

2004 | WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

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The World Bank

“When we read statistics, we must see real people. When we confront problems, we must cast them as opportunities. When we doubt our energy or question our faith in development, we must take fresh resolve from the reality that on our work depends the fate of millions.”

*Barber Conable, 1922–2003
President, World Bank, 1986–91*

FOREWORD

Development is about people. But to measure development and see its effect on people, we need good statistics. Statistics that tell us that life expectancy in the last 40 years has gone up 20 years in developing countries, more than in all the time before that. That literacy has improved. That infant mortality and maternal mortality have decreased. And that fewer people are living in extreme poverty.

However, the statistics also tell us that malnutrition and disease still claim the lives of millions of young children. That millions more never receive a primary education. And that in countries at the center of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, life expectancy has been falling. Of the 6 billion people on the planet today, 5 billion live in developing countries. But in the next 30 years the world's population will grow by 2 billion—from 6 billion to 8 billion—and all but 50 million of them will live in today's developing countries. What will their lives be like? We hope, much better than today.

The Millennium Development Goals set specific targets for improving people's lives. They were proposed and adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations—not as vague and lofty statements of our good intentions, but as a practical guide to what can and should be accomplished by the international community in the opening quarter of the 21st century. That is why they were presented so clearly, with precise, quantified targets, based on widely accepted statistical indicators. Setting goals and measuring progress toward them in a transparent process is a proven management technique for holding our focus, avoiding wasteful diversions of effort, and encouraging robust public discussion of both means and ends.

Since the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals another important step in deepening the international consensus on development was the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development. At Monterrey developing countries recognized the need to put reducing poverty and achieving the human and environmental goals of the Millennium Declaration at the center of their development programs. Developed countries accepted an obligation to uphold their share of a partnership for development by providing resources, opening trade, and relieving the burden of debt on the poorest countries. That consensus requires monitoring not only the outcomes in developing countries—but also the policies and actions of rich countries and development agencies to meet their commitments.

A comprehensive development strategy calls for a comprehensive set of statistics. Any user of *World Development Indicators* recognizes the many gaps in sound, available information. At the World Bank we are committed to working with our partners to improve the quality and availability of development statistics. This effort starts with strengthening national statistical systems in developing countries. But it must be matched by a commitment of the international community to provide the necessary technical and financial support.

The World Bank's mission statement asks us to “fight poverty with passion and professionalism for lasting results.” Ultimately, it is the results that count. If we act now with realism and foresight based on good information, if we think globally and allocate our resources accordingly, we can make a lasting difference in people's lives.



James D. Wolfensohn
President
The World Bank Group

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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PREFACE

Four years have passed since the Millennium Development Goals sharpened the focus on measuring the results of development—not the number of projects undertaken or the dollars spent, but the improvements in people’s lives. The emphasis on quantitative targets and the requirement for monitoring progress on country poverty reduction strategies have increased the demand for statistics. And that showed us how deficient the statistical systems are in many parts of the developing world. Good statistics are not just a technical issue—they are a development issue, requiring concerted action by the entire global community. As Trevor Manuel, South Africa’s minister of finance, has put it, “If you can’t measure it, you can’t manage it.”

That is why data, statistics, and indicators are at the heart of the results agenda. Governments need them. Politicians need them. Managers of development programs need them. And citizens need them—to hold governments accountable for their actions and their results.

The global effort to improve the quality of development statistics has three pillars:

- Strengthening the capacity of developing countries to produce, analyze, and use reliable statistics.
- Providing financial support to countries expanding their statistical capacity.
- Improving the quality and availability of international statistics for monitoring global progress.

Much is already happening. Around the world, 37 developing countries have prepared strategic plans to guide their statistical development. The African Development Bank is systematically carrying out statistical assessments in 47 countries in that region, a key step in identifying shortcomings and constraints and in better targeting support. The Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building, managed by the World Bank, has provided grants to support statistical projects in more than 60 countries.

Interagency cooperation is much stronger than it was even two years ago. Joint efforts have improved the measurement of such indicators as child mortality and immunizations. And the International Comparison Program is proceeding with an ambitious plan to measure purchasing power parities in more than 100 countries.

Much has been achieved, but much remains to be done. The Second Roundtable on Development Results—held at Marrakech, Morocco, and sponsored by the multilateral development banks and the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development—identified six broad sets of actions to improve national and international statistics:

- Mainstream the strategic planning of statistical systems and help all low-income countries prepare national statistical development strategies by 2006.
- Strengthen preparations for the 2010 censuses. A core source of development statistics, censuses underpin the ability to monitor progress toward the Millennium Development Goals.
- Increase financial support for statistical capacity building. Countries that adopt good policies for their statistical systems should receive the financial support they need for their statistics.
- Set up an international household survey network to coordinate and improve the effectiveness of international survey programs.
- Undertake urgent improvements needed to monitor the Millennium Development Goals for 2005.
- Increase the accountability of the international statistical system.

Good quality information is not produced overnight. We plan today for better information tomorrow. In doing so, we must be careful not to overburden fragile national systems. We must also recognize that the cost of making mistakes and allocating resources inefficiently can dwarf the cost of producing good statistics.

World Development Indicators reflects the strengths and weaknesses of the international statistical system. As development statistics improve, the results will appear here—as we continue striving to meet the needs of policymakers, researchers, commentators, and interested citizens. You can find out more about our products at <http://www.worldbank.org/data>. And you can send queries and comments to data@worldbank.org.

Shaida Badiee, Director
Development Data Group

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FRONT

Foreword	v
Acknowledgments	vi
Preface	vii
Partners	xiii
Users guide	xxvi



1. WORLD VIEW

Introduction	1
Millennium Development Goals, targets, and indicators	12
Tables	
1.1	Size of the economy 14
1.2	Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives 18
1.3	Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment 22
1.4	Millennium Development Goals: overcoming obstacles 26
1.5	Women in development 28
1.6	Key indicators for other economies 32
Text figures and boxes	
1a	Poverty rates have been falling in all regions except Sub-Saharan Africa 1
1b	But more than 1.1 billion people remain in extreme poverty 1
1c	Most regions are on a path to cut extreme poverty by half by 2015 2
1d	With continuing growth the number of people living in extreme poverty will fall 3
1e	And the proportion of people in extreme poverty will reach an all-time low in 2015 3
1f	But more than 2 billion people will live on less than \$2 a day 3
1g	And more than half the population of South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa will be very poor 3
1h	The undernourished are everywhere 4
1i	Malnourished children are among the most vulnerable 4
1j	To reach the goal, all children need to complete primary school 5
1k	Schools need to do more to lower costs and attract students 5
1l	Many girls still do not have equal access to education 6
1m	Literacy rates have been rising as more children remain in school, but girls lag behind boys 6
1n	Few countries are on track to meet the child mortality target 7
1o	To reduce early childhood deaths, immunization programs must be extended and sustained 7
1p	Extreme risks of dying from pregnancy or childbirth in some regions 8
1q	The presence of skilled health staff lowers the risk of maternal death 8
1r	HIV strikes at youth—and women are particularly vulnerable 9
1s	Treated bednets are a proven way to combat malaria, but they are still not widely used 9
1t	Greenhouse gas emissions rise with income 10
1u	Access to water and sanitation services will require large investments 10
1v	Slums are growing in newly urbanized areas 10
1w	Aid has increased, but not by as much as domestic subsidies to agriculture 11
1x	New commitments by donors, the first major increase in more than a decade, will still meet only a fraction of the need 11
1.2a	Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goals 1–5 21
1.3a	Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goals 6–7 25
1.4a	Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goal 8 27
1.5a	Income and gender affect children's access to basic health care 31



2. PEOPLE

Introduction	35
--------------	----

Tables

2.1	Population dynamics	38
2.2	Labor force structure	42
2.3	Employment by economic activity	46
2.4	Unemployment	50
2.5	Poverty	54
2.6	Social indicators of poverty	58
2.7	Distribution of income or consumption	60
2.8	Assessing vulnerability	64
2.9	Enhancing security	68
2.10	Education inputs	72
2.11	Participation in education	76
2.12	Education efficiency	80
2.13	Education outcomes	84
2.14	Health expenditure, services, and use	88
2.15	Disease prevention: coverage and quality	92
2.16	Reproductive health	96
2.17	Nutrition	100
2.18	Health risk factors and future challenges	104
2.19	Mortality	108

Text figures and boxes

2a	Poverty and illiteracy are related	35
2b	Defining income poverty	36
2c	Why public services fail poor people	37
2d	Poor women are much less likely to receive expert care in childbirth	37
2.3a	Women tend to suffer disproportionately from underemployment	49
2.6a	Education lowers birth rates dramatically for rich women, but not for poor ones	59
2.10a	Education suffers in primary schools with high teacher absence rates	75
2.11a	Girls from rural areas and poor households have the lowest attendance rates in Guinea	79
2.13a	There is a strong positive relationship between primary school enrollment ratios and literacy among youth	87
2.14a	High health personnel absence rates lower the quality of health care	91
2.15a	Children in rural households are less likely to use bednets	95
2.16a	Does household wealth affect antenatal care?	99
2.18a	HIV prevalence rates vary by method of data collection	107
2.18b	In some countries men know more about preventing HIV than women do	107
2.19a	Under-five mortality rates are higher in poor households than in rich ones	111



3. ENVIRONMENT

Introduction	113
--------------	-----

Tables

3.1	Rural environment and land use	116
3.2	Agricultural inputs	120
3.3	Agricultural output and productivity	124
3.4	Deforestation and biodiversity	128
3.5	Freshwater	132
3.6	Water pollution	136
3.7	Energy production and use	140
3.8	Energy efficiency, dependency, and emissions	144
3.9	Sources of electricity	148
3.10	Urbanization	152
3.11	Urban environment	156
3.12	Traffic and congestion	160
3.13	Air pollution	164
3.14	Government commitment	166
3.15	Toward a broader measure of savings	170

Text figures and boxes

3a	High-income countries use more than half the world's energy	114
3b	Emissions of carbon dioxide vary widely, even among the five largest producers of emissions	115
3c	Emissions of some greenhouse and ozone-depleting gases have begun to fall or slow since Rio	115
3.1a	All regions are becoming less rural	119
3.2a	The 10 countries with the most arable land per person in 1999–2001—and the 10 with the least	123
3.3a	The 15 countries with the highest cereal yield in 2001–03—and the 15 with the lowest	127
3.5a	The distribution of freshwater resources is uneven	135
3.5b	Latin America and the Caribbean has more than 20 times the freshwater resources per capita as the Middle East and North Africa	135
3.6a	High- and middle-income countries account for most water pollution from organic waste	139
3.7a	Energy use varies by country, even among the five largest energy users	143
3.7b	People in high-income countries use more than five times as much energy as do people in low-income countries	143
3.8a	Per capita emissions of carbon dioxide vary, even among the five largest producers of emissions	147
3.9a	Sources of electricity generation have shifted differently in different income groups	151
3.10a	More people now live in urban areas in low-income countries than in high-income countries . . .	155
3.10b	Latin America was as urban as the average high-income country in 2002	155
3.11a	The use of public transportation for work trips varied widely across cities in 1998	159
3.12a	The 10 countries with the most vehicles per 1,000 people in 2001—and the 10 with the fewest	163
3.14a	The Kyoto Protocol on climate change	166
3.14b	Global atmospheric concentrations of chlorofluorocarbons have leveled off	167
3.14c	Global focus on biodiversity and climate change	168

TABLE OF CONTENTS



4. ECONOMY

Introduction	175
Tables	
4.1	Growth of output 182
4.2	Structure of output 186
4.3	Structure of manufacturing 190
4.4	Growth of merchandise trade 194
4.5	Structure of merchandise exports 198
4.6	Structure of merchandise imports 202
4.7	Structure of service exports 206
4.8	Structure of service imports 210
4.9	Structure of demand 214
4.10	Growth of consumption and investment 218
4.11	Central government finances 222
4.12	Central government expenditures 226
4.13	Central government revenues 230
4.14	Monetary indicators and prices 234
4.15	Balance of payments current account 238
4.16	External debt 242
4.17	External debt management 246
Text figures and boxes	
4a	Economic growth varies by region 175
4b	With two decades of rapid growth, East Asia and Pacific has caught up with Latin America and the Caribbean 176
4.a	Recent economic performance 178
4.b	Key macroeconomic indicators 179
4.3a	Manufacturing continues to show strong growth in East Asia 193
4.5a	Some developing country regions are increasing their share of merchandise exports 201
4.6a	Top 10 developing country exporters in 2002 205
4.7a	Top 10 developing country exporters of commercial services in 2002 209
4.8a	Developing economies are consuming less transport services 213
4.10a	Per capita consumption has risen in Asia, fallen in Africa 221
4.11a	Some developing economies spend a large part of their current revenue on interest payments 225
4.12a	Interest payments are a large part of government expenditure for some developing economies 229
4.13a	Poor countries rely more on indirect taxes 233
4.15a	Worker remittances are an important source of income for many developing economies 241
4.16a	Since 2000, GDP has been larger than external debt for the heavily indebted poor countries 245
4.17a	When the present value of a country's external debt exceeds 220 percent of exports or 80 percent of GNI the World Bank classifies it as severely indebted 249



5. STATES AND MARKETS

Introduction	251
Tables	
5.1	Private sector investment 254
5.2	Investment climate 258
5.3	Business environment 262
5.4	Stock markets 266
5.5	Financial depth and efficiency 270
5.6	Tax policies 274
5.7	Relative prices and exchange rates 278
5.8	Defense expenditures and arms transfers 282
5.9	Transport infrastructure 286
5.10	Power and communications 290
5.11	The information age 294
5.12	Science and technology 298
Text figures and boxes	
5a	Higher income economies often have less regulated labor markets than lower income economies 253
5.1a	Foreign direct investment has expanded rapidly in many developing countries, contributing to increased productivity 257
5.10a	Mobile phone subscribers are approaching (or surpassing) 500 per 1,000 people in some developing and transition economies 293



6. GLOBAL LINKS

	Introduction	303
Tables		
6.1	Integration with the global economy	306
6.2	Direction and growth of merchandise trade	310
6.3	OECD trade with low- and middle-income economies	313
6.4	Primary commodity prices	316
6.5	Regional trade blocs	318
6.6	Tariff barriers	322
6.7	Global private financial flows	326
6.8	Net financial flows from Development Assistance Committee members	330
6.9	Aid flows from Development Assistance Committee members	332
6.10	Aid dependency	334
6.11	Distribution of net aid by Development Assistance Committee members	338
6.12	Net financial flows from multilateral institutions	342
6.13	Foreign labor and population in selected OECD countries	346
6.14	Travel and tourism	348
Text figures and boxes		
6a	More than half of world output is globally traded	303
6b	Aid after Monterrey	304
6c	Immigrant labor plays an important role in some high-income economies	305
6.2a	Rich markets for developing country exports	312
6.3a	Manufactured goods from developing countries dominated imports by OECD countries in 2002	315
6.8a	Who were the largest donors in 2002?	331
6.9a	Official development assistance from selected non-DAC donors, 1998–2002	333
6.10a	Where did aid go in 2002?	337
6.11a	Top aid recipients from top DAC donors reflect historical alliances and geopolitical events	341
6.13a	Migration to OECD countries is growing	347
6.14a	Tourism is highest in high-income countries	351

BACK

	Primary data documentation	353
	Acronyms and abbreviations	361
	Statistical methods	362
	Credits	364
	Bibliography	366
	Index of indicators	374

PARTNERS

Defining, gathering, and disseminating international statistics is a collective effort of many people and organizations. The indicators presented in *World Development Indicators* are the fruit of decades of work at many levels, from the field workers who administer censuses and household surveys to the committees and working parties of the national and international statistical agencies that develop the nomenclature, classifications, and standards fundamental to an international statistical system. Nongovernmental organizations and the private sector have also made important contributions, both in gathering primary data and in organizing and publishing their results. And academic researchers have played a crucial role in developing statistical methods and carrying on a continuing dialogue about the quality and interpretation of statistical indicators. All these contributors have a strong belief that available, accurate data will improve the quality of public and private decisionmaking.

The organizations listed here have made *World Development Indicators* possible by sharing their data and their expertise with us. More important, their collaboration contributes to the World Bank's efforts, and to those of many others, to improve the quality of life of the world's people. We acknowledge our debt and gratitude to all who have helped to build a base of comprehensive, quantitative information about the world and its people.

For easy reference, this section includes Web addresses for organizations that maintain Web sites. The addresses shown were active on 1 March 2004. Information about the World Bank is also provided.

International and government agencies

Bureau of Verification and Compliance, U.S. Department of State

The Bureau of Verification and Compliance, U.S. Department of State, is responsible for international agreements on conventional, chemical, and biological weapons and on strategic forces; treaty verification and compliance; and support to ongoing negotiations, policymaking, and interagency implementation efforts.

For information, contact the Public Affairs Officer, Bureau of Verification and Compliance, U.S. Department of State, 2201 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20520, USA; telephone: 202 647 6946; Web site: www.state.gov/t/vc.

Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center

The Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC) is the primary global climate change data and information analysis center of the U.S. Department of Energy. The CDIAC's scope includes anything that would potentially be of value to those concerned with the greenhouse effect and global climate change, including concentrations of carbon dioxide and other radiatively active gases in the atmosphere; the role of the terrestrial biosphere and the oceans in the biogeochemical cycles of greenhouse gases; emissions of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere; long-term climate trends; the effects of elevated carbon dioxide on vegetation; and the vulnerability of coastal areas to rising sea levels.

For information, contact the CDIAC, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, PO Box 2008, Oak Ridge, TN 37831-6335, USA; telephone: 865 574 0390; fax: 865 574 2232; email: cdiac@ornl.gov; Web site: <http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov>.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH is a German government-owned corporation for international cooperation with worldwide operations. GTZ's aim is to positively shape political, economic, ecological, and social development in partner countries, thereby improving people's living conditions and prospects.

The organization has more than 10,000 employees in some 130 countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe.

For publications, contact Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH Corporate Communications, Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5, 65760 Eschborn, Germany; telephone: 49 0 6196 79 1174; fax: 49 0 6196 79 6196; email: presse@gtz.de; Web site: www.gtz.de.



Food and Agriculture Organization

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, was founded in October 1945 with a mandate to raise nutrition levels and living standards, to increase agricultural productivity, and to better the condition of rural populations. The organization provides direct development assistance; collects, analyzes, and disseminates information; offers policy and planning advice to governments; and serves as an international forum for debate on food and agricultural issues.

Statistical publications of the FAO include the *Production Yearbook*, *Trade Yearbook*, and *Fertilizer Yearbook*. The FAO makes much of its data available online through its FAOSTAT and AQUASTAT systems.

FAO publications can be ordered from national sales agents or directly from the FAO Sales and Marketing Group, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; telephone: 39 06 5705 5727; fax: 39 06 5705 3360; email: Publications-sales@fao.org; Web site: www.fao.org.



International Civil Aviation Organization

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, was founded on December 7, 1944. It is responsible for establishing international standards and recommended practices and procedures for the technical, economic, and legal aspects of international civil aviation operations. The ICAO works to achieve the highest practicable degree of uniformity worldwide in civil aviation issues whenever this will facilitate and improve air safety, efficiency, and regularity.

To obtain ICAO publications, contact the ICAO, Document Sales Unit, 999 University Street, Montreal, Quebec H3C 5H7, Canada; telephone: 514 954 8022; fax: 514 954 6769; email: sales_unit@icao.int; Web site: www.icao.int.



International Labour Organization

The International Labour Organization (ILO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labor rights. Founded in 1919, it is the only surviving major creation of the Treaty of Versailles, which brought the League of Nations into being. It became the first specialized agency of the United Nations in 1946. Unique within the United Nations system, the ILO's tripartite structure has workers and employers participating as equal partners with governments in the work of its governing organs.

As part of its mandate, the ILO maintains an extensive statistical publication program. The *Yearbook of Labour Statistics* is its most comprehensive collection of labor force data.

Publications can be ordered from sales agents and major booksellers throughout the world and ILO offices in many countries or from ILO Publications, 4 route des Morillons, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland; telephone: 41 22 799 6111; fax: 41 22 798 8685; email: publins@ilo.org; Web site: www.ilo.org.



International Monetary Fund

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was established at a conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States, on July 1–22, 1944. (The conference also established the World Bank.) The IMF came into official existence on December 27, 1945, and commenced financial operations on March 1, 1947. It currently has 184 member countries.

The statutory purposes of the IMF are to promote international monetary cooperation, facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, promote exchange rate stability, help to establish a multilateral payments system, make the general resources of the IMF temporarily available to its members under adequate safeguards, and shorten the duration and lessen the degree of disequilibrium in the international balance of payments of members.

The IMF maintains an extensive program for developing and compiling international statistics and is responsible for collecting and reporting statistics on international financial transactions and the balance of payments. In April 1996 it undertook an important initiative to improve the quality of international statistics, establishing the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) to guide members that have, or seek, access to international capital markets in providing economic and financial data to the public. In 1997 the IMF established the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) to guide countries in providing the public with comprehensive, timely, accessible, and reliable economic, financial, and sociodemographic data. Building on this work, the IMF established the Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) to assess data quality in subject areas such as debt and poverty. The DQAF comprises dimensions of data quality such as methodological soundness, accuracy, serviceability, and accessibility. In 1999 work began on Reports on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC), which summarize the extent to which countries observe certain internationally recognized standards and codes in areas including data, monetary and financial policy transparency, fiscal transparency, banking supervision, securities, insurance, payments systems, corporate governance, accounting, auditing, and insolvency and creditor rights.

The IMF's major statistical publications include *International Financial Statistics*, *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook*, *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook*, and *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*.

For more information on IMF statistical publications, contact the International Monetary Fund, Publications Services, Catalog Orders, 700 19th Street NW, Washington, DC 20431, USA; telephone: 202 623 7430; fax: 202 623 7201; telex: RCA 248331 IMF UR; email: pub-web@imf.org; Web site: www.imf.org; SDDS and GDDS bulletin board: <http://dsbb.imf.org>.

International Telecommunication Union

Founded in Paris in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) took its current name in 1934 and became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1947. The ITU is unique among international organizations in that it was founded on the principle of cooperation between governments and the private sector. With a membership encompassing telecommunication policymakers and regulators, network operators, equipment manufacturers, hardware and software developers, regional standards-making organizations, and financing institutions, ITU's activities, policies, and strategic direction are determined and shaped by the industry it serves.

The ITU's standardization activities, which have already helped foster the growth of new technologies such as mobile telephony and the Internet, are now being put to use in defining the building blocks of the emerging global information infrastructure and in designing advanced multimedia systems that deftly handle a mix of voice, data, audio, and video signals. ITU's continuing role in managing the radio-frequency spectrum ensures that radio-based systems such as cellular phones and pagers, aircraft and maritime navigation systems, scientific research stations, satellite communication systems, and radio and television broadcasting continue to



function smoothly and provide reliable wireless services to the world's inhabitants. And ITU's increasingly important role as a catalyst for forging development partnerships between government and private industry is helping bring about rapid improvements in telecommunication infrastructure in the world's developing economies.

The ITU's main statistical publications are the *ITU Yearbook of Statistics* and the *World Telecommunication Development Report*.

Publications can be ordered from ITU Sales and Marketing Service, Web site: www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/index.htm; telephone: 41 22 730 6141 (English), 41 22 730 6142 (French), and 41 22 730 6143 (Spanish); fax: 41 22 730 5194; email: sales@itu.int; telex: 421 000 uit ch; telegram: ITU GENEVE; Web site: www.itu.int.

National Science Foundation

The National Science Foundation (NSF) is an independent U.S. government agency whose mission is to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; and to secure the national defense. It is responsible for promoting science and engineering through almost 20,000 research and education projects. In addition, the NSF fosters the exchange of scientific information among scientists and engineers in the United States and other countries, supports programs to strengthen scientific and engineering research potential, and evaluates the impact of research on industrial development and general welfare.

As part of its mandate, the NSF biennially publishes *Science and Engineering Indicators*, which tracks national and international trends in science and engineering research and education.

Electronic copies of NSF documents can be obtained from the NSF's online document system (www.nsf.gov/pubsys/ods/index.html) or requested by email from its automated mailserv (getpub@nsf.gov). Documents can also be requested from the NSF Publications Clearinghouse by mail, at PO Box 218, Jessup, MD 20794-0218, USA, or by telephone, at 301 947 2722. For more information, contact the National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230, USA; telephone: 703 292 5111; Web site: www.nsf.gov.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was set up in 1948 as the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) to administer Marshall Plan funding in Europe. In 1960, when the Marshall Plan had completed its task, the OEEC's member countries agreed to bring in Canada and the United States to form an organization to coordinate policy among industrial countries. The OECD is the international organization of the industrialized, market economy countries. Representatives of member countries meet at the OECD to exchange information and harmonize policy with a view to maximizing economic growth in member countries and helping nonmember countries develop more rapidly.

The OECD has set up a number of specialized committees to further its aims. One of these is the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), whose members have agreed to coordinate their policies on assistance to developing and transition economies. Also associated with the OECD are several agencies or bodies that have their own governing statutes, including the International Energy Agency and the Centre for Co-operation with Economies in Transition.

The OECD's main statistical publications include *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients*, *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, *Labour Force Statistics*, *Revenue Statistics of OECD Member Countries*, *International Direct Investment Statistics Yearbook*, *Basic Science and Technology Statistics*, *Industrial Structure Statistics*, *Trends in International Migration*, and *Services: Statistics on International Transactions*.



For information on OECD publications, contact the OECD, 2, rue André Pascal, F-75775 Paris Cedex 16, France; telephone: 33 1 45 24 81 67; fax: 33 1 45 24 19 50; email: sales@oecd.org; Web sites: www.oecd.org and www.oecd.org/bookshop.

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) was established by the Swedish Parliament as an independent foundation in July 1966. SIPRI conducts research on questions of conflict and cooperation of importance for international peace and security, with the aim of contributing to an understanding of the conditions for peaceful solutions to international conflicts and for a stable peace.

SIPRI's research work is disseminated through books and reports as well as through symposia and seminars. SIPRI's main publication, *SIPRI Yearbook*, serves as a single authoritative and independent source on armaments and arms control, armed conflicts and conflict resolution, security arrangements, and disarmament. *SIPRI Yearbook* provides an overview of developments in international security, weapons and technology, military expenditure, the arms trade and arms production, and armed conflicts, along with efforts to control conventional, nuclear, chemical, and biological armaments.

For more information on SIPRI publications contact SIPRI at Signalistgatan 9, SE-169 70 Solna, Sweden; telephone: 46 8 655 97 00; fax: 46 8 655 97 33; email: sipri@sipri.org; for book orders: <http://home.sipri.se/publications.html>; Web site: www.sipri.org.

United Nations

The United Nations and its specialized agencies maintain a number of programs for the collection of international statistics, some of which are described elsewhere in this book. At United Nations headquarters the Statistics Division provides a wide range of statistical outputs and services for producers and users of statistics worldwide.

The Statistics Division publishes statistics on international trade, national accounts, demography and population, gender, industry, energy, environment, human settlements, and disability. Its major statistical publications include the *International Trade Statistics Yearbook*, *Yearbook of National Accounts*, and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, along with general statistics compendiums such as the *Statistical Yearbook* and *World Statistics Pocketbook*.

For publications, contact United Nations Publications, Room DC2-853, Department I004, 2 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA; telephone: 212 963 8302 or 800 253 9646 (toll free); fax: 212 963 3489; email: publications@un.org; Web site: www.un.org.

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), Global Urban Observatory

The Urban Indicators Programme of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) was established to address the urgent global need to improve the urban knowledge base by helping countries and cities design, collect, and apply policy-oriented indicators related to development at the city level.

In 1997 the Urban Indicators Programme was integrated into the Global Urban Observatory, the principal United Nations program for monitoring urban conditions and trends and for tracking progress in implementing the goals of the Habitat Agenda. With the Urban Indicators and Best Practices programs, the Global Urban Observatory is establishing a worldwide information, assessment, and capacity building network to help governments, local authorities, the private sector, and nongovernmental and other civil society organizations.



Contact the Co-ordinator, Global Urban Observatory and Statistics, Urban Secretariat, UN-HABITAT, PO Box 30030, Nairobi, Kenya; telephone: 254 2 623119; fax: 254 2 623080; email: habitat.publications@unhabitat.org or guo@unhabitat.org; Web site: www.unhabitat.org.

United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the only organization of the United Nations dedicated exclusively to children, works with other United Nations bodies and with governments and nongovernmental organizations to improve children's lives in more than 140 developing countries through community-based services in primary health care, basic education, and safe water and sanitation.

UNICEF's major publications include *The State of the World's Children* and *The Progress of Nations*.

For information on UNICEF publications contact the Chief, EPS, Division of Communication, UNICEF, 3 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA; telephone: 212 326 7000; fax: 212 303 7985; email: pubdoc@unicef.org; Web site: www.unicef.org and www.un.org/Publications.



United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is the principal organ of the United Nations General Assembly in the field of trade and development. It was established as a permanent inter-governmental body in 1964 in Geneva with a view to accelerating economic growth and development, particularly in developing countries. UNCTAD discharges its mandate through policy analysis; intergovernmental deliberations, consensus building, and negotiation; monitoring, implementation, and follow-up; and technical cooperation.

UNCTAD produces a number of publications containing trade and economic statistics, including the *Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics*.

For information, contact UNCTAD, Palais des Nations, 8-14, Avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland; telephone: 41 22 907 1234; fax: 41 22 907 0043; email: info@unctad.org; Web site: www.unctad.org.



United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Institute for Statistics

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations established in 1945 to promote "collaboration among nations through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms . . . for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language, or religion."

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics' principal statistical publications are the *Global Education Digest* (GED) and regional statistical reports, as well as the on-line database.

For publications, contact the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, C.P. 6128, Succursale Centre-ville, Montreal, Quebec, H3C 3J7, Canada; telephone: 514 343 6880; fax: 514 343 6882; email: uis@unesco.org; Web site: www.unesco.org; and for the Institute for Statistics: www.uis.unesco.org.



United Nations Environment Programme

The mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and people to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

UNEP publications include *Global Environment Outlook* and *Our Planet* (a bimonthly magazine).

For information, contact the UNEP, PO Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya; telephone: 254 2 621234; fax: 254 2 624489/90; email: eisinfo@unep.org; Web site: www.unep.org.



United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was established in 1966 to act as the central coordinating body for industrial activities and to promote industrial development and cooperation at the global, regional, national, and sectoral levels. In 1985 UNIDO became the 16th specialized agency of the United Nations, with a mandate to help develop scientific and technological plans and programs for industrialization in the public, cooperative, and private sectors.

UNIDO's databases and information services include the Industrial Statistics Database (INDSTAT), Commodity Balance Statistics Database (COMBAL), Industrial Development Abstracts (IDA), and the International Referral System on Sources of Information. Among its publications is the *International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

For information, contact UNIDO Public Information Section, Vienna International Centre, PO Box 300, A-1400 Vienna, Austria; telephone: 43 1 26026 5031; fax: 43 1 21346 5031 or 26026 6843; email: publications@unido.org; Web site: www.unido.org.



World Bank Group

The World Bank Group is made up of five organizations: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Established in 1944 at a conference of world leaders in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States, the World Bank is the world's largest source of development assistance. In 2003 the World Bank provided \$18.5 billion in development assistance and worked in more than 100 developing countries, bringing finance and technical expertise to help them reduce poverty.

The World Bank Group's mission is to fight poverty and improve the living standards of people in the developing world. It is a development bank, providing loans, policy advice, technical assistance, and knowledge sharing services to low- and middle-income countries to reduce poverty. The Bank promotes growth to create jobs and to empower poor people to take advantage of these opportunities. It uses its financial resources, trained staff, and extensive knowledge base to help each developing country onto a path of stable, sustainable, and equitable growth in the fight against poverty. The World Bank Group has 184 member countries.

For information about the World Bank, visit its Web site at www.worldbank.org. For more information about development data, contact the Development Data Group, World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA; telephone: 800 590 1906 or 202 473 7824; fax: 202 522 1498; email: data@worldbank.org; Web site: www.worldbank.org/data.



World Health Organization

The constitution of the World Health Organization (WHO) was adopted on July 22, 1946, by the International Health Conference, convened in New York by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The objective of the WHO, a specialized agency of the United Nations, is the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health.

The WHO carries out a wide range of functions, including coordinating international health work; helping governments strengthen health services; providing technical assistance and emergency aid; working for the prevention and control of disease; promoting improved nutrition, housing, sanitation, recreation, and economic and working conditions; promoting and coordinating biomedical and health services research; promoting improved standards of teaching and training in health and medical professions; establishing international standards for biological, pharmaceutical, and similar products; and standardizing diagnostic procedures.



The WHO publishes the *World Health Statistics Annual* and many other technical and statistical publications. For publications, contact the World Health Organization, Marketing and Dissemination, CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland; telephone: 41 22 791 2476; fax: 41 22 791 4857; email: publications@who.int; Web site: www.who.int.

World Intellectual Property Organization

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is an international organization dedicated to helping to ensure that the rights of creators and owners of intellectual property are protected worldwide and that inventors and authors are thus recognized and rewarded for their ingenuity. This international protection acts as a spur to human creativity, pushing forward the boundaries of science and technology and enriching the world of literature and the arts. By providing a stable environment for the marketing of intellectual property products, WIPO also oils the wheels of international trade.

WIPO's main tasks include harmonizing national intellectual property legislation and procedures, providing services for international applications for industrial property rights, exchanging intellectual property information, providing legal and technical assistance to developing and other countries facilitating the resolution of private intellectual property disputes, and marshalling information technology as a tool for storing, accessing, and using valuable intellectual property information.

A substantial part of its activities and resources is devoted to development cooperation with developing countries.

For information, contact the World Intellectual Property Organization, 34, chemin des Colombettes, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; telephone: 41 22 338 9734; fax: 41 22 740 1812; email: ebookshop@wipo.int; Web site: www.wipo.int.

World Tourism Organization

The World Tourism Organization is an intergovernmental body entrusted by the United Nations with promoting and developing tourism. It serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a source of tourism know-how. The organization began as the International Union of Official Tourist Publicity Organizations, set up in 1925 in The Hague. Renamed the World Tourism Organization, it held its first general assembly in Madrid in May 1975. Its membership includes 141 countries, seven territories, and some 350 Affiliate Members representing the private sector, educational institutions, tourism associations, and local tourism authorities.

The World Tourism Organization publishes the *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics*, *Compendium of Tourism Statistics*, and *Travel and Tourism Barometer* (triannual).

For information, contact the World Tourism Organization, Calle Capitán Haya, 42, 28020 Madrid, Spain; telephone: 34 91 567 8100; fax: 34 91 571 3733; email: infoshop@world-tourism.org; Web site: www.world-tourism.org.

World Trade Organization

The World Trade Organization (WTO), established on January 1, 1995, is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The WTO has 144 member countries and is the only international organization dealing with the global rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably, and freely as possible. It does this by administering trade agreements, acting as a forum for trade negotiations, settling trade disputes, reviewing national trade policies, assisting developing countries in trade policy issues—through technical assistance and training programs—and cooperating with other international organizations. At the heart of the system—known as the multilateral



trading system—are WTO's agreements, negotiated and signed by a large majority of the world's trading nations and ratified by their parliaments.

The WTO's *International Trade Statistics* is its main statistical publication, providing comprehensive, comparable, and up-to-date statistics on trade.

For publications, contact the World Trade Organization, Publications Services, Centre William Rappard, rue de Lausanne 154, CH-1211, Geneva 21, Switzerland; telephone: 41 22 739 5208 or 5308; fax: 41 22 739 5792; email: publications@wto.org; Web site: www.wto.org.

Private and nongovernmental organizations

Containerisation International

Containerisation International Yearbook is one of the most authoritative reference books on the container industry. It has more than 850 pages of data, including detailed information on more than 560 container ports in more than 150 countries and a review section that features two-year rankings for 350 ports. The information can be accessed on the Web at www.ci-online.co.uk, which also provides a comprehensive online daily business news and information service for the container industry.

For more information, contact Informa UK at 69-77 Paul Street, London, EC2A 4LQ, UK; telephone: 44 1206 772061; fax: 44 1206 772563; email: webtechhelp@informa.com.



CONTAINERISATION
INTERNATIONAL
YEARBOOK

Euromoney Publications PLC

Euromoney Publications PLC provides a wide range of financial, legal, and general business information. The monthly magazine *Euromoney* is an authoritative source of detailed yet concise information on the trends and developments in international banking and capital markets and carries a semiannual rating of country creditworthiness.

For information, contact Euromoney Publications PLC, Nestor House, Playhouse Yard, London EC4V 5EX, UK; telephone: 44 870 90 62 600; email: customerservice@euromoney.com; Web site: www.euromoney.com.



EUROMONEY

Institutional Investor, Inc.

Institutional Investor, Inc., develops country credit ratings every six months based on information provided by leading international banks. It publishes the monthly magazine *Institutional Investor*, and InstitutionalInvestor.com strives to be the gateway to all Institutional Investor publications online, offering selected articles from its 40 publications.

For information, contact Institutional Investor, Inc., 225 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003, USA; telephone: 212 224 3800; email: info@iiplatinum.com; Web site: www.institutionalinvestor.com.

International Data Corporation

International Data Corporation (IDC) is a premier global market intelligence and advisory firm in the information technology and telecommunications industries. IDC analyzes and predicts technology trends to enable clients to make strategic, fact-based decisions on information technology purchases and business strategy. More than 700 IDC analysts in 50 countries have provided local expertise and insights on technology markets for 40 years.

For further information on IDC's products and services, contact IDC, Corporate Headquarters, 5 Speen Street, Framingham, MA 01701 USA; telephone: 508 872 8200; Web site: www.idc.com.

International Road Federation

The International Road Federation (IRF) is a nongovernmental, not-for-profit organization with public and private sector members in some 70 countries. The IRF's mission is to encourage and promote development and maintenance of better and safer roads and road networks. It helps put in place technological solutions and management practices that provide maximum economic and social returns from national road investments.

The IRF believes that rationally planned, efficiently managed and well-maintained road networks offer high levels of user safety and have a significant impact on sustainable economic growth, prosperity, social well-being, and human development.

The IRF has a major role to play in all aspects of road policy and development worldwide. For governments and financial institutions, the IRF provides a wide base of expertise for planning road development strategy and policy. For its members, the IRF is a business network, a link to external institutions and agencies and a business card of introduction to government officials and decisionmakers. For the community of road professionals, the IRF is a source of support and information for national road associations, advocacy groups, companies, and institutions dedicated to the development of road infrastructure.

The IRF publishes *World Road Statistics*.

Contact the Geneva office at chemin de Blandonnet 2, CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland; telephone: 41 22 306 0260; fax: 41 22 306 0270; or the Washington, DC, office at 1010 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Suite 410, Washington, DC 20001, USA; telephone: 202 371 5544; fax: 202 371 5565; email: info@irfnet.com; Web site: www.irfnet.org.

Moody's Investors Service

Moody's Investors Service is a global credit analysis and financial opinion firm. It provides the international investment community with globally consistent credit ratings on debt and other securities issued by North American state and regional government entities, by corporations worldwide, and by some sovereign issuers. It also publishes extensive financial data in both print and electronic form. Its clients include investment banks, brokerage firms, insurance companies, public utilities, research libraries, manufacturers, and government agencies and departments.

Moody's publishes *Sovereign, Subnational and Sovereign-Guaranteed Issuers*.

For information, contact Moody's Investors Service, 99 Church Street, New York, NY 10007, USA; telephone: 212 553 0377; fax: 212 553 0882; Web site: www.moody.com.

Netcraft

Netcraft is an Internet services company based in Bath, United Kingdom. Netcraft's work includes the provision of network security services and research data and analysis of the Internet. It is an authority on the market share of Web servers, operating systems, hosting providers, Internet service providers, encrypted transactions, electronic commerce, scripting languages, and content technologies on the Internet.

For information, visit www.netcraft.com.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Drawing on the talents of 120,000 people in 139 countries, PricewaterhouseCoopers provides industry-focused assurance, tax, and advisory services for public and private clients in corporate accountability, risk management, structuring and mergers and acquisitions, and performance and process improvement.

PricewaterhouseCoopers publishes *Corporate Taxes: Worldwide Summaries* and *Individual Taxes: Worldwide Summaries*.



For information, contact PricewaterhouseCoopers, 1177 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036, USA; telephone: 646 471 4000; fax: 646 471 3188; Web site: www.pwcglobal.com.

The PRS Group, Inc.

The PRS Group, Inc., is a global leader in political and economic risk forecasting and market analysis and has served international companies large and small for more than 20 years. The data it contributed to this year's *World Development Indicators* come from the *International Country Risk Guide*, a monthly publication that monitors and rates political, financial, and economic risk in 140 countries. The guide's data series and commitment to independent and unbiased analysis make it the standard for any organization practicing effective risk management.

For information, contact The PRS Group, Inc., 6320 Fly Road, Suite 102, East Syracuse, NY 13057-9358, USA; telephone: 315 431 0511; fax: 315 431 0200; email: custserv@PRSGroup.com; Web site: www.prsgroup.com or www.ICRGOnline.com.



Standard & Poor's Equity Indexes and Rating Services

For more than 140 years Standard & Poor's, a division of the McGraw-Hill Corporation, has been a preeminent global provider of independent highly valued investment data, valuation, analysis, and opinions and is still delivering on that original mission.

The S&P 500 index, one of its most popular products, is calculated and maintained by Standard & Poor's Index Services, a leading provider of equity indexes. Standard & Poor's indexes are used by investors around the world for measuring investment performance and as the basis for a wide range of financial instruments.

Standard & Poor's *Sovereign Ratings* provides issuer and local and foreign currency debt ratings for sovereign governments and for sovereign-supported and supranational issuers worldwide. Standard & Poor's Rating Services monitors the credit quality of \$1.5 trillion worth of bonds and other financial instruments and offers investors global coverage of debt issuers. Standard & Poor's also has ratings on commercial paper, mutual funds, and the financial condition of insurance companies worldwide.

For information on equity indexes, contact Standard & Poor's Index Services, 55 Water Street, New York, NY 10041, USA; telephone: 212 438 1000; email: index_services@sandp.com; Web site: www.spglobal.com.

For information on ratings contact the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., Executive Offices, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020, USA; telephone: 212 512 4105 or 800 352 3566 (toll free); fax: 212 512 4105; email: ratingsdirect@standardandpoors.com; Web site: www.ratingsdirect.com.

Standard & Poor's Emerging Markets Data Base

Standard & Poor's Emerging Markets Data Base (EMDB) is the world's leading source for information and indices on stock markets in developing countries. The EMDB was the first database to track emerging stock markets. It currently covers 53 markets and more than 2,200 stocks. Drawing a sample of stocks in each EMDB market, Standard & Poor's calculates indices to serve as benchmarks that are consistent across national boundaries. Standard & Poor's calculates one index, the S&P/IFCG (Global) index, that reflects the perspective of local investors and those interested in broad trends in emerging markets and another, the S&P/IFCI (Investable) index, that provides a broad, neutral, and historically consistent benchmark for the growing emerging market investment community.

For information on subscription rates, contact S&P Emerging Markets Data Base, 55 Water Street, 42nd Floor, New York, NY, 10041-0003; Telephone: 212 438 2046; Fax: 212 438 3429; Email: indexservices@sandp.com; Web site: www.standardandpoors.com.

World Conservation Monitoring Centre

The World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) provides information on the conservation and sustainable use of the world's living resources and helps others to develop information systems of their own. It works in close collaboration with a wide range of people and organizations to increase access to the information needed for wise management of the world's living resources.

Committed to the principle of data exchange with other centers and noncommercial users, the WCMC, whenever possible, places the data it manages in the public domain.

For information, contact the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, 219 Huntington Road, Cambridge CB3 0DL, UK; telephone: 44 12 2327 7314; fax: 44 12 2327 7136; email: info@unep-wcmc.org; Web site: www.unep-wcmc.org.



World Information Technology and Services Alliance

The World Information Technology and Services Alliance (WITSA) is a consortium of 53 information technology industry associations from around the world. WITSA members represent more than 90 percent of the world information technology market. As the global voice of the information technology industry, WITSA is dedicated to advocating policies that advance the industry's growth and development; facilitating international trade and investment in information technology products and services; strengthening WITSA's national industry associations by sharing knowledge, experience, and information; providing members with a network of contacts in nearly every region; and hosting the World Congress on Information Technology.

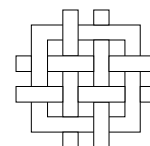
WITSA's publication, *Digital Planet 2002: The Global Information Economy*, uses data provided by the International Data Corporation.

For information, contact WITSA, 1401 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1100, Arlington, VA 22209, USA; telephone: 703 284 5333; fax: 617 687 6590; email: ahalvorsen@itaa.org; Web site: www.witsa.org.

World Resources Institute

The World Resources Institute is an independent center for policy research and technical assistance on global environmental and development issues. The institute provides—and helps other institutions provide—objective information and practical proposals for policy and institutional change that will foster environmentally sound, socially equitable development. The institute's current areas of work include trade, forests, energy, economics, technology, biodiversity, human health, climate change, sustainable agriculture, resource and environmental information, and national strategies for environmental and resource management.

For information, contact the World Resources Institute, Suite 800, 10 G Street NE, Washington, DC 20002, USA; telephone: 202 729 7600; fax: 202 729 7610; email: front@wri.org; Web site: www.wri.org.



USERS GUIDE

Tables

The tables are numbered by section and display the identifying icon of the section. Countries and economies are listed alphabetically (except for Hong Kong, China, which appears after China). Data are shown for 152 economies with populations of more than 1 million, as well as for Taiwan, China, in selected tables. Table 1.6 presents selected indicators for 56 other economies—small economies with populations between 30,000 and 1 million and smaller economies if they are members of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) or, as it is commonly known, the World Bank. The term *country*, used interchangeably with *economy*, does not imply political independence, but refers to any territory for which authorities report separate social or economic statistics. When available, aggregate measures for income and regional groups appear at the end of each table.

Indicators are shown for the most recent year or period for which data are available and, in most tables, for an earlier year or period (usually 1990 in this edition). Time-series data are available on the *World Development Indicators* CD-ROM and in *WDI Online*.

Known deviations from standard definitions or breaks in comparability over time or across countries are either footnoted in the tables or noted in *About the data*. When available data are deemed to be too weak to provide reliable measures of levels and trends or do not adequately adhere to international standards, the data are not shown.

Aggregate measures for income groups

The aggregate measures for income groups include 208 economies (the economies listed in the main tables plus those in table 1.6) wherever data are available. To maintain consistency in the aggregate measures over time and between tables, missing data are imputed where possible. The aggregates are totals (designated by a *t* if the aggregates include gap-filled estimates for missing data and by an *s*, for simple totals, where they do not), median values (*m*), weighted averages (*w*), or simple averages (*u*). Gap filling of amounts not allocated to countries may

result in discrepancies between subgroup aggregates and overall totals. For further discussion of aggregation methods, see *Statistical methods*.

Aggregate measures for regions

The aggregate measures for regions include only low- and middle-income economies (note that these measures include developing economies with populations of less than 1 million, including those listed in table 1.6).

The country composition of regions is based on the World Bank's analytical regions and may differ from common geographic usage. For regional classifications, see the map on the inside back cover and the list on the back cover flap. For further discussion of aggregation methods, see *Statistical methods*.

Statistics

Data are shown for economies as they were constituted in 2002, and historical data are revised to reflect current political arrangements. Exceptions are noted throughout the tables.

Additional information about the data is provided in *Primary data documentation*. That section summarizes national and international efforts to improve basic data collection and gives information on primary sources, census years, fiscal years, and other background. *Statistical methods* provides technical information on some of the general calculations and formulas used throughout the book.

Data consistency and reliability

Considerable effort has been made to standardize the data, but full comparability cannot be assured, and care must be taken in interpreting the indicators. Many factors affect data availability, comparability, and reliability: statistical systems in many developing economies are still weak; statistical methods, coverage, practices, and definitions differ widely; and cross-country and intertemporal comparisons involve complex technical and conceptual problems that cannot be unequivocally resolved. Data coverage may not be complete because of special circumstances or for economies experiencing problems (such as those stemming from conflicts)

affecting the collection and reporting of data. For these reasons, although data are drawn from the sources thought to be most authoritative, they should be construed only as indicating trends and characterizing major differences among economies rather than offering precise quantitative measures of those differences. Discrepancies in data presented in different editions of the *World Development Indicators* reflect updates by countries as well as revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Thus readers are advised not to compare data series between editions of the *World Development Indicators* or between different World Bank publications. Consistent time-series data for 1960–2002 are available on the *World Development Indicators* CD-ROM and in *WDI Online*.

Except where otherwise noted, growth rates are in real terms. (See *Statistical methods* for information on the methods used to calculate growth rates.) Data for some economic indicators for some economies are presented in fiscal years rather than calendar years; see *Primary data documentation*. All dollar figures are current U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated. The methods used for converting national currencies are described in *Statistical methods*.

Country notes

China. On July 1, 1997, China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, and on December 20, 1999, it resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Macao. Unless otherwise noted, data for China do not include data for Hong Kong, China; Taiwan, China; or Macao, China.

Democratic Republic of Congo. Data for the Democratic Republic of Congo (Congo, Dem. Rep., in the table listings) refer to the former Zaire. (The Republic of Congo is referred to as Congo, Rep., in the table listings.)

Czech Republic and Slovak Republic. Data are shown whenever possible for the individual countries formed from the former Czechoslovakia—the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

Eritrea. Data are shown for Eritrea whenever possible, but in most cases before 1992 Eritrea is included in the data for Ethiopia.

Germany. Data for Germany refer to the unified Germany unless otherwise noted.

Jordan. Data for Jordan refer to the East Bank only unless otherwise noted.

Serbia and Montenegro. On February 4, 2003, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia changed its name to Serbia and Montenegro.

Timor-Leste. On May 20, 2002, Timor-Leste became an independent country. Data for Indonesia include Timor-Leste through 1999 unless otherwise noted.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In 1991 the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics came to an end. Available data are shown for the individual countries now existing on its former territory (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan). External debt data presented for the Russian Federation prior to 1992 are for the former Soviet Union. The debt of the former Soviet Union is included in the Russian Federation data after 1992 on the assumption that 100 percent of all outstanding external debt as of December 1991 has become a liability of the Russian Federation. Beginning in 1993 the data for the Russian Federation have been revised to include obligations to members of the former Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and other countries in the form of trade-related credits amounting to \$15.4 billion as of the end of 1996.

República Bolivariana de Venezuela. In December 1999 the official name of Venezuela was changed to República Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela, RB, in the table listings).

Republic of Yemen. Data for the Republic of Yemen refer to that country from 1990 onward; data for

previous years refer to aggregated data for the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the former Yemen Arab Republic unless otherwise noted.

Changes in the System of National Accounts

World Development Indicators uses terminology in line with the 1993 United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). For example, in the 1993 SNA *gross national income* (GNI) replaces *gross national product* (GNP). See *About the data* for tables 1.1 and 4.9.

Most economies continue to compile their national accounts according to the 1968 SNA, but more and more are adopting the 1993 SNA. Economies that use the 1993 SNA are identified in *Primary data documentation*. A few low-income economies still use concepts from older SNA guidelines, including valuations such as factor cost, in describing major economic aggregates.

Classification of economies

For operational and analytical purposes the World Bank's main criterion for classifying economies is GNI per capita. Every economy is classified as low income, middle income (subdivided into lower middle and upper middle), or high income. For income classifications see the map on the inside front cover and the list on the front cover flap. Low- and middle-income economies are sometimes referred to as developing economies. The use of the term is convenient; it is not intended to imply that all economies in the group are experiencing similar development or that other economies have reached a preferred or final stage of development. Note that classification by income does not necessarily reflect development status. Because GNI per capita changes over time, the country composition of income groups may change from one edition of *World Development Indicators* to the next. Once the classification is fixed for an edition, based on GNI per capita in the most recent year for which data are available (2002 in this edition), all historical data presented are based on the same country grouping.

Low-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of \$735 or less in 2002. Middle-income

economies are those with a GNI per capita of more than \$735 but less than \$9,076. Lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income economies are separated at a GNI per capita of \$2,935. High-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of \$9,076 or more. The 12 participating member countries of the European Monetary Union (EMU) are presented as a subgroup under high-income economies.

Symbols

.. means that data are not available or that aggregates cannot be calculated because of missing data in the years shown.

0 or 0.0

means zero or less than half the unit shown.

/

in dates, as in 1990/91, means that the period of time, usually 12 months, straddles two calendar years and refers to a crop year, a survey year, an academic year, or a fiscal year.

\$

means current U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.

>

means more than.

<

means less than.

Data presentation conventions

- A blank means not applicable or, for an aggregate, not analytically meaningful.
- A billion is 1,000 million.
- A trillion is 1,000 billion.
- Figures in italics refer to years or periods other than those specified.
- Data for years that are more than three years from the range shown are footnoted.

The cutoff date for data is February 1, 2004.