	6	30	22	17	34	26	42	21	14
Russian Federation	49	51	21	14	30	22	18	37	18	24	30	35
Rwanda	84	86	10	12	15	18	6	9	14	26	6	2
Saudi Arabia	40	37	31	27	20	19	46	42	36	24	30	36
Senegal	76	78	15	10	14	20	25	30	30	38	9	12
Sierra Leone	83	95	8	17	10	8	22	17	24	37	9	-12
Singapore	46	42	10	12	37	24	184	174	177	152	44	46
Slovak Republic	54	56	22	21	33	32	27	74	36	82	24	23
Slovenia	55	55	19	21	17	28	84	59	74	63	26	24
Somalia	113	..	..^a	..	16	..	10	..	38	..	-12	..
South Africa	63	63	20	19	12	15	24	28	19	25	18	18
Spain	60	59	17	17	27	25	16	30	20	31	23	24
Sri Lanka	76	75	10	10	23	22	29	37	38	44	14	15
Sudan	..	76	..	6	..	18	..	13	..	16	..	15
Swaziland	62	74	18	20	19	19	75	69	74	81	20	6
Sweden	49	50	28	27	23	18	30	46	29	41	24	24
Switzerland	57	61	14	13	28	22	36	45	36	41	29	26
Syrian Arab Republic	69	61	14	11	17	21	28	38	28	31	17	29
Tajikistan	74	84	9	8	25	12	28	83	35	87	17	7
Tanzania ^b	81	85	18	6	26	17	13	16	37	24	1	8
Thailand	57	58	9	12	41	24	34	66	42	60	34	30
Togo	71	87	14	9	27	21	33	33	45	50	15	4
Trinidad and Tobago	59	58	12	11	13	19	45	55	29	43	29	31
Tunisia	58	61	16	16	32	28	44	48	51	52	25	23
Turkey	69	67	11	14	24	16	13	34	18	31	20	19
Turkmenistan	49	49	23	15	40	37	..	47	..	47	28	36
Uganda	92	81	8	12	13	20	7	12	19	26	1	6
Ukraine	57	55	17	23	27	20	28	56	29	54	26	22
United Arab Emirates	39	..	16	..	20	..	65	..	40	..	45	..
United Kingdom	63	66	20	19	20	17	24	27	27	29	18	15
United States	67	69	17	14	18	21	10	11	11	15	16	17
Uruguay	70	74	12	13	12	13	24	19	18	20	18	12
Uzbekistan	61	62	25	18	32	19	29	28	48	28	13	20
Venezuela, RB	62	68	8	8	10	19	39	23	20	18	29	24
Vietnam	84	65	12	6	13	31	36	55	45	57	3	29
West Bank and Gaza	..	92	..	32	..	33	..	14	..	71	..	-24
Yemen, Rep.	74	65	17	14	15	20	14	38	20	37	9	21
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	90	..	18	..	13	..	25	..	48	..	-9
Zambia	64	77	19	13	17	20	36	27	37	37	17	10
Zimbabwe	63	72	19	19	17	8	23	22	23	21	17	9
World	59 w	58 w	17 w	18 w	24 w	22 w	20 w	30 w	20 w	28 w	24 w	24 w
Low income	66	68	12	12	24	20	18	28	21	28	21	20
Middle income	59	59	15	15	25	24	21	30	19	28	26	25
Lower middle income	58	56	14	14	29	26	21	33	22	30	29	30
Upper middle income	61	62	15	17	21	21	20	27	17	26	23	21
Low & middle income	61	61	14	15	25	23	20	29	20	28	25	25
East Asia & Pacific	54	52	11	12	34	31	25	41	24	36	34	36
Europe & Central Asia	55	60	18	16	28	22	23	41	24	38	26	25
Latin America & Carib.	65	65	13	16	19	20	14	19	12	20	21	19
Middle East & N. Africa	57	53	20	18	24	22	33	34	34	27	23	29
South Asia	70	69	12	12	23	22	9	15	13	17	19	19
Sub-Saharan Africa	66	67	18	17	15	18	27	31	26	32	16	17
High income	59	61	17	17	24	22	20	25	20	25	24	22
Europe EMU	56	57	20	20	23	21	28	37	28	35	24	22

a. Data on general government final consumption expenditure are not available separately; they are included in household final consumption expenditure. b. 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, changes in inventories, and net acquisitions of valuables), 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 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 SNA recognizes a third category of capital formation: net acquisitions 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 compiling 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. 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 potentially have 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, net changes in the level of inventories, and net acquisitions of valuables. 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." • **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, 1989–2000*, 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*.

	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	2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	1,271	3,793	..	4.6	..	5.1	..	-0.1	-0.3	20.5
Algeria	35,265	23,855	1.5	0.2	-1.4	-1.7	0.7	3.5	-1.8	-0.6
Angola	3,674	..	-3.6	..	..	..	8.4	..	-5.6	..
Argentina	109,038	198,798	..	1.9	..	0.6	..	1.9	-5.2	5.4
Armenia	2,005	1,995	..	0.4	..	-0.1	..	-1.4	..	-12.0
Australia	182,448	233,464	2.9	3.7	1.4	2.5	3.8	3.0	3.7	6.6
Austria	89,789	108,354	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.2
Azerbaijan	..	3,631	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.0
Bangladesh	25,952	36,472	4.5	3.7	1.8	2.0	5.0	4.6	1.4	9.1
Belarus	16,667	7,146	..	0.9	..	1.2	..	-1.1	..	-6.6
Belgium	109,154	124,908	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.6	2.9	1.9
Benin	1,602	1,942	1.9	4.4	-1.2	1.5	0.5	3.9	-5.3	5.9
Bolivia	3,741	6,250	1.2	3.5	-0.9	1.1	-3.8	3.4	1.0	6.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	1,260	1,799	6.3	4.7	2.7	1.9	14.9	7.1	7.6	4.9
Brazil	275,753	302,105	1.2	5.1	-0.7	3.6	7.3	-1.1	3.3	3.5
Bulgaria	12,401	9,642	3.1	-1.7	3.2	-1.0	5.1	-7.0	2.3	0.6
Burkina Faso	2,141	1,905	2.6	3.7	0.1	1.2	6.2	-0.2	8.6	7.7
Burundi	1,070	652	3.4	-2.0	0.5	-4.1	3.2	-1.8	6.9	0.8
Cambodia	1,016	2,812	..	1.7	..	-0.7	..	3.1	..	10.5
Cameroon	7,423	5,810	3.5	3.3	0.6	0.8	6.8	1.9	-2.6	1.4
Canada	322,564	391,155	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.7	2.4	0.5	5.0	4.6
Central African Republic	1,274	748	1.5	..	..	..	-1.7	..	10.0	..
Chad	1,482	1,427	5.3	1.9	2.8	-1.1	14.5	0.0	..	6.8
Chile	18,759	43,366	2.0	6.8	0.3	5.3	0.4	3.7	6.4	7.4
China	174,249	554,407	8.8	8.9	7.2	7.8	9.8	9.0	10.8	10.8
Hong Kong, China	42,421	94,764	6.7	3.5	5.3	1.7	5.0	3.8	4.0	4.6
Colombia	26,357	52,430	2.6	2.2	0.5	0.3	4.2	9.3	1.4	1.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	7,398	4,792	3.4	-5.6	0.1	-8.5	0.0	-17.1	-5.1	-0.2
Congo, Rep.	1,746	776	2.3	-0.1	-0.6	-3.1	4.3	-1.5	-11.6	1.9
Costa Rica	3,502	11,205	3.6	4.8	0.6	2.5	1.1	1.9	4.6	4.8
Côte d'Ivoire	7,766	7,702	1.5	3.6	-2.1	0.5	-0.1	0.4	-10.4	6.7
Croatia	13,527	11,786	..	2.7	..	3.6	..	0.4	..	7.6
Cuba	..	..	..	2.6	..	..	..	1.9	..	16.9
Czech Republic	17,195	30,032	..	2.7	..	2.7	..	-1.2	..	5.3
Denmark	65,430	75,850	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.6	0.9	2.2	4.7	5.4
Dominican Republic	5,633	16,069	3.9	5.4	1.7	3.7	-3.2	13.8	4.5	5.7
Ecuador	7,323	12,235	1.9	1.2	-0.7	-0.9	-1.4	-2.0	-3.8	1.1
Egypt, Arab Rep.	30,933	76,538	4.6	4.8	2.0	2.7	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.5
El Salvador	4,273	12,080	0.8	4.9	-0.2	2.8	0.1	2.7	2.2	6.1
Eritrea	..	546	..	1.0	..	-1.7	..	16.7	..	5.0
Estonia	4,074	3,116	..	0.5	..	1.9	..	4.3	..	0.3
Ethiopia	5,081	5,003	0.2	2.9	-2.8	0.6	4.5	9.2	2.1	9.9
Finland	68,939	60,487	3.9	2.1	3.4	1.8	3.2	1.0	3.4	2.0
France	672,960	721,076	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.1	2.6	1.8	3.3	2.0
Gabon	2,961	3,040	1.5	1.7	-1.5	-1.0	-0.6	4.6	-5.7	3.5
Gambia, The	240	327	-2.4	4.5	-5.9	1.1	1.7	-0.5	0.0	2.2
Georgia	8,228	2,497	..	2.4	..	2.7	..	6.8	..	-10.3
Germany	941,915	1,090,022	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.1
Ghana	5,016	4,171	2.8	3.9	-0.8	1.6	2.4	5.9	3.3	1.5
Greece	60,164	78,122	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.4	-0.7	3.6
Guatemala	6,398	17,677	1.1	4.1	-1.4	1.4	2.6	5.4	-1.8	5.9
Guinea	2,068	2,236	..	3.5	..	0.9	..	4.6	..	3.1
Guinea-Bissau	212	197	0.8	2.7	-1.5	0.4	7.2	2.3	12.9	-9.2
Haiti	2,332	3,418	0.9	..	..	..	-4.4	..	-0.6	3.4

Growth of consumption and investment

4.10

ECONOMY

	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	2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001
Honduras	2,026	4,613	2.7	2.9	-0.5	0.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	6.2
Hungary	20,290	33,169	1.3	-0.3	1.7	0.0	1.9	0.9	-0.9	9.5
India	212,322	315,787	5.8	4.4	3.6	2.6	4.2	7.0	6.2	7.7
Indonesia	67,388	97,386	5.6	6.2	3.7	4.7	4.6	0.3	7.2	-2.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	74,476	58,179	2.8	3.1	-0.6	1.5	-5.0	4.9	-2.5	3.2
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	27,957	45,494	2.2	5.5	1.9	4.7	-0.3	4.1	-0.4	9.6
Israel	32,112	65,189	5.4	6.3	3.6	3.4	0.5	2.9	2.2	4.9
Italy	634,194	655,259	2.9	1.6	2.8	1.4	2.9	0.2	2.1	1.5
Jamaica	2,980	5,348	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.1	6.2	0.7	0.0	0.3
Japan	1,617,071	2,334,025	3.6	1.5	3.0	1.2	3.4	3.0	5.5	-0.2
Jordan	2,978	6,582	1.9	4.4	-1.9	0.5	1.9	4.6	-1.9	1.4
Kazakhstan	14,148	13,126	..	-6.8	..	-5.9	..	-4.5	..	-12.8
Kenya	5,309	8,805	4.6	2.6	1.1	0.0	2.6	7.9	0.4	3.4
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	132,113	251,145	7.9	4.9	6.7	3.9	5.2	2.7	12.0	1.4
Kuwait	10,459	15,661	-1.4	..	..	..	2.2	..	-4.5	..
Kyrgyz Republic	1,703	1,012	..	-5.5	..	-6.4	..	-7.8	..	-3.2
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	6,578	4,450	2.3	-1.1	1.8	0.1	5.0	3.4	3.4	-7.1
Lebanon	3,961	15,635	..	2.8	..	1.1	..	5.3	..	6.5
Lesotho	821	721	3.9	1.4	1.7	-0.5	2.8	4.8	5.0	-0.2
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	13,999	15,625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	8,343	7,654	..	5.2	..	5.9	..	0.5	..	6.4
Macedonia, FYR	3,021	2,535	..	2.2	..	1.5	..	1.2	..	0.8
Madagascar	2,663	3,666	-0.7	2.5	-3.4	-0.5	0.5	0.7	4.9	4.7
Malawi	1,345	1,458	1.5	4.9	-1.7	2.8	6.3	-1.9	-2.8	-8.4
Malaysia	22,806	35,707	3.3	5.0	0.4	2.5	2.7	5.3	3.1	4.0
Mali	1,943	2,031	0.6	3.7	-1.9	1.2	7.9	5.5	3.6	2.1
Mauritania	705	709	1.4	2.6	-1.1	-0.3	-3.8	1.0	6.9	9.5
Mauritius	1,519	2,816	6.2	5.0	5.3	3.8	3.3	4.8	10.3	4.5
Mexico	182,791	432,958	1.1	2.7	-1.0	1.0	2.4	1.8	-3.3	4.6
Moldova	730	1,362	..	9.1	..	9.4	..	-11.4	..	-14.1
Mongolia	..	698	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	16,833	21,491	4.3	2.9	2.0	1.1	2.1	3.7	1.2	2.8
Mozambique	2,481	2,538	-1.4	3.5	-2.9	1.2	-2.6	2.8	3.8	15.1
Myanmar	..	..	0.6	3.9	..	..	..	..	-4.1	15.3
Namibia	1,640	1,845	..	1.3	..	-1.0	..	7.8	..	7.5
Nepal	3,028	4,194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	145,871	188,587	1.7	2.8	1.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	3.3	3.1
New Zealand	26,632	30,010	2.1	2.9	1.2	1.8	1.6	2.4	3.0	5.5
Nicaragua	592	..	-3.6	6.0	-6.2	3.0	3.4	-4.2	-4.8	10.0
Niger	2,079	1,650	0.0	1.8	-3.1	-1.7	4.4	0.8	-7.1	4.0
Nigeria	15,816	19,828	-2.6	0.2	-5.5	-2.7	-3.5	-1.8	-8.5	5.4
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	44,089	4.3	4.7	1.6	2.1	10.3	0.5	5.8	1.6
Panama	3,022	5,673	2.1	3.4	0.0	1.6	1.2	2.6	-8.9	9.5
Papua New Guinea	1,902	2,231	0.4	5.2	-2.1	2.6	-0.1	2.2	-0.9	1.3
Paraguay	4,063	5,916	2.4	3.5	-0.7	0.8	1.5	5.5	-0.8	-0.8
Peru	19,376	38,857	0.7	3.8	-1.5	1.9	-0.9	5.0	-3.8	5.8
Philippines	31,566	50,227	2.6	3.7	0.2	1.4	0.6	3.1	-2.1	2.8
Poland	28,281	115,720	..	5.0	..	4.9	..	3.0	..	9.6
Portugal	44,679	66,823	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.6	5.0	2.8	3.0	5.5
Puerto Rico	19,827	..	3.5	..	..	..	5.1	..	6.9	..



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	2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001
Romania	25,232	30,924	..	1.7	..	2.0	..	0.9	..	-4.7
Russian Federation	282,978	157,940	..	0.2	..	0.4	..	-2.4	..	-15.7
Rwanda	2,162	1,471	1.2	1.6	-1.8	-0.5	5.2	-0.4	4.3	2.2
Saudi Arabia	41,621	68,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	4,353	3,620	2.1	3.9	-0.8	1.1	3.3	0.1	5.2	5.2
Sierra Leone	546	712	-2.7	-1.3	-4.7	-3.5	-4.7	1.2	44.9	2.8
Singapore	17,019	36,165	5.8	5.5	3.9	2.5	6.6	8.8	3.1	6.3
Slovak Republic	8,350	11,416	3.8	1.4	3.5	1.2	4.8	1.2	0.0	6.2
Slovenia	6,917	9,956	..	3.8	..	3.9	..	3.2	..	10.7
Somalia	..	..	1.3	..	..	..	7.0	..	-2.6	..
South Africa	70,283	71,899	2.4	2.6	-0.2	0.7	3.5	0.7	-5.3	2.6
Spain	306,953	341,728	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.9	4.9	2.8	5.9	3.1
Sri Lanka	6,143	11,864	4.0	5.7	2.9	4.5	7.3	7.5	0.6	5.7
Sudan	..	8,706	0.0	..	..	..	-0.5	..	-1.8	10.7
Swaziland	547	930	5.3	3.4	2.1	0.3	1.4	4.7	-0.4	2.4
Sweden	116,247	104,533	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.6	0.4	4.7	2.1
Switzerland	130,900	150,092	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.5	3.1	0.7	3.9	1.5
Syrian Arab Republic	8,458	11,797	3.6	2.0	0.2	-0.8	-3.6	0.5	-5.3	3.0
Tajikistan	3,202	837	4.0	-6.6	0.9	-8.1	4.1	-12.8	-6.8	-18.8
Tanzania ^a	3,526	7,967	..	2.2	..	-0.6	..	3.1	..	-0.9
Thailand	48,270	65,281	5.9	3.4	4.1	2.6	4.2	4.8	9.5	-4.3
Togo	1,158	1,096	4.7	3.7	1.3	0.9	-1.2	-2.2	2.7	0.6
Trinidad and Tobago	2,975	4,702	-1.3	1.7	-2.5	1.0	-1.7	1.5	-10.1	11.3
Tunisia	7,152	12,147	2.9	4.4	0.3	2.8	3.8	4.1	-1.8	3.8
Turkey	103,324	106,843	..	3.0	..	1.5	..	4.5	..	2.7
Turkmenistan	..	2,918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3
Uganda	4,002	3,416	2.6	7.5	0.0	4.2	2.0	6.4	8.0	9.1
Ukraine	52,131	20,835	..	-5.8	..	-5.3	..	-3.6	..	-15.9
United Arab Emirates	12,726	..	4.6	..	..	..	-3.9	..	-8.7	..
United Kingdom	619,782	937,655	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.9	0.8	1.3	6.4	4.2
United States	3,831,500	6,728,400	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.2	3.3	0.6	4.0	7.6
Uruguay	6,525	13,883	0.7	4.3	0.1	3.6	1.8	2.1	-6.6	4.7
Uzbekistan	13,321	6,947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.6
Venezuela, RB	30,171	85,209	1.3	0.5	-1.2	-1.6	2.0	0.2	-5.3	4.1
Vietnam	5,485	21,255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.5
West Bank and Gaza	..	4,019	..	2.5	..	-1.7	..	12.6	..	3.8
Yemen, Rep.	3,561	6,432	..	3.3	..	-0.1	..	1.8	..	10.0
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	9,793	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	2,078	2,815	1.8	-2.2	-1.3	-4.6	-3.4	-7.0	-4.3	6.3
Zimbabwe	5,543	6,501	3.7	-0.2	0.0	-2.2	4.7	-2.3	3.6	-5.2
World	12,914,929 t	18,877,392 t	3.3 w	2.8 w	1.6 w	1.3 w	2.9 w	1.7 w	3.9 w	2.9 w
Low income	572,667	727,717	4.2	3.7	1.9	1.6	3.9	2.8	4.3	1.5
Middle income	1,890,669	3,030,497	2.8	3.7	1.1	2.5	4.9	2.0	1.6	2.1
Lower middle income	1,054,957	1,540,572	4.3	3.8	2.6	2.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	0.7
Upper middle income	844,108	1,490,652	1.1	3.7	-0.6	2.3	7.2	0.3	-0.1	4.7
Low & middle income	2,459,296	3,756,453	3.1	3.7	1.1	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.0	2.0
East Asia & Pacific	363,883	854,343	6.5	6.9	4.8	5.6	6.3	6.7	8.4	6.8
Europe & Central Asia	667,012	604,551	..	0.9	..	0.8	..	-0.4	..	-7.0
Latin America & Carib.	737,426	1,307,727	1.3	3.7	-0.6	2.0	5.6	0.4	-0.3	4.2
Middle East & N. Africa	225,422	371,112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Asia	281,101	418,649	5.4	4.4	3.1	2.4	5.2	6.1	5.5	7.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	191,901	203,255	1.6	2.5	-1.3	-0.1	2.7	1.4	-3.8	3.1
High income	10,456,766	15,611,354	3.3	2.6	2.7	1.9	2.7	1.7	4.3	3.0
Europe EMU	3,116,941	3,499,161	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.6	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 associated with the estimation of other expenditure items, including changes in inventories; thus these estimates lack detailed breakdowns of household consumption expenditures.

Definitions

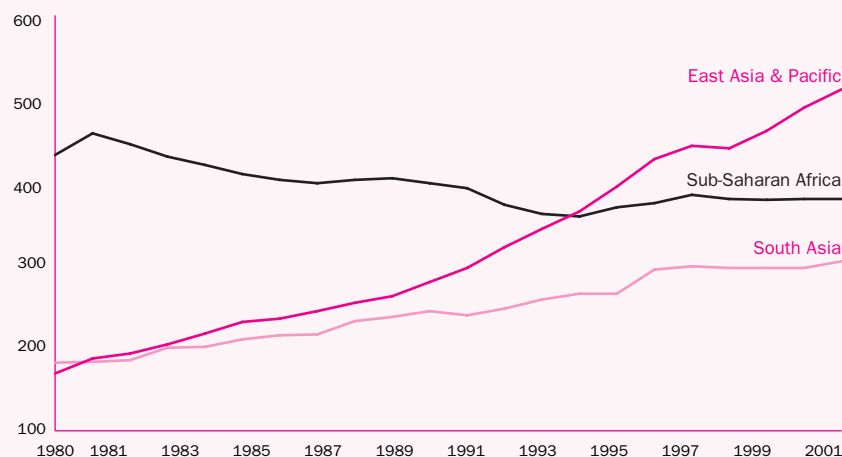
• **Household final consumption expenditure** is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes 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 potentially have 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, net changes in the level of inventories, and net acquisitions of valuables. 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.”

4.10a

Per capita consumption has risen in Asia, fallen in Africa

Per capita household consumption (1995 \$)



In East Asia and Pacific per capita household consumption has risen more rapidly, and poverty fallen faster, than in South Asia, though the two regions started from similar levels in 1980. In stark contrast, in Sub-Saharan Africa per capita household consumption started out much higher in 1980 and has since fallen below the level in East Asia.

Source: World Bank data files.

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 data files of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (see the OECD's *National Accounts, 1989–2000*, 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*.



4.11

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	Interest % of current revenue
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	2000	2000
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	19.3	..	29.8	..	-8.5	..	2.5	..	6.0	46.4	40.3
Algeria	..	39.2	..	29.3	..	9.9	..	-2.4	..	-7.5	56.1	10.3
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	10.4	14.2	10.6	17.0	-0.4	-2.3	0.2	2.7	0.2	-0.5	..	23.9
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	24.9	23.9	23.3	23.5	2.0	1.4	0.2	-0.5	-2.2	-0.9	15.4	5.3
Austria	34.0	37.3	37.6	40.4	-4.4	..	0.5	..	3.9	..	62.5	8.9
Azerbaijan	..	17.6	..	22.6	..	-2.5	..	..	..	..	..	2.5
Bangladesh	..	9.3	..	12.7	..	-2.8	..	0.1	..	2.7	40.1	15.7
Belarus	30.9	28.7	37.3	28.9	-4.8	0.1	2.7	-0.5	2.4	0.5	15.0	2.9
Belgium	42.7	43.6	47.9	45.6	-5.5	-1.8	-0.3	-0.9	5.8	2.7	114.4	16.7
Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	13.7	17.5	16.4	23.8	-1.7	-3.3	0.7	1.2	1.0	2.1	60.4	9.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	50.8	..	33.6	..	11.2	..	0.0	..	-11.3	..	..	..
Brazil	22.8	24.9	34.9	26.8	-5.8	-7.8	..	..	..	..	..	15.4
Bulgaria	47.1	33.7	55.1	35.3	-8.3	0.6	-0.8	-1.6	9.1	1.0	..	11.8
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	15.7	21.2	15.5	-5.9	0.1	5.2	0.2	1.2	-0.3	102.3	19.2
Canada	21.5	21.8	26.1	20.3	-4.8	1.3	0.2	-0.1	4.6	-1.2	61.5	14.2
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	6.7	..	21.8	..	-4.7	..	5.0	..	-0.3	..	..	..
Chile	20.6	22.2	20.4	21.9	0.8	0.1	0.9	-0.3	-2.5	0.1	13.9	2.0
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	0.0	18.8	0.1	-6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	..	0.0
Congo, Rep.	22.5	26.4	35.6	25.5	-14.1	1.2	..	2.0	..	-3.1	160.6	26.5
Costa Rica	23.0	20.9	25.6	22.3	-3.1	-1.3	0.3	0.1	2.8	1.2	36.2	17.2
Côte d'Ivoire	22.0	16.4	24.5	17.9	-2.9	-1.1	4.0	1.7	0.4	-0.6	103.5	23.8
Croatia	33.0	40.4	37.6	46.5	-4.6	-4.9	0.0	4.4	4.7	0.5	..	4.3
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	32.7	..	36.8	..	-3.0	..	0.0	..	2.9	15.1	3.0
Denmark	37.8	36.2	39.0	34.9	-0.7	1.6	..	..	..	..	64.5	10.8
Dominican Republic	12.0	16.9	11.7	16.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	-1.0	-0.6	0.0	20.7	4.5
Ecuador	18.2	..	14.5	..	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	23.0	..	27.8	..	-5.7	..	-0.7	..	6.4	..	..	..
El Salvador	..	15.9	..	17.0	..	1.7	..	-0.2	..	-1.5	28.1	8.6
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	26.2	30.1	23.7	31.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	3.1	0.6
Ethiopia	17.4	19.2	27.2	26.8	-9.8	-5.0	2.8	2.8	7.0	2.2	102.2	10.8
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	..	41.8	..	-2.1	..	1.1	..	1.0	..	..	..
Gabon	20.6	..	20.2	..	3.2	..	2.7	..	-5.8	..	..	..
Gambia, The	19.4	..	23.6	..	-0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	10.5	..	12.4	..	-1.6	..	-0.9	..	2.5	70.8	27.1
Germany	25.6	31.3	26.3	32.7	-1.4	-0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	-0.1	20.0	7.3
Ghana	12.5	..	13.2	..	0.2	..	1.3	..	-1.5	..	..	..
Greece	27.8	23.4	52.2	30.7	-22.9	-4.4	1.6	2.4	21.3	2.0	112.7	38.4
Guatemala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea	16.0	11.7	22.9	21.0	-3.3	-2.4	4.1	2.3	-0.8	0.2	..	37.1
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	..	7.9	..	10.5	..	-2.3	..	-0.2	..	2.5	..	6.1

Central government finances

4.11

ECONOMY

	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	Interest % of current revenue
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	2000	2000
Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	52.9	36.0	52.1	40.2	0.8	-3.5	-0.5	1.5	-0.3	2.0	54.9	16.6
India	12.6	12.8	16.3	16.7	-7.6	-5.2	0.6	0.0	7.1	5.2	55.7	37.0
Indonesia	18.8	18.1	18.4	20.5	0.4	-1.1	0.7	1.4	-1.1	-0.3	45.2	21.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	18.1	21.0	19.9	21.9	-1.8	-0.6	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.5	..	0.7
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	33.6	..	37.7	..	-2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	39.4	43.3	50.7	46.3	-5.3	0.9	0.8	-0.5	4.6	-0.4	97.8	12.9
Italy	38.2	41.3	47.4	41.9	-10.2	-1.6	0.0	..	9.9	..	..	15.5
Jamaica	25.4	34.6	23.2	37.3	3.5	-1.2	..	..	..	..	115.6	38.0
Japan	14.0	..	15.3	..	-1.5	..	0.0	..	-1.7	..	..	..
Jordan	26.1	25.1	35.8	31.2	-3.5	-2.0	3.0	0.2	0.5	1.8	93.8	13.9
Kazakhstan	..	11.3	..	14.3	..	-0.6	..	1.2	..	-0.7	21.5	11.9
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	..	16.2	..	-0.7	..	-0.2	..	0.9	..	..	..
Kuwait	58.7	34.5	55.3	44.2	..	-9.7	..	..	..	..	..	4.0
Kyrgyz Republic	..	14.2	..	18.0	..	-2.2	..	..	..	..	114.5	10.2
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	28.6	..	31.6	..	-2.7	..	-0.3	..	3.0	13.2	3.6
Lebanon	..	19.5	..	35.7	..	-16.2	..	8.1	..	8.1	135.2	74.4
Lesotho	39.0	44.1	51.2	49.7	-1.0	-3.6	7.9	0.7	-6.9	2.9	67.8	4.9
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	31.9	24.6	28.9	27.6	1.4	-1.3	..	2.0	..	-0.7	23.3	7.0
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	11.6	11.7	16.0	17.1	-1.1	-2.4	2.1	1.7	-1.2	0.5	..	12.1
Malawi	19.8	..	25.4	..	-1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	26.4	..	29.3	..	-2.0	..	-0.7	..	2.8	..	..	..
Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	24.3	22.2	24.3	24.0	-0.4	-1.3	-0.5	-0.4	0.9	1.7	34.8	12.0
Mexico	15.3	14.8	17.9	16.0	-2.5	-1.3	0.3	-0.9	2.3	2.1	23.3	14.0
Moldova	..	24.5	..	29.6	..	-1.3	..	-0.2	..	1.5	73.0	26.0
Mongolia	19.6	28.5	23.1	29.3	-6.4	-6.1	7.5	6.4	-1.1	-0.3	91.9	6.1
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	5.3	16.0	8.7	-5.1	-3.4	0.0	0.0	5.1	3.4	..	..
Namibia	26.4	32.6	28.1	36.2	-1.0	-3.6	..	..	..	..	..	7.0
Nepal	8.4	10.6	17.2	16.0	-6.8	-3.3	5.4	2.1	1.4	1.1	64.6	12.0
Netherlands	45.3	..	49.7	..	-4.3	..	-0.3	1.9	4.6	-1.8	55.3	..
New Zealand	42.1	30.6	43.4	30.8	4.0	-0.3	..	..	..	..	32.6	7.3
Nicaragua	33.5	31.8	72.0	35.9	-35.6	-1.0	12.7	7.7	22.9	-6.7	..	11.5
Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	42.4	41.3	41.3	36.5	0.5	-3.9	-0.6	3.8	0.0	0.1	20.5	3.8
Oman	38.9	23.9	39.5	28.6	-0.8	-4.8	-3.9	3.8	4.7	1.0	19.1	5.9
Pakistan	19.1	16.9	22.4	23.1	-5.4	-5.5	2.3	0.9	3.1	4.6	90.0	44.5
Panama	25.6	26.8	23.7	28.0	3.0	0.3	-3.4	1.7	0.4	-2.0	..	20.7
Papua New Guinea	25.2	23.0	34.7	31.4	-3.5	-2.8	0.4	1.7	3.0	1.0	63.9	19.0
Paraguay	12.3	15.6	9.4	19.4	2.9	-4.0	-0.9	..	-2.1	..	..	7.2
Peru	12.5	16.5	20.6	19.3	-8.1	-1.8	5.4	1.1	2.7	0.7	44.9	13.2
Philippines	16.2	15.4	19.6	19.6	-3.5	-4.1	0.4	2.6	3.1	1.5	65.6	27.7
Poland	..	31.1	..	34.6	..	0.3	..	0.0	..	-0.3	39.6	8.5
Portugal	31.3	34.2	37.6	38.5	-4.4	-1.2	-1.3	-2.1	5.7	3.3	0.8	8.4
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



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	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	2000	2000
Romania	34.4	29.6	33.8	34.2	0.9	-4.0	0.0	1.0	-0.9	3.0	..	13.7
Russian Federation	..	24.6	..	22.9	..	3.9	..	-0.3	..	-3.7	62.2	14.4
Rwanda	10.8	..	18.9	..	-5.3	..	2.5	..	2.8	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	..	18.1	..	20.6	..	-1.2	..	0.6	..	0.6	78.9	8.1
Sierra Leone	5.6	7.1	8.3	20.9	-2.5	-8.5	0.5	1.1	2.0	7.4	247.4	81.8
Singapore	26.9	26.1	21.4	18.8	10.8	10.0	-0.1	0.0	-10.7	-10.0	86.9	1.3
Slovak Republic	..	35.6	..	40.5	..	-3.0	..	3.1	..	-0.1	30.2	7.7
Slovenia	39.8	38.6	38.6	40.2	0.3	-1.3	0.1	1.7	-0.4	-0.5	25.7	3.9
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	26.3	26.7	30.1	29.1	-4.1	-2.2	0.0	0.3	4.1	1.9	47.0	19.6
Spain	29.3	..	32.6	..	-3.1	..	0.7	..	2.4	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	21.0	16.8	28.4	25.7	-7.8	-9.5	3.6	0.0	4.2	9.4	97.1	33.7
Sudan	..	8.3	..	8.7	..	-0.9	..	0.2	..	0.8	9.0	9.4
Swaziland	32.7	28.0	25.5	30.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.2	-0.6	0.2	1.5	28.6	2.0
Sweden	42.6	39.4	39.3	39.3	1.0	0.1	-0.3	-5.5	-0.7	5.4	..	11.4
Switzerland	20.8	25.4	23.3	26.7	-0.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	-3.0	26.7	3.6
Syrian Arab Republic	21.9	23.9	21.8	23.2	0.3	0.7	..	2.1	..	-2.8	..	..
Tajikistan	..	10.5	..	11.3	..	-0.2	..	0.5	..	-0.3	112.8	3.7
Tanzania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	18.5	16.0	14.1	18.0	4.6	-3.0	-1.5	1.4	-3.1	1.7	22.7	7.4
Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	30.7	28.6	34.6	32.0	-5.4	-2.6	1.8	0.7	3.6	1.8	62.6	11.4
Turkey	13.7	28.1	17.4	39.4	-3.0	-11.4	0.0	2.8	3.0	8.6	51.2	58.7
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	..	11.3	..	20.4	..	-7.2	..	2.9	..	4.8	45.1	7.5
Ukraine	..	26.8	..	28.3	..	-0.6	..	-0.3	..	1.0	45.3	9.5
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	36.0	36.0	37.5	36.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	-0.4	-0.8	0.3	..	7.7
United States	18.9	21.5	22.7	19.2	-3.8	2.4	0.2	-2.2	3.6	-0.1	34.8	11.2
Uruguay	23.8	28.0	23.3	31.5	0.3	-3.4	1.4	2.6	-1.7	1.2	..	7.8
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	23.7	20.5	20.7	21.7	0.0	-1.7	1.0	-2.2	-1.0	3.9	..	12.0
Vietnam	..	19.9	..	23.4	..	-2.8	..	1.4	..	1.4	..	4.0
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	18.9	23.9	27.8	26.7	-8.8	-3.5	3.2	1.3	5.6	2.2	..	9.8
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	24.1	..	27.3	..	-5.3	..	0.9	..	4.4	..	..	..
World	22.7 w	24.7 w	25.8 w	25.8 w	-2.8 w	-1.0 w	0.6 m	1.1 m	1.1 m	0.8 m	.. m	11.3 m
Low income	15.5	15.0	18.4	18.3	-4.8	-3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	17.3	17.7	22.1	21.3	-2.7	-3.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.0	33.2	10.3
Lower middle income	13.7	16.6	16.3	20.7	-1.7	-3.8	..	0.2	..	1.5	51.3	11.6
Upper middle income	20.6	22.3	27.3	24.4	-3.5	-4.7	0.2	0.1	-0.4	0.8	26.7	7.8
Low & middle income	17.1	17.1	21.6	20.7	-3.0	-3.3	..	1.3	..	1.0	..	11.8
East Asia & Pacific	11.7	10.9	13.8	15.0	-0.9	-3.7	0.4	1.3	2.8	1.0	52.3	13.9
Europe & Central Asia	..	27.6	..	30.5	..	-1.3	..	0.0	..	0.7	42.4	9.5
Latin America & Carib.	18.8	20.0	25.6	21.9	-3.5	-4.8	0.3	1.4	-1.3	0.9	..	11.5
Middle East & N. Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	1.3	3.6	1.7	..	12.2
South Asia	13.8	13.5	17.6	17.9	-7.3	-5.4	3.0	0.5	3.6	4.9	77.3	35.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.0	23.5	27.6	25.9	-3.5	-1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
High income	23.8	..	26.6	..	-2.8	..	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	55.3	7.5
Europe EMU	33.5	..	37.1	..	-4.0	..	0.5	0.5	3.9	1.7	60.2	14.3

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 non-financial 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.

Data sources

The data on central government finances are from the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, 2002* 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	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	17	..	9	..	26	..	42	..	16
Algeria	..	29	..	20	..	14	..	30	..	27
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	30	19	23	15	8	20	57	55	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	22	2	9	2	3	46	59	16	17
Belgium	19	19	14	13	21	16	56	60	5	5
Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	63	39	36	24	6	7	16	37	15	17
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	51	..	23	..	2	..	25	..	21	..
Brazil	16	22	9	12	78	14	39	62	2	2
Bulgaria	35	30	3	8	10	11	52	48	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	9	20	15	57	65	2	2
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	41	..	28	..	2	..	3	..	56	..
Chile	28	28	18	20	10	2	51	55	11	15
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	26	19	18	14	10	18	42	41	22	22
Congo, Dem. Rep.	73	80	23	25	7	0	4	12	16	7
Congo, Rep.	56	37	49	18	22	27	20	8	2	27
Costa Rica	57	48	43	37	12	16	20	25	11	11
Côte d'Ivoire	69	49	38	32	1	22	30	13	0	16
Croatia	54	47	22	25	0	4	42	41	3	8
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	13	..	7	..	3	..	74	..	10
Denmark	20	22	12	13	15	11	61	64	3	3
Dominican Republic	39	53	29	41	4	5	13	16	44	22
Ecuador	42	..	38	..	23	..	16	..	18	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	42	..	23	..	14	..	26	..	17	..
El Salvador	..	76	..	45	..	8	..	2	..	19
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	25	45	8	13	0	1	73	49	8	6
Ethiopia	77	52	40	18	5	8	9	31	16	19
Finland	20	18	10	7	3	14	70	63	7	5
France	26	..	17	..	5	..	63	..	6	..
Gabon	63	..	37	..	0	..	6	..	32	..
Gambia, The	41	..	21	..	16	..	9	..	34	..
Georgia	..	26	..	9	..	23	..	45	..	5
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	..	65	..	42	..	5	..	8	..	22

Central government expenditures

4.12

ECONOMY

	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	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	27	18	6	9	6	15	64	51	4	12
India	24	23	11	10	22	28	43	41	11	8
Indonesia	23	18	16	8	13	19	21	39	43	24
Iran, Islamic Rep.	53	68	40	52	0	1	22	10	25	21
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	19	..	14	..	21	..	54	..	7	..
Israel	38	33	14	14	18	12	37	49	6	5
Italy	17	20	13	16	21	15	54	59	8	6
Jamaica	47	51	21	29	29	35	1	0	23	14
Japan	14	..	..	..	19	..	54	..	13	..
Jordan	55	66	44	48	18	11	11	7	16	15
Kazakhstan	..	33	..	8	..	9	..	49	..	8
Kenya	51	..	31	..	19	22	10	..	20	7
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	35	..	13	..	4	..	46	..	15	..
Kuwait	62	58	31	35	0	3	20	26	18	13
Kyrgyz Republic	..	67	..	26	..	8	..	13	..	12
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	25	..	12	..	3	..	65	..	7
Lebanon	..	30	..	23	..	41	..	12	..	17
Lesotho	40	76	22	35	11	4	5	0	45	19
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	12	46	6	16	..	6	67	41	20	7
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	37	36	25	23	9	8	9	6	43	38
Malawi	54	..	23	..	14	..	8	..	24	..
Malaysia	41	..	26	..	20	..	16	..	24	..
Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	47	45	37	34	15	11	22	29	17	14
Mexico	25	24	18	17	45	13	17	52	14	10
Moldova	..	20	..	8	..	22	..	53	..	6
Mongolia	30	32	7	11	1	6	56	47	13	15
Morocco	48	46	35	36	16	15	8	16	28	22
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	39
Namibia	73	63	46	44	1	6	10	17	15	14
Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	15	..	9	..	9	..	70	..	6	..
New Zealand	19	52	12	..	15	7	64	38	2	3
Nicaragua	43	30	23	16	0	8	14	21	4	40
Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	19	21	8	8	6	4	69	70	5	5
Oman	76	77	22	28	6	5	7	6	11	12
Pakistan	44	47	..	4	25	33	20	11	12	9
Panama	64	47	49	34	8	20	26	24	2	9
Papua New Guinea	61	56	34	29	11	14	18	24	11	6
Paraguay	54	51	36	45	10	6	19	23	17	20
Peru	30	39	17	18	37	11	25	36	8	14
Philippines	44	51	29	28	34	22	7	17	16	9
Poland	..	15	..	7	..	8	..	73	..	4
Portugal	38	41	27	32	18	7	33	38	12	13
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



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	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Romania	26	36	12	16	0	12	57	42	17	11
Russian Federation	..	39	..	13	..	15	..	38	..	8
Rwanda	53	..	29	..	5	..	16	..	33	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	..	45	..	27	..	7	..	12	..	34
Sierra Leone	77	60	35	46	18	28	1	6	8	11
Singapore	51	54	27	25	14	2	12	18	24	27
Slovak Republic	..	23	..	14	..	7	..	57	..	13
Slovenia	40	40	20	22	1	4	52	50	7	7
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	53	27	23	13	14	18	23	51	10	4
Spain	19	..	13	..	9	..	63	..	9	..
Sri Lanka	33	41	17	21	23	22	23	16	21	21
Sudan	..	74	..	34	..	9	..	7	..	10
Swaziland	62	57	42	32	3	2	11	22	24	19
Sweden	15	18	6	6	11	11	72	69	2	2
Switzerland	31	28	5	4	3	3	61	64	5	5
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	36
Tajikistan	..	41	..	15	..	3	..	34	..	22
Tanzania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	60	55	35	33	13	7	9	12	18	26
Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	34	41	28	34	10	10	35	25	22	23
Turkey	52	28	38	21	18	42	16	22	13	8
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	..	34	..	10	..	4	..	17	..	45
Ukraine	..	32	..	12	..	9	..	53	..	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	13	49	61	8	5
Uruguay	35	26	20	14	8	7	50	63	7	4
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	31	26	23	18	16	11	37	45	16	17
Vietnam	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	32
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	64	54	55	39	8	9	6	18	33	17
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	56	..	37	..	16	..	18	..	10	..
World	39 m	37 m	23 m	18 m	10 m	9 m	23 m	31 m	13 m	13 m
Low income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	42	39	25	20	11	9	23	37	16	12
Lower middle income	44	41	29	26	13	11	19	23	17	16
Upper middle income	35	26	23	16	10	7	26	51	11	10
Low & middle income	..	39	..	21	..	9	..	26	..	16
East Asia & Pacific	42	..	27	..	10	11	16	..	21	24
Europe & Central Asia	..	30	..	12	..	8	..	49	..	8
Latin America & Carib.	35	39	23	24	10	8	25	25	11	15
Middle East & N. Africa	53	50	35	35	10	11	11	14	23	19
South Asia	33	41	..	10	23	25	23	16	12	9
Sub-Saharan Africa	53	..	31	..	7	..	10	..	20	..
High income	25	29	13	11	11	7	56	59	7	5
Europe EMU	20	25	13	13	9	14	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 nonrepayable payments, whether current or capital, requited or unrequited. 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 (health, defense, education) or by economic type (interest payments, wages and salaries, 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, usually the central government's responsibility, are shown in table 5.8. 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 adjustments to total expenditures financed by grants in kind and other cash adjustments (which may be positive or negative) are not shown separately.

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

Definitions

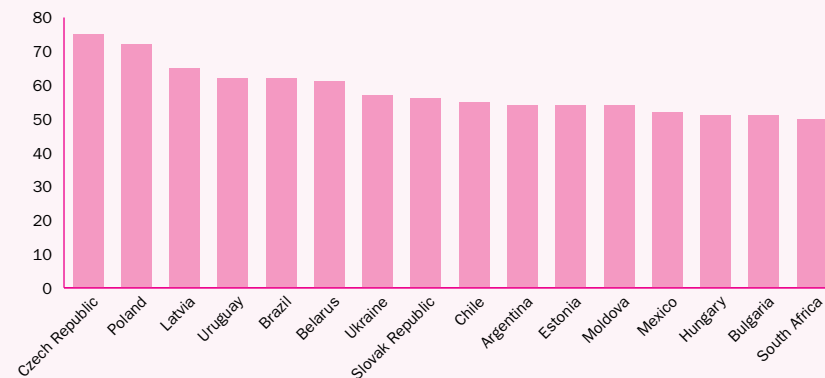
- **Total expenditure of the central government** includes both current and capital (development) expenditures and excludes lending minus repayments.
- **Goods and services** include all government payments in exchange for goods and services, whether in the form of wages and salaries to employees or other purchases of goods and services.
- **Wages and salaries** consist of all payments in cash, but not in kind (such as food 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.

4.12a

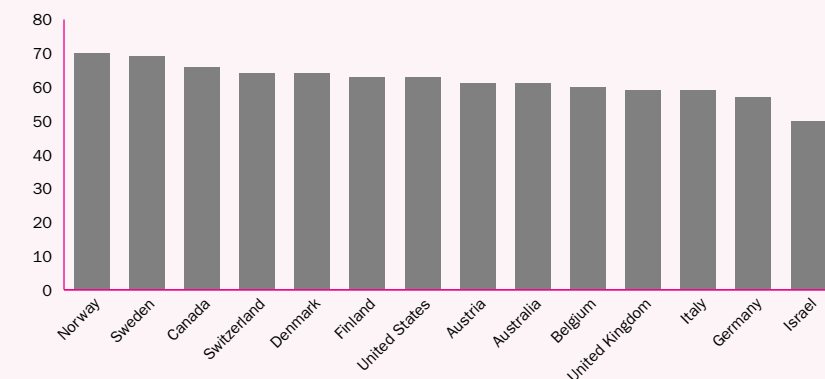
Some developing and high-income economies direct more than half their central government spending to subsidies and other current transfers

Subsidies and other current transfers as % of central government expenditure

Developing economies



High-income economies



Note: Data refer to the most recent year available in 1998–2001.
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, 2002* 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	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	7	..	14	..	40	..	15	..	1	..	23
Algeria	..	80	..	0	..	7	..	9	..	1	..	4
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	2	17	44	23	20	43	14	5	10	3	10	9
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	35	40	39	5	5	9	3	2	7
Belgium	35	37	35	33	24	25	0	0	3	3	3	2
Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	5	8	9	10	31	49	7	6	11	8	38	19
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	12	23	25	18	39	2	2	1	1	27	21
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	53	16	20	17	16	3	1	0	0	13	9
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	19	..	0	..	39	..	24	..	10	..	8	..
Chile	12	18	8	6	43	46	12	6	3	3	21	20
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	12	1	0	18	22	46	23	1	36	7	7
Congo, Rep.	26	3	0	0	16	15	21	5	2	0	35	77
Costa Rica	10	13	29	32	27	40	23	5	1	0	14	10
Côte d'Ivoire	16	24	7	8	27	20	29	40	11	4	9	4
Croatia	17	9	52	32	24	46	3	6	0	1	3	5
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	13	..	45	..	35	..	2	..	1	..	3
Denmark	37	35	4	4	41	45	0	0	3	4	15	12
Dominican Republic	21	18	4	4	23	25	40	43	1	2	10	8
Ecuador	62	..	0	..	22	..	13	..	1	..	2	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	19	..	15	..	14	..	14	..	11	..	27	..
El Salvador	..	20	..	15	..	41	..	7	..	1	..	17
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	27	14	28	34	41	42	1	0	1	0	2	9
Ethiopia	29	22	0	0	25	17	15	26	2	3	30	32
Finland	31	29	9	10	47	44	1	0	3	2	9	13
France	17	..	44	..	28	..	0	..	3	..	7	..
Gabon	24	..	1	..	23	..	18	..	2	..	32	..
Gambia, The	13	..	0	..	37	..	43	..	1	..	6	..
Georgia	..	8	..	21	..	58	..	7	..	0	..	5
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Central government revenues

4.13

ECONOMY

	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	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	18	21	29	27	31	36	6	3	0	2	16	11
India	15	28	0	0	36	28	29	19	0	0	20	26
Indonesia	62	59	0	2	24	28	6	3	3	0	5	8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	10	17	8	9	4	6	13	7	4	1	60	60
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	37	..	15	..	38	..	0	..	3	..	7	..
Israel	36	40	9	14	33	30	2	1	4	3	14	13
Italy	37	36	29	30	29	24	0	0	2	3	3	7
Jamaica	36	31	0	0	30	30	12	7	9	7	13	26
Japan	69	..	0	..	17	..	1	..	7	..	5	..
Jordan	16	11	0	0	21	36	27	20	7	10	29	24
Kazakhstan	..	28	..	0	..	48	..	6	..	8	..	10
Kenya	30	31	0	0	43	37	16	14	1	0	10	18
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	34	..	5	..	35	..	12	..	5	..	9	..
Kuwait	1	1	0	6	0	0	2	3	0	0	97	90
Kyrgyz Republic	..	15	..	0	..	65	..	3	..	0	..	17
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	12	..	34	..	41	..	1	..	0	..	11
Lebanon	..	11	..	0	..	20	..	28	..	13	..	28
Lesotho	11	18	0	0	21	12	57	48	0	0	11	22
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	20	12	28	32	40	47	1	1	3	0	8	7
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	13	15	0	0	19	28	48	52	2	2	18	3
Malawi	37	..	0	..	33	..	16	..	1	..	13	..
Malaysia	31	..	1	..	20	..	18	..	3	..	28	..
Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	14	11	4	5	21	38	46	28	6	5	9	12
Mexico	31	34	13	10	56	62	6	4	2	1	11	10
Moldova	..	3	..	26	..	51	..	6	..	0	..	14
Mongolia	24	12	14	18	31	37	17	7	0	1	15	25
Morocco	24	24	4	5	38	36	18	16	4	3	13	16
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	18	20	0	0	28	33	14	4	0	0	41	44
Namibia	34	32	0	0	25	21	27	37	1	1	13	8
Nepal	11	17	0	0	36	34	31	27	5	4	17	18
Netherlands	31	..	35	..	22	..	0	..	3	..	9	..
New Zealand	53	62	0	0	27	29	2	2	3	1	15	7
Nicaragua	17	13	9	16	35	55	19	7	8	..	13	9
Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	16	20	24	23	34	36	1	0	1	1	24	20
Oman	23	24	0	0	1	1	2	3	1	2	73	70
Pakistan	9	20	0	0	30	32	31	12	0	8	30	27
Panama	17	18	20	19	17	..	12	..	3	4	31	37
Papua New Guinea	37	54	0	0	14	11	25	27	3	4	20	5
Paraguay	9	11	0	0	21	38	20	12	24	3	25	36
Peru	5	20	7	8	50	50	17	9	19	2	7	20
Philippines	28	40	0	0	31	27	25	19	3	4	13	10
Poland	..	19	..	30	..	38	..	2	..	1	..	10
Portugal	23	27	25	25	34	36	2	0	4	2	12	10
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



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	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Romania	19	13	23	37	33	33	1	4	15	1	10	11
Russian Federation	..	12	..	29	..	31	..	13	..	0	..	15
Rwanda	18	..	7	..	34	..	26	..	4	..	12	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	..	23	..	0	..	37	..	32	..	4	..	4
Sierra Leone	31	26	0	0	23	22	40	49	0	0	5	4
Singapore	26	30	0	0	16	18	2	1	14	10	43	41
Slovak Republic	..	19	..	35	..	31	..	4	..	1	..	10
Slovenia	12	14	47	36	27	38	8	2	0	4	5	5
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	51	53	2	2	34	34	4	3	2	3	8	5
Spain	32	..	38	..	22	..	2	..	0	..	5	..
Sri Lanka	11	13	0	0	46	58	29	11	5	4	10	14
Sudan	..	15	..	0	..	35	..	29	..	1	..	20
Swaziland	30	25	0	0	11	14	47	52	2	4	10	5
Sweden	18	14	31	33	29	27	1	0	9	15	13	11
Switzerland	15	16	51	47	23	25	1	1	3	4	7	7
Syrian Arab Republic	31	38	0	0	31	19	7	10	7	6	24	27
Tajikistan	..	3	..	20	..	55	..	14	..	1	..	7
Tanzania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	24	30	0	3	41	43	22	11	4	1	8	11
Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	13	20	13	17	19	38	28	11	5	4	22	9
Turkey	43	29	0	0	32	41	6	1	3	7	15	21
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	..	17	..	0	..	31	..	48	..	1	..	3
Ukraine	..	13	..	31	..	34	..	4	..	2	..	16
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	57	35	31	3	3	2	1	1	1	8	6
Uruguay	7	15	27	29	36	34	10	3	12	8	5	12
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	64	27	4	4	3	25	7	7	0	4	22	34
Vietnam	..	27	..	0	..	34	..	15	..	6	..	17
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	26	18	0	0	10	9	17	10	5	2	43	61
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	45	..	0	..	26	..	17	..	1	..	10	..
World	23 m	18 m	4 m	5 m	27 m	34 m	13 m	7 m	3 m	2 m	13 m	12 m
Low income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	21	18	4	10	25	38	14	6	3	2	16	11
Lower middle income	24	20	0	3	30	37	17	9	4	3	15	13
Upper middle income	18	17	13	29	21	39	12	3	3	1	16	10
Low & middle income	19	17	0	2	28	35	17	9	3	2	14	12
East Asia & Pacific	31	25	0	0	24	32	18	9	3	2	20	11
Europe & Central Asia	..	13	..	30	..	41	..	4	..	1	..	10
Latin America & Carib.	17	18	9	10	27	41	13	7	3	3	14	18
Middle East & N. Africa	21	19	2	0	17	19	15	14	5	3	28	28
South Asia	11	19	0	0	36	33	30	15	3	4	18	22
Sub-Saharan Africa	23	..	0	..	25	..	27	..	1	..	10	..
High income	32	26	17	19	28	27	1	1	3	3	9	9
Europe EMU	31	29	35	31	28	26	0	0	3	3	7	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 cases 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 5.6. For further discussion of government revenues and expenditures, see *About the data* for tables 4.11 and 4.12.

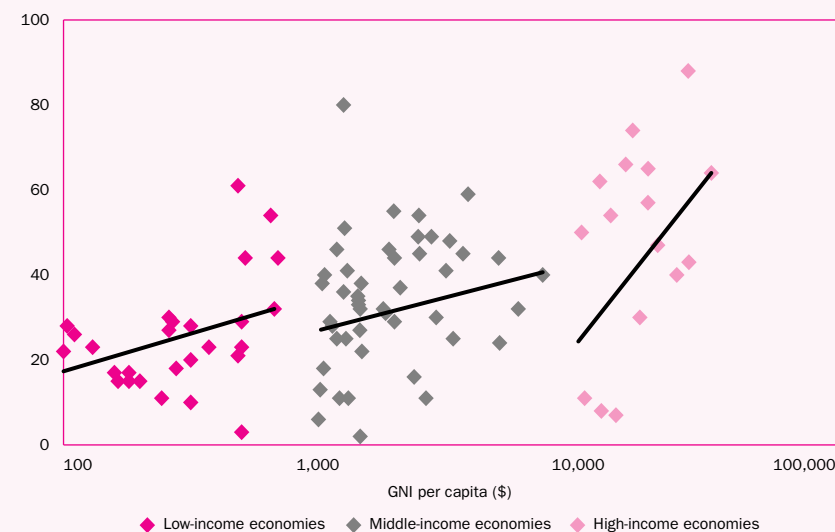
Definitions

- **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.

4.13a

The level of a country's income tends to determine its method of taxation

Direct taxes as % of current revenue, 1999–2000



High-income countries generally rely on direct taxes (such as income and property taxes) and social security contributions, while low- and middle-income countries tend to rely on indirect taxes on goods and services and on international trade. But in all groups there are many exceptions to the rule.

Note: Data are for the most recent year available in 1999–2000.
Source: International Monetary Fund Government Finance Statistics data files.

Data sources

The data on central government revenues are from the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, 2002* 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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	19.9	..	3.2	..	2.6	-0.4	34.4	..	24.2	..	31.2
Algeria	11.4	48.9	12.2	5.5	3.2	16.4	8.3	17.0	9.1	15.5	9.7	16.4
Angola	..	160.6	..	34.2	..	42.3	5.9	658.8	..	633.2	..	223.1
Argentina	1,113.3	-19.4	1,444.7	-12.9	1,573.2	15.1	391.1	4.3	390.6	7.4	486.5	6.6
Armenia	..	4.3	..	-7.8	..	0.1	..	172.0	..	55.8	..	145.8
Australia	12.8	13.2	15.3	10.8	-2.2	1.0	7.2	1.7	7.9	2.2	7.4	2.8
Austria ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	1.8	3.2	2.2	2.7	1.5
Azerbaijan	..	-10.5	..	-1.7	..	-20.8	..	96.9	..	134.5	..	135.5
Bangladesh	10.4	14.7	9.2	11.2	-0.2	5.8	9.5	3.9	..	5.1	10.8	5.3
Belarus	..	58.9	..	37.4	..	32.7	..	318.1	..	294.7	2.4	176.5
Belgium ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	1.9	4.2	1.9	4.0	1.1
Benin	28.6	12.2	-1.3	-0.2	12.4	-11.5	1.7	8.2	..	7.9	-3.5	10.5
Bolivia	52.8	2.2	40.8	-9.4	18.0	4.7	326.9	8.0	322.5	8.1	321.8	7.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	..	..	..	..
Botswana	-14.0	31.2	12.6	7.8	-51.9	-49.5	13.6	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.0
Brazil	1,289.2	12.1	1,566.4	9.3	3,093.6	38.4	284.0	168.2	285.6	161.6	314.0	-17.6
Bulgaria	53.8	26.7	1.9	11.1	83.1	1.8	1.8	93.4	6.3	105.3	1.8	101.1
Burkina Faso	-0.5	1.6	3.6	7.9	-1.5	-4.2	3.3	4.5	1.0	5.2	0.7	5.3
Burundi	9.6	15.7	15.4	9.5	-6.9	25.2	4.4	12.6	7.1	15.9	6.1	..
Cambodia	..	20.4	..	2.1	..	-4.1	..	21.7	..	5.3	..	..
Cameroon	-1.7	15.1	0.9	6.1	-3.0	1.8	5.6	4.9	8.7	5.9	..	4.1
Canada	7.8	6.5	9.2	6.3	0.6	2.1	4.6	1.5	5.3	1.7	4.6	1.6
Central African Republic	-3.7	-1.1	-1.6	3.3	2.3	4.4	7.9	4.2	3.2	4.9	2.0	5.5
Chad	-2.4	22.0	1.3	7.4	-17.3	14.0	1.4	6.7	0.6	7.9	-5.3	7.1
Chile	23.5	4.5	21.4	11.8	16.4	3.3	20.7	7.5	20.6	8.3	20.7	7.4
China	28.9	15.0	26.5	7.8	1.5	4.1	5.7	6.2	..	7.6	8.8	11.3
Hong Kong, China	8.5	-0.3	7.9	-1.4	-1.0	1.7	7.7	3.3	..	4.9	6.3	4.1
Colombia	33.0	16.0	8.7	8.0	-5.1	6.9	24.8	20.0	22.7	19.5	24.6	18.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	195.4	..	18.0	..	429.7	..	62.9	846.2	57.1	813.4	..	..
Congo, Rep.	18.5	-22.8	5.1	-2.6	-12.6	24.5	0.5	8.8	0.9	8.5	4.3	8.8
Costa Rica	27.5	10.4	7.3	17.3	8.2	-7.9	23.6	16.3	23.0	15.1	16.0	3.1
Côte d'Ivoire	-2.6	12.0	-3.9	3.9	-3.0	-6.1	2.8	8.4	5.4	6.7	..	..
Croatia	..	45.7	..	17.9	..	3.5	..	72.2	304.1	72.1	124.6	69.5
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	11.2	..	-8.0	..	7.5	..	10.6	..	7.3	..	2.5
Denmark	6.5	3.6	3.0	23.8	-3.1	2.1	5.8	2.2	5.6	2.1	4.8	2.0
Dominican Republic	42.5	26.9	19.1	18.7	0.7	1.8	21.6	9.1	22.4	8.5	25.4	7.8
Ecuador	48.9	21.4	17.2	29.8	-27.4	-0.1	-4.9	1.7	35.8	38.7	40.7	36.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	28.7	13.2	6.3	7.8	25.3	4.4	13.7	7.8	17.4	8.1	22.0	6.9
El Salvador	32.4	1.0	8.8	-0.3	9.6	2.8	16.3	6.8	19.6	7.8	21.5	8.8
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0	..	..	..	..
Estonia	76.5	23.0	27.6	12.4	-6.8	2.6	2.3	46.1	..	18.9	..	-19.2
Ethiopia	18.5	9.8	0.3	1.6	21.7	-5.0	4.6	6.1	4.0	4.7	3.8	-3.3
Finland ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.7	1.9	6.2	1.6	5.8	-0.5
France ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.8	1.5	5.8	1.6	5.7	1.3
Gabon	3.3	7.5	0.7	11.6	-20.6	28.5	1.8	5.6	5.1	4.6	4.9	4.3
Gambia, The	8.4	19.4	7.8	11.2	-35.4	28.6	17.9	4.1	20.0	4.0	20.3	3.7
Georgia	..	18.5	..	-4.4	..	9.1	1.9	279.0	..	20.6	..	21.5
Germany ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	1.8	2.2 ^b	2.2	..	0.3
Ghana	13.3	-9.0	4.9	28.4	-0.8	65.2	42.1	26.6	39.1	28.1	33.1	25.0
Greece ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.3	8.5	18.7	8.3	18.0	7.1
Guatemala	25.8	18.1	15.0	8.9	0.5	-8.1	14.6	9.9	14.0	9.7	22.1	10.0
Guinea	-17.4	12.9	13.1	2.3	2.9	8.0	..	5.1	..	..	..	9.2
Guinea-Bissau	574.6	7.3	90.5	-11.7	460.7	-0.5	57.4	28.7	..	30.6	..	..
Haiti	2.5	14.1	-0.6	3.2	0.4	7.8	7.3	20.3	5.2	20.8	4.1	..

Monetary indicators and prices

4.14

ECONOMY

	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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001
Honduras	21.4	17.5	13.0	8.1	-10.5	3.9	5.7	18.0	6.3	18.0	5.2	17.8
Hungary	29.2	16.6	23.0	13.0	69.7	-8.9	8.9	18.3	9.6	19.2	9.5	18.5
India	15.1	14.3	5.9	4.8	10.5	6.5	8.2	7.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.5
Indonesia	44.6	12.8	66.9	3.8	-8.2	3.5	8.6	15.8	8.3	13.9	8.7	17.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	18.0	27.6	14.7	20.0	5.8	-3.1	14.4	25.7	18.2	24.7	16.2	25.5
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.3	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.6	3.7	6.8	2.4	6.0	2.7
Israel	19.4	9.5	18.5	11.0	4.9	-0.9	101.1	9.3	101.7	8.9	102.4	8.4
Italy ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	3.6	9.1	3.5	8.2	2.9
Jamaica	21.5	8.6	12.5	-40.7	-16.0	13.3	19.9	22.1	15.1	21.4	16.1	20.5
Japan	8.2	2.2	9.7	-3.2	1.5	4.4	1.8	-0.1	1.7	0.6	1.5	0.4
Jordan	8.3	8.1	4.7	7.1	1.0	1.8	4.3	2.9	5.7	3.3	4.7	3.7
Kazakhstan	..	40.2	..	57.5	..	-46.1	..	168.5	..	54.8	..	127.9
Kenya	20.1	2.5	8.0	-2.4	21.5	5.4	9.1	13.4	11.2	14.5	10.0	15.2
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	17.2	13.2	36.1	15.5	-1.2	0.5	6.5	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1
Kuwait	0.7	12.8	3.3	10.7	-3.1	-2.7	-2.8	1.9	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.5
Kyrgyz Republic	..	11.3	..	1.5	..	-10.1	..	95.2	..	21.2	..	53.2
Lao PDR	7.8	13.7	3.6	12.7	7.0	30.0	37.6	28.5	..	29.8	..	..
Latvia	..	19.8	..	22.4	..	-2.6	0.0	42.0	..	25.0	..	21.1
Lebanon	55.1	7.5	27.6	0.0	18.5	10.7	..	15.1	..	..	..	19.8
Lesotho	8.4	17.2	6.8	3.4	-14.9	4.5	12.1	9.5	13.6	8.8	13.5	13.0
Liberia	19.6	12.7	16.1	7.2	29.5	206.4	2.9	53.3	..	..	..	..
Libya	19.0	4.3	2.0	0.4	15.0	14.7	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	21.4	..	3.2	..	0.4	..	63.3	..	27.0	2.7	46.6
Macedonia, FYR	..	32.1	..	-2.2	..	27.4	..	66.0	..	8.0	..	..
Madagascar	4.5	23.8	23.8	6.7	-14.8	8.8	17.1	17.9	16.6	17.5	15.7	19.1
Malawi	11.1	14.8	15.5	1.4	-12.9	28.8	15.1	33.0	16.9	33.5	16.4	34.5
Malaysia	10.6	2.5	20.8	3.6	-1.2	-2.0	1.7	3.6	2.6	3.4	2.2	4.9
Mali	-4.9	19.6	0.1	14.0	-13.4	6.5	4.5	6.9	..	4.8	..	..
Mauritania	11.5	17.3	20.2	30.8	1.5	-8.8	8.4	6.2	7.1	5.9	..	6.3
Mauritius	21.2	10.9	10.8	7.7	0.8	6.2	9.4	6.2	6.9	6.7	7.8	5.9
Mexico	81.9	14.1	48.5	-5.6	13.6	4.5	71.5	18.2	73.8	18.6	73.1	18.4
Moldova	358.0	35.8	53.3	21.8	469.1	12.5	..	103.1	..	19.3	..	110.5
Mongolia	31.6	27.9	40.2	21.7	38.5	-8.4	-1.6	51.4	..	39.0	..	..
Morocco	21.5	14.1	12.4	0.3	-4.9	1.1	7.1	2.7	7.0	3.5	6.7	3.4
Mozambique	37.2	28.2	22.0	-50.8	-5.1	70.2	38.3	29.6	..	28.8	..	..
Myanmar	37.7	43.9	12.8	18.7	24.2	29.4	12.2	24.6	11.5	25.0	11.9	27.5
Namibia	30.3	4.5	15.4	14.8	-4.2	-0.7	14.1	8.5	12.6	9.5	13.9	8.6
Nepal	18.5	11.5	5.7	7.1	7.3	5.6	11.1	7.8	10.2	8.1	10.5	8.4
Netherlands ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.3
New Zealand	12.5	6.8	4.2	9.7	-1.7	-1.1	10.5	1.6	11.0	1.8	9.8	1.5
Nicaragua	7,677.8	41.0	4,932.9	-10.2	12,679.2	30.7	422.3	45.2	535.7	35.1	69.2	25.4
Niger	-4.1	31.4	-5.1	4.4	1.4	-7.3	1.9	5.8	0.7	5.7	-1.5	6.8
Nigeria	32.7	27.0	7.8	23.0	27.1	13.3	16.7	26.5	21.5	30.0	22.5	27.9
Norway	5.6	8.7	5.0	14.6	-0.6	-31.8	5.6	3.2	7.4	2.2	7.8	1.9
Oman	10.0	9.2	9.6	8.0	-10.9	9.0	-3.6	1.8	..	0.0	0.9	0.2
Pakistan	11.6	11.7	5.9	2.3	7.7	-2.7	6.7	9.6	6.3	9.1	6.6	9.4
Panama	36.6	9.6	0.8	11.4	-25.7	-2.9	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.8
Papua New Guinea	4.3	1.6	-0.9	-2.1	8.8	-8.2	5.3	7.3	5.6	9.7	4.6	9.6
Paraguay	54.4	16.4	32.0	9.0	-9.2	1.6	24.4	12.0	21.9	12.5	24.9	10.9
Peru	6,384.9	2.1	2,123.7	-3.5	2,129.5	4.3	220.2	23.3	246.1	23.8	221.8	21.5
Philippines	22.4	3.6	15.6	-1.1	3.4	2.8	14.9	8.2	13.4	8.0	14.1	7.1
Poland	160.1	15.0	20.8	5.6	75.6	4.1	..	21.3	50.9	23.1	52.4	19.8
Portugal ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.9	5.1	17.1	4.3	16.7	3.5
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	3.1	..	..	2.7	9.6



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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001	1980-90	1990-2001
Romania	26.4	46.2	..	17.6	0.0	-3.9	..	91.0	..	92.8	4.3	74.1
Russian Federation	..	36.1	..	33.4	..	-1.4	..	139.6	..	85.9	..	52.4
Rwanda	5.6	11.0	-10.0	5.8	26.8	-0.5	4.0	13.1	3.9	14.7	6.4	14.1
Saudi Arabia	4.6	5.1	-4.5	4.7	4.2	3.1	-4.9	3.7	-0.8	0.8	-0.2	0.8
Senegal	-4.8	13.6	-8.4	4.3	-5.3	2.4	6.5	4.2	6.2	5.0	5.3	5.4
Sierra Leone	74.0	33.7	4.9	3.2	228.7	19.9	60.3	29.2	72.4	27.0	..	..
Singapore	20.0	5.9	13.7	15.2	-4.9	-4.7	1.9	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.6
Slovak Republic	..	11.9	..	-3.7	..	16.8	1.8	10.4	..	8.5	1.6	14.6
Slovenia	123.0	30.4	96.1	14.4	-10.4	3.1	..	18.3	..	22.0	129.5	23.5
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	49.7	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	11.4	16.7	13.7	28.6	1.8	-1.6	15.5	9.3	14.8	8.3	15.2	9.5
Spain ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3	3.9	9.0	3.7	9.3	3.0
Sri Lanka	19.9	14.4	16.2	6.9	6.8	13.6	11.0	9.1	10.9	9.9	11.0	10.3
Sudan	48.8	24.7	12.6	8.6	29.4	8.6	38.4	58.2	37.6	66.8	..	..
Swaziland	0.6	10.7	20.5	3.6	-13.1	-16.7	10.7	12.3	14.6	9.3	13.3	12.2
Sweden	0.8	1.9	13.4	12.4	-12.1	2.1	7.3	2.0	7.0	1.8	8.2	-0.3
Switzerland	0.8	3.9	11.7	-1.5	1.0	1.1	3.4	1.2	2.9	1.5	3.1	0.7
Syrian Arab Republic	26.4	23.5	3.4	0.4	11.6	7.4	15.3	7.4	23.2	5.9	25.0	4.5
Tajikistan	..	35.0	..	223.1	..	-17.2	2.5	202.4	..	..	..	477.3
Tanzania	41.9	17.1	22.6	5.0	80.6	-9.9	..	20.1	31.0	19.3	32.0	20.1
Thailand	26.7	2.2	30.0	-8.4	-4.0	1.1	3.9	3.9	3.5	4.6	2.7	5.4
Togo	9.5	-2.6	1.8	-4.2	6.9	-2.9	4.8	6.6	2.5	7.8	1.1	2.5
Trinidad and Tobago	6.2	6.9	2.7	2.4	-1.9	-6.0	2.4	5.4	10.7	5.7	14.6	12.7
Tunisia	7.6	10.7	5.9	11.6	1.8	-1.0	7.4	4.3	7.4	4.2	8.3	4.3
Turkey	53.2	86.2	42.9	12.0	2.2	96.5	45.3	74.2	44.9	77.9	18.3	31.8
Turkmenistan	..	83.3	..	10.8	..	59.0	..	328.0	..	..	..	..
Uganda	60.2	9.2	..	0.4	-0.9	-8.7	113.8	10.9	102.5	9.5	..	9.7
Ukraine	..	43.0	..	24.1	..	-0.1	..	220.9	..	200.4	2.0	120.7
United Arab Emirates	-8.2	23.2	1.3	8.4	-4.8	-8.3	0.8	2.3	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	10.5	8.6	13.1	10.7	1.0	0.8	5.8	2.8	5.8	2.8	4.5	1.8
United States	4.9	14.0	1.1	7.8	0.6	2.0	3.8	2.0	4.2	2.7	3.9	2.5
Uruguay	118.5	19.0	56.2	7.5	25.8	0.8	62.7	27.8	61.1	30.2	62.0	27.5
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210.7	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	64.9	15.3	17.6	13.6	45.3	10.3	19.3	42.8	20.9	45.9	35.1	48.0
Vietnam	..	27.3	..	16.9	..	1.3	222.2	13.8	..	3.2	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.4	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	11.3	20.9	1.4	4.2	10.2	-10.0	..	21.1	..	32.6	..	..
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.6
Zambia	47.9	13.6	22.8	3.5	195.2	-19.5	42.2	48.1	72.5	80.8	42.8	58.1
Zimbabwe	15.1	128.5	13.5	49.6	5.0	69.9	11.6	28.4	13.8	31.8	15.1	36.5

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 nonperforming 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 commercial banks may be based on preliminary estimates subject to constant revision. This problem is likely to be even more serious for nonbank 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, the basket of goods chosen, and the geographic (urban or rural) and income group coverage of consumer price surveys can all vary widely across countries. 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 useful 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.

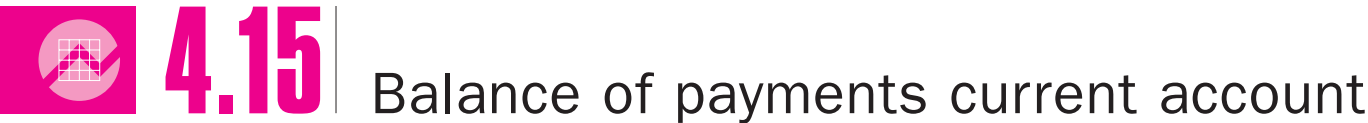
The least-squares method is used to calculate the growth rates of the GDP implicit deflator, consumer price index, and food price index.

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, often called M2, 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 may 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 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		Imports		\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions	
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	638	..
Albania	354	839	485	1,776	-2	146	15	571	-118	-220	..	393
Algeria	13,462	21,829	10,106	11,270	-2,268	-2,877	333	..	1,420	..	2,703	19,625
Angola	3,992	7,011	3,385	5,908	-765	-1,491	-77	33	-236	-355	..	732
Argentina	14,800	30,920	6,846	27,563	-4,400	-8,095	998	183	4,552	-4,554	6,222	14,556
Armenia	..	540	..	978	..	64	..	174	..	-201	1	333
Australia	49,843	79,909	53,056	78,512	-13,176	-10,293	439	21	-15,950	-8,876	19,319	18,664
Austria	63,694	99,795	61,580	99,762	-942	-2,995	-6	-1,141	1,166	-4,103	17,228	15,599
Azerbaijan	..	2,369	..	2,130	..	-367	..	77	..	-52	..	897
Bangladesh	1,903	7,235	4,156	10,103	-122	-264	802	2,316	-1,573	-816	660	1,306
Belarus	..	8,269	..	8,666	..	-43	..	154	..	-285	..	391
Belgium ^a	138,605	213,811	135,098	203,106	2,316	2,907	-2,197	-4,220	3,627	9,392	23,789 ^b	13,560 ^b
Benin	364	554	454	736	-25	-32	97	139	-18	-74	69	578
Bolivia	977	1,521	1,086	1,996	-249	-210	159	393	-199	-293	511	1,146
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	1,274	..	2,617	..	223	..	168	..	-952	..	..
Botswana	2,005	2,655	1,987	2,145	-106	-275	130	204	42	438	3,331	5,897
Brazil	35,170	67,547	28,184	72,652	-11,608	-19,745	799	1,639	-3,823	-23,211	9,200	35,867
Bulgaria	6,950	7,526	8,027	8,562	-758	-342	125	488	-1,710	-889	670	3,646
Burkina Faso	349	275	758	641	0	-24	332	53	-77	-338	305	261
Burundi	89	52	318	148	-15	-9	174	80	-69	-24	112	18
Cambodia	314	1,634	507	1,969	-21	-43	120	273	-93	-105	..	587
Cameroon	2,251	2,708	1,931	2,479	-478	-494	-39	119	-196	-147	37	340
Canada	149,538	304,491	149,118	268,490	-19,388	-17,778	-796	1,255	-19,764	19,479	23,530	34,253
Central African Republic	220	106	410	144	-22	-4	123	59	-89	16	123	122
Chad	271	290	488	974	-21	-8	192	31	-46	-660	132	125
Chile	10,221	22,317	9,166	21,226	-1,737	-2,757	198	423	-485	-1,243	6,784	14,399
China [†]	57,374	299,409	46,706	271,325	1,055	-19,175	274	8,492	11,997	17,401	34,476	220,057
Hong Kong, China	100,413	232,356	94,084	223,573	0	4,633	..	-1,682	6,329	11,736	24,656	111,174
Colombia	8,679	14,932	6,858	15,840	-2,305	-2,975	1,026	2,094	542	-1,788	4,869	10,244
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2,557	1,015	2,497	953	-770	-416	..	..	..	..	261	..
Congo, Rep.	1,488	2,497	1,282	1,373	-460	-733	3	..	-251	..	10	72
Costa Rica	1,963	6,959	2,346	7,393	-233	-415	192	148	-424	-702	525	1,330
Côte d'Ivoire	3,503	4,435	3,445	3,640	-1,091	-577	-181	-275	-1,214	-58	21	1,019
Croatia	..	9,631	..	10,677	..	-537	..	966	..	-617	167	4,703
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	40,495	..	42,049	..	-1,540	..	470	..	-2,624	..	14,464
Denmark	48,902	77,856	41,415	67,489	-5,708	-3,598	-408	-2,627	1,372	4,142	11,226	17,702
Dominican Republic	1,832	8,332	2,233	10,079	-249	-1,119	371	2,028	-280	-839	69	1,105
Ecuador	3,262	5,774	2,519	6,754	-1,210	-1,364	107	1,544	-360	-800	1,009	1,073
Egypt, Arab Rep.	9,151	16,925	13,710	21,772	-912	1,072	4,836	3,742	-634	-33	3,620	13,598
El Salvador	973	3,977	1,624	5,892	-132	-266	631	2,004	-152	-177	595	1,871
Eritrea	88	147	278	523	0	-4	171	173	-19	-206	..	..
Estonia	664	4,981	711	5,190	-13	-281	97	151	36	-339	198	822
Ethiopia	672	957	1,069	1,944	-67	-59	220	774	-244	-272	55	490
Finland	31,180	48,812	33,456	38,427	-3,735	-1,070	-952	-684	-6,962	8,631	10,415	8,420
France	285,389	371,795	283,238	351,033	-3,896	15,384	-8,199	-14,788	-9,944	21,359	68,291	58,637
Gabon	2,730	3,180	1,812	1,961	-617	-711	-134	-73	168	435	279	13
Gambia, The	168	277	192	349	-11	-7	59	26	23	-53	55	106
Georgia	..	676	..	1,254	..	125	..	135	..	-269	..	159
Germany	474,713	657,453	423,497	619,920	20,832	-11,268	-23,745	-23,823	48,303	2,442	104,547	82,037
Ghana	983	2,380	1,506	3,247	-111	-138	411	753	-223	-251	309	376
Greece	13,018	30,071	19,564	41,291	-1,709	-1,767	4,718	3,587	-3,537	-9,400	4,721	6,244
Guatemala	1,568	3,896	1,812	6,040	-196	-90	227	997	-213	-1,238	362	2,352
Guinea	829	834	953	881	-149	-102	70	90	-203	-60	80	200
Guinea-Bissau	26	55	88	96	-22	-16	39	..	-45	..	18	69
Haiti	303	463	655	1,230	-5	9	70	582	-288	-177	10	142
[†] Data for Taiwan, China	74,175	142,514	67,015	126,598	4,361	5,679	-601	-2,734	10,920	18,861	77,653	125,960

Balance of payments current account

4.15

ECONOMY

	Goods and services				Net income		Net current transfers		Current account balance		Gross international reserves	
	Exports		Imports		\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions	
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Honduras	1,032	2,412	1,127	3,461	-237	-147	280	871	-51	-325	47	1,421
Hungary	12,035	35,778	11,017	35,633	-1,427	-1,488	787	246	379	-1,097	1,185	10,755
India	23,028	65,200	31,485	73,700	-3,753	-2,700	2,068	12,500	-10,142	1,300	5,637	49,051
Indonesia	29,295	62,864	27,511	50,549	-5,190	-6,936	418	1,520	-2,988	6,899	8,657	28,104
Iran, Islamic Rep.	19,741	23,716	22,292	18,138	378	-1,144	-582	320	-2,755	4,754	..	..
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	26,786	98,566	24,576	83,221	-4,955	-16,864	2,384	477	-361	-1,043	5,362	5,636
Israel	17,312	39,669	20,228	43,505	-1,981	-4,415	5,060	6,399	163	-1,852	6,598	23,379
Italy	219,971	299,978	218,573	283,912	-14,712	-10,281	-3,164	-5,948	-16,479	-163	88,595	46,215
Jamaica	2,217	3,355	2,390	4,592	-430	-438	291	886	-312	-788	168	1,901
Japan	323,692	448,107	297,306	421,627	22,492	69,221	-4,800	-7,904	44,078	87,797	87,828	401,958
Jordan	2,511	3,776	3,569	6,026	-214	187	1,045	2,059	-227	-4	1,139	3,174
Kazakhstan	..	10,304	..	10,660	..	-1,115	..	230	..	-1,240	..	2,506
Kenya	2,228	2,981	2,705	4,002	-418	-147	368	850	-527	-318	236	1,065
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	73,295	180,973	76,360	171,107	-87	-886	1,150	-363	-2,003	8,617	14,916	102,875
Kuwait	8,268	17,953	7,169	12,267	7,738	4,956	-4,951	-2,080	3,886	8,562	2,929	10,599
Kyrgyz Republic	..	561	..	566	..	-66	..	51	..	-20	..	287
Lao PDR	102	477	212	560	-1	-34	56	34	-55	-82	8	151
Latvia	1,090	3,403	997	4,259	2	44	96	78	191	-734	..	1,217
Lebanon	511	1,922	2,836	7,031	622	942	1,818	183	115	-3,984	4,210	7,564
Lesotho	100	319	754	728	433	179	286	135	65	-95	72	386
Liberia	..	146	..	181	..	-80	..	..	..	..	1	0
Libya	11,469	6,813	8,960	4,914	174	289	-481	-204	2,201	1,984	7,225	16,079
Lithuania	..	6,046	..	6,697	..	-180	..	258	..	-574	107	1,669
Macedonia, FYR	..	1,387	..	1,912	..	-41	..	241	..	-324	..	799
Madagascar	471	152	809	175	-161	-10	234	15	-265	-17	92	398
Malawi	443	495	549	966	-80	-74	99	15	-86	-531	142	210
Malaysia	32,665	102,435	31,765	86,254	-1,872	-6,743	102	-2,152	-870	7,287	10,659	30,798
Mali	420	825	830	1,085	-37	-129	225	..	-221	..	198	349
Mauritania	471	377	520	434	-46	-16	86	137	-10	65	59	228
Mauritius	1,722	2,837	1,916	2,675	-23	14	97	70	-119	247	761	853
Mexico	48,805	171,142	51,915	185,592	-8,316	-12,574	3,975	9,341	-7,451	-17,683	10,217	44,805
Moldova	..	740	..	1,101	..	109	..	153	..	-99	..	229
Mongolia	493	546	1,096	723	-44	4	7	94	-640	-79	23	257
Morocco	6,239	11,171	7,783	12,282	-988	-833	2,336	3,555	-196	1,611	2,338	8,669
Mozambique	229	2,304	996	3,905	-97	-574	448	571	-415	-1,604	233	729
Myanmar	641	2,646	1,182	3,016	-61	-57	77	209	-526	-218	410	464
Namibia	1,220	1,747	1,584	1,985	37	109	354	..	28	..	50	234
Nepal	379	1,358	761	1,983	71	9	60	788	-251	172	354	1,080
Netherlands	159,304	255,875	147,652	237,984	-620	-7,522	-2,943	-6,626	8,089	3,743	34,401	16,897
New Zealand	11,683	18,264	11,699	16,663	-1,576	-3,146	138	141	-1,453	-1,403	4,129	3,008
Nicaragua	392	934	682	1,983	-217	-249	202	740	-305	-557	166	380
Niger	533	324	728	486	-54	-11	14	4	-236	-170	226	107
Nigeria	14,550	21,201	6,909	15,418	-2,738	-2,274	85	1,292	4,988	506	4,129	10,647
Norway	47,078	77,657	38,911	49,073	-2,700	-940	-1,476	-1,684	3,992	25,960	15,788	15,815
Oman	5,577	11,423	3,342	6,988	-254	-588	-874	-1,532	1,106	2,315	1,784	2,445
Pakistan	6,217	10,284	9,351	12,535	-966	-2,160	2,748	3,299	-1,352	-1,112	1,046	4,218
Panama	4,438	7,701	4,193	7,853	-255	-545	219	199	209	-500	344	1,092
Papua New Guinea	1,381	2,098	1,509	1,594	-103	-230	156	13	-76	286	427	440
Paraguay	2,514	2,989	2,169	3,364	2	2	43	166	390	-207	675	723
Peru	4,120	8,597	4,087	9,489	-1,733	-1,203	281	997	-1,419	-1,098	1,891	8,980
Philippines	11,430	34,393	13,967	33,586	-872	3,252	714	444	-2,695	4,503	2,036	15,649
Poland	19,037	51,419	15,095	58,275	-3,386	-1,390	2,511	2,889	3,067	-5,357	4,674	26,563
Portugal	21,554	34,582	27,146	44,967	-96	-3,054	5,507	3,480	-181	-9,959	20,579	15,060
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



4.15

Balance of payments current account

	Goods and services				Net income		Net current transfers		Current account balance		Gross international reserves	
	Exports		Imports		\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions	
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Romania	6,380	13,379	9,901	16,557	161	-282	106	1,143	-3,254	-2,317	1,374	6,377
Russian Federation	..	112,507	..	73,168	..	-3,959	..	-759	..	34,621	..	36,303
Rwanda	145	143	359	434	-17	-20	145	193	-86	-118	44	212
Saudi Arabia	47,445	78,214	43,939	47,952	7,979	-520	-15,637	-15,240	-4,152	14,502	13,437	18,867
Senegal	1,453	1,373	1,840	1,745	-129	-106	153	180	-363	-297	22	447
Sierra Leone	210	91	215	284	-71	-16	7	..	-69	..	5	51
Singapore	67,489	148,646	64,953	130,048	1,006	664	-421	-1,377	3,122	17,884	27,748	75,375
Slovak Republic	..	15,096	..	16,750	..	-315	..	120	..	-694	..	4,453
Slovenia	7,900	11,302	6,930	11,420	-38	19	46	129	978	31	112	4,397
Somalia	70	..	322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	27,742	35,304	21,016	30,885	-4,271	-3,846	-321	-738	2,134	-166	2,583	7,627
Spain	83,595	175,336	100,870	182,577	-3,533	-9,545	2,799	1,705	-18,009	-15,082	57,238	34,235
Sri Lanka	2,293	6,187	2,965	7,130	-167	-280	541	959	-298	-265	447	1,304
Sudan	499	1,713	877	2,055	-136	-554	141	374	-372	-522	11	118
Swaziland	658	894	768	1,061	59	34	102	80	51	-53	216	272
Sweden	70,560	98,197	70,490	85,388	-4,473	-2,852	-1,936	-3,261	-6,339	6,696	20,324	15,625
Switzerland	96,928	123,552	96,389	109,531	8,746	12,677	-2,329	-4,073	6,957	22,624	61,284	51,543
Syrian Arab Republic	5,030	7,448	2,955	5,994	-401	-783	88	485	1,762	1,062	..	..
Tajikistan	185	673	238	801	0	-30	..	84	-53	-74	..	94
Tanzania	538	1,402	1,474	2,179	-185	-46	562	86	-559	-738	193	1,157
Thailand	29,229	76,226	35,870	69,239	-853	-1,361	213	601	-7,281	6,227	14,258	33,041
Togo	663	436	847	624	-32	-24	132	68	-84	-140	358	126
Trinidad and Tobago	2,289	4,827	1,427	3,788	-397	-471	-6	..	459	..	513	1,924
Tunisia	5,203	9,518	6,039	10,422	-455	-940	828	935	-463	-910	867	2,050
Turkey	21,042	50,438	25,652	45,845	-2,508	-5,000	4,493	3,803	-2,625	3,396	7,626	19,911
Turkmenistan	1,238	2,777	857	2,807	0	-111	66	68	447	-74	..	1,513
Uganda	246	664	676	1,454	-77	-119	78	540	-429	-369	44	983
Ukraine	..	21,086	..	20,473	..	-667	..	1,456	..	1,402	469	3,089
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,891	14,256
United Kingdom	239,226	385,830	264,090	418,989	-5,154	13,166	-8,794	-10,283	-38,811	-30,277	43,146	40,442
United States	535,260	998,030	616,120	1,356,320	28,560	14,370	-26,660	-49,470	-78,960	-393,390	173,094	130,077
Uruguay	2,158	3,276	1,659	3,718	-321	-114	8	43	186	-513	1,446	3,099
Uzbekistan	..	3,201	..	3,152	-11	-205	2	43	-236	-113	..	1,242
Venezuela, RB	18,806	28,006	9,451	22,005	-774	-1,453	-302	-617	8,279	3,931	12,733	12,264
Vietnam	..	17,837	..	17,928	..	-477	..	1,250	..	682	..	3,675
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	1,490	4,125	2,170	3,265	-372	-1,254	1,790	1,501	739	1,107	441	3,672
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	2,762	..	5,160	..	-26	..	1,828	..	-596	..	..
Zambia	1,360	1,053	1,897	1,626	-437	-108	380	32	-594	-553	201	183
Zimbabwe	2,012	1,961	2,001	1,905	-263	-245	112	..	-140	..	295	119
World	4,253,268 t	7,555,367 t	4,257,473 t	7,580,229 t								
Low income	134,108	274,876	153,830	280,252								
Middle income	629,670	1,547,335	585,956	1,454,555								
Lower middle income	317,372	819,932	318,412	754,424								
Upper middle income	310,090	727,315	268,056	699,645								
Low & middle income	762,775	1,822,224	737,971	1,734,704								
East Asia & Pacific	166,961	604,321	165,987	541,844								
Europe & Central Asia	..	407,735	..	386,921								
Latin America & Carib.	169,974	404,153	147,208	431,219								
Middle East & N. Africa	129,973	202,257	130,645	160,598								
South Asia	34,113	90,957	49,041	106,305								
Sub-Saharan Africa	81,250	113,199	74,104	107,805								
High income	3,481,648	5,732,565	3,497,811	5,846,561								
Europe EMU	1,518,561	2,277,557	1,482,825	2,189,310								

a. Includes Luxembourg. b. Excludes 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. The 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 an economy; 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.

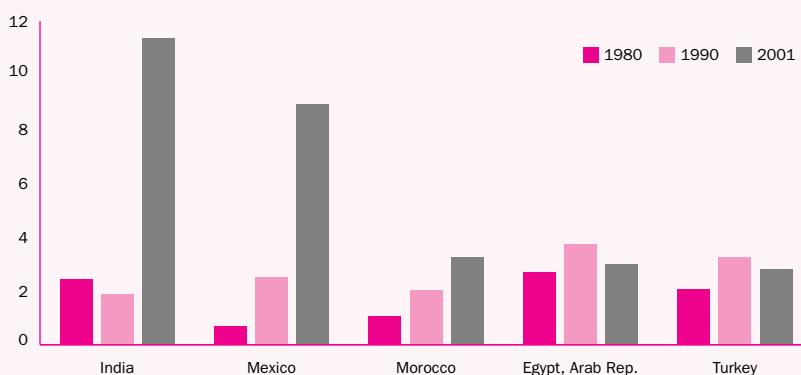
Definitions

- **Exports and imports of goods and services** comprise all transactions between residents of an economy 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 for 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 \$276.50 an ounce in 2001).

4.15a

Among the top recipients of workers' remittances, India and Mexico have seen their share grow substantially in the past 20 years

Workers' remittances (\$ billions)



Source: International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments data files; World Bank data files.

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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	349	1,094	36	980	36	970	0	366	0	11	0	83
Algeria	28,149	22,503	26,688	20,786	26,688	20,786	1,208	1,328	0	0	670	1,518
Angola	8,594	9,600	7,605	7,443	7,605	7,443	0	228	0	0	0	0
Argentina	62,233	136,709	48,676	102,733	46,876	85,337	2,609	9,440	1,800	17,396	3,083	13,976
Armenia	..	1,001	..	786	..	766	..	435	..	20	..	173
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	..	1,219	..	821	..	726	..	235	..	95	..	295
Bangladesh	12,439	15,216	11,657	14,773	11,657	14,773	4,159	6,456	0	0	626	149
Belarus	..	869	..	642	..	641	..	91	..	2	..	81
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	1,292	1,665	1,218	1,503	1,218	1,503	326	598	0	0	18	77
Bolivia	4,275	4,682	3,864	4,095	3,687	3,116	587	1,146	177	979	257	207
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	2,226	..	2,057	..	2,045	..	983	..	12	..	111
Botswana	563	370	557	349	557	349	169	19	0	0	0	0
Brazil	119,964	226,362	94,427	189,748	87,756	93,467	8,427	7,963	6,671	96,280	1,821	8,337
Bulgaria	10,890	9,615	9,834	8,159	9,834	7,378	0	844	0	782	0	1,110
Burkina Faso	834	1,490	750	1,310	750	1,310	282	636	0	0	0	117
Burundi	907	1,065	851	974	851	974	398	582	0	0	43	2
Cambodia	1,845	2,704	1,683	2,401	1,683	2,401	0	238	0	0	27	80
Cameroon	6,676	8,338	5,595	7,138	5,365	6,913	889	936	230	225	121	244
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	698	822	624	757	624	757	265	372	0	0	37	31
Chad	524	1,104	464	992	464	992	186	525	0	0	31	89
Chile	19,226	38,360	14,687	35,803	10,425	5,544	1,874	734	4,263	30,259	1,156	0
China	55,301	170,110	45,515	126,190	45,515	91,706	5,881	20,203	0	34,484	469	0
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	17,222	36,699	15,784	32,960	14,671	21,777	3,874	2,012	1,113	11,184	0	0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	10,259	11,392	8,994	7,584	8,994	7,584	1,161	1,232	0	0	521	377
Congo, Rep.	4,947	4,496	4,200	3,631	4,200	3,631	239	203	0	0	11	39
Costa Rica	3,756	4,586	3,367	3,424	3,063	3,208	412	104	304	216	11	0
Côte d'Ivoire	17,251	11,582	13,223	9,963	10,665	8,590	1,920	1,817	2,558	1,372	431	464
Croatia	..	10,742	..	10,335	..	6,400	..	427	..	3,935	..	122
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	6,383	21,691	3,983	12,735	3,983	5,915	0	205	0	6,820	0	0
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	4,372	5,093	3,518	3,749	3,419	3,749	258	330	99	0	72	50
Ecuador	12,107	13,910	10,029	12,220	9,865	11,149	848	908	164	1,071	265	190
Egypt, Arab Rep.	33,017	29,234	28,438	25,861	27,438	25,243	2,401	1,792	1,000	618	125	0
El Salvador	2,149	4,683	1,938	3,413	1,913	3,257	164	349	26	156	0	0
Eritrea	..	410	..	398	..	398	..	158	..	0	..	0
Estonia	..	2,852	..	1,810	..	187	..	65	..	1,623	..	13
Ethiopia	8,630	5,697	8,479	5,532	8,479	5,532	851	2,151	0	0	6	106
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	3,983	3,409	3,150	3,030	3,150	3,030	69	55	0	0	140	75
Gambia, The	369	489	308	438	308	438	102	170	0	0	45	26
Georgia	..	1,714	..	1,366	..	1,314	..	396	..	53	..	287
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	3,881	6,759	2,816	5,921	2,783	5,666	1,423	3,178	33	255	745	284
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	3,080	5,037	2,605	3,577	2,478	3,456	293	330	127	121	67	0
Guinea	2,476	3,254	2,253	2,844	2,253	2,844	420	1,003	0	0	52	123
Guinea-Bissau	692	668	630	627	630	627	146	220	0	0	5	23
Haiti	910	1,250	772	1,028	772	1,028	324	467	0	0	38	39

External debt

4.16

ECONOMY

	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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Honduras	3,718	5,051	3,487	4,501	3,420	3,995	635	1,028	66	506	32	220
Hungary	21,202	30,289	17,931	25,666	17,931	12,681	1,512	564	0	12,985	330	0
India	83,628	97,071	72,462	94,120	70,974	82,446	20,996	26,105	1,488	11,674	2,623	0
Indonesia	69,872	135,704	58,242	104,783	47,982	68,378	10,385	12,157	10,261	36,405	494	9,113
Iran, Islamic Rep.	9,020	7,483	1,797	5,465	1,797	5,295	86	456	0	170	0	0
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	4,667	4,956	3,964	4,041	3,930	3,947	672	443	34	94	357	40
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	8,333	7,479	7,202	6,599	7,202	6,599	593	941	0	0	94	433
Kazakhstan	..	14,372	..	13,541	..	3,446	..	1,070	..	10,095	..	0
Kenya	7,058	5,833	5,642	5,039	4,762	4,930	2,056	2,287	880	109	482	99
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	34,968	110,109	24,168	74,994	18,768	33,742	3,337	7,900	5,400	41,252	0	0
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	..	1,717	..	1,490	..	1,256	..	389	..	234	..	179
Lao PDR	1,768	2,495	1,758	2,456	1,758	2,456	131	415	0	0	8	37
Latvia	..	5,710	..	2,651	..	978	..	243	..	1,673	..	24
Lebanon	1,779	12,450	358	9,792	358	8,956	34	259	0	836	0	0
Lesotho	396	592	378	573	378	573	112	242	0	0	15	15
Liberia	1,849	1,987	1,116	1,012	1,116	1,012	248	221	0	0	322	281
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	5,248	..	3,539	..	2,359	..	273	..	1,180	..	151
Macedonia, FYR	..	1,423	..	1,284	..	1,136	..	372	..	149	..	71
Madagascar	3,704	4,160	3,335	3,793	3,335	3,793	797	1,408	0	0	144	127
Malawi	1,558	2,602	1,385	2,483	1,382	2,483	854	1,627	3	0	115	73
Malaysia	15,328	43,351	13,422	38,249	11,592	24,068	1,102	788	1,830	14,181	0	0
Mali	2,468	2,890	2,337	2,616	2,337	2,616	498	981	0	0	69	171
Mauritania	2,096	2,164	1,789	1,865	1,789	1,865	264	475	0	0	70	105
Mauritius	984	1,724	910	852	762	765	195	84	148	87	22	0
Mexico	104,442	158,290	81,809	140,290	75,974	86,199	11,030	10,883	5,835	54,091	6,551	0
Moldova	..	1,214	..	1,046	..	779	..	294	..	267	..	146
Mongolia	..	885	..	824	..	824	0	155	..	0	0	47
Morocco	24,458	16,962	23,301	16,715	23,101	14,325	3,138	2,525	200	2,390	750	0
Mozambique	4,650	4,466	4,231	3,772	4,211	2,222	268	777	19	1,550	74	196
Myanmar	4,695	5,670	4,466	5,006	4,466	5,006	716	693	0	0	0	0
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	1,640	2,700	1,572	2,643	1,572	2,643	668	1,127	0	0	44	8
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	10,745	6,391	8,313	5,560	8,313	5,437	299	691	0	123	0	158
Niger	1,726	1,555	1,487	1,432	1,226	1,371	461	753	261	62	85	81
Nigeria	33,439	31,119	31,935	29,396	31,545	29,215	3,321	1,958	391	181	0	0
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	2,736	6,025	2,400	4,759	2,400	2,691	52	1	0	2,068	0	0
Pakistan	20,663	32,019	16,643	28,899	16,506	26,801	3,922	7,041	138	2,098	836	1,807
Panama	6,507	8,245	3,856	7,727	3,856	6,332	462	282	0	1,395	272	54
Papua New Guinea	2,594	2,521	2,461	2,345	1,523	1,413	349	363	938	932	61	108
Paraguay	2,105	2,817	1,732	2,355	1,713	2,120	320	231	19	235	0	0
Peru	20,064	27,512	13,959	24,087	13,629	18,831	1,188	2,625	330	5,256	755	387
Philippines	30,580	52,356	25,241	44,355	24,040	34,190	4,044	3,454	1,201	10,165	912	1,952
Poland	49,364	62,393	39,261	55,427	39,261	24,828	55	2,211	0	30,599	509	0
Portugal
Puerto Rico



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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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Romania	1,140	11,653	230	10,744	223	6,682	0	1,876	7	4,061	0	387
Russian Federation ^a	59,340	152,649	47,540	124,244	47,540	101,918	0	6,746	0	22,326	0	7,433
Rwanda	712	1,283	664	1,163	664	1,163	340	713	0	0	0	84
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	3,736	3,461	3,000	3,012	2,940	2,961	835	1,384	60	51	314	248
Sierra Leone	1,196	1,188	940	1,014	940	1,014	92	407	0	0	108	152
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	2,008	11,121	1,505	8,048	1,505	5,498	0	205	0	2,550	0	0
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	2,370	2,532	1,926	1,795	1,926	1,795	419	386	0	0	159	141
South Africa	..	24,050	..	15,695	..	7,941	0	7	..	7,754	0	0
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	5,863	8,529	5,049	7,862	4,947	7,472	946	1,578	102	389	410	214
Sudan	14,762	15,348	9,651	8,985	9,155	8,489	1,048	1,138	496	496	956	551
Swaziland	243	308	238	236	238	236	44	13	0	0	0	0
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	17,259	21,305	15,108	15,811	15,108	15,811	523	44	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan	..	1,086	..	896	..	789	..	172	..	107	..	110
Tanzania	6,456	6,676	5,796	5,781	5,785	5,758	1,493	2,596	12	24	140	341
Thailand	28,095	67,384	19,771	52,480	12,460	26,411	2,530	3,084	7,311	26,069	1	1,681
Togo	1,281	1,406	1,081	1,203	1,081	1,203	398	585	0	0	87	57
Trinidad and Tobago	2,512	2,422	2,055	1,562	1,782	1,452	41	90	273	110	329	0
Tunisia	7,690	10,884	6,880	10,203	6,662	9,084	1,406	1,333	218	1,118	176	0
Turkey	49,424	115,118	39,924	84,656	38,870	56,004	6,429	4,802	1,054	28,652	0	14,117
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	0
Uganda	2,583	3,733	2,160	3,306	2,160	3,306	969	2,310	0	0	282	275
Ukraine	..	12,811	..	10,159	..	8,197	..	2,248	..	1,961	..	1,911
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	4,415	9,706	3,114	6,634	3,045	6,110	359	544	69	524	101	144
Uzbekistan	..	4,627	..	4,046	..	3,759	..	237	..	286	..	78
Venezuela, RB	33,171	34,660	28,159	30,931	24,509	24,916	974	838	3,650	6,015	3,012	0
Vietnam	23,270	12,578	21,378	11,428	21,378	11,428	59	1,344	0	0	112	366
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	6,352	4,954	5,160	4,062	5,160	4,062	602	1,237	0	0	0	374
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep. ^b	17,792	11,740	16,802	6,629	12,942	6,002	2,433	1,085	3,860	627	467	273
Zambia	6,916	5,671	4,554	4,513	4,552	4,394	813	1,886	2	119	949	982
Zimbabwe	3,247	3,780	2,649	3,023	2,464	2,847	449	810	185	175	7	262
World	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S
Low income	421,446	533,346	360,309	457,309	342,356	398,406	67,080	100,459	17,953	58,903	11,317	21,712
Middle income^c	1,000,132	1,799,275	794,285	1,450,505	752,125	995,967	70,258	101,295	42,160	454,538	23,334	53,569
Lower middle income	517,056	917,706	424,075	729,903	406,864	560,385	40,825	64,951	17,212	169,518	5,991	30,670
Upper middle income ^c	483,076	881,570	370,209	720,601	345,261	435,582	29,433	36,344	24,948	285,020	17,344	22,898
Low & middle income^c	1,421,578	2,332,621	1,154,594	1,907,814	1,094,481	1,394,373	137,338	201,755	60,113	513,441	34,652	75,281
East Asia & Pacific	239,005	504,125	198,549	397,922	176,913	275,645	25,306	43,011	21,635	122,277	2,085	13,384
Europe & Central Asia	217,913	497,827	177,054	394,989	172,133	263,858	10,429	26,863	4,921	131,130	1,305	27,156
Latin America & Carib.	475,374	765,395	379,681	645,027	354,630	419,010	35,877	41,739	25,051	226,017	18,298	23,901
Middle East & N. Africa	182,898	200,641	137,048	150,936	135,547	143,540	10,074	9,972	1,502	7,396	1,815	2,340
South Asia	129,481	161,657	112,573	154,354	110,845	140,192	30,717	42,743	1,727	14,161	4,537	2,178
Sub-Saharan Africa	176,906	202,976	149,689	164,587	144,413	152,128	24,935	37,426	5,276	12,459	6,612	6,323
High income												
Europe EMU												

a. Data for 1990 refer to the debt of the former Soviet Union on the assumption that 100 percent of all outstanding external debt as of December 1991 has become a liability of the Russian Federation. b. Data for 1990 refer to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Data for 2001 are estimates and reflect borrowings by the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that are not yet allocated to the successor republics. c. Includes data for Gibraltar not included in other tables.

About the data

Data on the external debt of developing countries are gathered by the World Bank through its Debtor Reporting System. World Bank staff calculate the indebtedness of these countries using loan-by-loan reports submitted by them 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 by World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) staff. In addition, the table includes data on private nonguaranteed debt for 78 countries either reported to the World Bank or estimated by its 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-of-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-of-period exchange rates. Debt repayable in multiple currencies, goods, or services and debt with a provision for maintenance of the 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 end-of-period 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.

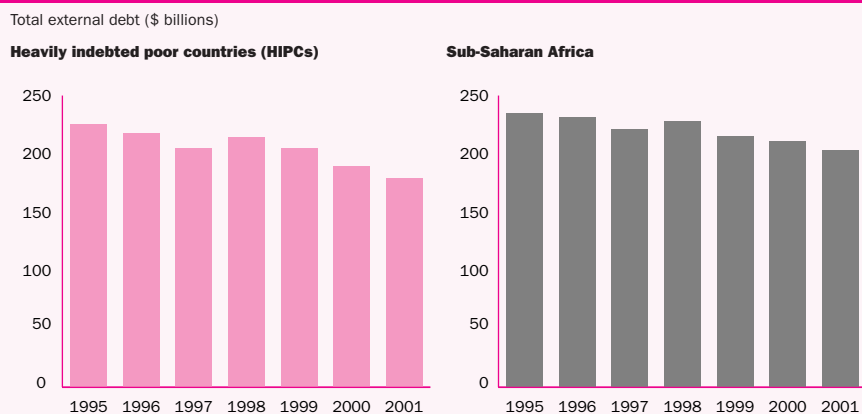
Variations in reporting rescheduled debt also affect cross-country comparability. For example, rescheduling under the auspices of the Paris Club of official creditors may be subject to lags between the completion of the general rescheduling agreement and the completion of the specific, bilateral agreements 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. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) lends at market rates. The International Development Association (IDA) provides credits 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.

4.16a

Thanks to traditional debt relief and the HIPC Debt Initiative, the total debt burden of heavily indebted poor countries, most in Sub-Saharan Africa, has declined since 1999



Source: World Bank data files.

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.



	Indebtedness 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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	L	18	47	0.1	0.8	0.9	3.1	..	..	89.8	2.8
Algeria	L	41	97	14.7	8.3	63.7	19.5	..	21.3	2.8	0.9
Angola	S	119	133	4.0	23.7	7.1	26.0	..	..	11.5	22.5
Argentina	S	57	407	4.6	9.3	34.7	48.6	32.5	43.6	16.8	14.6
Armenia	L	30	100	..	2.5	..	8.1	..	..	..	4.2
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	L	19	40	..	2.5	..	4.7	..	..	..	8.4
Bangladesh	L	21	105	2.5	1.4	37.5	9.0	..	..	1.3	1.9
Belarus	L	7	10	..	1.9	..	2.7	..	5.4	..	16.8
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	S	36 ^b	134 ^b	2.1	2.1	9.2 ^b	10.0 ^b	..	..	4.3	5.1
Bolivia	M	26 ^b	114 ^b	8.3	7.0	33.5 ^b	16.1 ^b	41.3	17.4	3.6	8.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	L	32	101	..	6.0	..	18.3	..	..	..	2.6
Botswana	L	6	10	2.9	1.1	4.4	1.7	5.5	..	1.0	5.6
Brazil	S	49	330	1.8	11.3	18.5	28.6	3.9	..	19.8	12.5
Bulgaria	M	63	106	7.2	10.3	18.6	15.5	12.9	19.1	9.7	3.6
Burkina Faso	S	29 ^{b,c}	224 ^{b,c}	1.2	1.5	7.8 ^{b,c}	11.0 ^{b,c}	9.1	..	10.1	4.3
Burundi	S	96	1,122	3.8	3.4	41.7	36.3	..	..	1.5	8.3
Cambodia	M	70	138	2.7	0.6	..	1.1	..	..	7.3	8.3
Cameroon	M	62 ^b	181 ^b	4.9	4.3	14.7 ^b	9.9 ^b	16.8	..	14.4	11.5
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	S	56	482	2.0	1.4	12.5	11.5	..	..	5.4	4.2
Chad	S	39 ^b	213 ^b	0.7	1.5	3.8 ^b	10.0 ^b	5.6	..	5.7	2.1
Chile	M	59	160	9.7	10.4	18.1	5.2	25.6	8.0	17.6	6.7
China	L	14	53	2.0	2.1	10.6	4.2	23.9	..	16.8	25.8
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	M	47	215	10.2	7.9	34.5	28.1	61.2	..	8.4	10.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	S	222	1,029	4.1	0.4	12.7	0.0	14.5	..	7.2	30.1
Congo, Rep.	S	221	170	22.9	4.8	32.2	3.3	..	9.2	14.9	18.4
Costa Rica	L	30	62	9.2	4.4	22.0	8.2	32.8	16.9	10.0	25.3
Côte d'Ivoire	S	109	233	13.7	6.3	19.1	8.1	22.1	16.6	20.8	10.0
Croatia	M	54	101	..	15.0	..	13.7	..	16.9	..	2.7
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	L	39	50	..	8.7	..	4.4	..	9.7	37.6	41.3
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	L	24	46	3.4	3.1	10.7	6.6	16.1	..	17.9	25.4
Ecuador	S	89	200	11.4	9.6	31.0	22.0	45.0	..	15.0	10.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	L	25	115	7.3	1.9	25.7	8.8	16.5	..	13.5	11.5
El Salvador	L	34	76	4.4	2.9	18.2	7.4	..	110.9	9.8	27.1
Eritrea	L	34	57	..	1.0	..	4.5	..	..	..	2.9
Estonia	M	56	57	..	7.3	..	0.9	..	2.3	..	36.1
Ethiopia	S	47 ^b	301 ^b	3.5	3.0	33.7 ^b	20.6 ^b	13.4	..	1.7	1.0
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	S	89	102	3.3	12.1	4.8	13.6	7.6	..	17.4	8.9
Gambia, The	S	69 ^b	94 ^b	12.9	2.8	21.8 ^b	13.8 ^b	49.1	..	4.3	5.3
Georgia	L	34	124	..	2.5	..	8.1	..	15.2	..	3.5
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	M	77 ^b	163 ^b	6.4	6.2	34.9 ^b	8.9 ^b	26.2	..	8.2	8.2
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	L	24	101	2.9	2.2	11.6	8.5	..	..	13.3	29.0
Guinea	S	60 ^b	203 ^b	6.3	3.6	19.6 ^b	9.2 ^b	33.0	..	6.9	8.8
Guinea-Bissau	S	231 ^b	747 ^b	3.6	12.7	22.1 ^b	0.7 ^b	8.2	2.7
Haiti	M	22	165	1.3	0.7	..	4.5	11.1	14.6

External debt management

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ECONOMY

	Indebtedness 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	2001	1990	2001
	2001	2001	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Honduras	M	51 ^b	104 ^b	13.7	5.4	33.0 ^b	5.7 ^b	..	..	5.4	6.5
Hungary	M	56	77	13.4	27.2	33.4	8.5	21.4	..	13.9	15.3
India	L	14	85	2.6	2.0	29.2	12.6	14.5	13.0	10.2	3.0
Indonesia	S	94	199	9.1	11.1	25.6	13.8	34.4	22.4	15.9	16.1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	L	6	26	0.5	1.1	1.3	4.1	0.3	..	80.1	27.0
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	M	73	119	15.9	8.8	27.0	16.8	..	21.6	7.4	17.7
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	S	78	111	16.5	7.6	22.1	14.7	52.5	26.0	12.4	6.0
Kazakhstan	M	67	134	..	15.7	..	4.7	..	18.6	..	5.8
Kenya	M	39	146	9.8	4.1	28.6	11.4	26.6	..	13.2	11.9
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	..	..	..	3.3	6.2	6.3	7.1	10.5	..	30.9	31.9
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	S	91	223	..	12.1	..	12.0	..	..	..	2.8
Lao PDR	S	77	268	1.1	2.6	8.5	9.0	..	..	0.1	0.1
Latvia	M	73	147	..	6.8	..	2.9	..	4.9	..	53.2
Lebanon	S	76	470	2.9	8.3	3.2	40.5	..	..	79.9	21.3
Lesotho	L	41	73	2.3	7.0	4.2	12.4	9.4	..	0.7	0.7
Liberia	S	436	1,321	..	0.2	..	0.6	..	..	22.2	34.9
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	L	44	83	..	16.4	..	5.9	..	11.1	..	29.7
Macedonia, FYR	L	35	78	..	5.7	..	10.3	..	..	..	4.8
Madagascar	S	45 ^b	1,317 ^b	7.5	1.5	44.4 ^b	3.4 ^b	42.9	..	6.1	5.7
Malawi	S	87 ^b	296 ^b	7.2	2.3	28.0 ^b	15.5 ^b	27.2	..	3.7	1.8
Malaysia	M	58	44	10.3	7.8	10.6	3.6	31.4	..	12.4	11.8
Mali	M	56 ^b	154 ^b	2.8	3.2	14.7 ^b	4.5 ^b	..	..	2.5	3.6
Mauritania	S	143 ^{b,c}	359 ^{b,c}	13.6	9.1	28.8 ^{b,c}	16.5 ^{b,c}	..	..	11.3	9.0
Mauritius	L	37	57	6.6	4.5	7.3	4.7	13.5	15.8	5.3	50.6
Mexico	L	29	93	4.5	8.1	18.3	14.1	19.5	..	15.4	11.4
Moldova	S	71	116	..	12.0	..	15.3	..	40.6	..	1.8
Mongolia	M	59	103	..	4.4	0.3	7.9	..	11.6	..	1.6
Morocco	L	44	100	7.2	7.9	27.9	21.9	21.3	..	1.7	1.5
Mozambique	L	28 ^b	36 ^b	3.4	2.6	17.3 ^b	2.7 ^b	..	..	7.4	11.2
Myanmar	S	..	150	..	..	8.8	2.8	2.2	..	4.9	11.7
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	L	27	86	1.9	1.5	14.7	6.2	18.2	13.5	1.5	1.8
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	S	..	336 ^b	1.6	..	2.3 ^b	22.2 ^b	2.6	..	22.6	10.5
Niger	S	53 ^b	282 ^b	4.1	1.3	6.6 ^b	6.6 ^b	..	..	8.9	2.7
Nigeria	S	81	144	13.0	6.7	22.3	11.5	..	..	4.5	5.5
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	L	..	50	7.8	..	12.0	6.8	17.4	14.7	12.3	21.0
Pakistan	S	44	222	4.9	5.1	25.1	21.3	18.1	23.1	15.4	4.1
Panama	S	94	99	6.8	12.2	4.1	11.2	10.4	..	36.6	5.6
Papua New Guinea	M	78	103	17.9	9.5	18.4	7.1	33.2	..	2.8	2.7
Paraguay	L	37	80	6.0	5.0	11.5	8.3	46.8	22.7	17.7	16.4
Peru	S	53	283	1.9	4.1	7.3	20.8	4.9	20.5	26.7	11.0
Philippines	M	73	132	8.1	10.3	25.6	13.3	39.5	49.4	14.5	11.6
Poland	L	34	108	1.7	8.8	4.4	11.5	..	11.4	19.4	11.2
Portugal
Puerto Rico



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External debt management

	Indebtedness 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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
2001	2001	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	
Romania	L	29	80	0.0	6.8	0.0	13.7	0.0	16.4	79.8	4.5
Russian Federation ^d	M	49	123	2.0	5.8	..	12.0	..	12.0	19.9	13.7
Rwanda	S	40 ^b	411 ^b	0.8	1.1	10.6 ^b	7.6 ^b	5.4	..	6.6	2.8
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	M	53 ^b	150 ^b	5.9	4.7	18.3 ^b	9.3 ^b	..	20.0	11.3	5.8
Sierra Leone	S	114 ^b	888 ^b	3.7	13.1	10.1 ^b	74.3 ^b	45.4	..	12.4	1.9
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	M	54	71	2.1	13.0	..	6.2	..	14.0	25.0	27.6
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	S	..	..	1.3	..	14.6	..	..	..	12.0	23.5
South Africa	L	21	62	..	4.0	0.0	6.8	..	8.1	..	34.7
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	L	42	93	4.9	4.4	14.8	9.2	16.8	19.5	6.9	5.3
Sudan	S	130	591	0.4	0.5	4.8	3.2	..	..	28.1	37.9
Swaziland	L	23	29	4.9	2.2	5.6	2.5	15.8	..	1.9	23.5
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	S	111	266	9.9	1.4	20.3	2.1	21.2	..	12.5	25.8
Tajikistan	S	83	120	..	7.8	..	6.3	..	25.5	..	7.3
Tanzania ^e	L	14 ^b	91 ^b	4.4	1.6	31.3 ^b	7.3 ^b	..	..	8.1	8.3
Thailand	M	60	83	6.3	18.0	11.4	7.9	20.7	24.3	29.6	19.6
Togo	M	81	206	5.4	2.6	11.5	5.9	..	..	8.8	10.4
Trinidad and Tobago	L	31	53	9.7	2.8	15.6	3.8	..	..	5.1	35.5
Tunisia	M	57	103	12.0	7.1	25.6	13.4	32.2	..	8.2	6.3
Turkey	M	80	208	4.9	15.3	29.9	24.6	30.9	26.0	19.2	14.2
Turkmenistan	M	..	..	..	..	..	14.4	..	..	..	..
Uganda	M	21 ^b	162 ^b	3.4	0.9	56.9 ^b	9.7 ^b	..	4.9	5.4	4.1
Ukraine	L	31	54	..	6.1	..	6.5	..	8.2	..	5.8
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	S	54	241	11.0	8.1	35.2	30.3	32.0	26.3	27.2	30.2
Uzbekistan	M	40	138	..	7.5	..	20.6	..	..	..	10.9
Venezuela, RB	L	30	122	10.6	6.1	19.6	20.9	36.2	23.1	6.0	10.8
Vietnam	L	33	60	2.9	3.7	..	6.5	..	17.2	7.7	6.2
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	L	41	61	3.5	3.4	7.1	6.3	..	..	18.8	10.5
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep. ^f	S	108	260	..	1.0	..	2.0	..	..	2.9	41.2
Zambia	S	115 ^b	365 ^b	6.7	3.7	14.6 ^b	13.4 ^b	..	..	20.4	3.1
Zimbabwe	M	40	175	5.5	1.5	19.4	3.4	17.4	..	18.2	13.1
World				.. W	.. W	.. W	.. W			.. W	.. W
Low income				4.8	4.2	23.5	11.4			11.8	10.2
Middle income				3.9	6.9	17.0	11.3			18.2	16.4
Lower middle income				3.8	5.1	16.8	9.5			16.8	17.1
Upper middle income				4.0	8.9	17.1	13.7			19.8	15.7
Low & middle income				4.1	6.4	18.2	11.4			16.3	15.0
East Asia & Pacific				4.8	4.7	14.5	6.1			16.1	18.4
Europe & Central Asia				2.9	9.8	18.9	11.4			18.2	15.2
Latin America & Carib.				4.2	8.7	20.5	19.4			16.3	12.6
Middle East & N. Africa				5.1	3.2	23.5	11.3			24.1	23.6
South Asia				2.9	2.3	27.6	12.9			9.6	3.2
Sub-Saharan Africa				..	4.5	11.6	9.0			11.6	15.8
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 Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only, and export figures exclude workers' remittances. c. Enhanced HIPC assistance will be accounted for in the World Bank's *Global Development Finance 2004*. d. Data for 1990 are for the debt of the former Soviet Union on the assumption that 100 percent of all outstanding external debt as of December 1991 has become a liability of the Russian Federation. e. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only. f. Data for 1990 are for the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Data for 2001 are estimates and reflect borrowings by the former socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that are not yet allocated to the successor republics.

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 such indicators as gross national income (GNI), and exports of goods and services. The table shows the present value of total debt service both as a percentage of GNI in 2001 and as a percentage of exports in 2001. The ratios compare total debt service obligations with the size of the economy and its ability to obtain foreign exchange through exports. 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 February 1, 2003. The ratio of total debt service to exports reflects adjustments made to countries receiving debt relief under the Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs).

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 programs, such as the HIPC Debt Initiative. Indebted countries may also apply to the Paris and London Clubs for renegotiation of obligations to public and private creditors. In 2001 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 and the IMF's Balance of Payments database. 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.