


4 | ECONOMY





Changes in the size and structure of national economies and the effects of these changes on the global economy are the topic of the tables in this section. The indicators in this section include measures of macroeconomic performance (GDP, consumption, investment, 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, 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).

Economy recovery continues

Stronger performance by high-income economies in 2003 helped the world economy continue its recovery. The world economy grew 2.8 percent, an increase of 1 percentage point over 2002 but below the peak of 4 percent in 2000. The world's recorded output—and income—grew by almost \$4 trillion in nominal terms. The low-income economies, boosted by an unprecedented 8.6 percent growth in India, registered the fastest growth, followed by lower middle-income economies. The upper middle-income economies grew by 3.3 percent, reversing the previous year's negative growth trend. The better performance was due to above-average growth in Argentina, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Poland, and Saudi Arabia. High-income economies grew by 2.2 percent (figure 4a).

Long-term growth trends

Economic growth in the past decade was fastest in the developing economies of East Asia and Pacific (averaging 6.7 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. The two regions continued to do well in 2003, with East Asia registering 8.1 percent growth and South Asia recording 7.5 percent growth.

The transition economies of Europe and Central Asia continued their strong recovery, growing at an impressive 5.8 percent in 2003, after an average of 3.3 percent in 2000–02. Several countries of the former Soviet Union—such as Armenia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan—registered growth of more than 10 percent, buoyed by increased exports of natural gas and petroleum products. Russia also did well with growth of 7.3 percent in 2003, an increase from 4.7 percent in 2002, but still below the 10 percent in 2000.

In Latin America and the Caribbean and the Middle East and North Africa growth was faster in the 1990s than in the 1980s. But growth in Latin America decelerated sharply in 2001 and turned negative in 2002. The economies of Argentina, Uruguay, and Venezuela experienced large negative growth in 2002, while growth decelerated in Brazil and Mexico in 2001 and 2002. Better performance in 2003 by Argentina, Mexico, and Uruguay resulted in positive growth for the

region, although growth in Brazil turned negative, and Venezuela, yet to recover, saw its GDP fall by 9.4 percent. The Middle East and North Africa region saw its growth rate more than double over 2002, due to about 7 percent growth in Algeria, Iran, and Saudi Arabia. The heavily indebted poor countries, many in Sub-Saharan Africa, registered 4.2 percent growth in 2003. Nigeria (10.7 percent) and Sudan (6 percent) had above average performance. As a result, Sub-Saharan Africa continued to improve its performance over earlier periods, with 3.9 percent growth.

With two decades of high growth, the total GDP of East Asia and Pacific nearly reached that of Latin America and the Caribbean (figure 4b). By contrast GDP in the Europe and Central Asia region, almost equal to that of East Asia and Pacific in 1992, is now only half the GDP of East Asia and Pacific after a decade of stagnant economic performance. With steady growth, South Asia's GDP has almost caught up with that of the Middle East and North Africa, but GDP per capita lags far behind in this populous region.

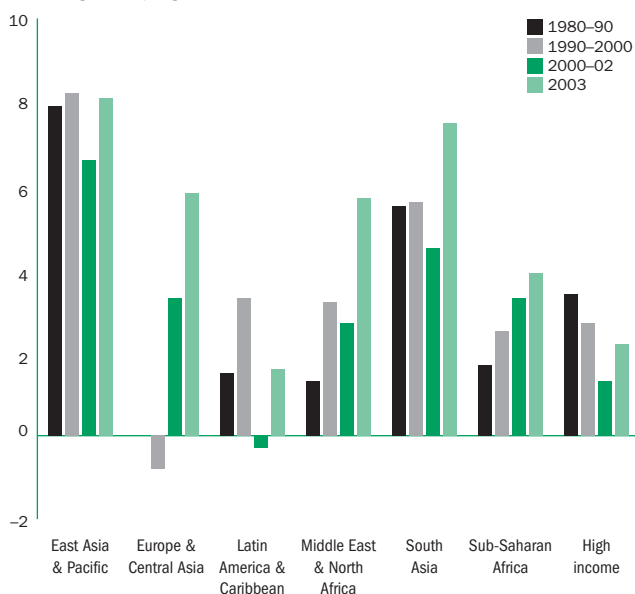
Growth paths

Most developing economies are following familiar growth paths, 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 fastest growing sector. In 1990–2003 the service sector grew by 3.8 percent a year in developing and transition economies and by 3.1 percent in high-income economies.

4a

Economic growth varies greatly across regions

Economic growth by region (%)

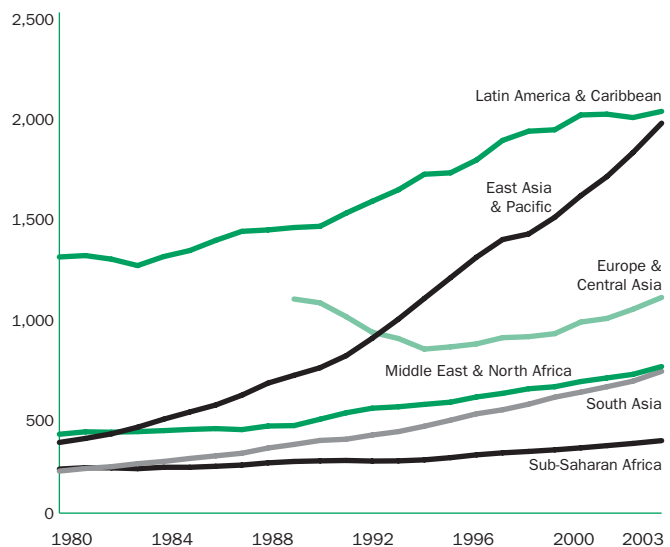


Source: World Bank data files.

4b

With more than two decades of rapid growth East Asia and Pacific has caught up with Latin America and the Caribbean

Gross domestic product (2000 US\$ billions)



Source: World Bank data files.

Among developing regions South Asia had the fastest growth in services in the 1990s, at 7 percent a year, and Europe and Central Asia the slowest, at 1.7 percent (table 4.1).

Services in developing economies generated slightly more than half of GDP in 2003, compared with 71 percent in high-income economies (table 4.2). But in East Asia and Pacific services produced only 36 percent of GDP, and from 1990 to 2003 growth in manufacturing, at 10 percent a year, outpaced growth in services, at 6.8 percent. This trend reflects the rapid growth of manufacturing in China (11.7 percent a year), which also had rapid expansion in services (8.8 percent a year).

The contribution of trade

Global trade (exports plus imports) grew by 6.3 percent in 2003, recovering from the low 3.6 percent in 2002. Trade in high-income economies, which account for more than 75 percent of global trade, grew by only 2.3 percent in 2002, after recovering from the decline in 2001. But trade in the low-income economies increased by 12.3 percent in 2003, and in the middle-income economies by 11.2 percent.

Trade in merchandise—primary commodities and manufactured goods—continues to dominate. In 2003 merchandise accounted for 81 percent of all exports of goods and commercial services, and manufactured goods for 77 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.

The structure of trade in services is also changing. Transport services are being replaced in importance by travel, insurance and financial services, and computer, information, and other services. In the 1990s high-income countries were the main exporters of financial services. Now, many developing countries are emerging as exporters of these new services along with computer, information, and business services (table 4.7).

With expanding trade, and favorable current account balances, some exporting countries are accumulating large international reserves. The large trade deficit of the United States (\$531 billion) and the efforts by many Asian exporters with large current account surpluses to prevent their currencies from appreciating against the dollar have resulted in large accumulations of international reserves in Asia. Workers' remittances, growing steadily in countries like India, also contributed to favorable current account balances and higher reserves. India has the seventh largest reserves, ahead of most high-income countries. Japan has the largest reserves, followed by China. Of the 10 economies with the largest reserves, seven are in Asia (table 4.15 and table 4c).

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 80 percent in 1990–2003 (table 4.9). Growth of per capita household consumption expenditure provides an important indicator of the potential for reducing poverty. In 1990–2003 per capita consumption grew by 5.7 percent a year in East Asia and Pacific but by only 0.2 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1.7 percent in Europe and Central Asia, and 2.7 percent in South 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. High-income

countries consume a larger share of their output than do developing countries. So, some high-income countries, like the United States and United Kingdom, with low savings rates have to rely more on foreign savings to finance their investment.

In 2003 the global savings rate averaged 21 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 20 percent of GDP in 1990 to 32 percent in 2003, buoyed by higher oil prices. The highest savings rate was in East Asia and Pacific, where gross domestic savings averaged above 35 percent during most of the past decade and reached 41 percent in 2003 (table 4.9).

Between 1990 and 2003 the rate of gross capital formation increased by about 7.9 percent a year in East Asia and Pacific and 6.4 percent in South Asia, but declined by 4 percent in Europe and Central Asia. East Asia and Pacific continued to have the highest investment rate in the world, at 38 percent of GDP in 2003. By contrast, investment averaged only 19 percent of GDP in Sub-Saharan Africa. Developing countries invested a larger proportion of their GDP (25 percent) than did high-income countries, which as a group saved and invested only about 20 percent of GDP (tables 4.9 and 4.10).

Greater monetary and fiscal stability

Governments, because of their size, have a large effect on economic performance. High taxes and subsidies can distort economic behavior; when governments finance large fiscal deficits by growth of the money supply, the likelihood of inflation increases. As governments have adopted policies leading to greater fiscal stability, inflation rates and interest rates have tended to decline. In 2003, 32 countries had double-digit inflation measured by the GDP deflator, down from nearly 50 in 2000 when the highest inflation rate was 516 percent (Democratic Republic of Congo, table 4.14 and table 4d).

The central governments of developing countries have had larger cash deficits than have high-income countries. Central governments of South Asian economies had expenses averaging 16 percent of GDP in 2003 and revenues (mainly from taxes on goods and services) averaging 12 percent of GDP, leaving a cash deficit of about 4 percent of GDP after taking grants into account (table 4.11).

Government expenses are mostly for the purchase of goods and services (including the wages and salaries of public employees) and for subsidies and current transfers to private and public enterprises and local governments. The rest go to interest payments and other expenses. In 2003 subsidies and other transfers accounted for 61 percent of government spending in high-income economies and 55 percent in Europe and Central Asia, but only 11 percent in the Middle East and North Africa (table 4.12).

4c

The 10 largest holders of foreign exchange reserves in 2003

	Total reserves	
	\$ millions	Months of imports
Japan	673,554	17
China	416,199	11
Taiwan, China	212,315	17
United States	184,024	1
Korea, Rep.	155,472	8
Hong Kong, China	118,388	5
India	103,737	12
Germany	96,835	1
Singapore	95,746	7
Russian Federation	78,409	7

Source: World Bank and IMF data files.

4d

Fewer countries had double digit inflation rates in 2003

Countries with more than 10 percent inflation in 2003 (%)

Country	Inflation rate
Angola	92
Venezuela, RB	37
Gambia, The	31
Belarus	29
Ghana	29
Dominican Republic	27
Haiti	25
Uzbekistan	24
Romania	23
Nigeria	21
Turkey	21
Zambia	20
Paraguay	18
Uruguay	18
Lao PDR	17
Iran, Islamic Rep.	16
Eritrea	15
Tonga	15
Ethiopia	14
Moldova	14
Russian Federation	14
Brazil	13
Congo, Dem. Rep.	13
Jamaica	13
Mozambique	13
Burundi	12
Guinea	12
Argentina	11
Kenya	11
Malawi	11
Tajikistan	10
Uganda	10

Source: World Bank data files.

The sources of government revenue have been changing. Taxes on international trade declined between 1995 and 2003. Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains and taxes on goods and services increased during the same period. High-income economies depended more on income taxes (28 percent) compared with low- and middle-income economies, which derived 32 percent of their revenue from taxes on goods and services and 8 percent from taxes on trade (table 4.13).

External debt continues to increase

In 2003 the external debt of low- and middle-income economies increased by \$220 billion in nominal terms, about 9 percent of their total debt stock in 2002 (table 4.16). But the external debt burden measured as the ratio of external debt to gross national income continued to decline for all income groups (except upper middle-income economies) and regional groups (except Latin America and the Caribbean). The total debt burden declined significantly for the Sub-Saharan African countries, down 11 percentage points to 58 percent in 2003. The upper middle-income economies saw an increase of 2 percentage points to 36 percent—Latin America and the Caribbean saw an increase of 1 percentage point to 47 percent.

The debt servicing burden declined overall for developing countries by 1 percentage point in 2003. The largest improvement was for Sub-Saharan Africa, with a decline of 3 percentage points to 8 percent of the value of exports of goods and services, income, and workers' remittances. South Asia saw an increase of 2 percentage points to 16 percent, and Latin America and the Caribbean an increase of 1 percentage point to 31 percent.

Data on the economy—some changes in reporting methods

Most of the indicators in this section remain the same as last year. But there have been some changes in reporting methods. For the national accounts the reference year for the constant price has been changed from 1995 to 2000 in keeping with the recommended practice in estimating and reporting national accounts data. Because rescaling changes the implicit weights used in forming regional and income group aggregates, aggregate growth rates in this year's World Development Indicators are not comparable to those from earlier editions using different base years (for details see About the data for table 4.1). Readers interested in comparable aggregates over a long time period should consult the World Development Indicators 2005 CD-ROM or WDI Online, which contains the revised aggregates by region and income. Government finance data in tables 4.11 through 4.13 are now reported on an accrual basis, as recommended by the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Government Finance Manual 2001. Where data on an accrual basis are not available, the cash basis data have been recast into the new framework by IMF staff (see tables 4.11 through 4.13 for details on the changes).

The System of National Accounts—keeping up with the 21st century

The last major revision of the System of National Accounts, completed in 1993, introduced important changes in the concepts and methods used to measure the economy. The revised accounting structure includes the partitioning of the accounts and further integration of the balance sheets. New balancing items have been created. The scope of transactions to be included, such as illegal activities and nonmonetary flows, has been expanded. Government capital formation has been extended to include expenditures by the military on structures and equipment. And there is new treatment for write-offs of bad debts. Also noteworthy is the harmonization with the balance of payments. By 2004, 84 countries and territories, with 56 percent of world population and 92 percent of world GDP, had implemented the 1993 System of National Accounts, most of them high-income economies or transition economies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, which replaced accounts based on material product with the 1993 system.

Even as work continues on introducing the 1993 System of National Accounts in many small and poor economies still using earlier and nonstandard versions, a major review of the 1993 system is getting under way. As the global economy grows, the transactions that must be recorded in the national accounts grow in kind and complexity. For example, the treatment of financial derivatives, agreements to repurchase securities,

and employee stock options are up for review. Long-standing issues, such as the capitalization of military expenditures and the inclusion of a return to capital in the estimated value of nonmarket outputs, are also on the agenda.

In 2003 the United Nations Statistical Commission called for a review of the 1993 System of National Accounts, stopping short of calling for fundamental changes. The commission was concerned that such a review could widen the statistical divide between countries and compromise international comparability. Moreover, comparability with other macroeconomic frameworks such as the balance of payments (whose revision is running in parallel) and government finance statistics should be maintained and improved. Where feasible, the latest developments in international business accounting standards should be taken into account.

The discussion of issues has to be brought to a conclusion in a spirit of consensus, with broad involvement by all countries. The review process will focus on a limited number of carefully selected issues, while conserving the conceptual framework and most of the recommendations of the 1993 System of National Accounts. So implementation of the 1993 version should proceed in all countries and regions while the updating of the well-specified issues is in progress. The update (1993 System of National Accounts, Rev. 1) is expected to be ready by 2008.



4.a

Recent economic performance

	Gross domestic product		Exports of goods and services		Imports of goods and services		GDP deflator		Current account balance		Total reserves ^a	
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		% growth		% of GDP		\$ millions 2004	months of import coverage 2004
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004		
Algeria	6.8	5.9	8.6	7.4	1.6	9.6	8.2	6.0	..	12.8	..	..
Argentina	8.8	7.0	6.0	3.5	37.6	45.4	10.7	6.1	6.0	1.0	..	..
Armenia	13.9	10.1	28.2	12.2	23.5	5.2	4.6	6.0	-6.8	-5.2	575	3.7
Azerbaijan	11.2	10.2	-4.4	12.1	43.5	25.8	4.0	6.4	-28.3	-30.4	1,075	2.2
Bangladesh	5.3	5.5	6.9	6.5	7.4	7.2	4.5	4.9	0.4	0.3	3,027	3.0
Bolivia	2.5	3.8	10.1	8.8	-2.7	-0.9	5.1	4.0	0.5	3.0	1,041	5.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.7	4.7	10.4	7.3	8.0	12.3	1.2	1.1	-29.2	-20.1	1,886	4.6
Botswana	5.4	3.8	0.7	-4.7	-5.4	10.0	3.6	5.0	..	9.5	5,975	19.5
Brazil	-0.2	5.2	7.9	19.6	-1.9	20.3	12.8	7.2	0.8	1.9	52,900	..
Bulgaria	4.3	5.2	8.0	13.0	14.8	15.3	2.1	5.1	-8.4	-8.6	7,627	5.4
Cameroon	4.7	5.0	3.8	1.7	-2.6	4.1	0.9	2.1	..	-8.4	119	0.3
Chile	3.3	5.9	11.4	11.6	9.3	-0.2	4.4	2.5	-0.8	-1.9	16,016	7.7
China	9.3	9.5	26.8	27.0	24.8	25.5	2.2	6.3	3.2	2.6	609,900	11.7
Colombia	3.9	4.0	5.0	6.6	4.8	9.3	8.2	4.4	-1.5	-2.2	10,209	5.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	5.6	6.3	..	..	..	..	13.3	5.0	..	-6.8	209	0.9
Congo, Rep.	2.7	4.0	-4.0	14.7	17.5	11.3	-4.0	8.5	-0.1	1.2	53	0.2
Costa Rica	6.5	3.8	12.5	-4.8	1.7	-3.3	7.8	9.7	-5.5	-5.3	1,451	1.8
Côte d'Ivoire	-3.8	1.8	-0.9	-0.7	-1.3	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.6	0.9	..	..
Croatia	4.3	3.7	10.1	5.8	10.9	3.5	3.2	3.1	-7.2	-6.0	8,971	5.6
Ecuador	2.7	5.5	3.2	12.4	0.8	-2.6	9.0	1.4	-1.7	2.8	1,245	1.6
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.2	4.3	14.0	5.9	0.2	1.1	3.8	6.9	4.5	2.9	..	..
El Salvador	1.8	2.0	3.8	-0.4	4.8	-5.4	2.1	3.2	-4.9	-5.4	1,975	3.3
Estonia	5.1	5.5	5.7	6.6	11.0	-3.5	2.4	2.5	-13.2	-8.6	1,692	2.4
Gabon	2.8	2.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.8	-1.2	-5.8	..	6.2	..	..
Ghana	5.2	5.8	2.7	3.8	7.7	11.3	28.7	14.1	3.3	0.3	1,732	3.8
India	8.6	6.9	7.0	13.1	11.1	19.2	3.2	7.0	1.4	0.0	141,176	14.1
Indonesia	4.1	5.1	4.0	8.5	2.0	24.9	6.5	7.1	3.6	2.0	36,310	9.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	6.6	6.5	11.2	7.4	8.0	5.0	16.5	17.1	1.5	-0.1	23,875	6.0
Jamaica	2.3	2.7	15.0	3.8	7.7	2.3	12.5	11.2	-9.3	-13.0	1,319	2.5
Jordan	3.2	5.2	4.1	6.7	6.6	6.8	1.9	0.2	9.8	1.8	3,906	6.2
Kazakhstan	9.2	9.4	5.9	4.2	-6.3	15.1	7.9	9.9	-0.1	-1.0	9,277	5.8
Kenya	1.8	2.4	9.9	4.6	8.0	16.1	11.4	-1.6	0.5	-1.4	1,550	3.8
Latvia	7.5	8.0	4.3	6.9	13.1	3.3	-1.1	6.0	-8.3	-12.0	..	..
Lesotho	3.3	3.0	-1.8	-2.9	-4.6	-2.2	7.3	6.0	..	-7.7	443	4.3
Lithuania	9.0	6.5	6.0	11.7	8.8	12.1	1.3	1.5	-7.0	-6.6	3,040	2.8



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4.b

Key macroeconomic indicators

	Nominal exchange rate			Real effective exchange rate		Money and quasi money		Gross domestic credit		Real interest rate		Short-term debt ^a
	local currency units per \$ 2004	% change		2000 = 100		annual % growth		annual % growth		%		% of exports 2003
		2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	
Algeria	72.6	-8.9	0.0	85.3	85.1	16.0	..	-2.4	..	-0.2	5.6	..
Argentina	3.0	-12.5	1.9	..	..	29.6	18.9	-2.3	5.3	7.6	2.6	62.2
Armenia	485.8	-3.2	-14.2	77.2	81.9	10.4	25.5	-9.6	49.0	15.5	11.8	1.3
Azerbaijan	4,903.0	0.6	-0.4	..	..	30.8	56.0	27.1	30.0	11.0	15.2	6.5
Bangladesh	60.7	1.5	3.3	..	..	13.1	..	5.0	..	11.0	..	5.5
Bolivia	8.1	4.5	2.8	86.1	79.0	13.9	2.2	0.6	-2.2	11.9	6.9	5.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.4	-17.0	-7.3	..	..	9.5	22.3	20.7	14.4	9.6	6.1	3.4
Botswana	4.3	-18.7	-3.6	..	..	15.5	..	-64.9	..	12.3	6.2	0.8
Brazil	2.7	-18.2	-8.1	..	..	4.4	17.7	8.0	9.9	48.2	41.8	22.0
Bulgaria	1.4	-17.8	-7.3	115.6	121.3	20.2	20.8	33.9	32.4	6.6	2.5	24.3
Cameroon	481.6	-17.0	-7.3	112.3	112.5	1.3	6.8	7.3	3.6	16.9	..	..
Chile	559.8	-15.9	-6.6	78.5	82.6	8.1	11.9	3.1	14.2	1.7	-0.9	27.8
China	8.3	0.0	0.0	96.7	95.5	19.7	13.9	19.6	9.4	3.0	1.5	14.5
Colombia	2,412.1	-2.9	-13.3	82.0	90.9	10.3	11.5	10.3	8.7	6.4	6.4	18.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	-3.3	..	35.1	30.0	32.3	..	798.1	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	481.6	-17.0	-7.3	..	..	-2.4	11.6	10.7	7.2	23.0	..	68.5
Costa Rica	458.6	10.5	9.6	94.2	90.6	16.7	33.8	21.1	26.4	16.5	4.0	18.8
Côte d'Ivoire	481.6	-17.0	-7.3	115.8	117.3	-6.1	4.4	-10.9	-5.2	..	..	13.6
Croatia	5.6	-14.4	-7.9	103.4	104.3	10.7	8.4	12.3	11.6	8.1	..	26.4
Ecuador	25,000.0	0.0	0.0	153.4	145.6	18.9	19.6	0.1	15.9	3.8	4.1	20.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	6.1	36.7	-0.4	..	..	21.3	14.3	13.3	9.7	9.4	0.9	16.1
El Salvador	8.8	0.0	0.0	..	..	2.3	1.6	9.8	8.5	..	..	28.2
Estonia	11.5	-16.9	-7.6	..	..	10.9	13.0	28.7	31.4	3.0	-1.4	34.4
Gabon	481.6	-17.0	-7.3	107.8	105.6	-1.2	5.7	-5.1	-12.8	19.4	..	..
Ghana	9,054.3	4.9	2.3	101.4	106.1	34.2	..	9.7	..	..	..	21.3
India	43.6	-5.0	-4.4	..	..	13.0	..	9.5	..	7.5	..	4.2
Indonesia	9,290.0	-5.3	9.7	..	..	8.1	5.9	3.9	9.4	9.8	3.0	32.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	8,793.0	4.0	6.3	124.1	120.2	24.5	..	30.3	..	..	..	7.4
Jamaica	61.5	19.2	1.5	..	..	10.5	12.7	64.4	-11.3	5.6	2.8	19.6
Jordan	0.7	0.0	0.0	..	..	16.6	11.5	5.8	18.2	7.3	3.6	10.5
Kazakhstan	130.0	-6.7	-9.9	..	..	29.5	38.9	24.9	65.8	..	..	18.5
Kenya	77.3	-1.2	1.6	..	..	11.9	15.0	8.6	12.3	4.7	4.2	25.6
Latvia	0.5	-8.9	-4.6	..	..	22.1	26.9	39.9	41.2	6.5	1.5	111.4
Lesotho	5.6	-23.1	-15.2	104.3	82.4	6.0	8.6	-52.3	-183.0	8.1	..	0.5
Lithuania	2.5	-16.6	-8.2	18.2	20.5	42.4	43.8	4.4	0.6	35.7



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4.a

Recent economic performance

	Gross domestic product		Exports of goods and services		Imports of goods and services		GDP deflator		Current account balance		Total reserves ^a	
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		% growth		% of GDP		\$ millions 2004	months of import coverage 2004
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004		
Macedonia, FYR	3.2	2.5	8.5	1.6	1.9	6.3	1.8	2.0	-6.0	-7.3	938	4.0
Malawi	4.4	3.6	-0.6	4.2	-16.6	1.2	11.2	12.8	-11.8	-15.9	..	..
Malaysia	5.3	7.0	6.3	14.6	5.0	17.0	3.5	4.0	12.9	13.6	55,998	5.4
Mauritius	3.2	5.0	-6.4	3.0	-3.0	3.7	5.6	5.0	2.3	2.3	1,518	5.6
Mexico	1.3	4.4	1.1	3.7	-1.0	3.7	6.5	6.1	-1.4	-1.3	61,496	..
Moldova	6.3	6.0	20.6	11.2	31.2	9.3	13.9	11.9	-7.2	-7.2	321	1.9
Morocco	5.2	3.3	0.6	2.6	7.4	5.8	0.0	2.4	3.6	2.9	..	..
Nicaragua	2.3	3.7	8.1	1.9	3.2	2.5	5.6	6.0	-19.1	-16.0	524	2.9
Nigeria	10.7	4.1	32.4	-0.7	10.8	-3.0	21.0	21.4	..	0.9	..	..
Pakistan	5.1	6.0	28.4	-3.3	11.2	0.1	4.6	6.8	4.3	0.8	11,271	6.6
Panama	4.1	5.0	-0.8	10.8	-3.8	6.8	1.4	1.3	-3.4	-2.0	1,131	1.3
Paraguay	2.6	2.1	13.2	4.9	15.4	5.5	18.3	7.5	2.4	1.3	1,080	4.4
Peru	3.8	4.2	5.9	9.5	3.3	2.7	0.0	3.7	-1.8	-0.5	11,292	9.2
Philippines	4.5	3.9	3.3	4.4	10.3	2.0	3.7	3.5	4.2	1.8	16,719	3.8
Poland	3.7	5.4	13.0	24.3	7.9	16.7	0.7	2.9	-2.2	-1.5	43,251	4.5
Romania	4.9	8.1	7.1	16.2	13.6	20.2	23.2	9.8	-5.8	-5.8	10,878	4.3
Russian Federation	7.3	7.0	13.7	2.5	19.5	9.8	14.4	12.5	8.3	8.2	106,000	9.5
Senegal	6.5	6.0	0.5	5.4	-1.6	5.6	0.9	1.9	-6.7	-6.2	855	3.3
Serbia and Montenegro	3.0	4.4	1.8	18.7	7.2	9.6	6.4	8.7	-10.2	-9.6	3,599	4.2
Slovak Republic	4.2	5.3	22.6	11.3	13.8	12.0	2.6	5.1	-0.9	-2.9	14,933	5.1
South Africa	1.9	3.7	-0.5	3.7	9.7	3.7	5.9	5.0	-0.9	-1.8	9,469	2.1
Sri Lanka	5.9	6.0	4.8	4.5	10.4	6.0	5.0	6.0	-0.7	-2.3	2,104	2.8
Swaziland	2.2	1.7	-6.0	1.1	-4.0	1.3	9.0	7.9	-4.5	-6.4	252	1.6
Syrian Arab Republic	2.5	3.6	5.8	-3.5	5.4	3.4	5.1	-0.1	3.5	2.3	4,290	6.5
Thailand	6.9	6.4	7.0	..	7.7	..	2.0	..	5.6	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	13.2	6.2	10.1	14.3	-0.8	25.4	5.6	12.5	12.9	6.7	2,741	5.0
Tunisia	5.6	5.3	0.3	4.0	0.1	3.1	2.2	3.4	-2.9	-2.6	..	..
Turkey	5.8	8.0	16.0	28.6	27.1	34.9	21.3	9.8	-3.3	-5.3	37,639	4.1
Uganda	4.7	5.9	8.0	6.2	-2.3	3.7	10.1	5.5	-5.0	-11.3	1,112	6.5
Ukraine	9.4	12.0	10.3	12.0	16.4	12.1	6.9	12.0	5.8	9.7	11,000	3.7
Uruguay	2.5	9.0	4.1	18.0	1.6	26.1	17.9	7.0	0.5	1.1	2,233	6.5
Venezuela, RB	-9.4	9.0	-12.3	9.0	-19.6	23.4	36.8	25.0	13.5	12.9	26,147	13.3
Zambia	5.1	3.5	10.1	12.6	4.8	6.6	20.1	20.9	..	-11.0	173	0.9

Note: Data for 2004 are the latest preliminary estimates, and may differ from those in earlier World Bank publications.

a. International reserves including gold valued at London gold price.

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 per \$ 2004	% change		2000 = 100		annual % growth		annual % growth		%		% of exports 2003
		2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	
Macedonia, FYR	46.4	-16.3	-9.1	100.0	97.3	14.2	..	16.8	..	14.0	..	2.9
Malawi	108.9	24.6	1.3	79.7	82.6	27.5	26.6	21.2	25.7	33.9	18.2	15.5
Malaysia	3.8	0.0	0.0	97.1	92.3	9.3	18.2	11.0	12.3	2.7	-0.1	7.2
Mauritius	28.2	-10.6	8.1	..	..	10.9	13.0	11.1	18.4	14.6	10.9	47.5
Mexico	11.3	9.0	0.3	..	..	7.2	17.5	6.1	14.8	0.4	1.1	4.7
Moldova	12.5	-4.4	-5.7	87.7	97.3	30.4	39.8	24.3	25.8	4.8	7.2	35.4
Morocco	8.2	-13.9	-6.1	94.3	93.8	8.7	8.0	5.2	8.0	12.6	..	6.9
Nicaragua	16.3	6.0	5.0	87.1	82.8	12.6	..	8.4	..	9.4	3.7	34.1
Nigeria	132.4	8.0	-3.0	104.5	103.7	24.1	9.1	32.7	-0.1	-0.3	3.3	..
Pakistan	59.1	-2.3	3.3	92.6	90.2	17.5	17.0	9.4	23.9	..	..	6.6
Panama	1.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	4.8	9.2	1.6	10.0	8.4	5.1	5.2
Paraguay	6,250.0	-13.9	2.2	71.1	73.1	7.6	14.7	-24.5	2.2	26.7	11.7	17.7
Peru	3.3	-1.5	-5.2	..	..	-2.4	1.7	-7.7	-8.4	..	9.0	21.4
Philippines	56.3	4.7	1.3	85.9	82.7	3.6	7.0	6.9	8.0	5.6	1.6	13.3
Poland	3.4	-2.6	-15.6	98.9	104.2	5.7	..	8.1	..	6.6	..	25.6
Romania	29,067.0	-2.7	-10.8	105.3	110.0	23.3	33.6	50.4	32.9	..	..	6.5
Russian Federation	27.7	-7.3	-5.8	127.0	136.8	38.5	33.7	26.5	5.0	-1.3	-8.8	18.9
Senegal	481.6	-17.0	-7.3	..	..	14.6	20.5	7.1	4.7	..	..	6.7
Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.5
Slovak Republic	28.5	-17.6	-13.6	98.0	96.8	9.7	3.9	-5.7	6.7	5.7	..	30.7
South Africa	5.6	-23.1	-15.2	98.0	112.3	12.5	15.3	22.9	5.3	8.5	2.8	15.3
Sri Lanka	104.6	0.0	8.1	..	..	15.3	17.9	7.3	22.4	5.1	0.9	5.8
Swaziland	5.6	-23.1	-15.2	..	..	14.1	8.9	128.7	40.8	5.1	-2.3	3.2
Syrian Arab Republic	11.2	0.0	0.0	..	..	7.8	..	16.2	..	..	..	70.4
Thailand	39.1	-8.3	-1.3	..	..	6.6	5.4	2.7	7.4	3.8	2.1	11.3
Trinidad and Tobago	6.3	0.0	-0.4	104.9	101.3	-0.7	..	-3.8	..	5.3	3.3	14.8
Tunisia	1.2	-9.4	-0.7	93.3	88.5	6.4	10.3	5.4	11.0	..	..	6.6
Turkey	1,473,698.0	-15.0	-0.6	..	..	14.2	26.1	17.9	26.7	..	..	31.4
Uganda	1,738.6	4.5	-10.2	80.3	87.8	17.9	13.0	-5.8	-3.4	8.0	7.6	12.6
Ukraine	5.3	0.0	-0.5	86.6	81.4	46.9	46.1	39.6	30.7	10.3	3.4	4.2
Uruguay	26.4	7.7	-10.1	60.3	63.1	12.5	1.2	-8.0	-9.5	..	..	43.5
Venezuela, RB	1,918.0	14.0	20.0	68.8	67.0	57.6	47.2	-14.5	60.3	-8.5	-21.0	14.8
Zambia	4,771.3	7.2	2.7	101.3	111.9	17.9	35.1	3.3	11.8	17.1	6.1	9.1

Note: Data for 2004 are preliminary and may not cover the entire year.

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

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



4.1

Growth of output

	Gross domestic product		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania ^a	1.5	4.6	1.9	3.6	2.1	2.0	..	..	-0.4	7.4
Algeria ^a	2.7	2.4	4.1	3.9	2.6	2.2	4.1	-1.7	3.0	2.6
Angola	3.4	3.2	0.5	2.3	6.3	5.5	-11.1	2.3	1.4	-0.8
Argentina ^a	-0.7	2.3	0.7	2.8	-1.3	1.5	-0.8	0.7	0.0	2.4
Armenia ^a	..	1.5	..	1.7	..	-2.3	..	-0.8	..	-1.1
Australia	3.4	3.8	3.2	2.7	3.1	2.9	1.9	2.2	3.7	4.2
Austria	2.3	2.1	1.4	3.4	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.8	1.9
Azerbaijan ^a	..	-1.5	..	1.6	..	3.5	..	..	..	1.5
Bangladesh	3.7	4.9	2.1	3.1	6.0	7.1	5.2	6.8	3.8	4.7
Belarus ^a	..	0.6	..	-2.3	..	1.1	..	2.1	..	1.4
Belgium	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.7	..	2.3	1.8	2.0
Benin	2.5	5.0	5.1	5.6	3.4	4.7	5.1	6.0	0.7	4.5
Bolivia	-0.2	3.5	1.5	2.7	-2.2	3.4	-1.1	3.3	-0.4	3.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana ^a	11.0	5.2	2.5	-1.0	11.3	4.4	11.4	3.8	15.4	7.2
Brazil ^a	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	3.3	2.7
Bulgaria ^a	3.4	-0.2	-2.1	2.9	5.2	-2.5	..	..	4.7	-2.7
Burkina Faso ^a	3.6	4.2	3.1	3.6	3.8	2.8	2.0	1.5	3.8	5.0
Burundi ^a	4.4	-1.5	3.1	-0.4	4.5	-2.6	5.7	-8.0	5.6	-1.0
Cambodia	..	6.5	..	3.1	..	14.7	..	17.4	..	5.7
Cameroon ^a	3.4	2.7	2.2	5.7	5.9	1.4	5.0	3.3	2.1	0.8
Canada ^a	3.2	3.3	2.3	0.5	2.9	3.2	3.8	4.4	3.2	3.3
Central African Republic ^a	1.4	1.8	1.6	4.0	1.4	1.7	5.0	1.0	1.0	-2.9
Chad ^a	6.1	3.1	2.3	4.1	8.1	5.4	..	..	6.7	2.1
Chile	4.2	5.6	5.9	2.2	3.5	5.1	3.4	3.6	2.9	4.9
China	10.3	9.6	5.9	3.5	11.1	12.3	10.8	11.7	13.5	8.8
Hong Kong, China ^a	6.8	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia ^a	3.7	2.3	2.9	-1.4	5.0	1.2	3.5	-1.4	3.1	3.7
Congo, Dem. Rep. ^a	1.6	-3.9	2.5	0.3	0.9	-6.8	1.6	..	2.0	-10.4
Congo, Rep.	3.3	1.8	3.4	1.6	5.2	2.8	6.8	0.4	2.2	1.0
Costa Rica ^a	3.0	4.8	3.1	3.5	2.8	5.4	3.0	5.6	3.3	4.6
Côte d'Ivoire	0.7	2.4	0.3	3.1	4.4	3.0	3.0	2.2	-0.1	1.9
Croatia ^a	..	1.7	..	-2.0	..	-0.4	..	-0.8	..	3.0
Cuba	..	3.9	..	3.5	..	5.0	..	4.7	..	3.2
Czech Republic ^a	..	1.4	..	3.6	..	-0.1	..	..	..	2.3
Denmark ^a	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.9	2.4
Dominican Republic	3.1	5.8	-1.0	3.9	3.0	6.1	2.3	4.2	4.2	6.0
Ecuador	2.1	2.0	4.5	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.1	1.1	1.8	2.9
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^a	5.4	4.5	2.7	3.2	3.3	4.5	..	6.5	7.8	4.6
El Salvador	0.2	4.0	-1.1	0.9	0.2	4.8	-0.1	4.9	0.7	4.5
Eritrea ^a	..	3.7	..	-1.8	..	10.3	..	7.6	..	4.0
Estonia ^a	2.2	2.1	..	-2.3	..	0.5	..	7.7	..	3.8
Ethiopia ^a	2.2	4.3	0.6	1.7	3.1	4.1	2.7	4.1	4.5	6.6
Finland ^a	3.3	2.8	-1.4	1.7	3.2	3.9	3.5	5.8	3.7	2.6
France	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.6	3.0	2.2
Gabon	0.9	2.3	1.2	0.0	1.5	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.1	2.6
Gambia, The ^a	3.6	3.2	0.9	3.5	4.7	2.4	7.8	1.4	2.7	4.0
Georgia ^a	0.4	-3.1	..	-0.2	..	8.2	..	2.4	..	12.1
Germany	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	-0.2	..	0.1	3.0	2.5
Ghana	3.0	4.3	1.0	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.9	-0.9	5.7	5.3
Greece ^a	0.9	2.7	-0.1	-0.3	1.2	2.2	..	2.5	0.8	3.1
Guatemala	0.8	3.8	1.2	2.6	-0.2	3.7	0.0	2.5	0.9	4.4
Guinea ^a	..	4.2	..	4.6	..	4.7	..	4.3	..	3.3
Guinea-Bissau ^a	4.0	0.4	4.7	3.1	2.2	-1.5	..	-0.9	3.5	0.1
Haiti	-0.2	-0.8	-0.1	-4.2	-1.7	-1.5	-1.7	-7.9	0.9	0.7

	Gross domestic product		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003
Honduras ^a	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.3	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.1	2.5	3.7
Hungary ^a	1.3	2.4	1.7	-1.2	0.2	4.2	..	7.3	2.1	2.0
India ^a	5.7	5.9	3.1	2.7	6.9	6.0	7.4	6.5	6.9	7.9
Indonesia	6.1	3.5	3.6	1.9	7.3	4.2	12.8	5.5	6.5	3.3
Iran, Islamic Rep. ^a	1.7	3.7	4.5	3.3	3.3	-0.7	4.5	5.8	-1.0	7.5
Iraq ^a	-6.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland ^a	3.2	7.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel ^a	3.5	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	2.5	1.6	-0.5	0.8	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.2	2.9	1.8
Jamaica	2.0	0.8	0.9	-0.2	2.4	-0.6	2.7	-1.9	1.6	1.8
Japan	3.9	1.2	1.0	-2.8	3.9	-0.1	4.7	0.7	4.1	2.0
Jordan ^a	2.5	4.6	6.8	-2.0	1.7	4.9	0.5	5.6	2.3	4.7
Kazakhstan ^a	..	-0.6	..	-4.5	..	-3.7	..	6.2	..	0.9
Kenya ^a	4.2	1.8	3.3	1.2	3.9	1.5	4.9	1.7	4.9	2.8
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	9.0	5.5	2.7	1.0	11.5	5.9	12.9	7.4	8.7	5.7
Kuwait	1.3	2.9	14.7	..	1.0	..	2.3	..	2.1	..
Kyrgyz Republic ^a	..	-1.4	..	2.8	..	-6.3	..	-11.7	..	-2.2
Lao PDR ^a	3.7	6.3	3.5	4.8	6.1	10.7	8.9	11.1	3.3	6.5
Latvia ^a	3.2	1.0	2.1	-2.6	4.6	-3.8	4.4	-3.2	3.2	4.9
Lebanon ^a	..	4.6	..	1.7	..	-0.4	..	-1.7	..	2.7
Lesotho ^a	4.5	3.4	2.8	1.9	5.9	4.7	9.8	5.9	4.0	3.6
Liberia ^a	-7.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya ^a	-7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania ^a	..	-0.1	..	-0.4	..	5.1	..	7.2	..	5.5
Macedonia, FYR ^a	..	-0.1	..	-0.5	..	-1.5	..	-3.2	..	1.3
Madagascar ^a	1.1	2.1	2.5	1.8	0.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.3	2.4
Malawi ^a	2.5	3.0	2.0	6.6	2.9	0.4	3.6	-1.5	3.3	2.0
Malaysia	5.3	5.9	3.4	0.8	6.8	7.1	9.3	7.9	4.9	6.2
Mali ^a	0.8	4.9	3.3	2.9	4.3	7.6	6.8	-2.3	1.9	3.4
Mauritania ^a	1.8	4.4	1.7	3.3	4.9	2.4	-2.1	-1.1	0.4	6.1
Mauritius ^a	6.0	5.2	2.6	0.3	9.2	5.3	10.4	5.0	5.1	6.2
Mexico	1.1	3.0	0.8	1.9	1.1	3.2	1.5	3.7	1.4	2.9
Moldova ^a	2.8	-5.9	..	-7.2	..	-7.9	..	0.5	..	1.1
Mongolia	5.4	-1.3	1.4	-3.0	6.6	-0.7	..	1.6	8.4	-3.9
Morocco	4.2	2.7	6.7	0.9	3.0	3.3	4.1	2.9	4.2	3.0
Mozambique ^a	-0.1	7.0	6.6	5.2	-4.5	13.9	..	18.1	9.1	3.6
Myanmar	0.6	7.4	0.5	5.7	0.5	10.5	-0.2	7.9	0.8	7.2
Namibia ^a	1.3	3.7	1.9	2.9	0.0	2.4	3.7	3.0	3.6	4.2
Nepal ^a	4.6	4.6	4.0	2.8	8.8	6.0	9.3	6.7	3.9	5.5
Netherlands	2.4	2.7	3.3	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.6	2.1	2.5	3.3
New Zealand	1.9	3.2	4.1	2.7	1.0	2.2	..	2.1	1.2	3.7
Nicaragua	-1.9	3.7	-2.2	4.8	-2.3	3.9	-3.2	3.8	-1.5	3.1
Niger	-0.1	2.8	1.7	3.2	-1.7	2.3	-2.7	3.0	-0.7	2.6
Nigeria ^a	1.6	2.7	3.3	3.6	-1.1	1.3	0.7	2.2	3.7	3.4
Norway	3.0	3.5	0.1	1.4	4.0	2.9	0.2	1.4	2.5	3.9
Oman	8.4	4.3	7.9	..	10.3	..	20.6	..	5.9	..
Pakistan ^a	6.3	3.6	4.0	3.7	7.7	3.9	8.1	4.2	6.8	4.3
Panama ^a	0.5	4.2	2.5	3.7	-1.3	3.9	0.4	0.8	0.7	4.3
Papua New Guinea	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.5	1.9	3.1	0.1	3.4	2.0	0.9
Paraguay	2.5	1.7	3.6	2.5	0.3	2.2	4.0	0.5	3.1	1.0
Peru	-0.1	3.9	3.0	5.2	0.1	3.8	-0.2	3.2	-0.4	3.7
Philippines	1.0	3.5	1.0	2.1	-0.9	3.5	0.2	3.1	2.8	4.3
Poland ^a	..	4.2	..	1.1	..	5.2	..	7.7	..	4.1
Portugal	3.2	2.6	1.5	0.0	3.4	2.9	..	2.5	2.6	2.3
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	1990–2003	1980–90	1990–2003	1980–90	1990–2003	1980–90	1990–2003	1980–90	1990–2003
Romania ^a	1.3	0.1	1.9	-1.1	-1.0	0.1	..	..	..	1.2
Russian Federation ^a	..	-1.8	..	-1.7	..	-3.2	..	..	..	0.0
Rwanda ^a	2.2	2.3	0.5	4.8	2.5	-0.1	2.6	-2.8	3.6	1.1
Saudi Arabia	-1.3	2.1	12.5	1.6	-3.8	1.7	6.2	5.3	0.6	2.5
Senegal	3.1	4.0	2.8	1.9	4.3	5.4	4.6	4.7	2.8	4.2
Serbia and Montenegro ^a	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	0.5	-3.2	3.1	-2.8	1.7	-3.2	..	..	-0.9	-2.2
Singapore	6.7	6.3	-5.3	-3.1	5.2	6.7	6.6	6.5	7.6	6.5
Slovak Republic	2.0	2.5	..	2.6	..	2.0	..	5.5	..	5.2
Slovenia ^a	..	3.1	..	-0.9	..	2.6	..	2.7	..	3.4
Somalia ^a	2.1	..	3.3	..	1.0	..	-1.7	..	0.9	..
South Africa ^a	1.0	2.3	2.9	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.7	2.4	2.9
Spain ^a	3.1	2.8	3.1	0.7	2.8	2.6	..	3.6	3.3	2.9
Sri Lanka ^a	4.0	4.7	2.2	1.5	4.6	5.8	6.3	6.6	4.7	5.3
Sudan ^a	2.3	5.7	1.8	9.1	1.6	6.2	4.8	2.1	4.5	3.2
Swaziland ^a	6.9	3.1	2.1	0.7	12.8	3.3	16.9	2.5	4.8	3.7
Sweden	2.5	2.3	1.6	0.1	2.8	4.0	..	7.7	2.5	2.0
Switzerland	2.0	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	1.5	4.3	-0.6	4.2	6.6	8.1	..	8.9	1.6	2.8
Tajikistan ^a	2.0	-5.3	-2.8	-2.2	5.5	-5.3	5.6	-4.7	3.4	-1.1
Tanzania ^b	..	3.7	..	3.5	..	4.6	..	3.7	..	3.5
Thailand	7.6	3.7	3.9	1.7	9.8	4.9	9.5	6.0	7.3	3.0
Togo ^a	1.7	3.1	5.6	3.4	1.1	2.3	1.7	3.8	-0.3	3.4
Trinidad and Tobago	-3.3	3.8	2.4	2.6	-4.3	5.3	-5.0	5.9	-3.0	3.2
Tunisia ^a	3.3	4.6	2.8	2.0	3.1	4.6	3.7	5.3	3.5	5.3
Turkey ^a	5.3	3.1	1.2	1.0	7.7	3.0	7.9	3.8	4.5	3.3
Turkmenistan ^a	..	0.9	..	0.2	..	1.6	..	..	..	0.8
Uganda ^a	2.9	6.8	2.1	3.9	5.0	11.0	3.9	12.3	2.8	8.0
Ukraine ^a	..	-5.3	..	-3.3	..	-7.7	..	..	..	-4.9
United Arab Emirates ^a	-2.1	4.2	9.6	..	-4.2	..	3.1	..	3.6	..
United Kingdom	3.2	2.7	2.1	-0.2	3.1	1.1	..	..	3.1	3.4
United States	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.0	3.4	..	3.9	3.3	3.6
Uruguay ^a	0.5	1.5	0.1	1.6	-0.2	-0.5	0.4	-1.6	1.0	2.5
Uzbekistan ^a	..	1.2	..	1.5	..	-1.5	..	..	..	2.3
Venezuela, RB	1.1	0.5	3.4	0.8	2.0	0.6	1.4	-1.2	0.5	0.3
Vietnam	4.6	7.5	2.8	4.2	4.4	11.3	1.9	11.2	7.1	6.9
West Bank and Gaza ^a	..	-2.0	..	-4.7	..	-8.3	..	-2.3	..	1.2
Yemen, Rep.	..	5.8	..	5.6	..	6.0	..	2.7	..	5.7
Zambia	1.0	1.4	3.6	3.3	1.0	-2.0	4.1	1.9	-0.2	3.2
Zimbabwe ^a	3.6	1.1	3.1	2.9	3.2	-1.1	2.8	-2.0	3.0	2.0
World	3.3 w	2.8 w	2.7 w	1.9 w	3.0 w	2.3 w	.. w	3.2 w	3.4 w	3.2 w
Low income	4.4	4.7	2.8	3.0	4.6	5.0	6.1	5.6	5.1	5.9
Middle income	2.8	3.5	3.6	2.2	2.6	4.2	4.0	6.1	3.1	3.5
Lower middle income	4.2	3.9	3.8	2.3	4.6	4.9	5.4	7.1	4.7	3.9
Upper middle income	0.7	2.8	2.7	1.6	-0.2	2.7	1.6	3.7	1.1	3.0
Low & middle income	3.0	3.7	3.4	2.4	2.8	4.3	4.2	6.0	3.3	3.8
East Asia & Pacific	7.9	7.6	4.9	3.1	8.6	10.0	9.5	10.0	9.3	6.8
Europe & Central Asia	..	0.6	..	-0.4	..	-0.9	..	..	..	1.7
Latin America & Carib.	1.5	2.7	2.0	2.2	1.2	2.4	1.2	2.0	1.7	2.8
Middle East & N. Africa	1.3	3.2	4.8	2.7	-0.6	2.0	..	4.8	2.1	4.0
South Asia	5.5	5.4	3.1	2.8	6.9	5.9	7.3	6.2	6.4	7.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.7	2.8	2.3	3.3	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.9
High income	3.4	2.6	1.8	1.2	3.0	1.9	..	2.5	3.4	3.1
Europe EMU	2.4	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.1	..	1.6	2.9	2.4

a. Components are at basic prices. b. Data cover mainland Tanzania only.

About the data

An economy's growth is measured by the change in the volume of its output or in the real incomes of persons resident in the economy. The 1993 United Nations System of National Accounts (1993 SNA) offers three plausible indicators from which to calculate growth: the volume of gross domestic product (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 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 growth in the economy's output is measured by growth in the industry's value added. 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 services 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, 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. In this year's World Development Indicators, the reference year has been changed from 1995 to 2000. Because rescaling changes the implicit weights used in forming regional and income group aggregates, aggregate growth rates in this year's World Development Indicators are not comparable with those from earlier publications with different base years.

Rescaling may result in a discrepancy between the rescaled GDP and the sum of the rescaled components. Because allocating the discrepancy would cause 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. The shift to a more recent reference year is to minimize the discrepancy in aggregate GDP and its components, particularly in recent years.

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 average annual 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 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 deducting 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 covers mining, manufacturing (also reported separately), construction, electricity, water, and gas (ISIC divisions 10–45).
- Manufacturing corresponds to industries belonging to ISIC 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 services 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 2005 CD-ROM. The United Nations Statistics Division publishes detailed national accounts for UN member countries in National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables and publishes updates in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

	Gross domestic product		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	\$ millions		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Afghanistan	..	4,708	..	52	..	24	..	18	..	24
Albania ^a	2,102	6,124	36	25	48	19	..	10	16	56
Algeria ^a	62,045	66,530	11	10	48	55	11	7	40	35
Angola	10,260	13,189	18	9	41	65	5	4	41	27
Argentina ^a	141,352	129,596	8	11	36	35	27	24	56	54
Armenia ^a	2,257	2,805	17	24	52	39	33	22	31	37
Australia	310,581	522,378	4	3	29	26	14	12	67	71
Austria	161,688	253,126	4	2	34	32	23	22	62	66
Azerbaijan ^a	8,858	7,138	29	14	33	55	30	23	38	31
Bangladesh	30,129	51,914	30	22	21	26	13	16	48	52
Belarus ^a	17,370	17,493	24	10	47	30	39	23	29	60
Belgium	197,176	301,896	2	1	33	26	..	19	65	72
Benin	1,845	3,476	36	36	13	14	8	9	51	50
Bolivia	4,868	7,867	17	15	35	30	18	15	48	55
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	6,973	..	15	..	32	..	15	..	53
Botswana ^a	3,791	7,530	5	2	57	45	5	4	39	52
Brazil ^a	461,952	492,338	8	6	39	19	25	11	53	75
Bulgaria ^a	20,726	19,860	17	12	49	31	..	19	34	58
Burkina Faso ^a	3,120	4,182	28	31	20	19	15	13	52	50
Burundi ^a	1,132	595	56	49	19	19	13	..	25	32
Cambodia	1,115	4,228	..	34	..	30	..	22	..	36
Cameroon ^a	11,152	12,491	25	44	29	17	15	9	46	39
Canada ^a	574,192	856,523	3	..	32	..	17	..	65	..
Central African Republic ^a	1,488	1,198	48	61	20	25	11	..	33	14
Chad ^a	1,739	2,608	29	46	18	13	14	12	53	41
Chile	30,323	72,415	9	9	41	34	20	16	50	57
China	354,644	1,417,000	27	15	42	52	33	39	31	33
Hong Kong, China ^a	75,433	156,679	0	0	25	12	17	5	74	88
Colombia ^a	40,274	78,651	17	12	38	29	21	14	45	58
Congo, Dem. Rep. ^a	9,348	5,671	30	58	28	19	11	4	42	23
Congo, Rep.	2,799	3,564	13	6	41	60	8	6	46	34
Costa Rica ^a	5,713	17,427	18	9	29	29	22	21	53	62
Côte d'Ivoire	10,796	13,734	32	26	23	19	21	11	44	55
Croatia ^a	24,778	28,797	10	8	34	30	28	19	56	62
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic ^a	34,880	89,715	6	3	49	39	..	27	45	57
Denmark ^a	133,360	211,888	4	2	27	26	18	16	69	71
Dominican Republic	7,074	16,541	13	11	31	31	18	15	55	58
Ecuador	10,356	27,201	13	8	38	29	19	11	49	64
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^a	43,130	82,427	19	16	29	34	18	19	52	50
El Salvador	4,807	14,879	17	9	27	32	22	24	56	59
Eritrea ^a	477	751	31	14	12	25	8	11	57	61
Estonia ^a	5,010	9,082	17	4	50	28	42	18	34	67
Ethiopia ^a	8,609	6,652	49	42	13	11	8	..	38	47
Finland ^a	136,962	161,876	7	3	34	31	23	24	59	66
France	1,215,932	1,757,613	4	3	30	24	21	18	66	73
Gabon	5,952	6,057	7	8	43	62	6	5	50	30
Gambia, The ^a	317	395	29	30	13	15	7	5	58	55
Georgia ^a	7,738	3,988	32	20	33	25	24	19	35	54
Germany	1,671,335	2,403,160	2	1	39	29	28	23	59	69
Ghana	5,886	7,624	45	36	17	25	10	8	38	39
Greece ^a	84,073	172,203	11	7	28	24	..	12	61	69
Guatemala	7,650	24,730	26	22	20	19	15	13	54	58
Guinea ^a	2,818	3,630	24	25	33	36	5	4	43	39
Guinea-Bissau ^a	244	239	61	69	19	13	8	10	21	18
Haiti	2,864	2,921	..	28	..	17	..	..	..	55

	Gross domestic product		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	\$ millions		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Honduras ^a	3,049	6,978	22	13	26	31	16	20	51	56
Hungary ^a	33,056	82,732	15	4	39	31	23	23	46	65
India ^a	316,937	600,637	31	22	28	27	17	16	41	51
Indonesia	114,426	208,312	19	17	39	44	21	25	41	40
Iran, Islamic Rep. ^a	120,404	137,144	24	11	29	41	12	13	48	48
Iraq ^a	48,657	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland ^a	47,299	153,719	9	3	35	42	28	32	56	55
Israel ^a	52,490	110,227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1,102,380	1,468,314	4	3	34	28	25	20	63	70
Jamaica	4,592	8,147	7	5	40	30	19	13	52	65
Japan	3,039,693	4,300,858	2	1	39	30	27	21	58	68
Jordan ^a	4,020	9,860	8	2	28	26	15	16	64	72
Kazakhstan ^a	26,933	29,749	27	8	45	38	9	16	29	54
Kenya ^a	8,551	14,376	29	16	19	20	12	14	52	65
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	263,775	605,331	..	3	..	35	..	23	..	62
Kuwait	18,428	41,748	1	..	52	..	12	..	47	..
Kyrgyz Republic ^a	2,674	1,909	34	39	36	23	28	8	30	38
Lao PDR ^a	866	2,122	61	49	15	26	10	19	24	25
Latvia ^a	7,447	11,073	22	5	46	24	34	15	32	71
Lebanon ^a	2,838	19,000	..	12	..	20	..	9	..	68
Lesotho ^a	615	1,139	24	17	33	44	14	20	43	40
Liberia ^a	384	442	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya ^a	28,905	19,131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania ^a	10,506	18,215	27	7	31	34	21	21	42	59
Macedonia, FYR ^a	4,478	4,666	9	12	46	30	36	19	45	57
Madagascar ^a	3,081	5,474	29	29	13	15	11	14	59	55
Malawi ^a	1,881	1,714	45	38	29	15	19	10	26	47
Malaysia	44,024	103,737	15	10	42	49	24	31	43	42
Mali ^a	2,421	4,326	46	38	16	26	9	3	39	36
Mauritania ^a	1,020	1,093	30	19	29	30	10	9	42	51
Mauritius ^a	2,383	5,224	13	6	33	31	25	22	54	63
Mexico	262,710	626,080	8	4	28	26	21	18	64	70
Moldova ^a	3,549	1,964	43	23	33	25	..	18	24	53
Mongolia	..	1,274	17	28	30	15	..	5	52	57
Morocco	25,821	43,727	18	17	32	30	18	17	50	54
Mozambique ^a	2,463	4,321	37	26	18	31	10	15	44	43
Myanmar	..	..	57	..	11	..	8	..	32	..
Namibia ^a	2,350	4,271	12	11	38	26	14	12	50	64
Nepal ^a	3,628	5,851	52	41	16	22	6	8	32	38
Netherlands	294,761	511,502	4	3	31	26	19	15	65	72
New Zealand	43,618	79,572	7	..	28	..	19	..	65	..
Nicaragua	1,009	4,083	31	18	21	26	17	15	48	56
Niger	2,481	2,731	35	40	16	17	7	7	49	43
Nigeria ^a	28,472	58,390	33	26	41	49	6	4	26	24
Norway	116,108	220,854	4	1	36	38	13	11	61	61
Oman	10,535	20,309	3	..	58	..	4	..	39	..
Pakistan ^a	40,010	82,324	26	23	25	23	17	16	49	53
Panama ^a	5,313	12,887	9	7	15	16	9	8	76	76
Papua New Guinea	3,221	3,182	29	26	30	39	9	9	41	35
Paraguay	5,265	6,030	28	27	25	24	17	14	47	49
Peru	26,294	60,577	9	10	27	29	18	16	64	60
Philippines	44,331	80,574	22	14	34	32	25	23	44	53
Poland ^a	58,976	209,563	8	3	50	31	..	18	42	66
Portugal	71,462	147,899	9	4	32	29	22	18	60	68
Puerto Rico	30,604	67,897	1	1	42	43	40	40	57	56



	Gross domestic product		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	\$ millions		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Romania ^a	38,299	56,951	24	12	50	36	34	30	26	52
Russian Federation ^a	516,814	432,855	17	5	48	34	..	..	35	61
Rwanda ^a	2,584	1,637	33	42	25	22	18	11	43	36
Saudi Arabia	116,778	214,748	6	5	49	55	9	10	45	40
Senegal	5,699	6,496	20	17	19	21	13	13	61	62
Serbia and Montenegro ^a	..	20,729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	650	793	32	53	13	31	5	5	55	16
Singapore	36,901	91,342	..	0	..	35	..	28	..	65
Slovak Republic	15,485	32,519	7	4	59	30	..	20	33	67
Slovenia ^a	17,382	27,749	6	3	46	36	35	27	49	61
Somalia ^a	917	..	65	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
South Africa ^a	112,014	159,886	5	4	40	31	24	19	55	65
Spain ^a	509,997	838,652	6	3	35	30	..	17	59	67
Sri Lanka ^a	8,032	18,237	26	19	26	26	15	16	48	55
Sudan ^a	13,167	17,793	..	39	..	18	..	9	..	43
Swaziland ^a	859	1,845	14	12	43	52	36	40	43	36
Sweden	240,153	301,606	3	2	32	28	..	21	64	70
Switzerland	235,808	320,118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	12,309	21,499	28	23	24	29	20	25	48	48
Tajikistan ^a	2,629	1,553	33	23	38	20	25	..	29	56
Tanzania ^b	4,259	10,297	46	45	18	16	9	7	36	39
Thailand	85,345	142,953	12	10	37	44	27	35	50	46
Togo ^a	1,628	1,759	34	41	23	22	10	9	44	37
Trinidad and Tobago	5,068	10,511	3	1	45	49	13	7	52	50
Tunisia ^a	12,291	25,037	16	12	30	28	17	18	54	60
Turkey ^a	150,642	240,376	18	13	30	22	20	13	52	65
Turkmenistan ^a	3,232	6,201	32	25	30	44	..	..	38	30
Uganda ^a	4,304	6,297	57	32	11	21	6	9	32	46
Ukraine ^a	81,456	49,537	26	14	45	40	44	25	30	46
United Arab Emirates ^a	34,132	70,960	2	..	64	..	8	..	35	..
United Kingdom	989,524	1,794,878	2	1	35	27	23	17	63	72
United States	5,757,200	10,948,547	2	2	28	23	19	15	70	75
Uruguay ^a	9,286	11,182	9	13	35	27	28	19	56	60
Uzbekistan ^a	13,361	9,949	33	35	33	22	..	9	34	43
Venezuela, RB	48,597	85,394	5	4	61	41	15	9	34	54
Vietnam	6,472	39,164	39	22	23	40	12	21	39	38
West Bank and Gaza ^a	..	3,454	..	6	..	12	..	10	..	82
Yemen, Rep.	4,828	10,831	24	15	27	40	9	5	49	45
Zambia	3,288	4,335	21	23	51	27	36	12	28	50
Zimbabwe ^a	8,784	17,750	16	17	33	24	23	13	50	59
World	21,687,666 t	36,460,632 t	5 w	4 w	34 w	28 w	22 w	18 w	61 w	68 w
Low income	619,349	1,103,018	32	24	26	27	15	14	41	49
Middle income	3,377,092	6,023,146	15	10	39	36	24	22	46	54
Lower middle income	2,466,994	4,167,974	19	11	39	37	26	25	43	52
Upper middle income	919,157	1,855,670	8	6	39	35	20	18	52	59
Low & middle income	3,997,613	7,124,879	18	12	37	35	22	21	45	53
East Asia & Pacific	665,990	2,032,633	25	14	40	49	30	36	35	36
Europe & Central Asia	1,109,272	1,402,515	16	8	43	31	..	18	41	61
Latin America & Carib.	1,102,889	1,740,625	9	7	36	27	22	16	55	66
Middle East & N. Africa	420,753	744,756	14	11	38	43	13	13	48	47
South Asia	401,029	765,083	31	22	27	26	17	16	43	51
Sub-Saharan Africa	298,376	439,287	19	17	34	31	17	14	47	52
High income	17,691,266	29,340,557	3	2	33	27	22	18	65	71
Europe EMU	5,504,146	8,196,456	4	2	34	28	24	20	62	70

a. Components are at basic prices. b. Data cover mainland Tanzania only.

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 United Nations 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 producers but excluding sales or value added taxes). Both valuations exclude transport charges that are invoiced separately by 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 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 improve consistency with international guidelines. Nevertheless, significant discrepancies remain between international standards and actual practice. Many statistical offices, especially those in developing countries, face severe limitations in the resources, time, training, and budgets required to produce reliable and comprehensive series of national accounts statistics.

Data problems in measuring output

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

Agricultural production often must be estimated indirectly, using a combination of methods involving estimates of inputs, yields, and area under cultivation. This approach sometimes leads to crude approximations that can differ from the true values over time and across crops for reasons other than climatic conditions or farming techniques. Similarly, agricultural inputs that cannot easily be allocated to

specific outputs are frequently “netted out” using equally crude and ad hoc approximations. For further discussion of the measurement of agricultural production, see About the data for table 3.3.

Ideally, industrial output should be measured through regular censuses and surveys of firms. But in most developing countries such surveys are infrequent, so 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 services 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 to 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 deducting 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 covers mining, manufacturing (also reported separately), construction, electricity, water, and gas (ISIC divisions 10–45).
- Manufacturing corresponds to industries belonging to ISIC 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 services 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 complete national accounts time series is available on the World Development Indicators 2005 CD-ROM. The United Nations Statistics Division publishes detailed national accounts for UN member countries in National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables and publishes updates in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

	Manufacturing value added		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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	390	24	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	44	..
Algeria	6,452	4,063	13	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	70	..
Angola	513	359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	37,868	43,242	20	28	10	6	13	12	12	..	46	54
Armenia	681	426	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	38,867	39,664	18	..	6	..	20	..	7	..	48	..
Austria	33,385	37,015	15	7	7	3	28	31	7	4	43	56
Azerbaijan	1,561	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	3,839	7,087	24	22	38	33	7	16	17	10	15	19
Belarus	6,630	3,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	39,291	17	19	7	6	..	..	13	16	62	59
Benin	145	218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	826	1,060	28	31	5	4	1	1	3	3	63	60
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	514	12	..	15	..	18	..	7	..	49	..
Botswana	181	235	51	20	12	5	..	..	..	..	36	75
Brazil	89,966	63,247	14	..	12	..	27	..	..	..	48	..
Bulgaria	..	2,108	22	..	9	..	19	..	5	..	45	..
Burkina Faso	460	331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burundi	134	60	83	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	7	..
Cambodia	58	651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	1,581	909	61	47	-13	15	1	1	5	4	46	32
Canada	91,671	130,613	15	13	6	4	26	31	10	8	44	43
Central African Republic	154	81	57	..	6	..	2	..	6	..	28	..
Chad	239	244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	5,613	9,280	25	32	7	4	5	5	10	14	52	45
China	116,573	407,514	15	15	15	12	24	32	13	12	34	28
Hong Kong, China	12,639	8,145	8	9	36	19	21	30	2	4	33	38
Colombia	8,034	11,634	31	33	15	9	9	5	14	17	31	35
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,029	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	234	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	1,107	3,243	47	47	8	6	7	5	9	11	30	31
Côte d'Ivoire	2,257	1,525	..	42	..	10	..	3	..	12	..	33
Croatia	6,475	3,475	22	..	15	..	20	..	8	..	36	..
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	15,334	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	20,757	22,165	22	..	4	..	24	..	12	..	39	..
Dominican Republic	1,270	3,475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ecuador	1,988	2,466	22	38	10	6	5	3	8	4	56	50
Egypt, Arab Rep.	7,296	17,727	19	..	15	..	9	..	14	..	43	..
El Salvador	1,044	3,162	36	29	14	28	4	3	24	16	23	24
Eritrea	35	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	1,985	923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	624	..	62	55	21	12	1	4	2	5	14	24
Finland	27,531	26,504	13	1	4	6	24	..	8	3	52	90
France	228,270	217,535	13	..	6	..	31	..	9	..	41	..
Gabon	332	211	45	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	45	..
Gambia, The	18	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	1,773	536	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	456,405	385,924	..	8	..	2	..	41	..	10	..	38
Ghana	575	478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	12,646	22	25	20	12	12	14	10	10	36	39
Guatemala	1,151	2,728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea	126	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	19	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	..	272	51	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	40	..

Structure of manufacturing

	Manufacturing value added		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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Honduras	443	1,134	45	..	10	..	3	..	5	..	36	..
Hungary	6,613	10,372	14	15	9	6	26	37	12	10	39	32
India	48,808	67,144	12	13	15	13	25	19	14	21	34	34
Indonesia	23,643	36,343	27	22	15	13	12	23	9	12	37	30
Iran, Islamic Rep.	14,503	15,009	12	10	20	6	20	23	8	19	40	43
Iraq	..	..	20	..	16	..	4	..	11	..	49	..
Ireland	11,982	28,969	27	16	4	1	29	31	16	36	24	16
Israel	..	..	14	9	9	5	32	33	9	2	37	51
Italy	247,917	203,248	8	9	13	13	34	27	7	8	37	44
Jamaica	853	1,049	41	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	54	..
Japan	810,232	865,810	9	12	5	3	40	38	10	11	37	36
Jordan	520	1,176	28	30	7	7	4	5	15	18	47	41
Kazakhstan	1,941	3,630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	864	1,234	38	48	10	8	10	9	9	8	33	28
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	64,604	117,576	11	8	12	8	32	45	9	9	36	30
Kuwait	2,142	..	4	7	3	4	2	4	3	2	88	83
Kyrgyz Republic	706	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	85	310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	2,474	1,009	..	27	..	11	..	9	..	4	..	49
Lebanon	..	1,572	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	71	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	2,164	2,192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	1,411	582	20	..	26	..	14	..	9	..	31	..
Madagascar	314	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malawi	313	177	38	44	10	8	1	5	18	16	33	28
Malaysia	10,665	26,772	13	8	6	4	31	41	11	8	39	39
Mali	200	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	94	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	491	933	30	31	46	48	2	2	4	5	17	15
Mexico	49,992	110,382	22	25	5	4	24	27	18	15	32	28
Moldova	..	235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	..	61	33	..	37	..	1	..	1	..	27	..
Morocco	4,753	5,739	22	36	17	16	8	8	12	13	41	27
Mozambique	230	476	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	292	302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	209	483	37	..	31	..	1	..	5	..	25	..
Netherlands	52,330	53,769	21	1	3	5	25	..	16	..	35	95
New Zealand	7,574	8,186	28	..	8	..	13	..	7	..	44	..
Nicaragua	170	582	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niger	163	128	37	20	29	9	..	..	..	..	34	71
Nigeria	1,562	1,811	15	..	46	..	13	..	4	..	22	..
Norway	13,450	16,473	18	17	2	1	25	24	9	8	46	49
Oman	396	..	..	9	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	84
Pakistan	6,184	10,445	24	..	27	..	9	..	15	..	25	..
Panama	502	1,034	51	58	8	5	2	..	8	7	31	29
Papua New Guinea	289	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay	883	964	55	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	29	..
Peru	3,926	7,762	23	..	11	..	8	..	9	..	49	..
Philippines	11,008	16,308	39	33	11	9	13	15	12	13	26	29
Poland	..	28,825	21	6	9	14	26	8	7	..	37	72
Portugal	13,630	17,332	15	13	21	18	13	19	6	5	45	45
Puerto Rico	12,126	27,099	16	8	5	2	18	18	44	61	17	12

4.3 | Structure of manufacturing

	Manufacturing value added		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	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Romania	9,152	6,064	19	..	18	..	14	..	4	..	45	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	19	..	2	..	23	..	5	..	49
Rwanda	473	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	10,049	18,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	747	601	60	44	3	5	5	3	9	26	23	21
Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	..	33	..	8	..	14	..	10	..	35
Sierra Leone	31	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore	..	20,399	4	3	3	1	53	59	10	16	29	21
Slovak Republic	..	4,631	..	9	..	7	..	19	..	5	..	60
Slovenia	5,190	4,693	12	10	15	10	16	14	9	11	48	55
Somalia	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	24,043	19,320	14	11	8	4	18	17	9	10	50	58
Spain	..	96,059	18	14	8	7	25	23	10	10	39	47
Sri Lanka	1,077	2,220	51	39	24	31	4	6	4	4	17	21
Sudan	..	1,361	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland	250	324	69	..	8	..	1	..	0	..	22	..
Sweden	..	40,381	10	7	2	1	32	39	9	11	47	42
Switzerland	..	..	10	9	4	3	34	27	..	..	53	60
Syrian Arab Republic	2,508	4,862	35	27	29	24	..	..	..	..	36	49
Tajikistan	653	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania ^b	361	644	51	45	3	0	6	5	11	7	28	43
Thailand	23,217	38,619	24	..	30	..	19	..	2	..	26	..
Togo	162	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	681	654	30	..	3	..	3	..	19	..	44	..
Tunisia	2,075	3,693	19	16	20	34	5	10	4	9	52	31
Turkey	26,882	19,686	16	3	15	0	16	..	10	..	43	96
Turkmenistan	..	491	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	230	497	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	32,977	6,625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	2,643	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	206,719	220,429	13	..	5	..	32	..	11	..	38	..
United States	1,040,600	1,423,000	12	..	5	..	31	..	12	..	40	..
Uruguay	2,597	3,025	31	37	18	12	9	3	10	8	32	39
Uzbekistan	..	890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	7,152	11,480	17	22	5	2	5	10	9	11	64	76
Vietnam	793	6,466	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	489	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	449	503	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	1,048	358	44	..	11	..	7	..	9	..	29	..
Zimbabwe	1,799	1,115	28	..	19	..	9	..	6	..	38	..
World	4,412,838 t	5,404,374 t										
Low income	84,536	113,824										
Middle income	634,890	1,099,974										
Lower middle income	464,789	799,637										
Upper middle income	174,699	300,542										
Low & middle income	725,616	1,213,957										
East Asia & Pacific	187,470	536,083										
Europe & Central Asia	..	..								
Latin America & Carib.	204,582	285,233										
Middle East & N. Africa	47,258	80,632										
South Asia	60,476	87,909										
Sub-Saharan Africa	43,345	36,630										
High income	3,673,504	4,192,708										
Europe EMU	1,216,519	1,120,404										

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

About the data

The data on the distribution of manufacturing value added by industry are provided by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). UNIDO obtains data on manufacturing value added from a variety of national and international sources, including the United Nations Statistics Division, the World Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the International Monetary Fund. To improve comparability over time and across countries, UNIDO supplements these data with information from industrial censuses, statistics supplied by national and international organizations, unpublished data that it collects in the field, and estimates by the UNIDO Secretariat. Nevertheless, coverage may be less than complete, particularly for the informal sector. To the extent that direct information on inputs and outputs is not available, estimates may be used, which 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 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 forging, welding, and painting as well as advertising, accounting, and many other service activities. In some cases the processes may be carried out by different technical units within the larger enterprise, but collecting data at such a detailed level is not practical. Nor would it be useful to record production data at the very highest level of a large, multiplant, multiproduct firm. The ISIC has therefore adopted as the definition of an establishment "an enterprise or part of an enterprise which independently engages in one, or predominantly one, kind of economic activity at or from one location...for which data are available..." (United Nations 1990, p. 25). By design, this definition matches the reporting unit required for the production accounts of the UN System of National Accounts.

Definitions

- Manufacturing value added 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 correspond to ISIC division 31.
- Textiles and clothing correspond to ISIC division 32.
- Machinery and transport equipment correspond to ISIC groups 382–84.
- Chemicals correspond to ISIC groups 351 and 352.
- Other manufacturing covers wood and related products (ISIC division 33), paper and related products (ISIC division 34), petroleum and related products (ISIC groups 353–56), basic metals and mineral products (ISIC divisions 36 and 37), fabricated metal products and professional goods (ISIC groups 381 and 385), and other industries (ISIC group 390). When data for textiles and clothing, machinery and transport equipment, or chemicals are shown in the table as not available, they are included in "other manufacturing."

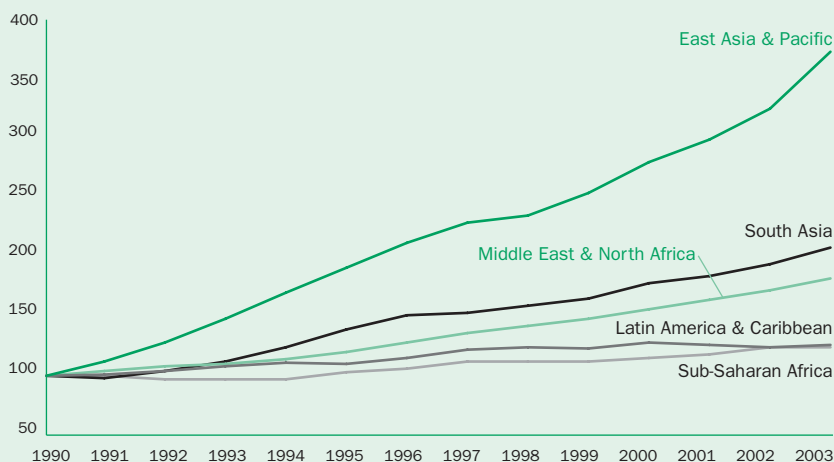
Data sources

The data on value added in manufacturing in U.S. dollars are from the World Bank's national accounts files. The data used to calculate shares of value added by industry are provided to the World Bank in electronic files by UNIDO. The most recent published source is UNIDO's International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics 2004. 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).

4.3a

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. Value added in manufacturing more than tripled in the region during 1990–2003, growing at an average annual rate of 10 percent. And it doubled in South Asia over the same period, with an average annual growth of 6.2 percent.

Source: World Bank data files.

	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		2000 = 100	
	1980-90	1990-2002	1980-90	1990-2002	1980-90	1990-2002	1980-90	1990-2002	1990	2002
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania ^a	..	..	..	..	..	12.9	..	16.5	..	..
Algeria	3.4	3.5	-8.0	1.9	-4.4	4.7	-2.7	1.1	74	90
Angola	9.1	5.4	-2.0	9.0	15.7	7.1	3.7	8.5	94	125
Argentina	2.0	7.4	-9.6	9.0	2.1	8.3	-6.5	8.0	64	99
Armenia ^a	..	..	..	..	..	-3.7	..	1.4	..	..
Australia ^a	6.3	6.8	6.0	8.5	6.6	4.5	6.4	5.1	116	106
Austria ^a	6.6	..	5.7	..	10.2	5.2	8.7	3.6	..	..
Azerbaijan ^a	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	..	1.7	..	..
Bangladesh	8.8	26.5	3.4	17.0	7.8	15.7	3.6	10.3	111	100
Belarus ^a	..	..	..	..	..	12.8	..	12.7	..	..
Belgium ^a	..	5.6	..	5.2	..	4.5	..	4.8	..	101
Benin	11.6	0.8	-10.0	6.3	18.7	2.4	-5.0	7.0	107	102
Bolivia	3.2	3.5	-1.2	7.3	-1.9	4.3	-0.3	7.3	102	98
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	14.7	4.5	9.5	3.2	18.4	3.8	9.0	1.3	98	101
Brazil	6.2	5.8	0.8	12.7	5.0	5.6	-2.0	9.4	66	97
Bulgaria ^a	..	..	..	..	-12.3	2.6	-14.0	6.0	100	..
Burkina Faso	-0.4	11.3	3.7	4.4	7.8	10.0	4.3	3.7	119	110
Burundi	3.4	10.1	1.0	7.2	2.5	-7.0	2.2	-5.9	128	82
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	8.1	2.1	4.8	7.0	2.5	0.3	0.1	3.4	81	100
Canada ^a	6.4	8.0	7.4	8.0	6.8	7.2	7.9	6.4	97	97
Central African Republic	0.2	16.9	4.2	2.6	3.5	2.4	7.9	-0.9	238	106
Chad	8.7	-0.2	11.0	10.4	9.4	1.5	12.7	9.3	112	165
Chile	9.1	10.0	-3.1	8.2	8.3	7.6	2.8	7.7	114	93
China [†]	13.9	14.1	11.8	13.6	12.9	14.1	13.1	13.4	102	102
Hong Kong, China	15.3	7.4	13.8	7.7	16.7	6.7	14.9	7.0	100	102
Colombia	7.9	4.0	-2.2	6.8	7.9	6.0	-0.1	7.3	81	93
Congo, Dem. Rep.	9.6	2.3	12.1	8.0	2.7	-5.2	3.1	-1.6	86	110
Congo, Rep.	7.4	5.6	0.8	1.8	2.0	7.7	2.7	0.7	63	95
Costa Rica	3.6	11.6	5.0	13.3	4.7	13.1	4.5	12.2	75	97
Côte d'Ivoire	2.6	4.5	-2.1	-1.1	1.7	5.3	-1.5	2.0	143	118
Croatia ^a	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	..	7.8	..	..
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic ^a	..	..	..	..	..	10.2	..	9.9	..	..
Denmark ^a	4.1	5.4	3.1	5.5	9.0	3.2	6.8	3.3	102	101
Dominican Republic	-0.9	2.9	0.9	11.8	-2.1	3.4	3.2	11.7	96	101
Ecuador	7.1	5.1	-1.8	7.2	-0.4	5.5	-1.3	8.4	114	95
Egypt, Arab Rep.	13.4	1.4	8.1	0.8	7.3	1.8	12.5	3.2	101	98
El Salvador	-4.6	3.0	4.6	7.1	-4.7	7.9	2.6	10.0	84	96
Eritrea	..	-9.0	..	4.0	..	-10.5	..	2.5	99	99
Estonia ^a	..	..	..	..	..	15.2	..	16.4	..	..
Ethiopia	-1.0	10.5	4.0	7.6	-1.0	8.7	4.0	7.9	121	84
Finland ^a	2.3	9.3	4.4	4.3	7.4	6.4	6.9	4.2	111	96
France ^a	3.6	4.9	3.7	4.2	7.5	3.6	6.5	3.1	103	110
Gabon	2.5	2.1	-3.5	1.8	-3.8	0.6	1.1	1.7	157	142
Gambia, The	2.4	-12.5	-6.0	-1.0	6.8	-13.8	2.5	-2.4	100	100
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany ^{a, b}	4.5	5.9	4.9	4.3	9.2	3.8	7.1	3.0	110	104
Ghana	-17.2	6.2	-19.3	6.6	-2.7	7.0	0.5	6.2	100	112
Greece ^a	5.0	9.1	6.4	9.2	5.8	1.8	6.6	4.0	100	100
Guatemala	-1.1	7.3	0.0	10.4	-2.1	7.6	0.6	10.8	115	97
Guinea	..	6.4	..	1.4	..	1.6	..	-1.8	122	100
Guinea-Bissau	-1.9	13.1	-0.3	-6.5	4.1	12.2	5.2	-4.7	146	105
Haiti	-0.3	11.6	-4.7	12.4	-1.3	11.3	-2.8	13.3	132	100
[†] Data for Taiwan, China	26.2	1.6	30.4	3.4	16.6	5.8	18.5	6.4	97	117

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		2000 = 100	
	1980-90	1990-2002	1980-90	1990-2002	1980-90	1990-2002	1980-90	1990-2002	1990	2002
Honduras	4.1	2.7	1.5	11.8	1.5	5.7	0.7	12.4	78	95
Hungary ^a	3.4	11.2	1.3	11.9	1.6	12.9	0.1	13.1	111	100
India	4.2	11.3	4.5	11.7	7.2	9.1	4.2	9.3	86	88
Indonesia	8.1	7.4	0.2	1.6	-0.9	6.9	1.8	1.1	95	100
Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland ^a	9.3	14.5	4.8	10.5	12.8	12.9	7.0	9.7	106	102
Israel ^a	6.9	9.1	5.8	7.6	8.3	9.8	5.9	6.8	89	98
Italy ^a	4.3	4.0	5.3	3.9	8.7	3.9	6.9	3.2	94	103
Jamaica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan ^a	5.1	2.3	6.6	4.9	8.9	2.9	5.1	3.8	105	101
Jordan	7.7	6.1	1.2	3.8	6.1	7.3	-1.8	5.1	94	97
Kazakhstan ^a	..	..	..	..	..	12.2	..	6.2	..	..
Kenya	1.7	3.5	2.4	5.9	-1.1	5.3	1.8	5.2	70	98
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	12.5	14.9	11.8	9.1	15.1	8.4	12.0	6.2	134	95
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic ^a	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	..	3.7	..	..
Lao PDR ^a	..	..	..	..	11.0	11.1	6.6	8.1	..	..
Latvia ^a	..	7.4	..	..	..	10.4	..	16.2	..	..
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	7.0	15.8	4.0	2.1	3.7	12.9	3.4	-0.5	100	100
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania ^a	..	..	..	..	..	9.4	..	12.5	..	..
Macedonia, FYR ^a	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	4.2	..	..
Madagascar	-2.3	2.9	-6.2	4.3	-1.0	7.5	-4.3	4.9	81	114
Malawi	2.4	2.5	-0.1	-1.3	2.0	0.7	3.2	0.0	148	99
Malaysia	4.7	12.1	8.3	9.0	8.8	10.0	7.7	7.6	103	98
Mali	4.4	11.1	3.0	3.4	6.2	7.6	2.7	2.1	135	100
Mauritania	3.9	2.6	-3.0	4.6	8.0	-2.8	-2.0	0.0	97	88
Mauritius	11.5	3.3	11.5	3.6	14.3	3.2	12.9	2.8	93	98
Mexico	16.0	13.8	0.8	12.4	5.7	14.4	6.4	12.9	102	100
Moldova ^a	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	..	2.6	..	..
Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	5.5	6.6	3.2	7.1	6.2	6.6	3.7	5.0	85	107
Mozambique	-9.6	18.4	-2.7	2.4	-9.5	12.8	0.2	2.6	175	101
Myanmar	-8.2	16.0	-18.2	13.0	-7.3	15.9	-5.2	21.4	252	140
Namibia ^a	..	1.9	..	7.3	..	-0.2	..	3.3	93	99
Nepal ^a	..	..	..	..	8.1	9.5	6.9	7.2	..	..
Netherlands ^a	4.5	6.5	4.5	6.1	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.5	99	96
New Zealand ^a	3.5	4.4	4.3	5.4	6.2	3.4	5.4	4.5	100	100
Nicaragua	-4.8	9.7	-3.5	8.4	-5.8	8.7	-3.1	10.3	155	90
Niger	-5.1	3.1	-5.2	-2.1	-5.4	0.0	-3.5	0.7	165	100
Nigeria	-4.4	1.5	-21.4	2.6	-8.4	3.3	-15.6	3.0	89	91
Norway ^a	4.2	6.0	3.5	7.0	5.3	5.5	6.2	3.2	67	91
Oman	11.2	3.8	..	..	-2.3	8.1	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	8.0	3.6	2.7	1.8	8.0	4.0	3.0	2.4	109	95
Panama	-0.5	5.6	-6.8	5.5	-0.4	8.1	-3.6	6.3	69	99
Papua New Guinea	-0.6	-9.9	..	..	4.9	0.7	..	..	..	..
Paraguay	12.7	1.5	10.3	2.2	11.6	2.5	4.2	3.4	103	100
Peru	2.7	9.6	-2.0	8.3	-1.6	8.1	1.3	8.2	114	99
Philippines	20.1	13.3	20.5	9.7	4.3	15.9	2.9	10.0	87	104
Poland ^a	4.8	10.0	1.5	16.1	1.4	10.1	-3.2	15.5	92	105
Portugal ^a	11.9	0.1	15.1	0.0	15.1	4.4	10.3	4.3	104	106
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		2000 = 100	
	1980-90	1990-2002	1980-90	1990-2002	1980-90	1990-2002	1980-90	1990-2002	1990	2002
Romania ^a	..	..	..	..	-4.0	9.2	-3.8	8.0	..	..
Russian Federation ^a	..	..	..	..	..	8.5	..	2.7	..	..
Rwanda	2.6	-3.3	1.7	0.1	-0.9	-2.0	2.7	-1.8	40	69
Saudi Arabia	-8.9	2.0	..	..	-13.4	3.9	..	..	..	..
Senegal	1.3	9.8	0.4	4.8	3.5	3.6	1.3	4.5	172	96
Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	-2.1	-41.2	-3.0	-12.1	-2.4	-19.5	-8.7	0.6	24	164
Singapore	12.3	9.9	8.7	6.3	10.0	7.7	8.1	5.7	116	94
Slovak Republic ^a	..	..	..	..	..	9.9	..	10.6	..	..
Slovenia ^a	..	..	..	..	..	7.2	..	7.7	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa ^{a, c}	1.7	4.5	-0.9	6.4	0.8	2.2	-1.3	4.4	104	103
Spain ^a	2.7	10.3	9.1	9.0	10.8	7.5	10.6	6.0	100	107
Sri Lanka	4.6	6.4	1.6	9.1	5.1	8.9	2.1	10.6	82	100
Sudan	-5.0	14.0	-10.4	9.1	-2.5	16.1	-8.1	10.5	100	119
Swaziland	7.6	4.9	2.4	3.7	4.8	5.0	-0.4	3.9	100	100
Sweden ^a	4.4	8.1	5.0	5.8	8.0	4.3	6.7	3.3	108	95
Switzerland ^a	3.7	..	4.3	..	9.5	2.6	8.8	1.9	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	19.6	3.4	..	..	2.5	3.2	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	..	6.5	..	1.0	..	7.2	..	0.9	107	131
Thailand	13.6	9.1	11.0	2.3	14.3	8.9	12.6	4.4	119	90
Togo	-1.3	7.1	0.7	4.2	1.1	5.3	2.0	3.7	133	104
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	2.9	5.8	1.7	5.0	3.4	5.8	2.6	5.0	109	104
Turkey	18.9	10.9	15.6	9.1	14.2	8.7	9.2	8.1	109	98
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	-13.4	15.7	-7.0	17.1	-8.3	11.0	3.6	15.6	146	87
Ukraine ^a	..	..	..	..	..	7.2	..	6.0	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom ^a	..	..	..	..	5.9	4.3	8.5	4.7	101	102
United States ^a	3.6	5.5	7.2	8.5	5.7	5.8	8.2	8.6	101	104
Uruguay	4.4	4.3	-0.6	6.0	4.4	2.7	-1.2	5.4	116	100
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	3.5	4.2	-4.1	4.2	-4.3	5.3	-3.3	4.2	90	89
Vietnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep. ^a	..	..	-7.3	4.7	..	..	0.6	0.9	..	..
Zambia	-0.5	6.0	2.0	4.6	0.9	-1.2	0.0	2.7	207	93
Zimbabwe	3.8	7.2	3.4	7.3	2.5	1.2	-0.5	1.1	98	101

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

About the data

Data on international trade in goods are 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 data 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 are 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 over-invoicing 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 the 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 2000 base year. Terms of trade were computed from the same indicators.

The terms of trade measures 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

- 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.
- 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 2000.

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.

	Merchandise exports		Food		Agricultural raw materials		Fuels		Ores and metals		Manufactures	
	\$ millions		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Afghanistan	235	135	..	25	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	11
Albania	230	453	..	6	..	5	..	1	..	4	..	84
Algeria	12,930	24,639	0	0	0	0	96	97	0	0	3	2
Angola	3,910	8,790	0	..	0	..	93	..	6	..	0	..
Argentina	12,353	29,350	56	50	4	2	8	17	2	3	29	27
Armenia	..	678	..	14	..	1	..	2	..	21	..	62
Australia	39,752	71,544	22	19	10	5	21	21	20	16	24	30
Austria	41,265	96,187	3	6	4	2	1	3	3	2	88	78
Azerbaijan	..	2,592	..	5	..	2	..	86	..	1	..	6
Bangladesh	1,671	6,942	14	8	7	2	1	1	..	0	77	89
Belarus	..	9,964	..	8	..	4	..	22	..	1	..	62
Belgium ^a	117,703	268,637	..	9	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	80
Benin	288	541	15	33	56	59	15	0	0	0	13	8
Bolivia	926	1,573	19	31	8	2	25	31	44	19	5	17
Bosnia and Herzegovina	276	1,373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	1,784	2,866	..	3	..	0	..	0	..	5	..	91
Brazil	31,414	73,084	28	29	3	4	2	5	14	8	52	52
Bulgaria	5,030	7,534	..	10	..	2	..	6	..	10	..	66
Burkina Faso	152	315	..	20	..	62	..	0	..	0	..	17
Burundi	75	38	..	93	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	2
Cambodia	86	1,690	..	63	..	36	..	0	..	0	..	1
Cameroon	2,002	2,375	20	20	14	20	50	49	7	4	9	7
Canada	127,629	272,739	9	7	9	5	10	16	9	4	59	61
Central African Republic	120	130	..	1	..	25	..	0	..	37	..	37
Chad	188	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	8,372	21,046	24	28	9	9	1	2	55	42	11	16
China [†]	62,091	437,899	13	4	3	1	8	3	2	2	72	91
Hong Kong, China ^b	82,390	228,654	3	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	95	93
Colombia	6,766	12,671	33	18	4	6	37	39	0	1	25	36
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2,326	815	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	10
Congo, Rep.	981	3,055	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	1,448	6,101	58	30	5	3	1	0	1	1	27	66
Côte d'Ivoire	3,072	5,844	..	56	..	9	..	13	..	0	..	20
Croatia	4,597	6,162	13	12	6	4	9	10	5	2	68	72
Cuba	5,100	1,500	..	59	..	0	..	1	..	29	..	10
Czech Republic	12,170	48,740	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	90
Denmark	36,870	67,377	27	19	3	3	3	7	1	1	60	66
Dominican Republic	2,170	5,439	21	41	0	2	0	16	0	2	78	34
Ecuador	2,714	6,039	44	42	1	6	52	40	0	0	2	12
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3,477	6,161	10	9	10	7	29	44	9	3	42	31
El Salvador	582	3,136	57	34	1	1	2	5	3	3	38	57
Eritrea	16	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	5,597	..	11	..	8	..	4	..	3	..	74
Ethiopia	298	535	..	62	..	26	..	0	..	1	..	11
Finland	26,571	52,953	2	2	10	6	1	4	4	3	83	84
France	216,588	386,699	16	12	2	1	2	3	3	2	77	81
Gabon	2,204	2,540	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	31	13	..	100	..	0	..	..	..	0	..	..
Georgia	..	444	..	36	..	3	..	5	..	25	..	31
Germany	421,100	748,320	5	4	1	1	1	2	3	2	89	84
Ghana	897	2,498	51	45	15	11	9	11	17	14	8	16
Greece	8,105	13,199	30	22	3	3	7	7	7	8	54	58
Guatemala	1,163	2,635	67	47	6	4	2	8	0	0	24	40
Guinea	671	824	..	2	..	1	..	0	..	72	..	25
Guinea-Bissau	19	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	160	347	14	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	85	..
[†] Data for Taiwan, China	67,245	150,289	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	93	94

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	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Honduras	831	1,332	82	58	4	15	1	0	4	5	9	21
Hungary	10,000	42,532	23	7	3	1	3	2	6	2	63	87
India	17,969	55,982	16	11	4	1	3	6	5	4	71	77
Indonesia	25,675	60,955	11	11	5	5	44	26	4	6	35	52
Iran, Islamic Rep.	19,305	36,230	..	4	..	0	..	88	..	1	..	8
Iraq	12,380	12,680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	23,743	92,723	22	8	2	0	1	0	1	0	70	86
Israel	12,080	31,577	8	5	3	1	1	0	2	1	87	93
Italy	170,304	292,052	6	7	1	1	2	2	1	1	88	87
Jamaica	1,158	1,195	19	23	0	0	1	3	10	10	69	64
Japan	287,581	471,817	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	96	93
Jordan	1,064	3,082	11	15	0	0	0	0	38	16	51	69
Kazakhstan	..	12,900	..	6	..	1	..	62	..	13	..	18
Kenya	1,031	2,411	49	43	6	11	13	19	3	3	29	24
Korea, Dem. Rep.	1,857	1,066	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	65,016	193,817	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	94	93
Kuwait	7,042	19,371	1	0	0	0	93	92	0	0	6	7
Kyrgyz Republic	..	582	..	16	..	17	..	21	..	6	..	39
Lao PDR	79	378	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	2,893	..	9	..	25	..	1	..	4	..	60
Lebanon	494	1,524	..	19	..	2	..	0	..	10	..	68
Lesotho	62	477	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	868	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	13,225	14,950	0	..	0	..	94	..	0	..	5	..
Lithuania	..	7,234	..	12	..	4	..	19	..	2	..	63
Macedonia, FYR	1,199	1,351	..	17	..	1	..	5	..	5	..	72
Madagascar	319	655	73	55	4	4	1	0	8	1	14	38
Malawi	417	463	93	86	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	12
Malaysia	29,452	99,369	12	9	14	2	18	10	2	1	54	77
Mali	359	930	36	17	62	42	..	0	0	1	2	40
Mauritania	469	420	..	8	..	2	..	1	..	68	..	21
Mauritius	1,194	1,939	32	25	1	0	1	0	0	0	66	74
Mexico	40,711	165,396	12	6	2	1	38	11	6	1	43	81
Moldova	..	791	..	59	..	5	..	1	..	3	..	32
Mongolia	661	516	..	3	..	13	..	3	..	43	..	38
Morocco	4,265	8,729	26	21	3	2	4	1	15	7	52	69
Mozambique	126	880	..	23	..	4	..	10	..	55	..	8
Myanmar	325	2,600	51	..	36	..	0	..	2	..	10	..
Namibia	1,085	1,290	..	48	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	41
Nepal	204	662	13	..	3	..	..	..	0	..	83	..
Netherlands	131,775	294,051	20	17	4	4	10	6	3	2	59	71
New Zealand	9,394	16,496	47	49	18	12	4	1	6	4	23	29
Nicaragua	330	605	77	83	14	2	0	1	1	1	8	13
Niger	282	339	..	30	..	4	..	2	..	55	..	8
Nigeria	13,596	20,255	1	..	1	..	97	..	0	..	1	..
Norway	34,047	67,480	7	6	2	1	48	61	10	7	33	21
Oman	5,508	11,669	1	5	0	0	92	80	1	1	5	14
Pakistan	5,615	11,930	9	10	10	2	1	2	0	0	79	85
Panama	340	864	75	85	1	1	0	1	1	2	21	11
Papua New Guinea	1,177	2,174	22	21	9	3	0	22	58	49	10	6
Paraguay	959	1,289	52	77	38	9	0	0	0	0	10	14
Peru	3,230	8,954	21	27	3	3	10	10	47	38	18	22
Philippines	8,117	36,502	19	6	2	1	2	2	8	2	38	90
Poland	14,320	53,537	13	8	3	2	11	4	9	4	59	81
Portugal	16,417	31,369	7	8	6	2	3	2	3	2	80	86
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



	Merchandise exports		Food		Agricultural raw materials		Fuels		Ores and metals		Manufactures	
	\$ millions		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Romania	4,960	17,619	1	3	3	3	18	6	4	4	73	83
Russian Federation	..	134,377	..	2	..	3	..	53	..	7	..	21
Rwanda	110	60	..	52	..	7	..	7	..	23	..	10
Saudi Arabia	44,417	88,500	1	1	0	0	92	89	0	0	7	10
Senegal	761	1,331	53	37	3	3	12	20	9	3	23	34
Serbia and Montenegro	2,929	2,537	7	..	4	..	2	..	7	..	79	..
Sierra Leone	138	92	..	92	..	1	..	..	..	0	..	7
Singapore ^b	52,730	144,127	5	2	3	0	18	8	2	1	72	85
Slovak Republic	6,355	21,960	..	3	..	2	..	5	..	2	..	88
Slovenia	6,681	12,767	7	3	2	1	3	1	3	4	86	90
Somalia	150	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa ^c	23,549	36,482	7	10	3	3	6	10	9	19	36	58
Spain	55,642	151,682	15	15	2	1	5	3	2	2	75	77
Sri Lanka	1,912	5,125	34	21	6	2	1	0	2	2	54	74
Sudan	374	2,360	61	18	38	6	..	72	0	0	1	3
Swaziland	556	905	..	15	..	8	..	1	..	0	..	76
Sweden	57,540	101,245	2	3	7	5	3	3	3	2	83	81
Switzerland	63,784	99,390	3	3	1	0	0	0	3	3	94	93
Syrian Arab Republic	4,212	5,480	14	14	4	3	45	71	1	1	36	11
Tajikistan	..	798	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	331	1,222	..	59	..	12	..	2	..	9	..	18
Thailand	23,068	80,522	29	14	5	5	1	2	1	1	63	75
Togo	268	440	23	15	21	17	0	0	45	9	9	58
Trinidad and Tobago	1,960	4,565	5	6	0	0	67	60	1	0	27	33
Tunisia	3,526	8,027	11	8	1	1	17	9	2	1	69	81
Turkey	12,959	46,576	22	10	3	1	2	2	4	2	68	84
Turkmenistan	..	3,620	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	152	562	..	67	..	23	..	0	..	0	..	9
Ukraine	..	23,080	..	13	..	2	..	9	..	8	..	67
United Arab Emirates	23,544	65,835	8	1	1	0	5	92	39	4	46	4
United Kingdom	185,172	304,596	7	6	1	1	8	8	3	2	79	78
United States	393,592	723,805	11	9	4	3	3	2	3	2	74	80
Uruguay	1,693	2,198	40	53	21	11	0	2	0	1	39	34
Uzbekistan	..	3,260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	17,497	23,650	2	1	0	0	80	82	7	4	10	13
Vietnam	2,404	20,176	..	25	..	2	..	21	..	1	..	50
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	692	3,802	75	..	10	..	8	..	7	..	1	..
Zambia	1,309	940	..	10	..	3	..	2	..	72	..	14
Zimbabwe	1,726	1,170	44	26	7	12	1	1	16	22	31	38
World	3,505,243 t	7,578,698 t	10 w	8 w	3 w	2 w	9 w	7 w	4 w	3 w	72 w	77 w
Low income	75,155	178,890	17	21	3	4	26	10	4	4	50	60
Middle income	591,019	1,817,552	16	10	4	2	25	17	5	4	48	65
Lower middle income	356,447	1,151,327	18	10	4	2	14	19	5	4	56	62
Upper middle income	232,649	666,283	14	11	4	2	38	14	6	3	37	69
Low & middle income	667,368	1,996,437	16	11	4	2	24	17	5	4	48	65
East Asia & Pacific	155,942	744,808	15	8	6	2	13	6	3	2	60	81
Europe & Central Asia ^d	..	459,184	..	6	..	3	..	22	..	4	..	60
Latin America & Carib.	143,271	374,551	23	19	3	2	28	18	10	6	36	55
Middle East & N. Africa	125,938	226,309	4	4	1	1	76	73	3	2	17	19
South Asia	27,728	81,009	16	11	5	1	2	5	4	3	71	78
Sub-Saharan Africa	68,416	110,571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High income	2,837,237	5,579,666	9	7	3	2	5	5	3	2	79	80
Europe EMU	1,245,697	2,460,430	11	9	2	1	3	3	2	2	80	81

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 2003 refer to South Africa only. Data on export commodity shares refer to the South African Customs Union. d. Data for 2003 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 movement into or out of 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 free on board (f.o.b.) value. Many countries report trade data in U.S. dollars. When countries report in local currency, the United Nations Statistics Division applies the average official exchange rate for the period shown.

Countries may report trade according to the general or special system of trade (see Primary data documentation). Under the general system exports comprise outward-moving goods that are (a) goods wholly or partly produced in the country; (b) foreign goods, neither transformed nor declared for domestic consumption in the country, that move outward from customs storage; and (c) goods previously included as imports for domestic consumption but subsequently exported without transformation. Under the special system exports comprise categories a and c. In some compilations categories b and c

are classified as re-exports. Because of differences in reporting practices, data on exports may not be fully comparable across economies.

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

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

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

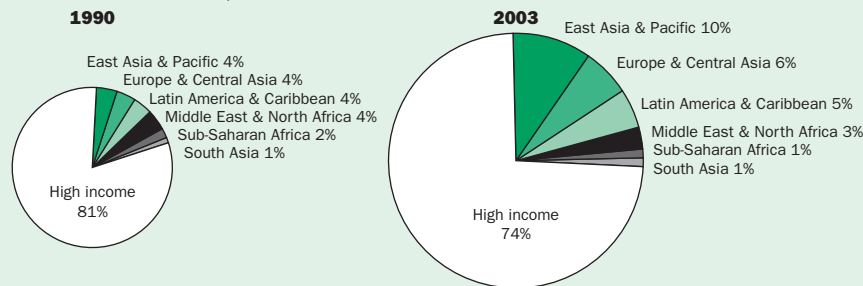
Definitions

- Merchandise exports are the f.o.b. value of goods provided to the rest of the world, valued in U.S. dollars.
- Food corresponds to 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 correspond to 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 correspond to SITC section 3 (mineral fuels).
- Ores and metals correspond to the commodities in SITC divisions 27, 28, and 68 (nonferrous metals).
- Manufactures correspond to 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

Some developing country regions are increasing their share of merchandise exports

Shares of world merchandise exports



The share of developing economies in world merchandise exports increased by 7 percentage points between 1990 and 2003. East Asia and Pacific was the biggest gainer, capturing an additional 6 percentage points.

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.

	Merchandise imports		Food		Agricultural raw materials		Fuels		Ores and metals		Manufactures	
	\$ millions		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total		% of total	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Afghanistan	936	1,190	..	6	..	1	..	5	..	0	..	29
Albania	380	1,864	..	20	..	1	..	9	..	2	..	69
Algeria	9,780	13,008	24	22	5	2	1	1	2	1	68	73
Angola	1,578	4,130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	4,076	13,813	4	5	4	2	8	5	6	3	78	84
Armenia	..	1,269	..	18	..	1	..	15	..	3	..	63
Australia	41,985	89,086	5	5	2	1	6	8	1	1	84	84
Austria	49,146	98,015	5	6	3	2	6	8	4	3	81	75
Azerbaijan	..	2,626	..	12	..	1	..	11	..	2	..	74
Bangladesh	3,618	9,476	19	20	5	7	16	8	3	2	56	63
Belarus	..	11,505	..	10	..	2	..	26	..	4	..	51
Belgium ^a	119,702	251,659	..	9	..	1	..	9	..	3	..	77
Benin	265	758	38	24	4	5	1	17	1	1	56	52
Bolivia	687	1,613	12	13	2	1	1	7	1	1	85	77
Bosnia and Herzegovina	360	4,460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	1,946	2,450	..	14	..	1	..	7	..	2	..	72
Brazil	22,524	50,665	9	7	3	2	27	16	5	3	56	72
Bulgaria	5,100	10,890	8	5	3	2	36	4	4	5	49	68
Burkina Faso	536	855	..	21	..	1	..	17	..	1	..	60
Burundi	231	157	..	11	..	2	..	13	..	2	..	71
Cambodia	164	1,715	..	6	..	1	..	7	..	1	..	84
Cameroon	1,400	2,200	19	19	0	2	2	12	1	1	78	66
Canada	123,244	245,021	6	6	2	1	6	6	3	2	81	82
Central African Republic	154	115	..	23	..	5	..	11	..	4	..	56
Chad	285	852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	7,742	19,413	4	8	2	1	16	19	1	1	75	70
China [†]	53,345	413,062	9	4	6	4	2	7	3	5	80	80
Hong Kong, China	84,725	233,194	8	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	85	91
Colombia	5,590	13,892	7	11	4	2	6	2	3	2	77	81
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,739	1,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	63
Congo, Rep.	621	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	1,990	7,643	8	8	2	1	10	8	2	1	66	82
Côte d'Ivoire	2,097	4,500	..	22	..	1	..	17	..	1	..	48
Croatia	4,500	14,136	12	8	4	2	10	11	4	2	64	77
Cuba	4,600	4,660	..	18	..	1	..	20	..	1	..	60
Czech Republic	12,880	51,088	..	5	..	2	..	7	..	3	..	83
Denmark	33,333	57,792	12	12	3	3	7	5	2	2	73	77
Dominican Republic	3,006	7,883	..	12	..	2	..	23	..	1	..	62
Ecuador	1,861	6,534	9	9	3	2	2	4	2	1	84	84
Egypt, Arab Rep.	12,412	10,893	32	25	7	5	3	5	2	2	56	49
El Salvador	1,263	5,763	14	18	3	2	15	14	4	1	63	64
Eritrea	351	670	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	7,930	..	11	..	3	..	6	..	2	..	78
Ethiopia	1,081	2,015	..	21	..	1	..	12	..	2	..	64
Finland	27,001	42,011	5	6	2	3	12	12	4	6	76	71
France	234,436	390,528	10	9	3	2	10	10	4	2	74	77
Gabon	918	1,076	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	188	185	..	28	..	0	..	4	..	0	..	63
Georgia	..	1,058	..	18	..	0	..	18	..	1	..	63
Germany	355,686	601,691	10	7	3	2	8	9	4	3	72	71
Ghana	1,205	3,250	11	20	1	2	17	9	0	2	70	68
Greece	19,777	43,671	15	12	3	1	8	14	3	2	70	71
Guatemala	1,649	6,722	10	13	2	1	17	14	2	1	69	71
Guinea	723	820	..	23	..	1	..	22	..	1	..	53
Guinea-Bissau	86	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	332	1,188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[†] Data for Taiwan, China	54,782	127,360	7	4	5	2	11	10	6	5	69	77

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	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Honduras	935	3,276	10	22	1	1	16	20	1	1	71	55
Hungary	10,340	47,602	8	3	4	1	14	6	4	2	70	86
India	23,580	70,707	3	6	4	3	27	32	8	4	51	54
Indonesia	21,837	32,551	5	11	5	5	9	24	4	3	77	56
Iran, Islamic Rep.	20,322	25,530	..	11	..	2	..	6	..	2	..	79
Iraq	7,660	7,910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	20,669	53,386	11	8	2	1	6	4	2	1	76	79
Israel	16,793	36,282	8	6	2	1	9	11	3	2	77	80
Italy	181,968	290,811	12	9	6	3	11	9	5	4	64	69
Jamaica	1,928	3,630	15	15	1	1	20	18	1	1	61	63
Japan	235,368	382,930	15	12	7	2	25	21	9	5	44	58
Jordan	2,600	5,653	26	18	2	2	18	17	1	2	51	60
Kazakhstan	..	8,327	..	8	..	1	..	11	..	2	..	78
Kenya	2,223	3,725	9	12	3	2	20	23	2	1	66	61
Korea, Dem. Rep.	2,930	2,049	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	69,844	178,827	6	6	8	3	16	22	7	6	63	64
Kuwait	3,972	10,794	17	15	1	1	1	1	2	2	79	75
Kyrgyz Republic	..	717	..	13	..	2	..	25	..	3	..	57
Lao PDR	185	524	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	5,242	..	12	..	3	..	9	..	2	..	74
Lebanon	2,529	7,171	..	18	..	2	..	16	..	2	..	62
Lesotho	672	1,021	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	570	560	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	5,336	5,125	23	..	2	..	0	..	1	..	74	..
Lithuania	..	9,843	..	8	..	2	..	17	..	2	..	69
Macedonia, FYR	1,206	2,241	..	14	..	2	..	14	..	2	..	49
Madagascar	651	1,190	11	16	1	0	17	10	1	0	69	72
Malawi	575	702	9	17	1	1	11	12	1	1	78	69
Malaysia	29,258	81,948	7	5	1	1	5	6	4	3	82	83
Mali	602	1,251	26	16	1	1	19	22	1	1	53	67
Mauritania	388	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	1,618	2,381	12	17	3	2	8	11	1	1	76	69
Mexico	43,548	178,503	15	7	4	2	4	3	3	2	75	86
Moldova	..	1,399	..	14	..	4	..	21	..	1	..	61
Mongolia	924	787	..	14	..	1	..	20	..	1	..	65
Morocco	6,922	14,150	10	11	6	3	17	16	6	3	61	67
Mozambique	878	1,365	..	14	..	1	..	16	..	0	..	47
Myanmar	270	2,600	13	..	1	..	5	..	0	..	81	..
Namibia	1,163	1,975	..	15	..	1	..	10	..	4	..	69
Nepal	672	1,754	15	..	7	..	9	..	2	..	67	..
Netherlands	126,098	262,816	13	11	2	2	10	11	3	3	71	73
New Zealand	9,501	18,554	7	8	1	1	8	9	3	2	81	79
Nicaragua	638	1,887	19	15	1	0	19	16	1	0	59	66
Niger	388	551	..	34	..	4	..	17	..	1	..	44
Nigeria	5,627	10,890	6	..	1	..	0	..	2	..	67	..
Norway	27,231	39,486	6	8	2	2	4	4	6	5	82	80
Oman	2,681	6,572	19	17	1	1	4	3	1	5	69	71
Pakistan	7,411	13,038	17	10	4	6	21	22	4	3	54	59
Panama	1,539	3,050	12	14	1	1	16	12	1	1	70	72
Papua New Guinea	1,193	1,297	18	16	0	1	7	13	1	0	73	69
Paraguay	1,352	2,079	8	12	0	1	14	17	1	1	77	69
Peru	2,634	8,470	24	13	2	2	12	17	1	1	61	67
Philippines	13,042	39,502	10	7	2	1	15	10	3	2	53	80
Poland	11,570	68,004	8	5	3	2	22	9	4	3	63	80
Portugal	25,263	45,080	12	13	4	2	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	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Romania	7,600	24,003	12	7	4	1	38	11	6	2	39	78
Russian Federation	..	74,231	..	19	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	66
Rwanda	288	240	..	12	..	4	..	16	..	2	..	67
Saudi Arabia	24,069	36,250	15	16	1	1	0	0	3	3	81	79
Senegal	1,219	2,364	29	30	2	2	16	19	2	3	51	47
Serbia and Montenegro	4,634	7,510	12	..	5	..	17	..	3	..	63	..
Sierra Leone	149	303	..	23	..	8	..	40	..	1	..	29
Singapore	60,774	127,934	6	3	2	0	16	14	2	1	73	80
Slovak Republic	6,670	22,481	..	5	..	2	..	12	..	3	..	79
Slovenia	6,142	13,851	9	6	4	3	11	8	4	4	67	79
Somalia	95	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa ^b	18,399	41,084	8	5	2	1	1	12	1	2	75	70
Spain	87,715	200,996	11	10	3	2	12	10	4	3	71	75
Sri Lanka	2,688	6,672	19	14	2	1	13	14	1	2	65	68
Sudan	618	2,670	13	19	1	1	20	5	0	1	66	74
Swaziland	663	1,030	..	20	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	72
Sweden	54,264	82,693	6	8	2	2	9	9	3	3	79	75
Switzerland	69,681	95,204	6	6	2	1	5	4	3	4	84	84
Syrian Arab Republic	2,400	4,960	31	19	2	4	3	4	1	3	62	70
Tajikistan	..	881	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	1,027	2,193	..	13	..	2	..	19	..	1	..	66
Thailand	33,045	75,809	5	5	5	3	9	12	4	3	75	76
Togo	581	568	22	17	1	1	8	19	1	2	67	61
Trinidad and Tobago	1,109	3,650	19	9	1	1	11	28	6	2	62	60
Tunisia	5,513	10,910	11	9	4	3	9	7	4	3	72	78
Turkey	22,302	69,340	8	4	4	4	21	13	5	6	61	68
Turkmenistan	..	2,515	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	288	1,252	..	16	..	2	..	14	..	1	..	67
Ukraine	..	23,021	..	6	..	1	..	39	..	3	..	48
United Arab Emirates	11,199	36,000	14	11	1	1	3	1	4	2	77	86
United Kingdom	222,977	390,774	10	9	3	2	6	4	4	2	75	79
United States	516,987	1,303,050	6	5	2	1	13	13	3	2	73	76
Uruguay	1,343	2,190	7	13	4	5	18	22	2	2	69	59
Uzbekistan	..	2,570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	7,335	9,306	11	17	4	2	3	2	4	2	77	77
Vietnam	2,752	24,863	..	6	..	3	..	11	..	3	..	76
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	1,571	3,390	27	..	1	..	40	..	1	..	31	..
Zambia	1,220	1,503	..	14	..	2	..	7	..	2	..	75
Zimbabwe	1,847	2,935	4	11	3	2	16	8	2	2	73	76
World	3,584,865 t	7,758,249 t	9 w	8 w	3 w	2 w	11 w	10 w	4 w	3 w	71 w	75 w
Low income	83,571	203,046	..	9	..	3	..	25	..	3	..	59
Middle income	534,054	1,682,692	10	8	4	2	9	8	3	3	72	76
Lower middle income	354,079	1,072,097	10	8	5	3	11	10	3	4	70	73
Upper middle income	181,010	610,862	11	8	3	1	8	6	3	2	75	82
Low & middle income	619,290	1,885,737	10	8	4	2	10	10	4	3	71	75
East Asia & Pacific	160,531	678,826	8	5	5	3	6	9	3	4	77	78
Europe & Central Asia ^c	164,871	476,753	..	8	..	2	..	9	..	3	..	74
Latin America & Carib.	120,374	360,236	12	8	3	2	10	8	3	2	71	80
Middle East & N. Africa	105,965	154,681	20	17	3	2	4	5	3	2	70	70
South Asia	39,124	103,508	8	8	4	4	24	28	6	4	53	56
Sub-Saharan Africa	57,582	111,478	..	12	..	2	..	14	..	2	..	67
High income	2,954,445	5,870,228	9	7	3	2	11	10	4	3	72	75
Europe EMU	1,262,075	2,307,381	11	9	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 2003 refer to South Africa only. Data on import commodity shares refer to the South African Customs Union. c. Data for 2003 include the intratrade of the Baltic states and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

About the data

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

The value of imports is generally recorded as the cost of the goods when purchased by the importer plus the cost of transport and insurance to the frontier of the importing country—the cost, insurance, and freight (c.i.f.) 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 a free on board (f.o.b.) 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).

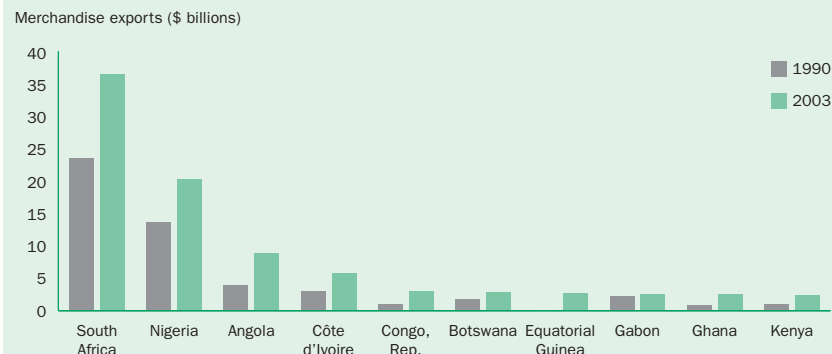
The classification of commodity groups is based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 1. Most countries now report using later revisions of the SITC or the Harmonized System. Concordance tables are used to convert data reported in one system of nomenclature to another. The 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 are the c.i.f. value of goods purchased from the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars.
- Food corresponds to 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 correspond to 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 correspond to SITC section 3 (mineral fuels).
- Ores and metals correspond to the commodities in SITC divisions 27, 28, and 68 (nonferrous metals).
- Manufactures correspond to 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

Top 10 exporters in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2003



The Sub-Saharan economies accounted for about 6 percent of exports of developing economies and slightly more than 1 percent of world exports.

Note: No data are available for Equatorial Guinea for 1990.

Source: World Trade Organization data files.

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.

	Commercial service exports		Transport		Travel		Insurance and financial services		Computer, information, communications, and other commercial services	
	\$ millions		% of commercial services		% of commercial services		% of commercial services		% of commercial services	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	32	695	20.0	9.9	11.1	75.2	2.2	3.4	66.7	11.5
Algeria	479	..	41.7	..	13.4	..	5.9	..	39.0	..
Angola	65	207	48.8	8.1	20.6	17.9	4.6	..	26.1	74.0
Argentina	2,264	3,909	51.1	22.2	39.9	53.6	0.0	0.0	9.0	24.1
Armenia	..	199	..	36.6	..	36.5	..	4.5	..	22.4
Australia	9,833	20,622	35.5	23.2	43.2	50.0	4.2	5.3	17.2	21.6
Austria	22,755	42,352	6.4	17.5	59.0	33.0	2.9	6.5	31.7	43.1
Azerbaijan	..	392	..	50.6	..	14.7	..	1.2	..	33.5
Bangladesh	296	398	12.9	18.1	6.4	14.3	0.1	8.1	80.6	59.5
Belarus	..	1,481	..	58.1	..	18.0	..	0.2	..	23.7
Belgium ^a	26,646	48,970	27.5	20.8	14.0	15.5	18.2	27.8	40.3	35.9
Benin	109	133	33.4	14.7	50.2	63.4	6.9	2.3	9.5	19.6
Bolivia	133	283	35.8	30.3	43.6	39.2	10.0	17.5	10.6	13.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	619	..	6.6	..	59.6	..	6.6	..	27.1
Botswana	183	439	20.4	12.6	64.1	72.7	8.2	2.1	7.3	12.6
Brazil	3,706	9,591	36.4	19.2	37.3	25.8	3.1	5.1	23.2	49.9
Bulgaria	837	3,123	27.5	30.1	38.2	53.1	3.1	1.2	31.2	15.6
Burkina Faso	34	32	37.1	14.6	34.1	61.6	..	0.4	28.9	23.4
Burundi	7	2	38.7	31.6	51.4	32.2	1.6	0.6	8.3	35.6
Cambodia	50	518	..	16.0	..	75.0	..	..	..	8.9
Cameroon	369	..	42.6	..	14.4	..	9.4	..	33.6	..
Canada	18,350	41,945	23.0	17.6	34.7	25.2	..	10.2	42.3	47.0
Central African Republic	17	..	50.9	..	16.0	..	18.8	..	14.3	..
Chad	23	..	18.4	..	34.1	..	0.2	..	47.3	..
Chile	1,786	4,728	40.0	56.5	29.8	18.2	4.9	3.4	25.3	21.8
China	5,748	46,375	47.1	17.0	30.2	37.5	3.9	1.0	18.7	44.4
Hong Kong, China	..	45,203	..	30.5	..	15.1	..	8.3	..	46.1
Colombia	1,548	1,810	31.3	34.4	26.2	48.0	17.1	2.0	25.5	15.6
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	65	79	53.9	3.6	12.9	25.1	..	0.7	33.1	70.6
Costa Rica	583	1,996	16.3	12.4	48.9	64.8	1.5	0.2	34.8	22.6
Côte d'Ivoire	425	601	62.4	19.4	12.1	14.0	8.3	..	17.2	66.6
Croatia	..	8,621	..	9.1	..	74.0	..	0.8	..	16.1
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	7,754	..	27.8	..	46.0	..	2.3	..	24.0
Denmark	12,731	31,672	32.5	44.3	26.2	16.6	2.3	..	39.0	39.1
Dominican Republic	1,086	3,368	5.6	2.8	66.8	92.4	0.2	..	27.3	4.8
Ecuador	508	830	47.6	34.3	37.0	49.0	9.3	0.2	6.1	16.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4,812	10,837	50.1	30.4	22.9	42.3	1.0	1.1	26.1	26.2
El Salvador	301	782	26.2	43.0	25.2	28.9	7.5	7.8	41.1	20.3
Eritrea	73	..	85.7	..	1.0	..	..	..	13.3	..
Estonia	200	2,199	74.7	44.8	13.7	30.7	0.1	1.4	11.5	23.1
Ethiopia	261	588	80.6	50.7	2.1	19.4	0.7	1.0	16.6	28.9
Finland	4,562	7,806	38.4	25.6	25.8	23.9	0.1	1.1	35.6	49.4
France	74,948	98,930	21.7	22.3	27.0	37.4	14.8	3.3	36.4	37.0
Gabon	214	..	33.4	..	1.4	..	5.7	..	59.4	..
Gambia, The	53	..	8.8	..	87.9	..	0.1	..	3.3	..
Georgia	..	403	..	49.2	..	36.5	..	4.9	..	9.4
Germany	50,561	115,597	29.2	24.9	28.3	19.9	1.0	9.3	41.5	45.9
Ghana	79	612	49.2	20.3	5.6	67.7	2.7	1.1	42.6	10.9
Greece	6,514	24,204	4.9	44.8	39.7	44.5	0.1	1.2	55.2	9.6
Guatemala	313	954	7.4	8.8	37.6	65.0	1.9	6.7	53.0	19.4
Guinea	91	55	14.2	12.1	32.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	53.1	87.2
Guinea-Bissau	4	6	5.4	1.9	..	35.8	..	10.3	94.6	52.1
Haiti	43	116	19.8	..	78.9	80.2	1.3	..	0.0	19.8

Structure of service exports

	Commercial service exports		Transport		Travel		Insurance and financial services		Computer, information, communications, and other commercial services	
	\$ millions		% of commercial services		% of commercial services		% of commercial services		% of commercial services	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Honduras	121	516	35.1	10.9	24.0	65.3	12.9	3.5	28.0	20.2
Hungary	2,677	7,894	1.6	12.9	36.8	43.6	0.2	2.9	61.4	40.7
India	4,610	25,043	20.8	10.9	33.8	12.5	2.7	1.5	42.7	75.1
Indonesia	2,488	5,143	2.8	16.6	86.5	78.5	..	0.1	10.7	4.8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	343	..	10.5	..	8.2	..	6.4	..	74.9	..
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	3,286	37,732	31.1	5.3	44.4	10.2	..	23.8	24.5	60.7
Israel	4,546	12,227	30.8	21.2	30.7	16.7	-0.2	0.1	38.8	62.0
Italy	48,579	70,052	21.0	14.3	33.9	44.6	5.5	2.9	39.6	38.2
Jamaica	976	2,097	18.0	22.4	77.0	64.6	1.4	1.6	3.6	11.3
Japan	41,384	75,933	40.4	34.9	7.9	11.7	-0.4	5.1	52.1	48.4
Jordan	1,430	1,461	26.0	20.7	35.7	55.7	..	..	38.3	23.5
Kazakhstan	..	1,622	..	49.8	..	34.8	..	1.0	..	14.5
Kenya	774	832	32.0	54.6	60.2	40.8	0.7	1.3	7.1	3.3
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	9,155	31,502	34.7	54.0	34.5	16.7	0.1	2.4	30.7	26.9
Kuwait	1,054	1,584	87.5	86.2	12.5	7.4	..	5.3	0.0	1.1
Kyrgyz Republic	..	134	..	31.4	..	35.7	..	1.4	..	31.5
Lao PDR	11	127	74.8	18.0	24.3	82.0	0.9	..	..	..
Latvia	290	1,496	94.9	59.6	2.5	14.8	0.0	6.9	2.6	18.6
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	34	31	14.1	1.3	51.2	64.0	..	0.0	34.7	34.7
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	83	..	83.8	..	7.7	..	..	..	8.5	..
Lithuania	..	1,864	..	50.0	..	34.2	..	0.4	..	15.4
Macedonia, FYR	..	306	..	30.2	..	18.5	..	1.7	..	49.5
Madagascar	129	202	32.1	28.5	31.3	37.5	0.3	1.7	36.3	32.3
Malawi	37	49	46.1	32.7	42.6	67.3	0.1	..	11.2	0.0
Malaysia	3,769	13,459	31.8	20.6	44.7	43.8	0.1	2.5	23.5	33.1
Mali	71	150	31.0	14.0	54.3	69.5	4.9	2.8	9.8	13.7
Mauritania	14	..	35.3	..	64.7	..	..	..	0.0	..
Mauritius	478	1,274	32.9	26.3	51.1	54.7	0.1	1.7	15.8	17.3
Mexico	7,222	12,572	12.4	8.9	76.5	75.2	4.6	9.2	6.5	6.7
Moldova	..	231	..	54.8	..	25.1	..	1.5	..	18.6
Mongolia	48	179	41.8	21.8	10.4	72.7	4.6	0.8	43.2	4.7
Morocco	1,871	5,126	9.6	17.8	68.4	62.8	0.8	1.5	21.2	17.9
Mozambique	103	300	61.3	30.1	..	32.5	..	1.5	38.7	35.8
Myanmar	94	277	10.3	29.0	20.9	20.9	0.5	..	68.3	50.1
Namibia	106	344	..	..	81.0	96.5	5.9	0.0	13.1	3.5
Nepal	166	302	3.6	11.9	65.6	65.9	..	0.2	30.8	22.0
Netherlands	28,478	63,074	45.4	32.2	14.6	14.7	0.8	2.6	39.2	50.5
New Zealand	2,415	6,370	43.4	21.1	42.7	62.4	-0.3	1.0	14.2	15.6
Nicaragua	34	213	19.2	15.9	35.5	70.7	..	1.1	45.3	12.4
Niger	22	..	5.2	..	59.5	..	13.5	..	21.8	..
Nigeria	965	..	3.9	..	2.5	..	0.3	..	93.3	..
Norway	12,452	21,465	68.7	57.4	12.6	11.7	0.4	4.2	18.3	26.7
Oman	68	457	15.3	47.8	84.7	47.8	..	1.1	0.0	3.2
Pakistan	1,218	1,475	59.3	56.7	12.0	8.1	1.4	2.3	27.3	32.8
Panama	907	2,520	64.9	55.9	18.9	23.2	3.8	12.4	12.4	8.5
Papua New Guinea	198	285	11.2	7.5	12.0	1.8	0.5	1.8	76.3	88.9
Paraguay	404	558	18.3	15.0	21.1	11.4	..	4.6	60.5	68.9
Peru	714	1,560	43.4	19.0	30.4	59.2	11.2	5.7	15.0	16.2
Philippines	2,897	2,954	8.5	19.7	16.1	49.6	0.5	3.8	74.9	27.0
Poland	3,200	11,170	57.3	35.8	11.2	36.4	4.0	3.4	27.6	24.4
Portugal	5,054	11,703	15.6	19.8	70.4	59.3	0.7	2.1	13.3	18.8
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

4.7 | Structure of service exports

	Commercial service exports		Transport		Travel		Insurance and financial services		Computer, information, communications, and other commercial services	
	\$ millions		% of commercial services		% of commercial services		% of commercial services		% of commercial services	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Romania	610	3,000	50.5	40.2	17.4	15.0	5.6	3.3	26.6	41.6
Russian Federation	..	15,889	..	38.5	..	28.3	..	2.0	..	31.1
Rwanda	31	48	56.1	25.7	32.8	65.3	1.0	..	10.0	9.0
Saudi Arabia	3,031	5,720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	356	389	19.1	9.6	42.7	48.7	0.5	1.6	37.6	40.0
Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	45	66	9.7	4.6	76.2	90.7	0.1	0.2	14.1	4.5
Singapore	12,719	30,613	17.5	38.5	36.6	13.1	0.7	8.7	45.3	39.7
Slovak Republic	..	3,270	..	43.2	..	26.4	..	2.3	..	28.0
Slovenia	1,219	2,787	22.6	27.7	55.0	48.2	1.2	1.0	21.2	23.2
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	3,290	6,414	21.6	19.7	55.8	66.6	10.8	5.0	11.9	8.7
Spain	27,649	76,252	17.2	15.0	67.2	54.8	4.3	4.3	11.3	26.0
Sri Lanka	425	1,386	39.7	40.5	30.2	30.6	4.2	3.5	25.9	25.4
Sudan	134	31	14.1	29.2	15.7	56.3	0.5	2.7	69.7	11.9
Swaziland	102	113	24.5	9.4	29.2	23.3	..	..	46.3	67.3
Sweden	13,453	30,337	35.8	21.4	21.7	17.5	9.1	5.3	33.5	55.8
Switzerland	18,325	33,229	16.3	11.4	40.4	28.1	23.7	35.9	19.6	24.7
Syrian Arab Republic	740	1,181	29.7	16.8	43.3	65.5	..	1.9	27.0	15.8
Tajikistan	..	66	..	74.2	..	2.3	..	2.6	..	20.8
Tanzania	131	609	19.9	10.1	36.4	71.8	0.5	3.9	43.1	14.3
Thailand	6,292	15,694	21.1	22.3	68.7	50.1	0.2	0.9	10.0	26.8
Togo	114	72	26.9	27.9	50.7	18.4	13.7	6.4	8.6	47.3
Trinidad and Tobago	322	598	50.7	33.9	29.4	40.5	..	16.7	19.9	9.0
Tunisia	1,575	2,842	23.0	25.6	64.8	55.7	1.5	2.6	10.7	16.1
Turkey	7,882	18,989	11.7	11.5	40.9	69.5	1.7	2.6	47.4	16.3
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	..	284	..	14.0	..	66.4	..	6.0	..	13.7
Ukraine	..	5,013	..	70.1	..	18.7	..	0.7	..	10.6
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	53,830	145,749	25.2	14.5	29.0	15.6	16.4	22.6	29.4	47.3
United States	132,880	287,694	28.1	16.5	37.9	29.2	3.5	7.8	30.5	46.4
Uruguay	460	751	36.9	38.5	51.8	45.9	1.0	8.6	10.3	7.0
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	1,121	784	40.9	39.3	44.2	41.2	0.2	0.3	14.7	19.3
Vietnam	..	2,948	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	82	244	27.2	21.2	48.8	56.8	..	..	24.0	21.9
Zambia	94	..	68.9	..	13.5	..	4.1	..	13.4	..
Zimbabwe	253	..	44.3	..	25.3	..	1.2	..	29.2	..
World	749,408 s	1,729,132 s	26.6 w	22.5 w	35.2 w	30.2 w	6.6 w	8.7 w	32.1 w	38.8 w
Low income	11,742	32,671	29.2	16.3	28.4	19.7	2.5	1.8	40.3	62.4
Middle income	82,300	268,567	27.0	24.1	45.4	46.9	3.2	2.6	25.0	26.5
Lower middle income	52,413	174,809	25.9	23.4	44.1	46.1	3.6	2.0	27.3	28.5
Upper middle income	29,888	93,758	29.0	25.5	47.9	48.3	2.7	3.8	20.5	22.4
Low & middle income	94,042	301,238	27.3	24.4	43.2	46.6	3.1	2.6	27.0	26.5
East Asia & Pacific	22,049	84,513	26.1	18.7	48.5	44.0	1.3	1.3	24.2	36.1
Europe & Central Asia	15,237	96,431	21.9	29.8	32.8	44.3	1.7	2.3	44.0	23.6
Latin America & Carib.	25,940	51,495	27.9	21.9	51.6	51.8	4.5	5.9	16.2	20.9
Middle East & N. Africa	14,513	27,869	33.8	25.8	38.6	51.2	..	1.4	26.5	21.7
South Asia	6,816	29,033	27.9	14.8	30.1	14.4	2.4	1.6	39.7	69.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	9,487	11,897	28.4	25.2	40.1	57.4	5.8	3.5	26.8	15.1
High income	655,366	1,427,894	26.5	22.1	33.8	26.7	7.1	10.0	32.9	41.7
Europe EMU	299,031	572,936	23.9	20.8	33.3	31.9	7.2	8.5	35.6	38.8

a. Includes Luxembourg.

About the data

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

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

Still, difficulties in capturing all the dimensions of international trade in services mean that the record is likely to remain incomplete. Cross-border intrafirm service transactions, which are usually not captured in the balance of payments, 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.

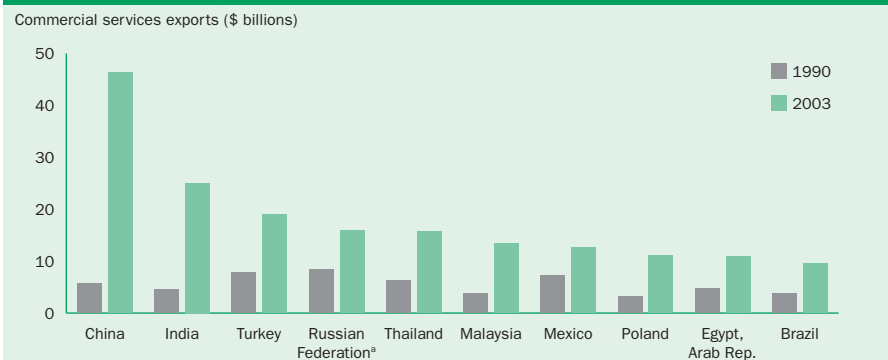
The data on exports of services in this table and on imports of services in table 4.8, unlike those in editions before 2000, include only commercial services and exclude the category "government services not included elsewhere." The data are compiled by the IMF based on returns from national sources. 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.
- Insurance and financial services cover freight insurance on goods exported and other direct insurance such as life insurance, financial intermediation services such as commissions, foreign exchange transactions, and brokerage services; and auxiliary services such as financial market operational and regulatory services.
- Computer, information, communications, and other commercial services include such activities as 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 in 2003



The top 10 developing country exporters accounted for almost 60 percent of developing country commercial service exports and 10 percent of world commercial service exports in 2003.

a. Data for 1994 are used in place of data for 1990.

Source: International Monetary Fund data files and staff estimates.

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.

	Commercial service imports		Transport		Travel		Insurance and financial services		Computer, information, communications, and other commercial services	
	\$ millions		% of commercial services		% of commercial services		% of commercial services		% of commercial services	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	29	734	26.3	21.3	1.4	66.6	2.9	3.6	70.8	8.5
Algeria	1,155	..	58.1	..	12.9	..	9.8	..	19.2	..
Angola	1,288	3,197	38.3	14.9	3.0	0.6	2.6	4.0	56.1	80.5
Argentina	2,876	5,300	32.6	22.2	40.7	48.6	1.7	5.5	26.7	23.8
Armenia	..	264	..	57.4	..	25.4	..	6.2	..	10.9
Australia	13,388	21,033	33.9	34.0	31.5	34.9	4.8	4.5	29.8	26.6
Austria	14,104	41,298	8.4	11.2	54.9	28.5	4.6	6.2	32.1	54.1
Azerbaijan	..	2,027	..	9.4	..	5.5	..	1.2	..	83.9
Bangladesh	554	1,606	71.1	75.7	14.1	10.3	6.6	7.6	8.3	6.5
Belarus	..	914	..	20.9	..	53.9	..	0.8	..	24.4
Belgium ^a	25,924	42,856	23.3	19.5	21.1	24.7	14.7	19.1	40.8	36.7
Benin	113	186	46.9	67.9	12.8	9.3	5.7	10.2	34.6	12.6
Bolivia	291	461	61.7	34.8	20.6	21.1	10.0	23.7	7.6	20.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	340	..	48.6	..	36.6	..	9.1	..	5.8
Botswana	371	508	57.5	42.0	15.0	36.2	5.5	3.4	22.0	18.4
Brazil	6,733	14,540	44.4	24.8	22.4	15.6	2.7	9.0	30.5	50.7
Bulgaria	600	2,541	40.5	45.1	31.5	29.5	4.5	3.8	23.5	21.6
Burkina Faso	196	135	64.7	65.1	16.6	16.1	5.1	14.7	13.6	4.2
Burundi	59	38	62.6	52.6	29.0	38.3	6.3	4.1	2.2	5.0
Cambodia	64	386	24.5	60.5	..	9.4	..	5.0	75.5	25.1
Cameroon	1,018	..	45.3	..	27.5	..	7.2	..	20.1	..
Canada	27,479	50,015	21.1	20.3	39.8	26.5	..	13.6	39.2	39.5
Central African Republic	166	..	49.7	..	30.6	..	8.9	..	10.7	..
Chad	223	..	45.1	..	31.2	..	4.4	..	19.2	..
Chile	1,982	5,429	47.4	45.7	21.5	14.1	3.3	11.6	27.9	28.5
China	4,113	54,852	78.9	33.2	11.4	27.7	2.3	8.7	7.4	30.3
Hong Kong, China	..	25,185	..	26.6	..	50.1	..	4.8	..	18.5
Colombia	1,683	3,322	34.9	37.9	27.0	30.9	13.7	12.0	24.4	19.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	748	537	18.4	12.6	15.2	9.8	1.6	8.1	64.9	69.6
Costa Rica	540	1,175	41.2	38.6	28.8	30.1	6.0	5.6	24.0	25.7
Côte d'Ivoire	1,518	1,606	32.1	43.8	11.1	20.9	4.7	..	52.0	35.3
Croatia	..	2,948	..	17.1	..	22.8	..	6.3	..	53.8
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	7,240	..	16.6	..	26.7	..	9.7	..	47.0
Denmark	10,106	28,254	38.3	42.6	36.5	23.6	1.6	..	23.6	33.9
Dominican Republic	435	1,178	40.0	59.8	33.1	22.1	4.1	10.1	22.8	8.0
Ecuador	755	1,540	41.6	42.8	23.2	23.0	8.1	6.3	27.2	27.9
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3,327	6,038	44.0	33.3	3.9	21.9	4.6	7.4	47.5	37.4
El Salvador	296	978	45.9	49.7	20.5	16.3	12.0	12.8	21.5	21.2
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	123	1,361	76.3	37.8	15.4	23.6	0.3	1.6	8.0	36.9
Ethiopia	348	695	76.5	59.5	3.3	7.1	3.4	6.2	16.8	27.1
Finland	7,432	10,217	26.1	30.2	37.2	23.8	1.8	1.0	34.8	45.0
France	59,560	83,716	29.4	25.9	20.7	28.2	19.2	5.4	30.7	40.6
Gabon	984	..	23.2	..	13.9	..	5.3	..	57.6	..
Gambia, The	35	..	65.1	..	23.1	..	9.0	..	2.8	..
Georgia	..	347	..	38.2	..	37.5	..	8.0	..	16.2
Germany	83,338	171,722	20.6	21.5	46.8	37.6	1.0	3.4	31.6	37.5
Ghana	226	734	55.1	44.5	5.9	18.8	11.2	4.9	27.8	31.8
Greece	2,756	10,731	34.0	52.0	39.5	22.7	5.4	5.4	21.0	19.9
Guatemala	363	1,086	41.0	51.7	27.4	28.7	3.4	13.1	28.2	6.5
Guinea	243	188	57.5	28.9	12.2	13.8	5.5	10.0	24.8	47.3
Guinea-Bissau	17	27	54.5	57.4	19.8	19.0	5.6	1.2	20.0	22.4
Haiti	71	244	47.9	97.5	52.1	..	..	..	..	2.5

Structure of service imports

	Commercial service imports		Transport		Travel		Insurance and financial services		Computer, information, communications, and other commercial services	
	\$ millions		% of commercial services		% of commercial services		% of commercial services		% of commercial services	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Honduras	213	639	45.4	52.0	17.6	21.7	15.0	..	22.0	26.3
Hungary	2,264	8,043	8.8	17.3	25.9	25.2	1.0	6.0	64.3	51.5
India	5,943	21,593	57.5	34.1	6.6	13.2	5.8	3.7	30.1	48.9
Indonesia	5,898	17,171	47.4	28.1	14.2	18.0	4.0	1.7	34.5	52.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	3,703	..	47.3	..	9.2	..	10.8	..	32.8	..
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	5,145	52,237	24.3	3.7	22.6	9.1	1.9	10.6	51.2	76.6
Israel	4,825	11,730	39.6	38.7	29.7	21.7	4.4	3.7	26.2	35.8
Italy	46,602	73,318	23.7	21.8	22.1	28.1	10.4	3.5	43.8	46.5
Jamaica	667	1,527	47.9	44.5	17.0	16.5	6.7	6.8	28.4	32.1
Japan	84,281	110,262	30.8	31.0	27.9	26.3	2.1	5.2	39.3	37.5
Jordan	1,118	1,564	52.0	49.5	30.1	24.1	5.2	7.3	12.7	19.0
Kazakhstan	..	3,984	..	21.0	..	16.8	..	3.3	..	59.0
Kenya	598	568	66.2	44.0	6.4	22.4	8.9	11.4	18.5	22.2
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	10,050	39,861	39.8	33.8	27.5	25.1	0.3	1.3	32.4	39.8
Kuwait	2,805	5,476	31.9	36.5	65.5	61.2	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.7
Kyrgyz Republic	..	145	..	36.9	..	11.4	..	13.0	..	38.7
Lao PDR	25	5	73.0	99.0	13.3	1.0	6.3	..	20.6	..
Latvia	120	926	82.3	32.5	10.9	35.4	4.8	8.2	2.1	23.9
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	48	45	67.9	68.0	24.7	30.7	5.6	1.1	1.7	0.1
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	926	..	41.9	..	45.7	..	4.1	..	8.3	..
Lithuania	..	1,215	..	41.9	..	38.7	..	1.3	..	18.0
Macedonia, FYR	..	323	..	41.8	..	14.8	..	4.2	..	39.1
Madagascar	172	405	43.5	58.4	23.4	15.7	3.5	3.6	29.5	22.2
Malawi	268	222	81.8	50.1	5.9	35.2	8.7	0.0	3.7	14.7
Malaysia	5,394	17,323	46.9	36.1	26.9	16.4	..	3.4	26.2	44.0
Mali	352	380	57.4	60.6	15.8	9.5	1.9	5.8	24.9	24.1
Mauritania	126	..	76.9	..	18.3	..	3.1	..	1.7	..
Mauritius	407	876	51.6	45.7	23.0	24.7	5.5	5.3	19.9	24.3
Mexico	10,063	17,671	25.0	10.9	54.9	35.4	6.2	41.1	14.0	12.6
Moldova	..	264	..	37.8	..	36.8	..	2.6	..	22.7
Mongolia	155	260	56.2	38.3	0.8	45.8	6.3	2.7	36.8	13.2
Morocco	940	2,350	58.3	48.0	19.9	23.3	6.0	2.4	15.9	26.3
Mozambique	206	528	57.7	28.4	..	26.5	4.3	4.2	38.1	40.8
Myanmar	73	339	35.4	65.0	22.6	9.4	2.5	..	39.5	25.6
Namibia	341	242	46.9	25.2	17.9	30.6	6.8	9.5	28.5	34.7
Nepal	159	256	40.8	44.5	28.5	31.6	3.2	6.7	27.5	17.2
Netherlands	28,995	65,176	37.7	23.3	25.4	22.4	1.0	4.5	35.9	49.8
New Zealand	3,251	5,546	40.6	35.3	29.5	32.1	2.5	3.8	27.5	28.8
Nicaragua	73	349	70.7	55.3	20.1	21.5	7.9	3.7	1.4	19.4
Niger	209	..	68.3	..	10.4	..	4.3	..	17.1	..
Nigeria	1,901	..	33.6	..	30.3	..	3.1	..	32.9	..
Norway	12,247	19,784	44.6	35.9	30.0	33.4	1.7	4.0	23.6	26.8
Oman	719	2,059	36.6	39.8	6.5	28.0	4.1	5.6	52.8	26.6
Pakistan	1,863	3,104	67.0	51.1	23.1	29.8	1.3	4.7	8.6	14.4
Panama	666	1,244	66.6	49.0	14.8	16.7	10.2	19.2	8.4	15.1
Papua New Guinea	393	662	35.6	26.1	12.8	5.8	4.0	7.3	47.6	60.8
Paraguay	361	316	61.6	57.1	19.8	21.2	11.4	15.8	7.3	5.9
Peru	1,070	2,484	43.5	39.4	27.6	24.9	10.9	11.0	18.0	24.7
Philippines	1,721	4,171	56.9	53.6	6.4	15.2	3.4	8.6	33.2	22.6
Poland	2,847	10,526	52.4	21.8	14.9	26.6	1.0	6.6	31.8	44.9
Portugal	3,772	7,760	48.4	32.6	23.0	34.8	5.1	4.5	23.5	28.1
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

4.8 | Structure of service imports

	Commercial service imports		Transport		Travel		Insurance and financial services		Computer, information, communications, and other commercial services	
	\$ millions		% of commercial services		% of commercial services		% of commercial services		% of commercial services	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Romania	787	2,913	65.5	38.9	13.1	16.4	7.3	7.1	14.1	37.6
Russian Federation	..	26,487	..	11.7	..	48.6	..	4.1	..	35.5
Rwanda	94	124	69.0	71.9	23.7	19.2	0.0	..	7.3	8.9
Saudi Arabia	12,694	7,861	18.1	34.9	..	..	2.2	3.9	79.7	61.2
Senegal	368	457	60.1	55.7	12.4	9.5	8.8	11.2	18.7	23.6
Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	67	89	29.5	40.7	32.7	41.9	4.8	7.9	33.0	9.5
Singapore	8,575	29,412	41.0	45.7	21.0	16.7	9.1	7.4	29.0	30.2
Slovak Republic	..	3,012	..	29.8	..	19.0	..	8.7	..	42.4
Slovenia	1,034	2,165	42.5	21.9	27.3	34.9	2.5	2.3	27.8	40.8
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	3,593	7,348	40.2	46.0	31.5	33.4	11.6	8.8	16.7	11.8
Spain	15,197	45,615	30.8	24.5	28.0	18.2	6.3	7.4	34.9	49.9
Sri Lanka	620	1,646	64.2	58.4	11.9	16.9	6.8	5.8	17.1	18.8
Sudan	202	805	31.9	84.8	25.4	14.8	4.9	0.0	37.8	0.4
Swaziland	171	134	6.1	15.4	20.6	24.6	..	8.7	73.4	51.2
Sweden	16,959	28,647	23.2	16.1	37.1	29.0	7.9	3.3	31.7	51.7
Switzerland	11,093	19,135	33.7	25.4	53.0	39.0	1.4	4.9	12.0	30.6
Syrian Arab Republic	702	1,697	54.5	47.9	35.5	41.2	4.4	1.9	5.7	8.9
Tajikistan	..	120	..	79.3	..	1.8	..	7.5	..	11.4
Tanzania	288	647	58.0	27.3	7.9	52.2	6.2	4.8	27.9	15.7
Thailand	6,160	17,999	58.0	47.1	23.3	16.2	5.5	6.3	13.2	30.4
Togo	217	147	56.9	70.2	18.4	3.4	9.1	13.3	15.5	13.0
Trinidad and Tobago	460	340	51.7	34.5	26.6	54.7	9.9	0.1	11.9	10.7
Tunisia	682	1,510	51.4	50.7	26.2	19.9	7.3	7.3	15.0	22.1
Turkey	2,794	7,769	32.2	34.8	18.6	27.2	9.6	12.8	49.2	25.1
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	195	494	58.3	42.6	..	..	6.5	9.3	35.2	48.1
Ukraine	..	3,192	..	17.9	..	24.7	..	20.1	..	37.3
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	44,713	118,318	33.2	23.7	41.0	40.4	2.4	5.9	23.4	29.9
United States	97,950	228,535	36.3	28.8	38.9	26.1	4.5	13.5	20.4	31.6
Uruguay	363	582	48.2	48.4	30.7	29.0	1.5	5.5	19.6	17.1
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	2,390	3,226	33.5	38.5	42.8	26.6	4.3	8.9	19.4	26.0
Vietnam	..	3,698	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	639	947	27.6	48.8	9.9	8.1	5.4	8.5	57.1	34.6
Zambia	370	..	76.8	..	14.6	..	5.3	..	3.3	..
Zimbabwe	460	..	51.8	..	14.4	..	3.4	..	30.4	..
World	778,681 s	1,686,079 s	31.9 w	26.7 w	32.7 w	28.0 w	6.0 w	7.8 w	30.4 w	37.9 w
Low income	22,415	36,040	51.2	39.3	14.2	13.8	4.8	4.5	30.1	42.8
Middle income	98,472	295,890	41.0	30.6	25.2	26.7	5.2	9.1	32.5	34.4
Lower middle income	51,851	197,252	50.0	32.5	18.6	26.7	6.1	7.3	25.6	33.5
Upper middle income	46,621	98,638	30.9	26.6	35.3	26.5	4.0	12.6	40.1	36.3
Low & middle income	120,887	331,930	42.9	31.6	23.0	26.3	5.1	8.9	32.0	33.9
East Asia & Pacific	24,308	112,290	56.0	36.1	18.2	22.0	4.1	6.4	22.6	35.5
Europe & Central Asia	9,321	87,634	36.0	21.1	19.6	32.4	2.1	6.6	43.0	39.9
Latin America & Carib.	33,098	64,306	37.3	28.8	35.7	26.5	6.1	18.6	21.4	26.4
Middle East & N. Africa	26,605	24,025	33.3	39.6	..	24.1	4.7	5.3	54.1	38.9
South Asia	9,176	28,325	60.4	40.0	11.3	13.4	4.9	4.2	23.4	42.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	18,379	15,350	44.1	46.2	19.6	26.4	6.3	7.5	30.5	21.6
High income	657,794	1,354,149	29.5	25.5	34.6	28.3	6.1	7.5	30.3	39.0
Europe EMU	292,825	578,250	25.4	20.6	31.6	27.3	8.0	6.5	35.0	45.5

a. Includes Luxembourg.

About the data

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

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

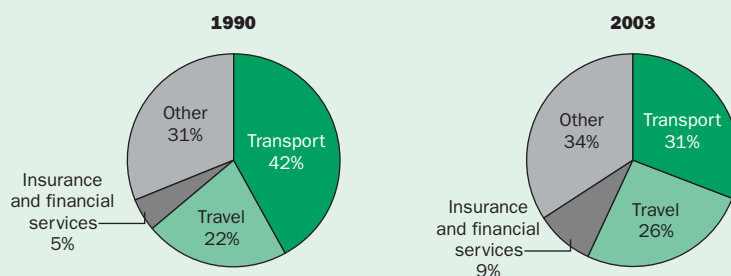
Definitions

- Commercial service imports are total service imports minus imports of government services not included elsewhere. International transactions in services are defined by the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (1993) as the economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Definitions may vary among reporting economies.
- Transport covers all transport services (sea, air, land, internal waterway, space, and pipeline) performed by residents of one economy for those of another and involving the carriage of passengers, movement of goods (freight), rental of carriers with crew, and related support and auxiliary services. Excluded are freight insurance, which is included in insurance services; goods procured in ports by nonresident carriers and repairs of transport equipment, which are included in goods; repairs of 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.
- Insurance and financial services cover freight insurance on goods imported and other direct insurance such as life insurance, financial intermediation services such as commissions, foreign exchange transactions, and brokerage services; and auxiliary services such as financial market operational and regulatory services.
- Computer, information, communications, and other commercial services include such activities as 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

The mix of commercial service imports is changing

Commercial service imports by developing economies (% of total)



Between 1990 and 2003 travel, insurance and finance, and other services displaced transport as the most important categories of service imports for developing economies.

Source: International Monetary Fund 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.

	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	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Afghanistan	..	108	..	9	..	16	..	57	..	89	..	-16
Albania	61	89	19	8	29	25	15	19	23	42	21	2
Algeria	57	41	16	14	29	30	23	39	25	24	27	45
Angola	36	63	34	.. ^a	12	32	39	71	21	67	30	37
Argentina	77	63	3	11	14	15	10	25	5	14	20	26
Armenia	46	83	18	10	47	25	35	32	46	50	36	7
Australia	59	60	19	18	22	25	17	20	17	22	22	22
Austria	55	57	19	19	25	23	40	52	38	50	26	25
Azerbaijan	51	63	18	12	27	49	44	43	39	67	31	25
Bangladesh	86	77	4	5	17	23	6	14	14	20	10	18
Belarus	47	58	24	21	27	24	46	66	44	70	29	20
Belgium	55	55	20	23	22	20	71	82	69	80	24	22
Benin	87	81	11	14	14	18	14	14	26	27	2	5
Bolivia	77	74	12	17	13	11	23	24	24	25	11	10
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	92	..	22	..	20	..	25	..	59	..	-14
Botswana	33	26	24	35	37	27	55	44	50	34	43	38
Brazil	59	59	19	19	20	18	8	17	7	13	21	22
Bulgaria	60	69	18	19	26	22	33	53	37	63	22	12
Burkina Faso	82	83	13	13	18	19	11	9	24	23	5	4
Burundi	95	87	11	9	15	15	8	7	28	18	-5	4
Cambodia	91	81	7	6	8	22	6	62	13	71	2	13
Cameroon	67	71	13	12	18	17	20	26	17	25	21	17
Canada	56	56	23	19	21	20	26	42	26	37	21	25
Central African Republic	86	75	15	13	12	18	15	24	28	31	-1	12
Chad	88	71	10	8	16	53	13	21	28	53	2	21
Chile	62	61	10	12	25	24	35	36	31	33	28	27
China	50	40	12	13	35	44	18	34	14	32	38	47
Hong Kong, China	57	57	7	11	28	23	132	170	124	161	35	32
Colombia	66	65	9	21	19	15	21	21	15	22	24	14
Congo, Dem. Rep.	79	92	12	4	9	7	30	19	29	22	9	4
Congo, Rep.	62	36	14	17	16	23	54	78	46	53	24	47
Costa Rica	61	67	18	15	27	20	35	47	41	49	21	18
Côte d'Ivoire	72	69	17	8	7	10	32	47	27	34	11	23
Croatia	74	59	24	21	10	30	78	47	86	57	2	21
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	49	51	23	24	25	28	45	63	43	65	28	25
Denmark	49	47	26	26	20	20	36	43	31	37	25	26
Dominican Republic	80	72	4	7	25	23	34	52	44	54	15	21
Ecuador	67	68	11	9	21	28	33	24	32	29	22	23
Egypt, Arab Rep.	73	72	11	13	29	17	20	22	33	24	16	15
El Salvador	89	89	10	11	14	16	19	27	31	43	1	0
Eritrea	104	111	22	52	8	22	11	14	45	99	-26	-63
Estonia	62	58	16	19	30	31	60	75	54	83	22	23
Ethiopia	74	75	18	24	12	20	8	17	12	37	7	1
Finland	51	52	22	22	29	18	23	37	24	30	27	26
France	55	55	22	24	23	19	21	26	22	25	22	21
Gabon	50	55	13	.. ^a	22	24	46	62	31	41	37	45
Gambia, The	76	74	14	11	22	19	60	41	72	45	11	15
Georgia	65	81	10	9	31	24	40	32	46	46	25	10
Germany	57	59	20	19	24	18	25	36	25	32	24	22
Ghana	85	77	9	12	14	23	17	40	26	52	5	11
Greece	72	67	15	15	23	26	18	20	28	28	13	18
Guatemala	84	90	7	5	14	17	21	16	25	28	10	5
Guinea	73	85	9	7	18	10	31	22	31	25	18	7
Guinea-Bissau	87	88	10	13	30	13	10	30	37	44	3	-1
Haiti	81	99	8	.. ^a	13	25	18	13	20	37	11	1

	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	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Honduras	66	74	14	14	23	29	36	36	40	54	20	12
Hungary	61	67	11	11	25	24	31	65	29	68	28	22
India	66	65	12	13	24	24	7	14	9	16	23	22
Indonesia	59	69	9	9	31	16	25	31	24	26	32	22
Iran, Islamic Rep.	62	43	11	14	29	41	22	25	24	23	27	43
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	58	44	16	15	21	22	57	94	52	75	26	41
Israel	56	60	30	31	25	16	35	37	45	44	14	9
Italy	58	60	20	19	22	20	20	25	20	25	22	20
Jamaica	65	73	13	15	26	30	48	41	52	59	22	11
Japan	53	57	13	18	33	24	10	12	9	10	34	26
Jordan	74	80	25	23	32	23	62	45	93	70	1	-3
Kazakhstan	52	56	18	11	32	27	74	50	75	44	30	33
Kenya	67	74	19	18	20	13	26	25	31	29	14	8
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	55	55	10	13	36	29	28	38	29	36	35	32
Kuwait	57	56	39	26	18	9	45	48	58	40	4	18
Kyrgyz Republic	71	71	25	17	24	16	29	38	50	42	4	12
Lao PDR	..	75	9	5	..	20	11	25	25	25	..	21
Latvia	53	62	9	18	40	31	48	47	49	57	39	21
Lebanon	140	96	25	13	18	17	18	13	100	39	-64	-9
Lesotho	138	106	14	18	53	30	17	41	122	95	-52	-24
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	48	58	24	17	19	14	40	48	31	36	27	26
Lithuania	57	64	19	20	33	21	52	54	61	60	24	15
Macedonia, FYR	72	85	19	12	19	22	26	35	36	53	9	3
Madagascar	86	83	8	9	17	18	17	21	28	32	6	8
Malawi	72	85	15	20	23	8	24	27	33	41	13	-5
Malaysia	52	44	14	14	32	21	75	114	72	93	34	42
Mali	80	71	14	10	23	23	17	26	34	31	6	19
Mauritania	69	78	26	19	20	45	46	34	61	75	5	3
Mauritius	64	62	13	13	31	23	64	60	71	57	23	25
Mexico	70	69	8	13	23	20	19	28	20	30	22	18
Moldova	77	95	.. ^a	18	25	22	49	54	51	88	23	-12
Mongolia	58	63	32	19	38	31	24	68	53	80	9	18
Morocco	65	59	15	21	25	24	26	32	32	36	19	20
Mozambique	92	77	14	11	22	28	8	23	36	39	-6	11
Myanmar	89	..	..^a	..	13	15	3	..	5	..	11	..
Namibia	51	56	31	29	34	23	52	39	67	47	18	15
Nepal	84	76	9	10	18	26	11	17	22	29	7	14
Netherlands	50	50	23	25	23	21	54	63	51	58	27	26
New Zealand	61	60	19	18	20	21	27	32	27	31	20	23
Nicaragua	59	73	43	16	19	38	25	24	46	51	-2	11
Niger	84	84	15	11	8	14	15	16	22	25	1	5
Nigeria	56	45	15	23	15	23	43	50	29	41	29	32
Norway	49	46	21	23	23	18	40	41	34	28	30	31
Oman	27	43	38	23	13	13	53	57	31	35	35	34
Pakistan	74	73	15	12	19	15	16	20	23	20	11	16
Panama	57	63	18	11	17	26	87	59	79	58	25	27
Papua New Guinea	59	..	25	..	24	..	41	..	49	..	16	..
Paraguay	77	88	6	7	23	20	33	32	39	47	17	5
Peru	74	71	8	10	16	19	16	18	14	18	18	19
Philippines	72	72	10	11	24	19	28	48	33	51	18	16
Poland	48	70	19	16	26	19	29	21	22	26	33	14
Portugal	63	61	16	21	28	25	33	30	39	38	21	18
Puerto Rico	65	..	14	..	17	..	77	81	101	100	21	..



	Household final consumption expenditure		General government final consumption expenditure		Gross capital formation		Exports of goods and services		Imports of goods and services		Gross domestic savings	
	% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Romania	66	76	13	9	30	21	17	33	26	39	21	15
Russian Federation	49	53	21	16	30	20	18	32	18	21	30	31
Rwanda	84	85	10	14	15	20	6	9	14	28	6	1
Saudi Arabia	47	33	29	25	15	19	41	47	32	24	24	42
Senegal	76	77	15	15	14	20	25	28	30	40	9	8
Serbia and Montenegro	..	86	..	19	..	18	..	22	..	45	..	-5
Sierra Leone	83	92	8	19	10	16	22	22	24	49	9	-12
Singapore	47	41	10	12	36	13	..	..	..	..	43	47
Slovak Republic	54	55	22	21	33	25	27	78	36	80	24	24
Slovenia	55	53	19	22	17	25	84	60	74	60	26	25
Somalia	112	..	..^a	..	16	..	10	..	38	..	-12	..
South Africa	57	62	20	19	17	17	24	28	19	26	23	19
Spain	60	58	17	18	27	26	16	28	20	30	23	24
Sri Lanka	76	76	10	8	23	22	29	36	38	42	14	16
Sudan	..	75	..	..^a	..	21	..	16	..	12	..	25
Swaziland	61	66	19	25	20	19	77	84	76	94	20	9
Sweden	49	49	27	28	24	16	30	44	29	37	24	23
Switzerland	57	61	11	12	31	20	36	44	34	37	32	27
Syrian Arab Republic	69	58	14	11	17	24	28	40	28	33	17	31
Tajikistan	74	91	9	9	25	19	28	60	35	79	17	0
Tanzania ^b	81	79	18	11	26	19	13	18	37	27	1	10
Thailand	57	57	9	11	41	25	34	66	42	59	34	32
Togo	71	85	14	10	27	19	33	34	45	47	15	5
Trinidad and Tobago	59	62	12	10	13	19	45	50	29	41	29	28
Tunisia	58	62	16	17	32	25	44	43	51	47	25	21
Turkey	69	67	11	14	24	23	13	28	18	31	20	20
Turkmenistan	49	55	23	13	40	27	..	41	..	42	28	32
Uganda	92	78	8	15	13	21	7	12	19	26	1	7
Ukraine	57	60	17	16	27	19	28	53	29	48	26	24
United Arab Emirates	39	..	16	..	20	..	65	..	40	..	45	..
United Kingdom	63	66	20	21	20	16	24	25	27	28	18	13
United States	67	71	17	15	18	18	10	10	11	14	16	14
Uruguay	70	73	12	12	12	13	24	26	18	23	18	15
Uzbekistan	61	57	25	19	32	17	29	37	48	30	13	24
Venezuela, RB	62	68	8	7	10	9	39	31	20	15	29	25
Vietnam	84	66	12	7	13	35	36	60	45	68	3	27
West Bank and Gaza	..	84	..	53	..	3	..	10	..	49	..	-37
Yemen, Rep.	74	74	17	14	15	17	14	31	20	36	9	12
Zambia	64	67	19	15	17	26	36	21	37	28	17	19
Zimbabwe	63	72	19	17	17	8	23	24	23	22	17	11
World	60 w	62 w	17 w	17 w	23 w	21 w	19 w	24 w	19 w	24 w	23 w	21 w
Low income	70	67	13	13	21	23	13	21	17	24	18	20
Middle income	59	57	14	15	26	25	22	33	21	30	27	28
Lower middle income	58	55	14	15	28	28	19	31	19	29	28	30
Upper middle income	63	62	13	15	21	19	29	37	25	32	24	24
Low & middle income	61	58	14	14	25	25	21	31	20	29	25	27
East Asia & Pacific	53	47	12	12	34	38	23	42	22	39	35	41
Europe & Central Asia	56	62	17	16	27	22	24	35	24	35	26	22
Latin America & Carib.	67	65	12	15	19	18	17	24	15	21	22	21
Middle East & N. Africa	60	50	20	18	23	25	31	34	33	27	20	32
South Asia	69	67	11	12	23	23	9	16	12	18	20	21
Sub-Saharan Africa	64	65	18	18	17	19	27	32	26	33	19	18
High income	60	63	17	18	23	20	19	22	19	23	23	20
Europe EMU	57	59	20	21	24	20	27	33	28	31	23	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, many of the estimates are based on household surveys, which tend to be one-year studies with limited coverage. Thus the estimates quickly become outdated and must be supplemented by estimates using price- and quantity-based statistical procedures. Complicating the issue, in many developing countries the distinction between cash outlays for personal business and those for household use may be blurred. 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, and intangibles such as computer software and mineral exploration outlays. 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 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 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 to 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; the SNA concept of savings 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. 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 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development data files (see the OECD's National Accounts of OECD Countries, Detailed Tables 1970–2002, volumes 1 and 2). The United Nations Statistics Division publishes detailed national accounts for UN member countries in National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables and updates in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

	Household final consumption expenditure				General government final consumption expenditure				Gross capital formation	
	\$ millions		average annual % growth		per capita average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1990	2003	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003
Afghanistan	..	4,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	1,271	3,894	..	5.5	..	6.0	..	2.2	-0.3	22.3
Algeria	35,265	27,373	1.5	0.7	-1.4	-1.1	0.7	3.3	-1.8	0.9
Angola	3,674	..	-0.1	..	..	..	6.7	..	-5.1	..
Argentina	109,038	81,198	..	0.1	..	-0.8	..	1.0	-5.2	1.6
Armenia	1,097	2,346	..	1.8	..	3.1	..	-0.5	..	3.0
Australia	182,442	245,914	2.9	3.6	1.4	2.4	3.8	2.7	3.4	6.2
Austria	89,787	144,159	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.1
Azerbaijan	4,658	4,510	..	5.4	..	4.4	..	-0.5	..	35.0
Bangladesh	24,988	39,682	2.7	2.9	0.2	1.1	2.7	5.4	7.2	8.9
Belarus	8,223	10,422	..	3.0	..	3.3	..	0.0	..	-4.0
Belgium	109,154	165,383	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.8	3.2	2.2
Benin	1,602	2,802	1.9	4.1	-1.2	1.3	0.5	6.3	-5.3	12.7
Bolivia	3,741	5,796	1.2	3.3	-1.0	1.1	-3.8	3.4	0.8	3.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	6,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	1,260	2,028	6.3	3.0	2.7	0.6	14.9	7.6	7.6	3.5
Brazil ^a	273,952	291,568	1.2	3.4	-0.7	2.0	7.3	0.6	3.3	2.2
Bulgaria	12,401	13,720	3.1	-0.4	3.2	0.4	5.1	-4.6	2.2	6.6
Burkina Faso	2,284	3,398	2.6	3.8	0.1	1.3	6.2	-0.4	8.6	7.9
Burundi	1,070	519	3.4	-1.7	0.5	-3.7	3.2	-1.6	6.9	1.2
Cambodia ^a	1,016	3,405	..	4.4	..	1.9	..	8.0	..	12.7
Cameroon	7,423	8,860	3.6	4.1	0.6	1.6	6.8	3.3	-2.6	3.0
Canada	322,557	407,967	3.1	2.8	1.9	1.8	2.4	0.8	5.1	4.5
Central African Republic ^a	1,274	917	1.5	..	..	..	-1.7	..	10.0	..
Chad ^a	1,538	1,353	2.9	2.4	0.2	-0.7	17.0	-0.1	22.0	20.0
Chile	18,759	43,943	2.0	5.8	0.3	4.3	0.4	3.9	6.4	5.4
China	174,249	631,629	8.8	8.5	7.2	7.4	9.8	8.9	10.8	10.9
Hong Kong, China	43,364	89,963	6.6	3.0	5.2	1.4	5.3	3.2	3.6	4.4
Colombia	26,357	50,795	2.6	1.8	0.5	-0.1	4.2	8.1	1.4	0.9
Congo, Dem. Rep. ^a	7,398	5,109	3.4	-2.9	0.4	-5.4	0.0	-15.9	-5.1	0.3
Congo, Rep. ^a	1,746	1,268	2.3	2.2	-0.9	-1.0	4.3	-1.0	-11.6	3.3
Costa Rica ^a	3,502	11,715	3.6	4.2	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.9	4.6	5.7
Côte d'Ivoire	7,766	9,464	1.5	2.7	-2.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.5	-10.4	6.0
Croatia	13,527	16,914	..	3.4	..	3.9	..	-0.4	..	7.5
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	17,195	45,590	..	2.8	..	2.9	..	0.4	..	4.4
Denmark	65,429	100,329	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.9	2.2	4.7	5.3
Dominican Republic ^a	5,689	11,982	3.9	4.1	1.7	2.4	-3.2	12.8	4.5	8.5
Ecuador ^a	6,988	18,473	1.1	2.3	-1.5	0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-1.3	1.9
Egypt, Arab Rep.	30,933	59,548	4.6	4.2	2.0	2.2	3.1	2.6	0.0	5.2
El Salvador	4,273	13,308	0.8	4.5	-0.2	2.6	0.1	2.6	2.2	5.5
Eritrea	496	835	..	-3.9	..	-6.3	..	15.5	..	8.2
Estonia	3,019	5,142	..	2.5	..	3.7	..	4.0	..	3.6
Ethiopia	6,382	5,002	0.7	5.1	-2.4	2.7	4.1	10.7	4.7	6.5
Finland	68,686	84,554	3.7	2.1	3.3	1.8	3.2	1.2	3.3	2.0
France	672,982	976,151	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	2.6	2.0	3.3	2.0
Gabon ^a	2,961	..	1.5	2.2	-1.6	-0.4	-0.6	3.6	-5.7	2.9
Gambia, The	240	293	-2.4	3.8	-5.9	0.5	1.7	1.2	0.0	2.6
Georgia	5,231	3,124	..	4.5	..	5.0	..	3.1	..	-6.0
Germany	950,060	1,408,217	2.3	1.5	2.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.5
Ghana	5,016	6,167	2.8	1.7	-0.6	-0.7	2.4	4.6	3.3	1.3
Greece	60,163	114,602	2.0	2.4	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.7	-0.7	5.5
Guatemala ^a	6,398	22,251	1.1	4.0	-1.4	1.3	2.6	5.3	-1.8	5.9
Guinea	2,068	3,092	..	3.7	..	1.2	..	5.1	..	2.6
Guinea-Bissau	212	210	0.8	2.3	-1.9	-0.6	7.2	1.7	12.9	-8.6
Haiti	2,332	2,668	0.9	..	..	..	-4.4	..	-0.6	6.6

Growth of consumption and investment

	Household final consumption expenditure				General government final consumption expenditure				Gross capital formation	
	\$ millions		average annual % growth		per capita average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1990	2003	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003
Honduras ^a	2,026	5,132	2.7	3.1	-0.5	0.3	3.3	4.0	2.9	4.9
Hungary	20,290	56,298	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.5	-0.9	7.8
India	215,762	384,285	4.2	4.9	2.0	3.1	7.3	6.1	6.2	6.9
Indonesia	65,010	136,602	5.3	5.4	3.4	3.9	4.6	1.5	7.7	-2.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	74,476	60,362	2.8	3.5	-0.6	1.9	-5.0	3.9	-2.5	4.8
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	27,956	54,839	2.2	5.6	1.9	4.7	-0.3	5.3	-0.6	9.5
Israel	32,112	64,861	..	3.9	..	1.4	..	3.0	..	-2.1
Italy	634,161	887,337	2.9	1.6	2.8	1.5	2.9	0.6	2.9	-0.2
Jamaica	2,980	5,982	..	7.4	..	6.5	..	4.9	..	1.1
Japan	1,617,984	2,447,796	3.7	1.4	3.1	1.1	3.3	3.1	5.3	-0.5
Jordan	2,978	7,650	1.9	5.1	-1.9	1.4	1.9	3.9	-1.9	0.4
Kazakhstan ^a	12,856	16,825	..	-4.3	..	-3.4	..	-3.6	..	-9.4
Kenya	5,320	10,603	4.6	2.1	1.1	-0.3	2.6	7.1	0.4	2.0
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	134,180	325,947	8.0	4.7	6.8	3.8	5.8	4.4	12.5	3.1
Kuwait	10,459	20,698	-1.4	..	..	..	2.2	..	-4.5	..
Kyrgyz Republic	1,906	1,358	..	-3.7	..	-4.7	..	-5.6	..	-2.0
Lao PDR	..	1,583	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	3,923	6,980	2.3	0.3	1.8	1.5	5.0	3.5	3.4	-4.5
Lebanon	3,961	18,269	..	2.3	..	0.6	..	5.8	..	2.8
Lesotho	855	1,086	1.3	-0.8	-0.8	-1.8	3.6	5.8	5.0	0.8
Liberia	..	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	13,999	10,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania ^a	5,967	11,791	..	5.4	..	6.1	..	1.6	..	9.3
Macedonia, FYR	3,021	3,458	..	2.1	..	1.5	..	1.2	..	2.2
Madagascar	2,663	4,544	-0.7	2.4	-3.4	-0.6	0.5	1.3	4.9	4.9
Malawi	1,345	1,455	1.5	4.4	-1.7	2.3	6.3	-0.5	-2.8	-12.6
Malaysia	22,806	45,359	3.3	4.9	0.4	2.4	2.7	6.0	3.1	2.9
Mali	1,943	2,796	0.6	3.1	-1.9	0.6	7.9	5.5	3.6	4.6
Mauritania	705	852	1.4	4.1	-0.9	1.4	-3.8	2.7	6.9	9.3
Mauritius	1,519	3,231	6.2	4.7	5.3	3.5	3.3	4.9	10.3	3.8
Mexico	182,791	433,059	1.1	2.8	-1.0	1.2	2.4	1.6	-3.3	4.1
Moldova ^a	1,780	1,857	..	8.7	..	9.0	..	-7.5	..	-10.2
Mongolia ^a	..	894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	16,833	28,599	4.3	2.9	2.0	1.1	2.1	3.7	1.2	4.3
Mozambique ^a	3,179	3,338	-1.6	2.6	-3.1	0.3	-1.1	5.1	3.8	13.6
Myanmar	..	..	0.6	3.9	..	..	..	..	-4.1	15.3
Namibia	1,204	2,381	1.3	4.1	-1.9	1.3	3.7	3.0	-3.2	6.8
Nepal	3,028	4,572	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	146,162	208,629	1.4	2.8	0.9	2.2	2.9	2.2	3.1	2.9
New Zealand	26,632	35,679	2.1	3.2	1.2	2.0	1.6	2.6	2.9	5.2
Nicaragua ^a	592	2,993	-3.6	3.7	-6.2	0.9	3.4	2.5	-4.8	11.3
Niger	2,079	2,286	0.0	1.8	..	..	4.4	0.8	-7.1	4.0
Nigeria	15,816	26,238	-2.6	3.7	..	..	-3.5	8.4	-8.5	10.1
Norway	57,047	101,962	2.2	3.4	1.9	2.8	2.4	2.9	1.0	3.9
Oman	2,810	8,752	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.5	..
Pakistan	29,512	60,573	4.3	4.0	1.6	1.5	10.3	1.3	5.8	1.6
Panama ^a	3,022	8,065	3.8	4.9	1.7	3.2	1.2	2.3	-9.4	8.6
Papua New Guinea	1,902	..	0.4	5.6	..	..	-0.1	2.7	-0.9	0.5
Paraguay	4,063	5,290	2.4	2.8	-0.5	0.4	1.5	3.7	-0.8	-2.0
Peru ^a	19,376	43,004	0.7	3.5	-1.5	1.7	-0.9	4.2	-3.8	4.2
Philippines	31,566	55,180	2.6	3.7	0.2	1.4	0.6	2.9	-2.1	3.6
Poland ^a	28,281	136,490	..	4.7	..	4.7	..	2.8	..	7.6
Portugal	44,676	74,270	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.4	5.0	3.0	3.1	5.0
Puerto Rico	19,827	..	3.5	..	..	..	5.1	..	6.9	..

	Household final consumption expenditure						General government final consumption expenditure		Gross capital formation	
	\$ millions		average annual % growth		per capita average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1990	2003	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003
Romania ^a	25,232	40,319	..	2.2	..	2.6	..	0.8	..	-1.7
Russian Federation	252,561	219,034	..	0.9	..	1.2	..	-1.1	..	-11.5
Rwanda ^a	2,162	1,417	1.2	2.5	-1.8	0.8	5.2	1.9	4.3	2.9
Saudi Arabia	54,508	71,161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	4,353	5,026	2.1	3.2	-0.8	0.5	3.3	4.7	5.2	8.0
Serbia and Montenegro	..	18,273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	546	759	-2.7	-4.2	-4.7	-6.3	-4.7	4.5	-1.1	-0.7
Singapore	17,018	39,406	5.8	5.4	3.9	2.6	6.6	8.7	3.1	2.5
Slovak Republic	8,350	18,151	..	4.1	..	4.0	..	2.9	..	5.1
Slovenia	9,246	15,103	..	3.4	..	3.4	..	3.2	..	9.4
Somalia	..	..	1.3	..	..	..	7.0	..	-2.6	..
South Africa	64,251	99,157	2.4	2.8	-0.2	0.6	3.5	0.9	-5.3	3.3
Spain	306,970	485,777	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.1	4.9	3.1	5.9	3.5
Sri Lanka ^a	6,143	13,923	4.0	4.8	2.9	3.4	7.3	9.9	0.6	5.3
Sudan	..	..	0.0	..	-2.5	..	-0.5	..	-1.8	11.3
Swaziland ^a	524	1,212	5.6	3.0	2.4	0.0	1.4	3.9	-0.4	1.6
Sweden	116,602	147,763	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.6	0.7	4.7	1.8
Switzerland	134,460	167,221	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	3.1	1.0	3.8	1.4
Syrian Arab Republic	8,458	13,883	3.6	2.3	0.2	-0.5	-3.6	0.2	-5.3	2.1
Tajikistan	1,940	1,357	..	-1.4	..	-2.7	..	-15.9	-4.3	-10.8
Tanzania ^b	3,526	7,939	..	1.8	..	-0.9	..	6.9	..	1.0
Thailand	48,270	81,009	5.9	3.4	4.1	2.6	4.2	4.3	9.5	-3.5
Togo	1,158	1,492	4.7	3.9	1.3	1.0	-1.2	0.0	2.7	1.8
Trinidad and Tobago	2,975	6,491	-6.2	2.9	-7.3	2.3	0.2	1.4	-13.5	8.2
Tunisia	7,152	15,615	2.9	4.5	0.3	3.0	3.8	4.2	-1.8	3.7
Turkey	103,324	160,079	..	2.5	..	0.7	..	4.0	..	2.5
Turkmenistan	1,616	3,343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	4,002	4,923	2.6	6.0	-0.6	3.1	2.0	6.7	8.0	7.4
Ukraine	46,497	28,074	..	-3.6	..	-3.0	..	-2.4	..	-11.1
United Arab Emirates	12,726	..	4.6	..	..	..	-3.9	..	-8.7	..
United Kingdom	619,757	1,174,962	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.9	0.8	1.3	6.4	4.3
United States	3,839,900	7,385,300	3.9	3.7	3.0	2.4	3.4	1.1	4.0	6.2
Uruguay ^a	6,525	8,151	0.7	2.4	0.1	1.7	1.8	1.0	-6.6	1.1
Uzbekistan	8,204	5,452	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7
Venezuela, RB	30,178	57,867	1.3	0.1	-1.4	-1.9	2.0	0.5	-5.3	-0.8
Vietnam	5,485	25,364	..	5.2	..	3.7	..	3.6	..	16.5
West Bank and Gaza	..	2,842	..	-1.8	..	-5.9	..	11.9	..	-26.7
Yemen, Rep.	3,561	7,983	..	3.9	..	0.6	..	2.5	..	6.7
Zambia	2,078	2,889	1.8	-2.6	-1.3	-4.7	-3.4	-5.5	-4.3	7.6
Zimbabwe	5,543	12,866	3.7	0.4	0.0	-1.5	4.7	-2.9	3.6	-5.2
World	12,900,484 t	20,187,351 t	3.4 w	2.9 w	1.6 w	1.5 w	3.0 w	1.9 w	3.8 w	2.8 w
Low income	431,487	728,384	3.5	4.2	1.1	2.1	5.8	4.3	4.5	6.2
Middle income	1,964,270	3,417,501	2.8	3.6	1.0	2.4	..	2.8	1.6	2.9
Lower middle income	1,408,178	2,298,206	3.6	4.1	1.9	3.0	5.2	3.2	3.6	2.6
Upper middle income	562,110	1,118,075	..	2.6	..	1.3	..	2.0	-2.7	4.1
Low & middle income	2,394,782	4,140,471	2.9	3.7	0.9	2.1	4.6	3.0	1.9	3.3
East Asia & Pacific	357,312	998,714	6.8	6.9	5.1	5.7	6.9	7.3	8.8	7.9
Europe & Central Asia	608,577	841,200	..	1.8	..	1.7	..	0.6	..	-4.0
Latin America & Carib.	724,961	1,145,676	1.2	2.7	-0.7	1.1	4.7	1.5	-0.9	3.0
Middle East & N. Africa	238,714	366,798	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Asia	281,604	506,957	4.0	4.6	1.8	2.7	7.5	5.6	6.0	6.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	189,561	278,645	2.2	2.7	-0.7	0.2	3.0	1.4	-3.3	3.5
High income	10,506,412	16,461,709	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.8	1.7	4.1	2.7
Europe EMU	3,116,520	4,695,028	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.5	2.4	1.7	2.6	1.6

a. Household final consumption expenditure includes statistical discrepancy. b. 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.

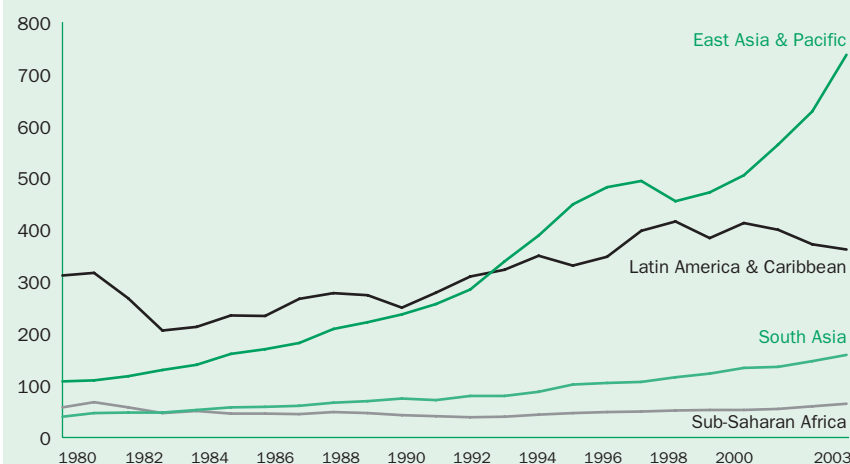
Definitions

- 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. 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

Investment has risen in Asia, but remains stagnant in Latin America and Africa

Gross capital formation (2000 \$ billions)



A seven-fold increase in investment in East Asia has resulted in rapid growth of GDP and GDP per capita. Starting from a lower level, South Asia has experienced a four-fold increase in investment. On the other hand investment is almost stagnant in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean.

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 of OECD Countries, Detailed Tables, 1970–2002, volumes 1 and 2). The United Nations Statistics Division publishes detailed national accounts for UN member countries in National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables and updates in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

	Revenue ^a		Expense		Cash surplus or deficit		Net incurrence of liabilities				Debt and interest payments	
	% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		Domestic % of GDP		Foreign % of GDP		Total debt % of GDP	Interest % of revenue
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	2003	2003
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania ^b	21.2	..	25.6	..	-8.9	..	7.4	..	2.1	..	..	..
Algeria ^b	30.2	36.0	24.2	24.6	-1.3	1.2	-7.4	1.8	8.6	-1.7	48.1	8.6
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	..	13.7	..	19.4	..	-5.8	..	3.3	..	2.0	..	49.0
Armenia ^b	..	17.7	..	16.4	..	-0.7	..	0.1	..	2.4	40.5	3.4
Australia	..	26.5	..	25.7	..	0.8	1.7	..	0.7	..	24.7	4.8
Austria	37.8	39.1	40.9	40.5	-2.9	-1.0	..	2.5	..	..	..	8.7
Azerbaijan ^b	18.0	..	19.8	..	-3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh ^b	..	10.1	..	9.1	..	-0.1	..	1.6	..	1.0	36.2	16.7
Belarus ^b	30.0	26.6	28.7	24.7	-2.7	1.1	2.2	0.6	0.4	-0.1	12.3	2.0
Belgium	43.5	43.1	45.0	43.2	-1.2	0.0	..	-4.3	..	3.8	..	12.8
Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	..	19.3	..	29.0	..	-7.8	..	4.2	..	4.7	96.5	11.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana ^b	40.5	..	30.3	..	4.9	..	0.2	..	-0.4	..	..	..
Brazil ^b	23.5	..	23.9	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria ^b	35.5	35.4	39.4	34.0	-5.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	5.8
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burundi ^b	19.3	..	23.6	..	-4.7	..	3.0	..	4.0	..	..	..
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada ^b	20.6	20.0	24.6	18.4	-4.4	1.4	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	56.4	8.8
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	..	21.2	..	18.4	..	-0.5	..	-0.9	..	1.0	15.7	5.5
China	5.7	8.9	..	..	..	..	1.4	4.6	..	0.1	..	..
Hong Kong, China	..	15.3	..	21.8	..	-7.0	..	1.6	..	..	28.3	0.0
Colombia	..	18.8	..	22.9	..	-4.6	..	5.4	..	2.6	21.1	28.1
Congo, Dem. Rep. ^b	5.3	7.9	8.2	8.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	..	..	..	..	9.3
Congo, Rep. ^b	23.6	31.9	29.8	28.1	-8.2	-5.2	..	..	..	..	..	26.3
Costa Rica ^b	20.3	22.7	21.3	23.4	-2.1	-1.6	..	..	-0.8	1.4	38.3	18.9
Côte d'Ivoire	20.1	17.0	..	..	..	..	-1.2	-1.1	3.8	0.2	102.6	18.9
Croatia ^b	43.1	39.5	42.5	43.3	-1.3	-4.8	-2.7	1.3	0.8	1.4	..	5.0
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	33.2	..	38.2	..	-5.0	..	3.2	..	0.6	19.4	2.1
Denmark	39.4	37.6	38.5	35.6	1.5	2.0	..	-0.7	..	..	44.2	8.6
Dominican Republic ^b	16.0	17.3	10.2	14.7	0.8	-0.2	0.0	..	-1.0	..	..	6.6
Ecuador	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^b	34.8	..	28.1	..	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
El Salvador	..	15.4	..	15.4	..	-2.5	..	-0.7	..	2.3	51.5	11.2
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia ^b	32.8	28.1	31.9	26.7	0.6	0.9	-0.2	0.0	0.9	-0.1	2.5	0.6
Ethiopia ^b	17.1	..	16.8	..	-4.4	..	2.6	..	3.7	..	..	..
Finland	40.2	39.0	39.0	36.8	1.6	2.9	..	-0.6	..	3.8	45.9	4.8
France	44.0	43.9	47.1	48.1	-3.0	-4.3	..	0.5	..	1.0	..	6.0
Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia ^b	12.2	10.3	15.4	10.7	-4.3	-0.9	2.2	0.6	2.4	1.1	53.7	18.1
Germany	30.7	30.2	33.3	32.8	-2.2	-2.1	-0.6	..	3.2	..	..	6.2
Ghana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	45.4	46.5	45.6	45.3	-2.6	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..	17.7
Guatemala ^b	8.4	10.9	7.6	12.7	-0.5	-2.3	..	1.5	0.4	1.5	18.4	10.2
Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.1	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Central government finances

	Revenue ^a		Expense		Cash surplus or deficit		Net incurrence of liabilities				Debt and interest payments	
	% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		Domestic % of GDP		Foreign % of GDP		Total debt % of GDP	Interest % of revenue
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	2003	2003
Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	37.3	..	41.8	..	-6.2	..	0.3	..	5.4	58.5	10.9
India ^b	12.3	11.6	14.5	16.1	-2.2	-4.3	5.2	5.4	0.0	0.1	64.5	37.1
Indonesia ^b	17.7	21.0	9.7	..	3.0	..	-0.6	..	-0.4	..	..	..
Iran, Islamic Rep. ^b	23.0	29.7	15.1	20.0	1.1	1.6	..	1.6	0.1	-2.0	..	0.7
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland ^b	25.4	..	28.6	..	-2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	44.4	..	52.4	..	-4.1	4.9	..	0.1	..	98.3	10.6
Italy	38.9	38.1	41.7	39.6	-2.9	-0.5	..	..	..	..	..	16.6
Jamaica ^b	..	32.5	33.4	41.8	..	-9.8	..	..	..	..	147.5	59.2
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan ^b	28.2	24.0	26.1	30.5	0.9	-0.3	-2.5	2.0	6.1	-3.9	91.9	7.2
Kazakhstan ^b	14.0	14.4	18.7	14.4	-1.8	-0.6	0.8	1.1	2.8	0.2	13.7	4.9
Kenya ^b	26.0	24.4	25.8	23.7	-0.8	2.6	5.3	0.1	0.0	1.6	..	11.2
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep. ^b	17.8	22.8	14.3	18.6	2.4	2.9	-0.3	-2.3	-0.1	-0.1	..	5.1
Kuwait ^b	37.7	..	47.5	..	-13.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic ^b	16.7	16.1	25.6	15.8	-10.8	-0.8	..	..	..	..	99.3	8.4
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia ^b	25.8	26.3	28.3	27.5	-2.7	-1.3	2.4	1.7	1.5	-0.7	13.8	2.7
Lebanon	..	19.6	..	29.7	..	-13.3	..	-12.6	..	27.1	..	81.1
Lesotho ^b	49.8	39.9	34.4	35.1	5.1	0.6	0.0	..	6.2	..	..	6.0
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	28.1	..	28.8	..	-2.0	..	-0.2	..	1.0	20.8	4.4
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	..	8.0	..	9.4	..	-4.4	..	1.5	..	3.2	96.8	12.6
Malawi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia ^b	24.4	23.7	17.2	20.1	2.4	-4.3	..	..	-0.8	..	..	10.5
Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius ^b	21.6	21.8	19.9	21.3	-1.3	-3.4	3.1	8.6	-0.6	0.1	48.7	13.5
Mexico ^b	15.3	14.7	15.0	15.4	-0.6	-1.2	..	..	5.5	-0.7	23.2	14.0
Moldova ^b	28.4	27.0	38.4	22.5	-6.3	2.0	3.0	1.6	2.7	-2.7	53.2	7.9
Mongolia	..	37.9	..	30.8	..	-0.5	..	11.3	..	-6.8	119.8	3.1
Morocco ^b	27.7	..	28.6	..	-4.5	..	5.7	..	-0.7	..	..	..
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	6.4	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia ^b	31.7	32.7	..	30.0	..	-1.0	..	-27.3	..	-0.1	..	8.0
Nepal	10.5	11.6	..	..	..	..	0.6	1.1	2.5	0.8	66.8	10.8
Netherlands	..	40.6	..	43.2	..	-3.0	..	3.4	3.3	..	53.6	5.9
New Zealand	..	36.8	..	33.3	..	3.1	..	1.4	..	0.2	50.5	4.9
Nicaragua ^b	15.0	20.9	16.3	21.3	0.6	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..	14.7
Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	47.6	..	38.4	..	9.0	..	1.8	..	5.5	28.6	2.7
Oman ^b	31.7	27.0	36.9	26.9	-10.1	-2.8	-0.2	3.0	0.0	-2.1	19.9	4.5
Pakistan ^b	17.2	14.6	19.1	17.0	-5.3	-2.9	..	..	..	..	74.7	33.9
Panama ^b	26.1	25.6	22.0	23.2	1.5	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	19.3
Papua New Guinea ^b	23.9	23.8	25.8	23.4	-0.5	-2.4	1.5	5.2	-0.7	-2.3	73.9	19.9
Paraguay ^b	15.3	15.2	13.0	13.4	0.1	-0.6	..	-0.4	..	1.4	..	7.9
Peru ^b	16.9	16.2	16.0	16.8	-2.1	-1.8	..	0.5	..	1.6	..	12.7
Philippines ^b	17.7	14.4	..	17.4	..	-3.9	-0.5	3.0	-0.7	3.5	70.8	38.5
Poland ^b	35.8	29.5	36.7	34.5	-1.9	-5.7	1.4	5.0	1.0	0.3	43.2	10.6
Portugal	37.1	37.7	39.7	41.5	-3.1	-4.0	-3.7	2.5	4.3	2.9	..	8.1
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

4.11 | Central government finances

	Revenue ^a		Expense		Cash surplus or deficit		Net incurrence of liabilities				Debt and interest payments	
	% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		Domestic % of GDP		Foreign % of GDP		Total debt % of GDP	Interest % of revenue
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	2003	2003
Romania ^b	29.5	26.7	30.1	28.4	-2.2	-3.6	3.0	..	0.9	..	..	11.4
Russian Federation	..	27.4	..	22.9	..	2.2	..	-0.6	..	-2.2	41.3	6.0
Rwanda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal ^b	16.6	17.8	..	15.4	..	-2.2	..	1.4	..	1.6	72.8	4.6
Serbia and Montenegro ^b	..	35.5	..	39.5	..	-2.9	..	..	..	..	..	2.6
Sierra Leone	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore ^b	26.8	22.2	12.5	16.9	19.9	4.8	10.3	6.5	0.0	..	111.5	1.3
Slovak Republic	..	35.3	..	37.0	..	-3.3	..	2.9	..	-0.2	46.7	7.0
Slovenia ^b	37.2	43.4	35.7	43.6	-0.2	-1.3	-0.4	1.0	0.3	-0.2	26.8	3.7
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa ^b	25.0	27.0	29.7	28.9	-5.5	-2.5	5.2	3.1	0.3	-0.2	39.1	14.2
Spain	30.1	27.9	34.1	31.6	-2.7	0.3	3.5	1.3	399.2	..	..	7.4
Sri Lanka ^b	20.4	16.4	26.0	22.9	-7.6	-7.6	5.2	7.0	3.2	0.1	105.5	43.6
Sudan ^b	7.0	..	6.6	..	-0.4	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland ^b	..	28.1	..	24.3	..	-0.9	..	..	..	..	28.7	1.9
Sweden	40.7	37.7	39.3	37.2	2.2	0.3	..	-1.3	..	0.5	62.5	7.4
Switzerland ^b	22.7	18.8	25.8	18.9	-0.6	0.3	-0.5	-0.8	..	..	25.3	4.5
Syrian Arab Republic ^b	22.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan ^b	9.3	11.4	11.4	9.6	-3.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	2.3	0.2	80.9	4.8
Tanzania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	..	19.5	..	15.4	..	2.0	..	0.8	..	-0.6	28.8	5.8
Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago ^b	27.2	..	25.3	..	-0.1	..	2.8	..	2.6	..	..	..
Tunisia ^b	30.1	29.4	28.4	27.9	-2.5	-2.4	0.9	0.7	2.9	2.5	60.3	9.5
Turkey ^b	17.9	..	21.0	..	-4.1	..	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda ^b	10.7	12.2	..	20.1	..	-4.6	..	1.5	..	4.6	39.3	7.3
Ukraine ^b	..	29.2	..	29.0	..	0.3	..	0.4	..	-0.4	33.5	4.0
United Arab Emirates ^b	10.5	..	9.7	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	37.3	36.0	37.2	39.7	0.3	-3.7	-0.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	48.9	5.6
United States	..	17.4	..	21.0	..	-3.7	..	1.1	..	2.7	36.9	11.2
Uruguay ^b	27.6	25.2	27.1	30.2	-1.2	-4.7	..	..	..	..	..	9.2
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB ^b	16.4	23.5	17.9	24.6	-2.2	-4.0	1.1	6.1	0.1	0.2	..	19.5
Vietnam	22.5	19.1	..	..	..	..	1.2	..	-0.7	..	..	4.1
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep. ^b	17.3	..	19.1	..	-3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia ^b	20.0	..	21.4	..	-3.1	..	..	..	16.2	..	..	..
Zimbabwe ^b	26.7	..	32.1	..	-5.4	..	-1.4	..	1.6	..	..	..
World	.. w	25.8 w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. m	.. m	.. m	.. m	.. m	.. m
Low income	14.0	12.0	15.8	15.7	-2.5	-3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	17.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.6
Lower middle income	16.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.1
Upper middle income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	9.4
Low & middle income	17.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	8.9	11.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.6	7.5
Latin America & Carib.	19.8	..	19.7	..	-0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.7
Middle East & N. Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Asia	13.2	11.8	15.4	15.6	-2.7	-3.8	3.8	1.6	1.1	0.8	57.8	25.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High income	..	25.7	..	27.7	..	-1.9	..	1.3	..	..	..	6.2
Europe EMU	36.7	35.9	39.3	38.2	-2.3	-1.8	..	0.0	..	..	..	6.2

a. Excluding grants. b. Data were reported on a cash basis and have been adjusted to the accrual framework.

About the data

Tables 4.11–4.13 present an overview of the size and role of central governments relative to national economies. For the first time the data in these tables are based on the concepts and recommendations of the second edition of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001. Previous editions of World Development Indicators used data derived on the basis of 1986 manual. The 2001 manual, which is harmonized with the 1993 System of National Accounts, recommends an accrual accounting method instead of the cash-based method of the 1986 manual. The new manual focuses on all economic events affecting assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses, instead of only those represented by cash transactions. The new manual takes all stocks into account, so that the stock data at the end of an accounting period is equal to stock data at the beginning of the period plus the flows during the period. The 1986 manual considered only the debt stock data. Further, the new manual does not distinguish between current and capital revenue or expenditures unlike the 1986 manual. The new manual also introduces the concept of nonfinancial and financial assets. Countries are still following the previous manual, however. The IMF has reclassified historical Government Finance Statistics Yearbook data to conform to the format of the 2001 manual. Because of differences in reporting, the reclassified data understate both revenue and expense.

Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001 describes the economic functions of a government as the provision of goods and services to the community on a nonmarket basis for collective or individual consumption, and the redistribution of income and wealth through transfer payments. The activities of government are financed mainly by taxation and other transfers of income, though other forms of financing such as borrowing for temporary periods can also be used. The definition of government excludes public corporations

and quasi corporations (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, but inadequate statistical coverage precludes the presentation of subnational data. Although data for general government are available for a few countries under the 2001 manual, only data for the central government are shown for all the countries to minimize disparities. However, cross-country comparisons are potentially misleading due to different accounting concepts of central government.

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 (such as extrabudgetary accounts and social security funds), the picture they provide of central government activities is usually incomplete.

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 by fiscal year; see Primary data documentation for information on fiscal year end by country. For further discussion of government finance statistics, see About the data for tables 4.12 and 4.13.

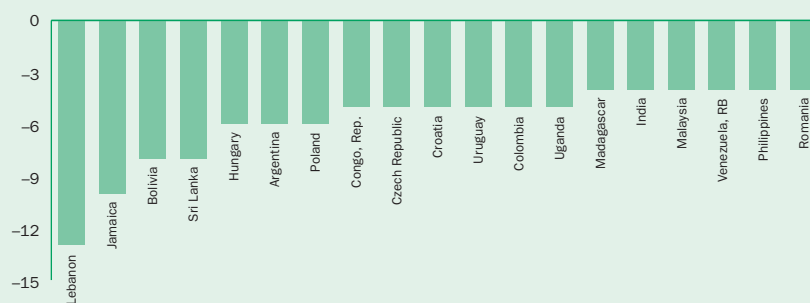
Definitions

- Revenue is cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue but are excluded here
- Expense is cash payments for operating activities of the government in providing goods and services. It includes compensation of employees (such as wages and salaries), interest and subsidies, grants, social benefits, and other expenses such as rent and dividends.
- Cash surplus or deficit is revenue (including grants) minus expense, minus net acquisition of nonfinancial assets. In the earlier version nonfinancial assets were included under revenue and expenditure in gross terms. This cash surplus or deficit is closest to the earlier overall budget balance (still missing is lending minus repayments, which are brought in below as a financing item under net acquisition of financial assets).
- Net incurrence of government liabilities includes foreign financing (obtained from nonresidents) and domestic financing (obtained from residents), or the means by which a government provides financial resources to cover a budget deficit or allocates financial resources arising from a budget surplus. The net incurrence of liabilities should be offset by the net acquisition of financial assets (a third financing item) The difference between the cash surplus or deficit and the three financing items is the net change in the stock of cash
- Debt is the entire stock of direct government fixed-term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date. It includes domestic and foreign liabilities such as currency and money deposits, securities other than shares, and loans. It is the gross amount of government liabilities reduced by the amount of equity and financial derivatives held by the government. 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 domestic and foreign residents.

4.11a

Selected developing countries with large cash deficits

Central government cash deficit as a share of GDP (%)



Note: Data for 2003 refer to the most recent year for which data are available in 2001–03.

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

Data sources

The data on central government finances are from the IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, 2004 and IMF data files. Each country's accounts are reported using the system of common definitions and classifications in the IMF's Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001. See these sources for complete and authoritative explanations of concepts, definitions, and data sources.

	Goods and services		Compensation of employees		Interest payments		Subsidies, grants, and other social benefits		Other expense	
	% of expense		% of expense		% of expense		% of expense		% of expense	
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania ^a	18	..	14	..	9	..	59	..	0	..
Algeria ^a	6	6	39	32	13	12	34	50	8	..
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	..	4	..	10	..	35	..	47	..	5
Armenia ^a	..	53	..	5	..	4	..	34	..	4
Australia	..	10	..	10	..	5	..	69	..	6
Austria	7	6	13	13	8	8	65	68	7	5
Azerbaijan ^a	49	..	10	..	0	..	41	..	0	..
Bangladesh ^a	..	16	..	25	..	21	..	29	..	9
Belarus ^a	39	12	5	14	1	2	55	69	0	3
Belgium	2	3	7	7	15	13	71	74	4	4
Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	..	17	..	24	..	9	..	45	..	5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana ^a	32	..	30	..	2	..	36	..	..	..
Brazil ^a	9	..	12	..	14	..	66	..	..	..
Bulgaria ^a	18	23	7	12	37	6	38	57	..	2
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burundi ^a	20	..	30	..	6	..	14	..	16	..
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada ^a	8	8	10	11	18	10	64	65	..	7
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	..	10	..	23	..	6	..	61	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong, China	..	23	..	26	..	0	..	26	..	26
Colombia	..	10	..	21	..	23	..	1	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep. ^a	37	24	58	24	1	9	2	4	..	..
Congo, Rep. ^a	7	27	35	22	47	30	10	20	..	0
Costa Rica ^a	12	13	38	43	20	18	26	21	4	5
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia ^a	35	20	27	25	3	5	32	47	3	3
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	7	..	9	..	2	..	59	..	24
Denmark	8	9	13	13	13	9	62	61	4	7
Dominican Republic ^a	16	15	41	49	9	8	19	15	6	13
Ecuador	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^a	18	..	22	..	26	..	6	..	..	..
El Salvador	..	15	..	48	..	11	..	4	..	22
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia ^a	33	32	14	10	1	1	46	58	0	0
Ethiopia ^a	35	..	40	..	15	..	18	..	0	..
Finland	10	10	10	10	9	5	63	68	8	7
France	7	7	23	22	6	6	58	60	5	5
Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia ^a	52	18	11	14	10	18	26	49	..	..
Germany	4	4	6	5	7	6	80	81	3	4
Ghana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	10	10	24	24	20	19	40	41	6	7
Guatemala ^a	15	14	50	27	12	9	18	20	6	30
Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Central government expenses

	Goods and services		Compensation of employees		Interest payments		Subsidies, grants, and other social benefits		Other expense	
	% of expense		% of expense		% of expense		% of expense		% of expense	
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003
Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	8	..	14	..	10	..	60	..	8
India ^a	14	13	10	9	27	27	33	29	0	1
Indonesia ^a	21	..	20	..	16	..	41	..	2	..
Iran, Islamic Rep. ^a	21	12	56	45	0	1	..	30	..	11
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland ^a	5	..	13	..	15	..	63	..	4	..
Israel	..	23	..	27	..	10	..	31	..	9
Italy	4	5	15	16	19	16	57	59	5	5
Jamaica ^a	22	13	24	32	32	46	1	2	21	8
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan ^a	7	6	67	67	11	8	12	12	4	7
Kazakhstan ^a	..	26	..	8	3	5	58	51	..	10
Kenya ^a	19	30	31	51	29	13	..	4	0	2
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep. ^a	16	12	15	11	3	6	63	56	3	15
Kuwait ^a	33	..	31	..	5	..	24	..	7	..
Kyrgyz Republic ^a	32	34	36	41	5	9	27	17	..	..
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia ^a	20	13	20	16	3	3	56	48	0	20
Lebanon	..	3	..	33	..	53	..	9	..	2
Lesotho ^a	32	32	45	37	5	7	..	4	..	..
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	15	..	18	..	4	..	55	..	7
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	..	18	..	49	..	13	..	10	..	10
Malawi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia ^a	23	26	34	30	17	12	27	31	1	1
Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius ^a	12	13	45	38	12	14	28	33	2	3
Mexico ^a	9	8	19	17	19	13	..	2	..	..
Moldova ^a	10	8	8	20	11	9	71	52	1	10
Mongolia	..	36	..	30	..	4	..	31	..	0
Morocco ^a	17	..	39	..	21	..	19	..	4	..
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia ^a	..	29	..	50	..	9	..	11	..	..
Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	7	..	8	..	6	..	76	..	3
New Zealand	..	31	..	29	..	5	..	31	..	4
Nicaragua ^a	16	16	23	30	15	18	34	34	13	2
Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	11	..	16	..	3	..	65	..	4
Oman ^a	55	54	30	32	7	5	8	10	0	0
Pakistan ^a	..	22	..	4	28	31	2	43	..	..
Panama ^a	16	16	45	37	8	21	30	25	1	1
Papua New Guinea ^a	19	35	36	28	20	21	26	16	..	..
Paraguay ^a	12	8	51	52	5	9	31	30	0	0
Peru ^a	22	21	19	22	21	12	38	44	0	1
Philippines ^a	..	26	..	31	..	24	..	..	..	..
Poland ^a	12	8	15	11	11	9	61	69	0	3
Portugal	7	8	30	32	10	7	41	44	11	10
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

4.12 Central government expenses

	Goods and services		Compensation of employees		Interest payments		Subsidies, grants, and other social benefits		Other expense	
	% of expense		% of expense		% of expense		% of expense		% of expense	
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003
Romania ^a	15	20	21	15	4	11	51	49	8	6
Russian Federation	..	19	..	18	..	7	..	55	..	1
Rwanda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal ^a	..	25	..	34	..	6	..	34	..	..
Serbia and Montenegro ^a	..	10	..	14	..	2	..	68	..	6
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore ^a	38	34	39	31	8	2	15	33	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	12	..	13	..	7	..	63	..	5
Slovenia ^a	19	20	21	27	3	4	55	47	3	3
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa ^a	9	13	16	15	18	13	6	56	3	3
Spain	5	6	18	16	11	8	59	65	7	4
Sri Lanka ^a	23	14	20	25	22	32	24	22	10	7
Sudan ^a	44	..	38	..	8	..	10	..	..	..
Swaziland ^a	..	26	..	45	..	2	..	27	..	..
Sweden	11	12	9	10	13	8	62	64	5	6
Switzerland ^a	24	9	6	6	4	5	66	78	0	3
Syrian Arab Republic ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan ^a	47	36	8	17	12	6	33	42	..	0
Tanzania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	..	26	..	36	..	7	..	25	..	6
Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago ^a	20	..	36	..	20	..	24	..	..	..
Tunisia ^a	7	8	37	41	13	10	36	..	7	..
Turkey ^a	8	..	32	..	13	..	31	..	4	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda ^a	..	50	..	11	..	7	..	32	..	..
Ukraine ^a	..	13	..	17	..	4	..	64	..	1
United Arab Emirates ^a	50	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	22	18	7	14	9	5	53	54	9	10
United States	..	15	..	13	..	9	..	62	..	2
Uruguay ^a	13	11	17	16	6	8	64	64	0	0
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB ^a	6	8	22	19	27	19	..	53	2	2
Vietnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep. ^a	8	..	67	..	16	..	8	..	..	..
Zambia ^a	32	..	35	..	16	..	19	..	0	..
Zimbabwe ^a	16	..	34	..	31	..	19	..	..	..
World	18 m	14 m	32 m	24 m	11 m	9 m	38 m	34 m	.. m	.. m
Low income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	18	13	30	23	12	9	29	39	2	4
Lower middle income	18	16	26	24	12	9	31	30	2	..
Upper middle income	18	13	31	19	11	10	28	53	1	3
Low & middle income	18	17	32	25	12	11	30	32	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	19	15	17	14	4	6	49	55	2	8
Latin America & Carib.	16	13	37	29	13	13	25	26	1	5
Middle East & N. Africa	13	6	39	41	13	11	12	10	4	..
South Asia	32	22	23	24	22	21	15	29	4	2
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High income	10	12	23	16	9	6	53	60	5	6
Europe EMU	7	7	15	10	9	6	59	68	6	5

Note: Components may not sum to 100 percent due to missing data.

a. Data were reported on a cash basis and have been adjusted to the accrual framework.

About the data

The term “expense” has replaced “expenditure” in this table in accordance with use in the IMF’s Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001. Government expenses include all nonrepayable payments, whether current or capital, required or unrequired. Total central government expense as presented in the International Monetary Fund’s (IMF) Government Finance Statistics Yearbook is comparable to the concept used in the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA).

Expenses 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 expenses, usually the central government’s responsibility, are shown in table 5.8. For more information on education expenses, see table 2.10; for more on health expenses, see table 2.14.

The classification of expenses by economic type in this table shows whether the government produces goods and services and distributes them, purchases the goods and services from a third party and distributes them, or transfers cash to households to make the purchases directly. When the government produces and provides goods and services, the cost is reflected in compensation of employees, use of goods and services, and consumption of fixed capital. Purchases from a third party and cash transfers to households are shown as subsidies, grants, other social benefits, and other expenses. The economic

classification can be problematic. For example, the distinction between current and capital expense may be arbitrary, and subsidies to public corporations or banks may be disguised as capital financing. Subsidies may also be hidden in special contractual pricing for goods and services.

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

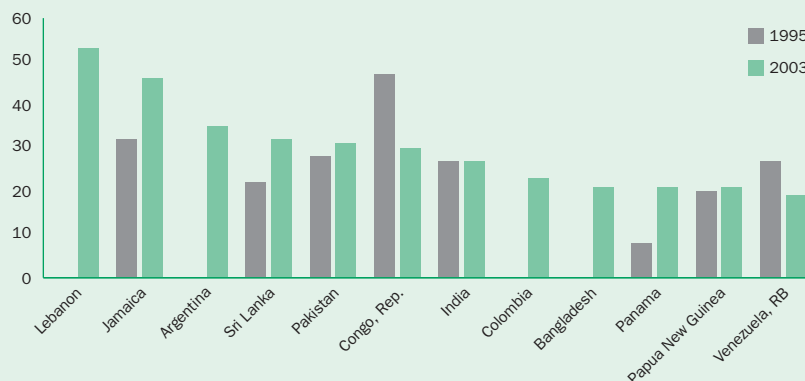
Definitions

- Goods and services include all government payments in exchange for goods and services used for the production of market and nonmarket goods and services. Own-account capital formation is excluded.
- Compensation of employees consists of all payments in cash, as well as in kind (such as food and housing), to employees in return for services rendered, and government contributions to social insurance schemes such as social security and pensions that provide benefits to employees.
- Interest payments are payments made to nonresidents, to residents, and to other general government units for the use of borrowed money. (Repayment of principal is shown as a financing item, and commission charges are shown as purchases of services.)
- Subsidies, grants, and other social benefits include all unrequited, nonrepayable transfers on current account to private and public enterprises; grants to foreign governments, international organizations, and other government units; and social security, social assistance benefits, and employer social benefits in cash and in kind.
- Other expense is spending on dividends, rent, and other miscellaneous expenses, including provision for consumption of fixed capital.

4.12a

Interest payments are a large part of government expenditure for some developing economies

Central government interest payments as share of total expense (%)



Note: Data for 2003 refer to the most recent year for which data are available in 2001–03. No data are available for Lebanon, Argentina, Colombia, and Bangladesh for 1995.

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

Data sources

The data on central government expenses are from the IMF’s Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, 2004 and IMF data files. Each country’s accounts are reported using the system of common definitions and classifications in the IMF’s Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001. See these sources for complete and authoritative explanations of concepts, definitions, and data sources.

	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains		Taxes on goods and services		Taxes on international trade		Other taxes		Social contributions		Grants and other revenue	
	% of revenue		% of revenue		% of revenue		% of revenue		% of revenue		% of revenue	
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania ^a	8	..	39	..	14	..	1	..	15	..	22	..
Algeria ^a	65	66	10	9	18	13	1	1	..	..	5	11
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	..	13	..	28	..	14	..	13	..	20	..	11
Armenia ^a	..	10	..	43	..	3	..	10	..	13	..	20
Australia	..	62	..	25	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	9
Austria	24	25	24	25	0	0	4	4	42	40	6	7
Azerbaijan ^a	31	..	34	..	33	..	2	..	..	..	0	..
Bangladesh ^a	..	11	..	32	..	25	..	3	..	..	..	28
Belarus ^a	16	7	33	36	6	8	11	3	31	41	3	6
Belgium	37	38	23	23	..	..	2	1	35	36	3	3
Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	..	6	..	39	..	3	..	9	..	10	..	33
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana ^a	21	..	4	..	15	..	0	..	..	..	59	..
Brazil ^a	17	..	23	..	3	..	5	..	37	..	17	..
Bulgaria ^a	17	12	28	39	8	2	3	0	21	29	23	18
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burundi ^a	14	..	30	..	20	..	1	..	5	..	30	..
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada ^a	50	52	17	17	2	1	..	..	22	24	10	6
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	..	21	..	49	..	3	..	4	..	7	..	17
China	9	11	61	65	7	9	0	3	..	..	22	12
Hong Kong, China	..	38	..	13	..	0	..	10	..	0	..	39
Colombia	..	36	..	29	..	5	..	4	..	0	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep. ^a	21	25	12	24	21	27	5	1	..	..	41	23
Congo, Rep. ^a	6	..	21	20	18	6	1	0	..	3	54	71
Costa Rica ^a	11	15	32	38	15	5	1	2	28	32	12	8
Côte d'Ivoire	15	20	14	21	58	41	3	4	5	8	5	6
Croatia ^a	11	8	42	46	9	6	1	1	33	33	4	5
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	20	..	26	..	1	..	1	..	45	..	6
Denmark	34	35	40	42	..	..	7	2	5	6	14	16
Dominican Republic ^a	16	21	34	35	36	32	1	2	4	4	9	6
Ecuador	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^a	17	..	13	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	41	..
El Salvador	..	22	..	43	..	8	..	1	..	15	..	13
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia ^a	19	13	39	41	0	0	0	..	31	35	10	11
Ethiopia ^a	19	..	13	..	27	..	3	..	1	..	36	..
Finland	21	21	34	35	0	0	2	2	32	31	12	11
France	23	23	26	24	0	0	3	4	40	42	7	7
Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia ^a	7	3	48	54	10	7	..	..	13	24	22	12
Germany	17	16	19	22	..	..	..	..	60	58	5	4
Ghana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	20	21	30	29	0	0	3	4	30	29	16	17
Guatemala ^a	19	26	46	56	23	11	3	1	2	2	6	4
Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Central government revenues

	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains		Taxes on goods and services		Taxes on international trade		Other taxes		Social contributions		Grants and other revenue	
	% of revenue		% of revenue		% of revenue		% of revenue		% of revenue		% of revenue	
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003
Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	19	..	36	..	2	..	2	..	33	..	8
India ^a	23	30	28	33	24	15	0	0	0	0	25	22
Indonesia ^a	46	31	33	25	4	3	1	3	6	2	9	36
Iran, Islamic Rep. ^a	12	10	5	2	9	10	1	1	6	12	66	66
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland ^a	38	..	35	..	..	..	3	..	14	..	10	..
Israel	..	28	..	28	..	1	..	5	..	16	..	22
Italy	33	35	23	23	..	..	6	5	33	33	5	4
Jamaica ^a	..	30	..	34	..	9	..	7	..	7	..	0
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan ^a	10	8	23	28	22	10	9	9	..	1	36	43
Kazakhstan ^a	11	39	28	41	3	6	5	0	48	..	6	14
Kenya ^a	34	25	36	40	15	17	1	0	0	0	14	17
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep. ^a	31	25	32	31	7	4	10	7	8	15	12	18
Kuwait ^a	1	..	0	..	2	..	0	..	..	..	97	..
Kyrgyz Republic ^a	26	16	56	55	5	2	1	0	..	..	11	26
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia ^a	7	12	41	39	3	1	0	0	35	33	13	15
Lebanon	..	11	..	44	..	11	..	12	..	1	..	21
Lesotho ^a	15	24	12	17	49	39	1	0	..	..	24	20
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	20	..	39	..	1	..	0	..	30	..	9
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	..	18	..	24	..	36	..	1	..	..	..	20
Malawi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia ^a	37	47	26	21	12	6	5	0	1	..	19	26
Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius ^a	12	12	25	43	34	20	6	5	6	4	16	17
Mexico ^a	27	34	54	62	4	4	2	1	14	10	16	10
Moldova ^a	6	3	38	46	5	6	1	0	38	27	2	18
Mongolia	..	16	..	35	..	6	..	0	..	16	..	27
Morocco ^a	20	..	40	..	15	..	3	..	9	..	13	..
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	20	16	26	22	12	2	..	..	..	..	42	60
Namibia ^a	27	43	32	21	28	25	2	1	..	1	11	9
Nepal	10	11	33	31	26	23	4	4	..	..	27	30
Netherlands	..	24	..	28	..	1	..	3	..	37	..	7
New Zealand	..	52	..	29	..	3	..	0	..	0	..	16
Nicaragua ^a	8	15	46	40	6	4	0	0	10	16	29	25
Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	29	..	27	..	0	..	1	..	21	..	22
Oman ^a	21	21	1	1	3	3	2	2	..	..	74	73
Pakistan ^a	18	19	27	32	24	9	7	9	..	..	24	31
Panama ^a	20	15	..	9	..	9	3	4	16	20	34	44
Papua New Guinea ^a	40	50	8	13	27	26	2	3	0	0	23	8
Paraguay ^a	15	10	36	38	18	11	4	2	6	6	22	33
Peru ^a	17	24	49	54	10	7	5	3	9	7	12	14
Philippines ^a	33	39	26	26	29	17	4	4	..	..	8	15
Poland ^a	28	17	28	39	8	2	1	1	26	32	10	9
Portugal	23	24	32	32	0	0	2	2	29	31	14	11
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

4.13 | Central government revenues

	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains		Taxes on goods and services		Taxes on international trade		Other taxes		Social contributions		Grants and other revenue	
	% of revenue		% of revenue		% of revenue		% of revenue		% of revenue		% of revenue	
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003
Romania ^a	29	10	24	30	6	3	3	1	27	41	11	15
Russian Federation	..	5	..	31	..	12	..	0	..	30	..	21
Rwanda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal ^a	17	20	19	30	36	33	2	4	..	..	26	13
Serbia and Montenegro ^a	..	13	..	39	..	7	..	4	..	29	..	9
Sierra Leone	15	..	34	..	39	..	0	..	..	..	12	..
Singapore ^a	26	31	20	19	1	2	15	8	..	..	38	40
Slovak Republic	..	17	..	29	..	1	..	0	..	40	..	13
Slovenia ^a	13	13	33	31	9	1	0	3	42	36	3	15
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa ^a	50	52	35	34	4	2	3	4	2	2	6	5
Spain	26	24	23	15	0	0	0	0	40	40	10	21
Sri Lanka ^a	12	14	49	56	17	12	4	1	1	1	18	16
Sudan ^a	17	..	41	..	27	..	1	..	..	..	14	..
Swaziland ^a	..	24	..	13	..	50	..	4	..	..	..	9
Sweden	15	4	26	34	..	..	12	12	35	40	13	10
Switzerland ^a	11	16	21	32	1	1	2	4	49	40	17	8
Syrian Arab Republic ^a	23	..	37	..	13	..	8	..	0	..	19	..
Tajikistan ^a	6	3	63	53	12	16	0	1	13	18	5	9
Tanzania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	..	29	..	40	..	10	..	0	..	4	..	17
Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago ^a	50	..	26	..	6	..	1	..	2	..	15	..
Tunisia ^a	16	23	20	35	28	8	4	4	15	19	17	12
Turkey ^a	31	..	39	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	23	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda ^a	10	13	45	28	7	19	2	0	..	..	37	40
Ukraine ^a	..	12	..	30	..	4	..	0	..	35	..	20
United Arab Emirates ^a	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	84	..
United Kingdom	39	36	31	32	..	..	6	6	19	21	5	4
United States	..	51	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	40	..	3
Uruguay ^a	10	15	32	37	4	3	10	8	31	23	8	11
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB ^a	38	13	33	23	9	4	0	8	4	2	19	50
Vietnam	16	26	28	35	25	19	12	2	..	..	19	17
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep. ^a	17	..	10	..	18	..	3	..	..	..	51	..
Zambia ^a	27	..	22	..	36	..	0	..	0	..	15	..
Zimbabwe ^a	36	..	22	..	17	..	3	..	2	..	19	..
World	19 m	20 m	28 m	29 m	15 m	6 m	2 m	2 m	.. m	.. m	19 m	17 m
Low income	18	16	24	28	22	16	1	..	..	..	24	27
Middle income	19	19	32	38	13	7	2	2	10	15	16	15
Lower middle income	17	17	33	38	16	8	3	2	8	8	15	16
Upper middle income	19	19	28	36	9	3	1	2	16	30	16	13
Low & middle income	18	16	28	32	17	8	2	1	..	..	19	19
East Asia & Pacific	32	..	28	..	23	..	2	..	..	..	19	..
Europe & Central Asia	19	12	39	39	6	2	1	0	29	30	11	14
Latin America & Carib.	17	21	34	39	10	6	2	3	8	7	13	14
Middle East & N. Africa	17	11	13	29	15	11	3	4	9	..	36	21
South Asia	11	14	28	31	24	19	2	2	..	..	26	31
Sub-Saharan Africa	19	..	22	..	27	..	1	..	..	..	19	..
High income	23	28	26	25	1	1	4	3	30	26	13	12
Europe EMU	23	23	24	28	0	0	3	3	35	37	7	7

Note: Components may not sum to 100 percent due to missing data or adjustment to tax revenue.
a. Data were reported on a cash basis and have been adjusted to the accrual framework.

About the data

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) classifies government revenues as taxes, grants, and property income. Taxes are classified by the base on which the tax is levied, grants by the source, and property income by type (for example, interest, dividends, or rent). The most important source of revenue is taxes. Grants are unrequited, nonrepayable, non-compulsory receipts from other government units and foreign governments or from international organizations. Transactions are generally recorded on an accrual basis.

The IMF's Manual on Government Finance Statistics (2001) describes taxes as compulsory, unrequited payments made to governments by individuals, businesses, or institutions. Taxes are classified in six major groups by the base on which the tax is levied: income, profits, and capital gains; payroll and workforce; property; goods and services; international trade and transactions; and other taxes. However, the distinctions are not always clear. Taxes levied on the income and profits of individuals and corporations are classified as direct taxes, and taxes and duties levied on goods and services are classified as indirect taxes. This distinction may be a useful simplification, but it has no particular analytical significance except with respect to the capacity to fix tax rates. Direct taxes tend to be progressive, whereas indirect taxes are proportional.

Social security taxes do not reflect compulsory payments made by employers to provident funds or other agencies with a like purpose. Similarly, expenditures from such funds are not reflected in government expenditure (see table 4.12).

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.

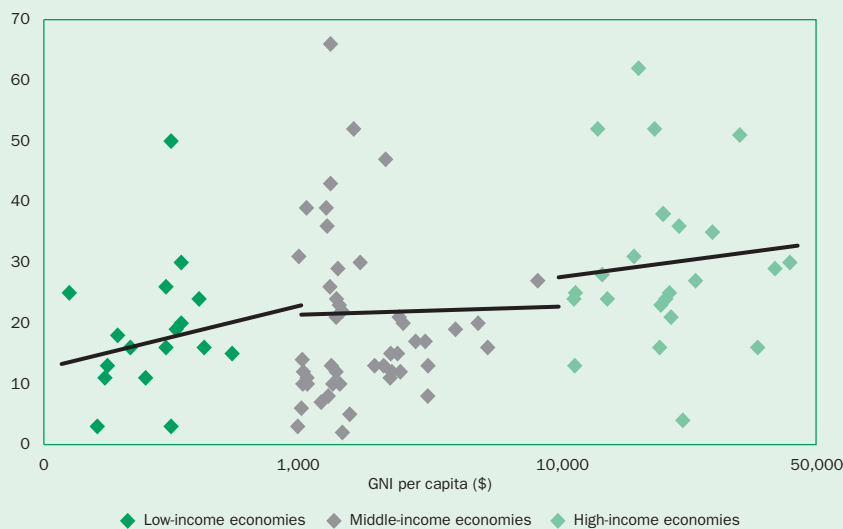
Definitions

- Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains are levied on the actual or presumptive net income of individuals, on the profits of corporations and enterprises, and on capital gains, whether realized or not, on land, securities, and other assets. Intragovernmental payments are eliminated in consolidation.
- 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, taxes on extraction and production of minerals, 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, such as penalties for late payment or nonpayment of taxes.
- Social contributions include social security contributions by employees, employers, and self-employed individuals, and other contributions whose source cannot be determined. They also include actual or imputed contributions to social insurance schemes operated by governments.
- Grants and other revenue include grants from other foreign governments, international organizations, and other government units; interest; dividends; rent; required, nonrepayable receipts for public purposes (such as fines, administrative fees, and entrepreneurial income from government ownership of property); and voluntary, unrequited, nonrepayable receipts other than grants.

4.13a

Rich countries rely more on direct taxes

Taxes on income, profit, and capital gains as a share of revenue, 2001–03 (%)



High-income economies prefer to tax income and property. Low-income economies tend to rely on indirect taxes on international trade and goods and services. But in all groups there are exceptions.

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, 2004 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 (2001). 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.

	Money and quasi money		Claims on private sector		Claims on governments and other public entities		GDP implicit deflator		Consumer price index		Food price index	
	M2		Annual growth		Annual growth		average annual		average annual		average annual	
	annual % growth 1990	2003	% of M2 1990	2003	% of M2 1990	2003	% growth 1980-90	1990-2003	% growth 1980-90	1990-2003	% growth 1980-90	1990-2003
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.6	..
Albania	..	7.6	..	2.9	..	5.3	-0.4	26.9	..	19.2	..	22.1
Algeria	11.4	16.0	12.2	1.0	3.2	-2.5	8.3	14.7	9.1	12.7	9.7	13.4
Angola	..	64.6	..	28.8	..	7.1	5.9	518.4	..	501.6	..	..
Argentina	1,113.3	29.6	1,444.7	-8.4	1,573.2	-6.8	391.1	4.9	390.6	7.2	486.5	6.8
Armenia	..	10.4	..	1.4	..	-6.9	..	119.9	..	36.9	..	65.2
Australia	12.8	13.3	13.8	19.9	-2.2	-3.2	7.2	1.8	7.9	2.4	7.4	3.0
Austria ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	1.8	3.2	2.1	2.7	1.6
Azerbaijan	..	30.8	..	17.6	..	-2.4	..	65.6	..	109.1	..	91.1
Bangladesh	10.4	13.1	9.2	6.9	-0.2	-2.1	9.8	3.8	..	5.0	10.8	4.7
Belarus	..	56.8	..	49.9	..	32.9	..	252.5	..	185.8	2.4	117.1
Belgium ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	1.8	4.2	1.9	4.0	1.3
Benin	28.6	-11.3	-1.3	14.3	12.4	3.3	1.7	7.0	..	6.5	-3.5	7.6
Bolivia	52.8	13.9	40.8	-0.1	18.0	1.0	326.9	7.1	322.5	7.0	321.8	6.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	9.5	..	15.9	..	0.2	..	3.5	..	..	..	..
Botswana	-14.0	15.5	12.6	7.0	-51.9	60.5	13.6	8.6	10.0	9.6	10.1	9.4
Brazil	1,289.2	4.4	1,566.4	11.7	3,093.6	3.2	284.0	118.8	285.6	114.0	314.0	-13.7
Bulgaria	51.7	20.2	37.5	22.2	80.2	-3.4	1.8	75.1	6.3	83.8	1.8	79.8
Burkina Faso	-0.5	19.0	3.6	11.5	-1.5	2.9	3.3	4.7	3.4	4.6	0.7	4.6
Burundi	9.6	15.8	15.4	10.4	-6.9	4.8	4.4	12.0	7.1	14.6	6.1	..
Cambodia	..	14.9	..	9.6	..	-0.4	..	3.4	..	4.3	..	4.0
Cameroon	-1.7	1.3	0.9	4.8	-3.0	1.3	5.6	4.3	8.7	5.5	..	3.9
Canada	7.8	7.0	9.2	5.6	0.6	1.8	4.6	1.5	5.3	1.8	4.6	1.7
Central African Republic	-3.7	-8.0	-1.6	-0.3	2.3	5.7	7.9	3.9	3.2	4.4	2.0	4.6
Chad	-2.4	-3.1	1.3	5.6	-17.3	4.9	1.4	6.7	0.6	7.2	-5.3	6.8
Chile	24.2	8.1	21.7	9.0	16.3	-4.1	20.7	7.0	20.6	7.2	20.7	6.2
China	28.9	19.7	26.5	15.9	1.5	0.2	5.7	4.9	..	6.0	8.8	11.3
Hong Kong, China	8.5	6.3	7.9	-1.8	-1.0	1.2	7.8	1.8	7.0	3.5	6.3	3.5
Colombia	33.0	10.3	107.1	6.4	23.9	4.8	24.7	17.8	22.7	17.0	24.6	15.6
Congo, Dem. Rep.	195.4	32.3	18.0	6.9	429.7	23.3	62.9	617.0	57.1	691.7	..	..
Congo, Rep.	18.5	-2.4	5.1	4.9	-12.6	3.7	0.5	7.9	0.9	7.3	4.3	7.2
Costa Rica	27.5	16.7	7.3	14.6	8.2	4.5	23.6	14.9	23.0	14.1	16.0	5.1
Côte d'Ivoire	-2.6	-6.1	-3.9	-5.1	-3.0	-2.5	2.8	7.3	5.4	6.0	6.6	..
Croatia	..	10.7	..	11.8	..	0.2	..	53.0	304.1	52.8	124.6	50.4
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	7.4	..	3.5	..	8.9	..	9.1	..	6.1	..	-0.3
Denmark	6.5	6.0	3.0	17.8	-3.1	1.1	5.8	2.0	5.6	2.2	4.8	2.1
Dominican Republic	42.5	63.1	19.1	28.6	1.1	-2.3	21.6	9.2	22.4	8.7	25.4	7.4
Ecuador	50.3	18.9	9.3	5.0	-26.5	-8.8	-5.4	3.9	35.8	37.7	40.7	36.9
Egypt, Arab Rep.	28.7	21.3	6.3	5.4	25.3	10.2	13.7	7.0	17.4	7.0	22.0	6.2
El Salvador	-17.5	2.3	-24.2	7.8	10.2	4.0	16.3	5.8	19.6	6.6	21.5	7.2
Eritrea	..	15.1	..	4.0	..	8.6	..	10.1	..	..	..	..
Estonia	76.5	10.9	27.6	22.6	-6.8	2.2	2.3	35.5	..	..	..	-20.2
Ethiopia	19.9	12.4	0.3	3.0	21.8	9.1	3.6	5.3	4.0	4.0	3.8	-3.8
Finland ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.8	2.0	6.2	1.6	5.8	0.0
France ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.8	1.5	5.8	1.6	5.7	1.6
Gabon	3.3	-1.2	0.7	-5.9	-20.6	0.9	1.8	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.9	3.8
Gambia, The	8.4	35.3	7.8	13.9	-35.4	0.2	17.9	6.1	20.0	4.0	20.3	3.7
Georgia	..	22.8	..	16.3	..	7.9	1.9	185.6	..	17.7	..	14.3
Germany ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	1.6	..	1.8	..	0.7
Ghana	13.3	34.2	4.9	13.0	9.9	1.9	42.1	26.4	39.1	27.0	33.1	23.8
Greece ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.3	7.5	18.7	7.2	18.0	6.4
Guatemala	25.8	15.0	15.0	5.1	0.5	-2.1	14.6	9.3	14.0	9.1	22.1	9.0
Guinea	-17.4	33.2	13.1	5.7	2.9	31.0	..	5.5	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	574.6	14.4	90.5	-1.8	460.7	-4.0	57.4	22.8	..	24.6	..	..
Haiti	2.5	39.0	-0.6	9.3	0.4	9.3	7.3	19.2	5.2	19.7	4.1	..

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	
	M2 annual % growth		Annual growth % of M2		Annual growth % of M2		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003
Honduras	21.4	15.8	13.0	12.4	-10.5	3.3	5.7	16.2	6.3	16.4	5.2	15.6
Hungary	29.2	12.4	23.0	25.2	69.7	-3.0	8.9	16.4	9.6	16.9	9.5	15.8
India	15.1	13.0	5.9	5.0	10.5	4.1	8.2	6.8	8.6	7.9	8.8	7.4
Indonesia	44.6	8.1	66.9	8.4	-6.7	-4.1	8.5	15.3	8.3	13.9	8.7	16.1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	18.0	24.5	14.7	25.2	5.8	3.7	14.4	24.6	18.2	22.8	16.2	23.3
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.3	..	..	..	10.9	..
Ireland ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.6	3.8	6.8	2.7	6.0	3.0
Israel	19.4	-0.1	18.5	-3.4	4.9	-1.2	101.1	8.2	101.7	7.7	102.4	6.9
Italy ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	3.4	9.1	3.3	8.2	2.8
Jamaica	21.5	10.5	12.5	11.5	-16.0	24.0	19.9	18.9	15.1	18.3	16.1	17.1
Japan	8.2	1.8	9.7	-3.3	1.5	7.8	2.0	-0.5	1.7	0.4	1.5	0.2
Jordan	8.3	16.6	4.7	2.1	1.0	2.3	4.3	2.5	5.7	3.0	4.7	3.1
Kazakhstan	..	29.5	..	43.4	..	-27.6	..	120.2	..	38.8	..	89.8
Kenya	20.1	11.9	8.0	2.0	21.5	4.5	9.1	12.3	11.2	12.6	10.0	8.8
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	17.2	6.7	36.1	10.7	-1.2	0.9	6.5	4.8	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.8
Kuwait	-100.0	7.8	-89.7	15.2	-23.0	-1.9	-2.8	2.6	2.9	1.9	1.6	1.5
Kyrgyz Republic	..	33.4	..	7.8	..	0.6	..	72.1	..	16.5	..	39.7
Lao PDR	7.8	20.1	3.6	-0.9	7.0	1.2	37.6	28.7	..	29.7	..	..
Latvia	..	22.1	..	36.0	..	6.4	0.0	31.5	..	19.0	..	16.0
Lebanon	55.1	13.0	27.6	-0.1	18.5	4.6	..	12.2	..	..	..	19.8
Lesotho	8.4	6.0	6.8	-26.2	-14.9	6.8	12.1	9.6	13.6	9.0	13.5	9.8
Liberia	-100.0	1.5	-39.8	-1.7	-271.0	-331.2	2.9	51.2	..	..	3.7	..
Libya	19.0	7.8	2.0	4.5	15.0	-29.7	1.2	..	7.5	3.5	..	..
Lithuania	..	18.2	..	28.6	..	-4.0	..	45.8	..	19.3	2.7	39.5
Macedonia, FYR	..	14.2	..	9.5	..	-0.2	..	48.8	..	7.1	..	..
Madagascar	4.5	8.8	23.8	2.7	-14.8	5.1	17.1	16.0	16.6	15.8	15.7	15.7
Malawi	11.1	27.5	15.5	8.7	-12.9	9.2	15.1	31.1	16.9	31.0	16.4	31.4
Malaysia	10.6	9.3	20.8	5.7	-1.2	4.1	1.7	3.4	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.3
Mali	-4.9	22.7	0.1	11.4	-13.4	-7.3	4.5	6.0	..	4.3	2.7	4.4
Mauritania	11.5	10.5	20.2	18.7	1.5	-15.8	8.4	5.5	7.1	5.6	..	6.3
Mauritius	21.2	10.9	10.8	3.8	0.8	5.2	9.4	5.9	6.9	6.5	7.8	8.3
Mexico	83.8	7.2	48.4	2.3	9.4	4.0	71.5	16.5	73.8	16.7	73.1	16.3
Moldova	358.0	30.4	53.3	25.8	469.1	-2.6	..	78.9	..	17.8	..	110.5
Mongolia	31.6	49.6	40.2	44.3	29.8	28.5	-1.6	40.5	..	29.5	..	..
Morocco	21.5	8.7	44.2	5.1	-4.9	-0.2	7.1	2.3	7.0	3.1	6.7	2.9
Mozambique	37.2	18.3	22.0	1.9	-5.1	-2.2	38.3	24.8	..	24.8	24.4	..
Myanmar	37.7	1.4	12.8	-17.2	24.2	23.3	12.2	24.6	11.5	25.9	11.9	27.8
Namibia	30.3	20.7	15.4	30.3	-4.2	9.5	13.7	10.1	12.6	9.4	13.9	9.0
Nepal	18.5	12.9	5.7	..	7.3	-2.0	11.1	6.9	10.2	7.4	10.5	7.9
Netherlands ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	2.3	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.3
New Zealand	12.5	10.6	4.2	12.0	-1.6	-0.1	10.5	1.8	11.0	1.9	9.8	1.8
Nicaragua	7,677.8	12.6	4,932.9	16.6	..	3.0	422.3	29.1	535.7	22.3	69.2	20.3
Niger	-4.1	-13.2	-5.1	5.3	1.4	7.5	1.9	5.2	0.7	5.0	-1.5	5.7
Nigeria	32.7	24.1	7.8	15.7	27.1	11.6	16.7	24.2	18.9	26.0	22.5	24.1
Norway	5.6	3.4	5.0	10.4	-0.6	-5.4	5.4	3.2	7.4	2.3	7.8	1.7
Oman	10.0	2.5	9.6	1.7	-10.9	-0.5	-3.6	2.0	..	0.2	0.9	0.1
Pakistan	11.6	17.5	5.9	11.9	7.7	-4.2	6.7	8.6	6.3	8.1	6.6	8.2
Panama	36.6	4.8	0.8	-1.4	-25.7	3.3	1.9	2.8	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.7
Papua New Guinea	4.3	-0.4	-0.9	-0.7	8.8	-4.6	5.3	7.6	5.6	10.3	4.6	9.6
Paraguay	54.4	7.6	32.0	-15.8	-9.2	-2.9	24.4	11.4	21.7	11.8	24.9	10.5
Peru	6,384.9	-2.4	2,123.7	-3.3	2,129.5	-2.1	..	..	246.1	18.5	221.8	18.7
Philippines	22.4	3.6	15.6	0.6	3.4	5.5	14.9	7.7	13.4	7.3	14.1	6.7
Poland	160.1	5.7	158.7	4.5	-20.6	2.3	..	17.7	50.9	19.1	52.4	16.1
Portugal ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.9	4.9	17.1	4.0	16.7	3.4
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	3.1	..	..	2.7	10.1

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	
	M2 annual % growth		Annual growth % of M2		Annual growth % of M2		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003	1980-90	1990-2003
Romania	26.4	23.3	..	14.4	0.0	-5.0	1.5	78.1	..	78.7	4.3	64.2
Russian Federation	..	38.5	..	30.0	..	-3.9	..	106.4	..	66.6	..	91.9
Rwanda	5.6	15.4	-10.0	8.4	26.8	13.3	4.0	10.6	3.9	12.3	6.4	11.9
Saudi Arabia	4.6	8.5	-4.5	5.9	4.2	9.5	-3.8	1.9	-0.8	0.5	-0.2	0.5
Senegal	-4.8	14.6	-8.4	10.0	-5.3	-4.2	6.5	3.8	6.2	4.3	5.3	4.7
Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.9	..	..	..	7.1
Sierra Leone	74.0	21.9	4.9	9.7	228.7	13.4	60.3	24.7	72.4	22.4	71.0	..
Singapore	20.0	8.1	13.7	5.1	-4.9	1.9	2.0	0.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.4
Slovak Republic	..	9.7	..	-6.5	..	-15.5	1.8	9.3	..	8.1	1.6	14.2
Slovenia	123.0	6.2	96.1	10.8	-10.4	3.3	..	9.6	..	10.3	129.5	19.4
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	49.7	..	..	..	37.4	..
South Africa	11.4	12.5	13.7	31.3	1.8	-2.8	15.5	9.0	14.8	8.0	15.2	9.3
Spain ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3	3.8	9.0	3.5	9.3	3.2
Sri Lanka	19.9	15.3	16.2	12.0	4.4	-2.8	11.0	9.0	10.9	9.7	11.0	10.1
Sudan	48.8	30.3	12.6	18.0	29.4	6.1	38.4	48.1	37.6	63.6	40.3	..
Swaziland	0.6	14.1	20.5	21.4	-13.1	13.1	10.3	12.2	14.4	9.2	13.3	11.7
Sweden	0.8	4.1	13.4	10.2	-12.1	-7.6	7.3	1.9	7.0	1.7	8.2	0.1
Switzerland	0.8	8.4	11.7	4.1	1.0	0.4	3.4	0.9	2.9	1.3	3.1	0.8
Syrian Arab Republic	26.1	7.8	3.4	3.0	11.4	2.5	15.3	6.6	23.2	4.9	25.0	3.5
Tajikistan	..	40.9	..	13.7	..	-30.1	2.5	147.0	..	..	..	477.3
Tanzania	41.9	16.6	22.6	12.0	80.6	-12.3	..	17.6	31.0	16.2	32.0	17.3
Thailand	26.7	6.6	30.0	5.6	-4.0	-1.9	3.9	3.4	3.5	4.1	2.7	4.6
Togo	9.5	5.9	1.8	16.7	6.9	-8.1	4.8	5.4	2.5	6.6	1.1	1.3
Trinidad and Tobago	6.2	-0.7	2.7	1.6	-1.9	-7.2	5.0	4.9	10.7	5.2	14.6	12.5
Tunisia	7.6	6.4	5.9	7.0	1.8	-0.6	7.4	4.0	7.4	3.9	8.3	4.1
Turkey	53.2	14.2	42.9	12.4	0.4	8.3	45.3	68.7	44.9	72.4	18.3	33.8
Turkmenistan	..	23.8	..	3.4	..	-10.3	..	226.6	..	..	..	..
Uganda	60.2	17.9	0.0	6.7	-0.9	-11.1	113.8	8.8	102.5	7.9	..	8.5
Ukraine	..	46.9	..	39.3	..	-1.9	..	155.0	..	85.8	2.0	83.7
United Arab Emirates	-8.2	15.5	1.3	11.3	-4.8	4.8	0.8	2.8	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	10.5	9.7	13.1	12.1	1.9	-0.7	5.8	2.7	5.8	2.7	4.5	1.7
United States	4.9	2.1	-0.4	5.4	1.4	-0.2	3.8	1.9	4.2	2.6	3.9	2.4
Uruguay	118.5	12.5	56.2	-17.6	25.8	7.6	62.7	23.9	61.1	25.5	62.0	25.1
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162.4	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	64.9	57.6	17.6	5.7	45.3	-18.8	19.3	39.6	20.9	41.1	35.1	38.1
Vietnam	..	33.1	..	23.1	..	4.3	222.2	11.6	..	2.8	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.9	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	11.3	19.7	1.4	4.4	10.2	11.3	..	18.6	..	20.8	2.6	..
Zambia	47.9	17.9	22.8	10.1	195.2	-3.3	42.2	41.8	72.5	48.4	42.8	45.4
Zimbabwe	15.1	430.0	13.5	345.5	5.0	123.3	11.6	32.3	13.8	36.1	15.1	48.6

Note: The inconsistencies in the growth rates of the GDP deflator and consumer and food price indexes are mainly due to uneven coverage of the time period.
a. As members of the European Monetary Union, these countries share a single currency, the euro.

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 extended 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. Food price indexes, like consumer 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). Also see the IMF's *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual* (2000) for guidelines for the presentation of monetary and financial statistics.

	Goods and services				Net income		Net current transfers		Current account balance		Total reserves ^a	
	\$ millions				\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions	
	Exports	2003	Imports	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	638	..
Albania	354	1,167	485	2,586	-2	170	15	842	-118	-407	..	1,038
Algeria	13,462	..	10,106	..	-2,268	..	333	..	1,420	..	2,703	35,455
Angola	3,992	8,955	3,385	7,653	-765	-1,832	-77	135	-236	-150	..	634
Argentina	14,800	33,555	6,846	18,649	-4,400	-7,669	998	601	4,552	7,838	6,222	14,157
Armenia	..	903	..	1,406	..	93	..	218	..	-191	1	510
Australia	49,843	91,682	53,056	107,350	-13,176	-14,550	439	-160	-15,950	-30,377	19,319	33,258
Austria	63,694	132,672	61,580	129,870	-942	-1,836	-6	-2,330	1,166	-1,363	17,228	12,729
Azerbaijan	..	3,057	..	4,770	..	-442	..	134	..	-2,021	..	821
Bangladesh	2,064	7,907	3,960	11,060	-116	-223	1,613	3,558	-398	183	660	2,625
Belarus	..	11,577	..	12,263	..	-36	..	195	..	-527	..	595
Belgium ^b	138,605	213,811	135,098	203,106	2,316	2,907	-2,197	-4,220	3,627	9,392	23,789 ^c	14,449 ^c
Benin	364	521	454	745	-25	-13	97	163	-18	-75	69	510
Bolivia	977	1,872	1,086	1,976	-249	-301	159	441	-199	36	511	1,097
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	2,059	..	5,745	..	249	..	1,398	..	-2,038	..	1,796
Botswana	2,005	3,470	1,987	2,842	-106	-294	69	212	-19	170	3,331	5,340
Brazil	35,170	83,552	28,184	63,851	-11,608	-18,552	799	2,867	-3,823	4,016	9,200	49,297
Bulgaria	6,950	10,609	8,027	12,487	-758	-489	125	692	-1,710	-1,676	670	6,826
Burkina Faso	349	408	758	945	0	-30	332	118	-77	-449	305	435
Burundi	89	43	318	175	-15	-17	174	124	-69	-25	112	67
Cambodia	314	2,572	507	2,990	-21	-183	120	475	-93	-125	..	982
Cameroon	2,508	..	2,475	..	-558	..	-26	..	-551	..	37	652
Canada	149,538	328,729	149,118	294,943	-19,388	-16,738	-796	221	-19,764	17,268	23,530	36,268
Central African Republic	220	..	410	..	-22	..	123	..	-89	..	123	137
Chad	271	..	488	..	-21	..	192	..	-46	..	132	192
Chile	10,221	25,851	9,166	23,602	-1,737	-3,280	198	438	-485	-594	6,784	15,843
China [†]	57,374	485,003	46,706	448,924	1,055	-7,838	274	17,634	11,997	45,875	34,476	416,199
Hong Kong, China	..	269,860	..	255,621	..	4,384	..	-1,889	..	16,734	24,656	118,388
Colombia	8,679	15,572	6,858	16,642	-2,305	-3,447	1,026	3,334	542	-1,191	4,869	10,920
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	..
Congo, Rep.	1,488	1,546	1,282	995	-460	-546	3	-8	-251	-3	10	39
Costa Rica	1,963	8,152	2,346	8,483	-233	-849	192	213	-424	-967	525	1,837
Côte d'Ivoire	3,503	6,557	3,445	5,048	-1,091	-687	-181	-469	-1,214	353	21	2,230
Croatia	..	14,929	..	17,196	..	-1,213	..	1,396	..	-2,085	167	8,191
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	56,526	..	58,561	..	-4,166	..	541	..	-5,661	..	26,955
Denmark	48,902	96,210	41,415	83,094	-5,708	-2,616	-408	-3,536	1,372	6,963	11,226	37,998
Dominican Republic	1,832	8,875	2,233	9,099	-249	-1,244	371	2,336	-280	867	69	261
Ecuador	3,262	7,095	2,519	7,858	-1,210	-1,465	107	1,772	-360	-455	1,009	1,165
Egypt, Arab Rep.	9,895	20,060	14,091	19,662	-1,022	-253	7,545	3,599	2,327	3,743	3,620	14,604
El Salvador	973	3,987	1,624	6,429	-132	-408	631	2,117	-152	-734	595	2,139
Eritrea	..	81	..	555	..	-5	450	350	188	-128	..	25
Estonia	664	6,837	711	7,566	-13	-577	97	106	36	-1,199	198	1,377
Ethiopia	597	1,265	1,271	2,636	-69	-24	449	1,196	-294	-199	55	956
Finland	31,180	60,409	33,456	50,219	-3,735	-2,353	-952	-1,008	-6,962	6,829	10,415	11,173
France	285,389	461,601	283,238	445,625	-3,896	7,595	-8,199	-19,187	-9,944	4,384	68,291	70,762
Gabon	2,730	..	1,812	..	-617	..	-134	..	168	..	279	202
Gambia, The	168	..	192	..	-11	..	59	..	23	..	55	107
Georgia	..	1,273	..	1,855	..	34	..	177	..	-371	..	191
Germany	473,670	876,097	427,621	774,854	20,593	-13,849	-21,954	-32,529	44,688	54,866	104,547	96,835
Ghana	983	3,192	1,506	4,180	-111	-157	411	1,399	-223	255	309	1,470
Greece	13,018	36,864	19,564	49,437	-1,709	-2,924	4,718	4,272	-3,537	-11,225	4,721	5,801
Guatemala	1,568	4,107	1,812	7,302	-196	-318	227	2,462	-213	-1,051	362	2,925
Guinea	829	743	953	952	-149	-112	70	135	-203	-185	80	171
Guinea-Bissau	26	71	88	86	-22	-10	39	33	-45	-1	18	164
Haiti	318	469	515	1,375	-18	-14	193	907	-22	-13	10	63
[†] Data for Taiwan, China	74,172	166,575	67,015	144,631	4,362	9,559	-596	-2,719	10,923	28,784	77,653	212,315

Balance of payments current account

	Goods and services				Net income		Net current transfers		Current account balance		Total reserves ^a	
	\$ millions				\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Honduras	1,032	2,654	1,127	3,719	-237	-183	280	968	-51	-279	47	1,439
Hungary	12,035	51,203	11,017	54,766	-1,427	-4,455	787	653	379	-7,364	1,185	12,780
India	22,911	90,568	29,527	96,590	-3,257	-4,703	2,837	18,885	-7,036	8,160	5,637	103,737
Indonesia	29,295	68,547	27,511	56,663	-5,190	-6,217	418	1,869	-2,988	7,534	8,657	36,256
Iran, Islamic Rep.	19,741	40,254	22,292	39,320	378	2,195	2,500	-1,065	327	2,063	..	..
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	26,786	127,578	24,576	104,077	-4,955	-26,142	2,384	536	-361	-2,105	5,362	4,152
Israel	17,312	42,365	20,228	44,287	-1,981	-4,358	5,060	6,378	163	98	6,598	26,315
Italy	219,971	364,339	218,573	357,465	-14,712	-19,318	-3,164	-8,112	-16,479	-20,556	88,595	63,257
Jamaica	2,217	3,517	2,390	4,896	-430	-571	291	1,189	-312	-761	168	1,195
Japan	323,692	526,740	297,306	454,252	22,492	71,240	-4,800	-7,512	44,078	136,215	87,828	673,554
Jordan	2,511	4,575	3,569	6,841	-214	122	1,045	3,107	-227	963	1,139	5,366
Kazakhstan	..	15,040	..	13,170	..	-1,744	..	-165	..	-39	..	4,962
Kenya	2,228	3,565	2,705	4,226	-418	-88	368	816	-527	68	236	1,482
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	73,297	230,339	76,373	215,789	-88	595	1,150	-2,825	-2,014	12,321	14,916	155,472
Kuwait	8,268	22,875	7,169	16,254	7,738	3,325	-4,951	-2,379	3,886	7,567	2,929	8,636
Kyrgyz Republic	..	745	..	821	..	-62	..	112	..	-26	..	399
Lao PDR	102	482	212	503	-1	-49	56	..	-55	-82	8	257
Latvia	1,090	4,685	997	6,112	2	-21	96	531	191	-917	..	1,536
Lebanon	511	3,687	2,836	7,426	622	-788	1,818	1,144	115	-3,382	4,210	16,367
Lesotho	100	509	754	1,006	433	216	286	121	65	-119	72	460
Liberia	..	96	..	145	..	-64	..	80	..	-34	..	8
Libya	11,468	..	8,960	..	174	..	-481	..	2,201	..	7,225	21,513
Lithuania	..	9,536	..	10,626	..	-482	..	294	..	-1,278	107	3,450
Macedonia, FYR	..	1,685	..	2,539	..	-32	..	608	..	-279	..	935
Madagascar	471	1,126	809	1,654	-161	-79	234	299	-265	-309	92	414
Malawi	443	457	549	637	-80	-43	99	21	-86	-203	142	132
Malaysia	32,665	118,577	31,765	96,820	-1,872	-5,928	102	-2,447	-870	13,381	10,659	45,003
Mali	420	990	830	1,213	-37	-240	225	146	-221	-149	198	909
Mauritania	471	..	520	..	-46	..	86	..	-10	..	59	420
Mauritius	1,722	3,219	1,916	3,123	-23	-30	97	56	-119	122	761	1,603
Mexico	48,805	177,635	51,915	188,787	-8,316	-11,641	3,975	13,858	-7,451	-8,936	10,217	59,027
Moldova	..	1,057	..	1,719	..	215	..	305	..	-142	..	302
Mongolia	493	816	1,096	1,081	-44	-11	7	138	-640	-105	23	243
Morocco	6,239	14,250	7,783	15,978	-988	-792	2,336	4,102	-196	1,582	2,338	14,147
Mozambique	229	1,184	996	1,776	-97	-166	448	242	-415	-516	232	1,009
Myanmar ^d	319	2,810	603	2,288	-192	-602	39	129	-436	50	410	647
Namibia	1,220	1,621	1,584	1,975	37	226	354	465	28	337	50	325
Nepal	422	1,066	834	1,947	14	-20	109	1,072	-289	171	354	1,286
Netherlands	159,304	317,413	147,652	291,954	-620	-1,244	-2,943	-7,813	8,089	16,403	34,401	21,441
New Zealand	11,683	23,277	11,699	22,866	-1,576	-3,896	138	145	-1,453	-3,339	4,129	4,878
Nicaragua	392	1,298	682	2,393	-217	-203	202	519	-305	-780	166	508
Niger	533	..	728	..	-54	..	14	..	-236	..	226	114
Nigeria	14,550	..	6,909	..	-2,738	..	85	..	4,988	..	4,129	7,415
Norway	47,078	90,739	38,910	60,741	-2,700	1,288	-1,476	-2,960	3,992	28,326	15,788	37,712
Oman	5,577	12,127	3,342	8,145	-254	-863	-874	-1,672	1,106	1,446	1,784	3,594
Pakistan	6,835	14,837	10,205	15,272	-1,084	-2,225	2,794	6,233	-1,661	3,573	1,046	11,816
Panama	4,438	7,601	4,193	7,464	-255	-820	219	241	209	-442	344	1,011
Papua New Guinea	1,381	2,458	1,509	1,817	-103	-458	156	13	-76	286	427	520
Paraguay	2,514	2,850	2,169	2,869	2	0	43	165	390	146	675	983
Peru	4,120	10,664	4,087	10,864	-1,733	-2,082	281	1,221	-1,419	-1,061	1,891	10,242
Philippines	11,430	37,812	13,967	40,292	-872	5,215	714	612	-2,695	3,347	2,036	16,886
Poland	19,037	72,181	15,095	77,379	-3,386	-3,639	2,511	4,234	3,067	-4,603	4,674	33,959
Portugal	21,554	44,623	27,146	54,049	-96	-2,418	5,507	3,408	-181	-8,437	20,579	12,813
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



4.15

Balance of payments current account

	Goods and services				Net income		Net current transfers		Current account balance		Total reserves ^a	
	\$ millions				\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Romania	6,380	20,646	9,901	25,113	161	-705	106	1,861	-3,254	-3,311	1,374	9,449
Russian Federation	..	151,959	..	102,558	..	-13,171	..	-385	..	35,845	..	78,409
Rwanda	143	143	354	465	-16	-24	143	153	-85	-192	44	215
Saudi Arabia	47,445	100,715	43,939	54,713	7,979	-1,285	-15,637	-14,903	-4,152	29,815	13,437	24,538
Senegal	1,453	1,854	1,840	2,726	-129	-20	153	459	-363	-433	22	795
Serbia and Montenegro	..	3,970	..	8,675	..	-237	..	2,821	..	-2,121	..	..
Sierra Leone	210	177	215	404	-71	-15	7	163	-69	-80	5	67
Singapore	67,489	188,515	64,953	158,059	1,006	-1,126	-421	-1,144	3,122	28,187	27,748	95,746
Slovak Republic	..	25,241	..	25,649	..	-119	..	245	..	-282	..	12,149
Slovenia	7,900	15,709	6,930	15,727	-38	-188	46	108	978	-99	112	8,598
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	27,742	45,304	21,016	42,556	-4,271	-3,385	-321	-819	2,134	-1,456	2,583	8,154
Spain	83,595	236,426	100,870	248,427	-3,533	-11,919	2,799	244	-18,009	-23,676	57,238	26,809
Sri Lanka	2,293	6,541	2,965	7,714	-167	-192	541	1,234	-298	-131	447	2,265
Sudan	499	2,579	877	3,366	-136	-869	141	718	-372	-939	11	848
Swaziland	658	1,500	768	1,682	59	47	102	52	51	-83	216	278
Sweden	70,560	132,733	70,490	111,918	-4,473	297	-1,936	1,732	-6,339	22,844	20,324	22,169
Switzerland	97,033	150,391	96,389	127,757	7,878	26,663	-2,398	-5,166	6,124	44,131	61,284	69,563
Syrian Arab Republic	5,030	7,093	2,955	6,236	-401	-857	88	752	1,762	752	..	..
Tajikistan	185	782	238	1,033	0	-89	..	299	-53	-41	..	118
Tanzania	538	1,691	1,474	2,679	-185	-12	562	29	-559	-971	193	2,038
Thailand	29,229	93,882	35,870	85,078	-853	-1,792	213	941	-7,281	7,953	14,258	42,162
Togo	663	673	847	901	-32	-9	132	91	-84	-140	358	182
Trinidad and Tobago	2,289	5,877	1,427	4,230	-397	-362	-6	66	459	1,351	513	2,477
Tunisia	5,203	10,964	6,039	11,909	-455	-1,093	828	1,307	-463	-730	867	3,036
Turkey	21,042	70,292	25,524	73,797	-2,508	-5,427	4,365	1,027	-2,625	-7,905	7,626	35,549
Turkmenistan	1,238	3,725	857	3,243	0	-81	66	42	447	444	..	..
Uganda	178	858	686	1,765	-48	-176	293	766	-263	-316	44	1,080
Ukraine	..	28,953	..	27,665	..	-581	..	2,184	..	2,891	469	6,938
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,891	15,088
United Kingdom	239,226	457,090	264,090	506,919	-5,154	35,771	-8,794	-14,587	-38,811	-28,645	43,146	46,052
United States	535,260	1,020,503	616,120	1,517,010	28,560	33,281	-26,660	-67,439	-78,960	..	173,094	184,024
Uruguay	2,158	3,051	1,659	2,707	-321	-364	8	72	186	52	1,446	2,087
Uzbekistan	..	3,775	..	3,096	-11	-116	2	319	-236	882	..	..
Venezuela, RB	18,806	27,732	9,451	13,828	-774	-2,387	-302	7	8,279	11,524	12,733	20,821
Vietnam	..	23,358	..	26,839	..	-853	..	1,921	..	-604	..	6,224
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	1,490	4,252	2,170	4,561	-372	-909	1,790	1,367	739	149	441	5,008
Zambia	1,360	1,327	1,897	1,948	-437	-91	380	..	-594	..	201	248
Zimbabwe	2,012	..	2,001	..	-263	..	112	..	-140	..	295	132
World	4,299,355 t	9,272,788 t	4,313,730 t	9,230,166 t								
Low income	88,118	241,166	105,757	257,272								
Middle income	664,641	2,138,308	621,046	1,954,183								
Lower middle income	388,908	1,345,995	383,680	1,243,368								
Upper middle income	273,405	792,750	237,198	711,454								
Low & middle income	753,769	2,377,574	727,891	2,209,363								
East Asia & Pacific	167,124	838,017	165,466	765,621								
Europe & Central Asia	..	574,412	..	562,394								
Latin America & Carib.	169,543	440,607	145,473	412,559								
Middle East & N. Africa	131,008	263,526	134,516	200,983								
South Asia	34,799	121,654	47,773	133,383								
Sub-Saharan Africa	77,723	135,481	71,959	134,433								
High income	3,538,257	6,893,753	3,570,269	7,019,221								
Europe EMU	1,537,105	2,970,780	1,496,703	2,794,473								

a. International reserves including gold valued at London gold price. b. Includes Luxembourg. c. Excludes Luxembourg. d. Data are for fiscal years.

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 for which the IMF does not collect balance of payments statistics. In addition, World Bank staff make estimates of missing data for up to three years prior to the current 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. • Total 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 (\$385.00 an ounce in 1990, and \$417.25 an ounce in 2003).

4.15a

The 15 economies with the largest current account surplus and the 15 with the largest deficit—in 2002

Country	\$ billions	% of GDP	Country	\$ billions	% of GDP
Japan	136	3.2	United States	-531	4.8
Germany	55	2.3	Australia	-30	5.8
China	46	3.2	United Kingdom	-30	1.7
Switzerland	44	13.6	Spain	-24	2.8
Russian Federation	36	8.3	Italy	-21	1.4
Saudi Arabia	30	13.8	Greece	-11	6.5
Taiwan, China	29	10.2	Mexico	-9	1.4
Norway	28	12.8	Portugal	-8	5.7
Singapore	28	30.9	Turkey	-8	3.3
Sweden	23	7.6	Hungary	-7	8.9
Canada	17	2.0	Czech Republic	-6	6.3
Hong Kong, China	17	10.7	Poland	-5	2.2
Netherlands	16	3.2	Lebanon	-3	17.8
Malaysia	13	12.9	New Zealand	-3	4.2
Korea, Rep.	12	2.0	Romania	-3	5.8

Source: International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments 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.

	Total external debt		Long-term debt		Public and publicly guaranteed debt				Private nonguaranteed external debt		Use of IMF credit	
	\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions				\$ millions		\$ millions	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	Total	IBRD loans and IDA credits	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Afghanistan	5,086	..	5,046	..	5,046	..	0	..	0	..	0	..
Albania	..	1,482	..	1,242	..	1,230	..	583	..	12	..	90
Algeria	28,149	23,386	26,688	22,253	26,688	21,741	1,208	1,056	0	512	670	988
Angola	8,594	9,698	7,605	8,576	7,605	8,576	0	292	0	0	0	0
Argentina	62,233	166,207	48,676	127,687	46,876	99,300	2,609	7,508	1,800	28,387	3,083	15,523
Armenia	..	1,127	..	899	..	875	..	669	..	24	..	215
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	..	1,680	..	1,208	..	1,132	..	422	..	76	..	259
Bangladesh	12,439	18,778	11,658	18,088	11,658	18,088	4,159	8,069	0	0	626	74
Belarus	..	2,692	..	691	..	678	..	84	..	13	..	26
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	1,292	1,828	1,218	1,726	1,218	1,726	326	730	0	0	18	73
Bolivia	4,275	5,684	3,864	5,289	3,687	4,258	587	1,571	177	1,031	257	279
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	2,920	..	2,674	..	2,629	..	1,223	..	45	..	134
Botswana	553	514	547	485	547	485	169	13	0	0	0	0
Brazil	119,965	235,431	94,429	187,514	87,758	94,985	8,427	8,588	6,671	92,529	1,821	28,317
Bulgaria	..	13,289	..	9,439	..	7,749	..	1,266	..	1,690	..	1,188
Burkina Faso	834	1,844	750	1,652	750	1,652	282	861	0	0	0	125
Burundi	907	1,310	851	1,234	851	1,234	398	732	0	0	43	29
Cambodia	1,845	3,139	1,683	2,814	1,683	2,814	0	400	0	0	27	104
Cameroon	6,657	9,189	5,577	8,497	5,347	7,882	871	1,090	230	615	121	347
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	698	1,328	624	917	624	917	265	453	0	0	37	36
Chad	528	1,499	468	1,371	468	1,371	186	804	0	0	31	106
Chile	19,226	43,231	14,687	35,727	10,425	8,053	1,874	427	4,263	27,674	1,156	0
China	55,301	193,567	45,515	120,600	45,515	85,570	5,881	20,971	0	35,030	469	0
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	17,222	32,979	15,784	29,423	14,671	22,816	3,874	3,246	1,113	6,607	0	0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	10,259	11,170	8,994	10,077	8,994	10,077	1,161	1,771	0	0	521	703
Congo, Rep.	4,947	5,516	4,200	4,426	4,200	4,426	239	238	0	0	11	28
Costa Rica	3,756	5,424	3,367	3,797	3,063	3,622	412	81	304	175	11	0
Côte d'Ivoire	17,251	12,187	13,223	10,844	10,665	9,701	1,920	2,267	2,558	1,144	431	425
Croatia	..	23,452	..	19,174	..	10,062	..	777	..	9,112	..	0
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	34,630	..	20,654	..	8,558	..	66	..	12,096	..	0
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	4,372	6,291	3,518	5,077	3,419	5,077	258	362	99	0	72	130
Ecuador	12,107	16,864	10,029	14,702	9,865	11,371	848	906	164	3,331	265	390
Egypt, Arab Rep.	33,017	31,383	28,439	27,581	27,439	27,266	2,401	1,925	1,000	316	125	0
El Salvador	2,149	7,080	1,938	5,321	1,913	5,213	164	386	26	108	0	0
Eritrea	..	635	..	605	..	605	..	301	..	0	..	0
Estonia	..	6,972	..	4,530	..	560	..	49	..	3,970	..	0
Ethiopia	8,630	7,151	8,479	6,906	8,479	6,906	851	3,179	0	0	6	157
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	3,983	3,792	3,150	3,395	3,150	3,395	69	49	0	0	140	59
Gambia, The	369	629	308	561	308	561	102	220	0	0	45	35
Georgia	..	1,935	..	1,608	..	1,564	..	583	..	44	..	289
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	3,837	7,957	2,772	6,805	2,740	6,804	1,423	3,954	33	1	745	453
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	3,080	4,981	2,605	3,724	2,478	3,639	293	428	127	86	67	0
Guinea	2,476	3,457	2,253	3,154	2,253	3,154	420	1,212	0	0	52	136
Guinea-Bissau	692	745	630	712	630	712	146	267	0	0	5	21
Haiti	910	1,308	772	1,173	772	1,173	324	518	0	0	38	18

	Total external debt		Long-term debt		Public and publicly guaranteed debt				Private nonguaranteed external debt		Use of IMF credit	
	\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions				\$ millions		\$ millions	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	Total		IBRD loans and IDA credits		1990	2003	1990	2003
Honduras	3,718	5,641	3,487	5,005	3,420	4,595	635	1,228	66	411	32	172
Hungary	21,202	45,785	17,931	36,769	17,931	14,751	1,512	253	0	22,017	330	0
India	83,628	113,467	72,462	108,731	70,974	92,822	20,996	26,760	1,488	15,909	2,623	0
Indonesia	69,872	134,389	58,242	101,205	47,982	73,412	10,385	10,659	10,261	27,793	494	10,276
Iran, Islamic Rep.	9,020	11,601	1,797	8,397	1,797	8,209	86	350	0	188	0	0
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	4,746	5,584	4,043	4,593	4,009	4,516	672	476	34	77	357	9
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	8,333	8,337	7,202	7,173	7,202	7,173	593	1,067	0	0	94	421
Kazakhstan	..	22,835	..	20,002	..	3,546	..	1,265	..	16,457	..	0
Kenya	7,055	6,766	5,639	5,728	4,759	5,704	2,056	2,742	880	24	482	112
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	..	2,021	..	1,780	..	1,588	..	530	..	192	..	202
Lao PDR	1,768	2,846	1,758	2,801	1,758	2,801	131	560	0	0	8	44
Latvia	..	8,803	..	3,166	..	1,238	..	185	..	1,928	..	6
Lebanon	1,779	18,598	358	15,474	358	14,778	34	362	0	696	0	0
Lesotho	396	706	378	676	378	676	112	266	0	0	15	27
Liberia	1,849	2,568	1,116	1,127	1,116	1,127	248	260	0	0	322	332
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	8,342	..	4,793	..	2,107	..	280	..	2,687	..	45
Macedonia, FYR	..	1,837	..	1,713	..	1,438	..	531	..	275	..	68
Madagascar	3,704	4,958	3,335	4,622	3,335	4,622	797	1,975	0	0	144	172
Malawi	1,558	3,134	1,385	2,960	1,382	2,960	854	1,959	3	0	115	102
Malaysia	15,328	49,074	13,422	40,249	11,592	25,517	1,102	708	1,830	14,732	0	0
Mali	2,468	3,129	2,337	2,910	2,337	2,910	498	1,322	0	0	69	169
Mauritania	2,113	2,360	1,806	2,084	1,806	2,084	264	634	0	0	70	104
Mauritius	984	2,550	910	1,000	762	928	195	97	148	72	22	0
Mexico	104,442	140,004	81,809	130,826	75,974	77,473	11,030	10,717	5,835	53,353	6,551	0
Moldova	..	1,901	..	1,218	..	848	..	365	..	369	..	143
Mongolia	..	1,472	..	1,138	..	1,138	..	227	..	0	..	50
Morocco	25,017	18,795	23,860	17,542	23,660	15,224	3,138	2,741	200	2,318	750	0
Mozambique	4,650	4,930	4,231	4,381	4,211	2,992	268	1,232	19	1,389	74	209
Myanmar	4,695	7,318	4,466	5,857	4,466	5,857	716	762	0	0	0	0
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	1,640	3,253	1,572	3,176	1,572	3,176	668	1,388	0	0	44	11
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	10,745	6,915	8,313	6,107	8,313	5,898	299	998	0	209	0	213
Niger	1,726	2,116	1,487	1,945	1,226	1,900	461	1,007	261	46	85	131
Nigeria	33,439	34,963	31,935	31,563	31,545	31,563	3,321	1,988	391	0	0	0
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	2,736	3,886	2,400	2,642	2,400	1,480	52	0	0	1,161	0	0
Pakistan	20,663	36,345	16,643	32,992	16,506	31,373	3,922	8,564	138	1,619	836	2,108
Panama	6,506	8,770	3,855	8,286	3,855	6,563	462	270	0	1,723	272	45
Papua New Guinea	2,594	2,463	2,461	2,231	1,523	1,504	349	355	938	727	61	122
Paraguay	2,105	3,210	1,732	2,658	1,713	2,224	320	280	19	434	0	0
Peru	20,064	29,857	13,959	27,193	13,629	22,072	1,188	2,789	330	5,121	755	139
Philippines	30,580	62,663	25,241	55,287	24,040	36,221	4,044	3,660	1,201	19,066	912	1,197
Poland	49,364	95,219	39,261	75,719	39,261	34,964	55	2,453	0	40,755	509	0
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



	Total external debt		Long-term debt		Public and publicly guaranteed debt				Private nonguaranteed external debt		Use of IMF credit	
	\$ millions		\$ millions		\$ millions				\$ millions		\$ millions	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	Total		IBRD loans and IDA credits		1990	2003	1990	2003
Romania	1,140	21,280	230	19,320	223	11,730	0	2,296	7	7,590	0	595
Russian Federation	..	175,257	..	139,386	..	98,264	..	6,289	..	41,121	..	5,069
Rwanda	712	1,540	664	1,418	664	1,418	340	909	0	0	0	92
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	3,739	4,419	3,003	4,023	2,943	3,983	835	1,806	60	40	314	240
Serbia and Montenegro ^a	..	14,885	..	11,227	..	9,680	..	2,889	..	1,548	..	917
Sierra Leone	1,196	1,612	940	1,420	940	1,420	92	542	0	0	108	169
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	18,379	..	10,344	..	4,508	..	293	..	5,836	..	0
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	2,370	2,838	1,926	1,936	1,926	1,936	419	431	0	0	159	166
South Africa	..	27,807	..	20,448	..	9,120	0	16	..	11,328	0	0
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	5,863	10,238	5,049	9,374	4,947	9,106	946	2,054	102	268	410	393
Sudan	14,762	17,496	9,651	10,066	9,155	9,570	1,048	1,262	496	496	956	599
Swaziland	243	400	238	346	238	346	44	19	0	0	0	0
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	17,259	21,566	15,108	15,848	15,108	15,848	523	30	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan	..	1,166	..	984	..	926	..	228	..	59	..	100
Tanzania	6,454	7,516	5,794	6,248	5,782	6,233	1,493	3,477	12	16	140	437
Thailand	28,095	51,793	19,771	40,889	12,460	17,764	2,530	2,178	7,311	23,125	1	0
Togo	1,281	1,707	1,081	1,489	1,081	1,489	398	686	0	0	87	42
Trinidad and Tobago	2,512	2,751	2,055	1,861	1,782	1,751	41	85	273	110	329	0
Tunisia	7,688	15,502	6,878	14,690	6,660	13,134	1,406	1,812	218	1,556	176	0
Turkey	49,424	145,662	39,924	98,558	38,870	64,758	6,429	5,297	1,054	33,799	0	24,092
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	0
Uganda	2,583	4,553	2,160	4,168	2,160	4,168	969	3,061	0	0	282	236
Ukraine	..	16,309	..	13,243	..	8,893	..	2,271	..	4,350	..	1,836
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	4,415	11,764	3,114	7,903	3,045	7,430	359	722	69	473	101	2,416
Uzbekistan	..	5,006	..	4,742	..	4,250	..	299	..	492	..	43
Venezuela, RB	33,171	34,851	28,159	30,506	24,509	24,491	974	485	3,650	6,016	3,012	0
Vietnam	23,270	15,817	21,378	14,189	21,378	14,189	59	2,472	0	0	112	339
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	6,352	5,377	5,160	4,747	5,160	4,747	602	1,568	0	0	0	401
Zambia	6,916	6,425	4,554	5,439	4,552	5,043	813	2,409	2	396	949	859
Zimbabwe	3,279	4,445	2,681	3,425	2,496	3,367	449	946	185	58	7	302
World	.. \$.. \$.. \$.. \$.. \$.. \$.. \$.. \$.. \$.. \$.. \$.. \$
Low income	341,580	424,472	293,109	379,860	285,416	356,039	56,677	101,676	7,692	23,821	10,823	11,149
Middle income ^b	995,453	2,129,666	806,118	1,665,355	753,803	1,094,050	80,643	121,202	52,315	571,305	23,828	95,716
Lower middle income	653,470	1,392,764	535,787	1,076,964	501,654	738,632	59,612	95,160	34,132	338,332	8,305	77,611
Upper middle income ^b	341,983	736,902	270,331	588,391	252,149	355,418	21,030	26,043	18,182	232,973	15,523	18,105
Low & middle income ^b	1,337,033	2,554,138	1,099,227	2,045,215	1,039,220	1,450,089	137,319	222,879	60,007	595,126	34,652	106,865
East Asia & Pacific	234,081	525,535	194,622	387,943	172,986	267,440	25,306	43,087	21,635	120,503	2,085	12,131
Europe & Central Asia	217,224	675,998	176,378	505,912	171,457	299,311	10,429	31,477	4,921	206,601	1,305	35,315
Latin America & Carib.	444,900	779,632	352,971	648,564	327,942	420,708	35,877	42,461	25,029	227,856	18,298	47,758
Middle East & N. Africa	139,555	158,827	118,044	136,713	116,626	129,966	10,074	11,023	1,418	6,747	1,815	1,831
South Asia	124,396	182,785	107,527	173,031	105,800	155,235	30,717	46,942	1,727	17,796	4,537	2,586
Sub-Saharan Africa	176,878	231,360	149,684	193,052	144,408	177,429	24,916	47,890	5,276	15,623	6,612	7,244
High income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe EMU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Data for 1990 refer to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Data for 2003 are estimates and reflect borrowings by the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that are not yet allocated to the successor republics. b. Includes data for Gibraltar not included in other tables.

About the data

Data on the external debt of 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 80 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.

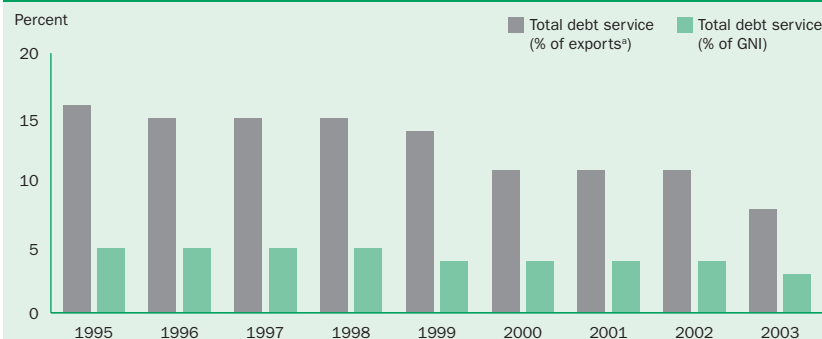
Variations in reporting rescheduled debt also affect cross-country comparability. For example, rescheduling under the auspices of the Paris Club of official creditors may be subject to lags between the completion of the general rescheduling agreement and the completion of the specific, bilateral agreements 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 the long-term external obligations of public debtors, including the national government and political subdivisions (or an agency of either) and autonomous public bodies, and the 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 consists of the 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

The debt burden of Sub-Saharan African countries has been falling since 1995



a. Includes goods, services, income, and workers' remittances.

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		Public and publicly guaranteed debt service				Multilateral debt service		Short-term debt	
		% of GNI 2003	% of exports of goods, services, and income 2003	% of GNI		% of exports of goods, services, and income		% of public and publicly guaranteed		% of total debt	
				1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.9	..	0.8	..
Albania	L	20	90	..	0.6	..	2.9	..	49.6	..	10.1
Algeria	L	40	..	14.3	5.9	63.3	..	5.0	20.6	2.8	0.6
Angola	S	102	117	3.4	12.4	7.1	14.8	2.2	0.7	11.5	11.6
Argentina	S	117	533	3.6	5.3	28.9	17.7	16.2	96.8	16.8	13.8
Armenia	L	29	86	..	2.3	..	6.1	..	38.3	..	1.2
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	L	23	49	..	1.6	..	3.4	..	19.1	..	12.7
Bangladesh	L	25	176	1.6	1.1	23.3	7.3	22.8	59.3	1.3	3.3
Belarus	L	18	27	..	0.9	..	1.4	..	27.1	..	73.4
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	M	28 ^b	.. ^b	1.8	1.4	8.6	..	95.7	51.9	4.3	1.6
Bolivia	M	38 ^b	166 ^b	5.9	3.6	27.6	13.8	67.6	91.0	3.6	2.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	L	37	108	..	1.4	..	4.2	..	61.5	..	3.9
Botswana	L	8	13	2.9	0.7	4.3	1.3	61.3	68.5	1.0	5.6
Brazil	S	54	330	1.3	4.3	15.7	23.4	43.5	23.1	19.8	8.3
Bulgaria	S	86	152	..	3.6	..	6.4	..	31.8	..	20.0
Burkina Faso	M	19 ^b	202 ^b	0.9	1.1	7.7	11.0	73.0	68.1	10.1	3.7
Burundi	S	150	2,182	3.6	4.9	40.7	62.9	51.1	85.3	1.5	3.6
Cambodia	M	70	112	2.6	0.3	..	0.4	..	67.9	7.3	7.1
Cameroon	M	53 ^b	.. ^b	3.0	2.7	12.6	..	43.5	31.5	14.4	3.8
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	S	155	..	1.1	0.0	7.5	..	50.0	..	5.4	28.2
Chad	S	45 ^b	.. ^b	0.4	1.4	2.4	..	72.3	61.3	5.6	1.5
Chile	M	67	178	5.6	2.1	15.1	5.5	35.7	17.8	17.6	17.4
China	L	15	48	1.6	1.0	9.7	2.8	7.6	37.9	16.8	37.7
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	M	47	232	8.2	7.4	34.5	34.6	32.2	28.8	8.4	10.8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	S	150	..	1.6	2.6	..	..	49.6	66.8	7.2	3.5
Congo, Rep.	S	368	404	20.4	1.9	31.6	3.3	12.7	90.3	14.9	19.3
Costa Rica	L	36	77	7.9	4.5	20.7	8.9	36.1	31.0	10.0	30.0
Côte d'Ivoire	S	90	176	5.7	2.3	14.7	4.5	77.5	48.0	20.8	7.5
Croatia	S	102	193	..	4.4	..	7.9	..	9.4	..	18.2
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	L	48	69	..	2.1	..	3.0	..	14.0	..	40.4
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	L	33	71	2.1	4.3	7.2	7.1	50.3	22.5	17.9	17.2
Ecuador	S	82	296	9.6	5.3	26.6	19.1	34.8	38.5	15.0	10.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	L	31	152	5.9	2.7	23.2	11.0	18.7	28.7	13.5	12.1
El Salvador	M	55	198	3.7	3.2	17.7	11.7	60.2	49.9	9.8	24.8
Eritrea	S	47	333	..	1.2	..	13.0	..	56.0	..	4.6
Estonia	S	101	119	..	0.7	..	0.8	..	15.8	..	35.0
Ethiopia	M	24 ^b	138 ^b	2.3	1.2	33.1	6.2	14.5	65.3	1.7	1.2
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	S	89	..	1.9	6.8	3.8	..	32.6	30.8	17.4	8.9
Gambia, The	S	90 ^b	.. ^b	10.4	5.2	17.9	..	25.4	46.9	4.3	5.2
Georgia	L	43	129	..	2.4	..	6.6	..	22.1	..	2.0
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	L	38 ^b	87 ^b	3.3	2.7	20.1	6.4	30.7	30.5	8.3	8.8
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	L	21	115	2.2	1.7	10.4	9.8	36.8	56.4	13.3	25.2
Guinea	S	59 ^b	238 ^b	5.6	3.2	17.7	15.1	22.1	52.5	6.9	4.8
Guinea-Bissau	S	246 ^b	736 ^b	2.4	4.3	21.8	13.7	70.2	32.3	8.2	1.6
Haiti	L	29	214	0.5	1.2	4.4	7.6	69.2	94.6	11.1	8.9

External debt management

	Indebtedness classification ^a	Present value of debt		Public and publicly guaranteed debt service				Multilateral debt service		Short-term debt	
		% of GNI 2003	% of exports of goods, services, and income 2003	% of GNI		% of exports of goods, services, and income		% of public and publicly guaranteed		% of total debt	
				1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Honduras	M	54	134	10.8	2.7	29.1	6.8	90.7	84.0	5.4	8.2
Hungary	M	71	99	11.9	4.6	30.4	6.8	8.0	16.2	13.9	19.7
India	L	19	123	1.9	2.9	25.6	18.1	22.5	26.0	10.2	4.2
Indonesia	S	82	204	6.8	3.7	24.9	10.6	22.5	38.4	15.9	17.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	L	8	30	0.2	1.1	1.3	3.5	30.4	6.6	80.1	27.6
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	M	80	172	11.6	10.4	20.7	20.9	38.6	23.8	7.3	17.6
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	S	84	164	14.5	10.6	21.4	20.4	26.8	23.8	12.4	8.9
Kazakhstan	S	95	184	..	1.6	..	3.0	..	40.7	..	12.4
Kenya	M	43	162	6.3	3.5	22.7	13.9	44.7	28.6	13.2	13.7
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	S	98	241	..	1.3	..	3.2	..	94.6	..	1.9
Lao PDR	S	91	356	1.0	1.9	8.0	8.4	53.6	66.8	0.1	0.0
Latvia	S	92	204	..	1.7	..	3.8	..	78.9	..	64.0
Lebanon	S	110	603	1.1	15.8	3.2	73.2	27.8	4.3	79.9	16.8
Lesotho	L	47	81	2.2	4.7	4.1	8.5	44.7	60.6	0.7	0.6
Liberia	S	646	1,942	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	22.2	43.2
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	M	58	106	..	5.8	..	10.5	..	7.9	..	42.0
Macedonia, FYR	L	40	103	..	2.8	..	7.4	..	37.3	..	3.0
Madagascar	M	31 ^b	138 ^b	5.2	1.2	31.9	5.7	23.7	57.6	6.1	3.3
Malawi	S	108 ^b	394 ^b	5.5	1.6	22.4	5.7	38.2	96.2	3.7	2.3
Malaysia	M	56	45	8.7	5.8	10.6	4.7	9.9	4.0	12.4	18.0
Mali	L	42 ^b	.. ^b	1.8	1.3	9.7	..	54.3	72.8	2.5	1.6
Mauritania	M	73 ^b	.. ^b	10.9	3.8	24.8	..	73.8	58.0	11.2	7.3
Mauritius	M	52	81	3.4	2.9	4.5	4.7	51.6	24.8	5.3	60.8
Mexico	L	25	88	3.1	3.3	15.1	11.3	26.0	15.3	15.4	6.6
Moldova	M	95	161	..	2.9	..	4.8	..	71.5	..	28.4
Mongolia	M	95	149	..	22.2	..	33.4	..	2.6	..	19.4
Morocco	L	47	136	5.9	8.7	23.1	25.7	39.8	41.0	1.6	6.7
Mozambique	L	38 ^b	121 ^b	2.2	1.3	17.2	4.2	30.6	48.2	7.4	6.9
Myanmar	S	..	192	..	..	17.7	3.8	43.6	2.3	4.9	20.0
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	L	38	193	1.5	1.9	12.1	9.7	36.8	67.5	1.5	2.0
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	L	40	129	1.0	3.4	2.4	10.3	21.1	25.0	22.6	8.6
Niger	M	26 ^b	.. ^b	0.7	0.7	3.1	..	71.3	81.4	8.9	1.9
Nigeria	M	76	..	12.8	3.3	22.3	..	15.5	29.9	4.5	9.7
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	L	..	32	6.9	..	12.0	5.3	5.1	14.6	12.3	32.0
Pakistan	M	41	234	3.3	2.4	19.8	12.7	40.3	59.0	15.4	3.4
Panama	S	93	124	2.8	6.3	2.5	9.1	90.7	22.2	36.6	5.0
Papua New Guinea	M	80	106	8.7	6.3	18.2	7.0	23.0	42.2	2.8	4.5
Paraguay	M	51	112	5.6	3.3	11.5	6.6	35.9	67.9	17.7	17.2
Peru	S	60	335	0.7	3.7	4.1	19.8	28.8	36.2	26.7	8.5
Philippines	M	80	147	6.6	6.6	22.2	12.4	28.7	15.5	14.5	9.9
Poland	M	48	150	1.5	2.4	4.3	6.5	9.2	9.2	19.4	20.5
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



	Indebtedness classification ^a	Present value of debt		Public and publicly guaranteed debt service				Multilateral debt service		Short-term debt	
		% of GNI 2003	% of exports of goods, services, and income 2003	% of GNI		% of exports of goods, services, and income		% of public and publicly guaranteed		% of total debt	
				1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Romania	L	46	126	..	3.7	..	9.8	..	23.7	79.8	6.4
Russian Federation	M	52	135	..	2.7	..	7.1	..	8.1	..	17.6
Rwanda	S	57 ^b	632 ^b	0.6	1.1	10.2	12.8	60.7	47.6	6.6	1.9
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	L	36 ^b	114 ^b	3.8	3.0	13.8	9.6	39.8	35.7	11.3	3.5
Serbia and Montenegro	S	83	392	..	3.3	..	16.9	..	32.7	..	18.4
Sierra Leone	S	118 ^b	697 ^b	2.8	3.0	7.8	12.7	26.1	35.7	12.4	1.4
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	M	70	90	..	5.5	..	6.9	..	6.8	..	43.7
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	S	..	..	0.8	..	..	..	100.0	..	12.0	25.9
South Africa	L	23	69	..	1.3	..	4.3	..	0.7	..	26.5
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	M	51	133	3.6	2.7	11.9	7.2	13.8	22.0	6.9	4.6
Sudan	S	120	799	0.2	0.0	4.5	0.3	100.0	100.0	28.1	39.0
Swaziland	L	26	28	5.0	1.4	5.6	1.6	73.0	68.8	1.9	13.4
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	S	111	271	9.3	1.1	20.3	3.0	3.5	35.1	12.5	26.5
Tajikistan	S	77	127	..	3.0	..	5.7	..	31.2	..	7.0
Tanzania	L	22 ^{b, c}	132 ^{b, c}	3.4	0.7	25.1	4.1	52.7	64.4	8.1	11.1
Thailand	M	41	59	3.9	5.2	10.4	7.6	22.1	9.8	29.6	21.1
Togo	S	91	233	3.8	0.0	8.6	0.0	40.8	100.0	8.8	10.3
Trinidad and Tobago	L	34	59	7.3	2.1	14.6	3.6	4.7	47.5	5.1	32.3
Tunisia	M	75	155	10.3	6.3	23.0	13.7	26.0	47.3	8.3	5.2
Turkey	S	81	251	4.3	5.2	29.6	17.1	23.3	8.1	19.2	15.8
Turkmenistan	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	M	33 ^b	241 ^b	2.0	0.9	47.1	6.4	37.4	86.3	5.4	3.3
Ukraine	L	37	64	..	2.8	..	4.7	..	22.0	..	7.5
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	S	90	353	7.9	5.9	29.4	19.2	16.2	52.0	27.2	12.3
Uzbekistan	M	47	142	..	7.4	..	19.0	..	10.9	..	4.4
Venezuela, RB	M	42	139	8.8	9.0	19.4	25.3	1.6	9.3	6.0	12.5
Vietnam	L	39	67	2.4	1.8	..	3.0	3.4	5.5	7.7	8.2
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	L	40	95	2.3	1.5	7.1	3.4	51.0	56.1	18.8	4.3
Zambia	S	121	372	5.7	6.3	12.7	18.9	41.6	17.8	20.4	2.0
Zimbabwe	S	..	..	4.3	..	18.2	..	24.0	24.0	18.0	16.2
World				.. W	.. W	.. W	.. W	.. W	.. W	.. W	.. W
Low income				2.9	2.7	20.0	12.6	26.7	29.3	11.0	7.9
Middle income				3.5	3.2	15.0	8.4	19.5	22.9	16.6	17.3
Lower middle income				3.3	2.8	18.0	8.1	21.4	23.4	16.7	17.1
Upper middle income				3.9	4.0	11.6	8.9	15.8	21.8	16.4	17.7
Low & middle income				3.4	3.1	15.6	8.7	20.6	23.7	15.2	15.7
East Asia & Pacific				3.6	2.1	13.7	4.8	17.5	24.5	16.0	23.9
Europe & Central Asia				..	3.3	18.3	7.6	17.1	12.2	18.2	19.9
Latin America & Carib.				3.0	4.3	17.6	15.6	26.5	28.6	16.5	10.7
Middle East & N. Africa				4.2	..	12.5	..	10.8	24.8	14.1	12.8
South Asia				2.1	2.7	23.1	16.1	25.0	30.1	9.9	3.9
Sub-Saharan Africa				..	2.2	15.3	6.1	30.0	23.2	11.6	13.4
High income											
Europe EMU											

a. S = severely indebted, M = moderately indebted, L = less indebted. b. Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only. c. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only.

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 2003 and as a percentage of exports in 2003. 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, 2005. Exports refer to exports of goods, services, and income. Workers' remittances are not included here, though they are included with income receipts in other World Bank publications such as Global Development Finance.

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 a special drawing rights (SDR) 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.

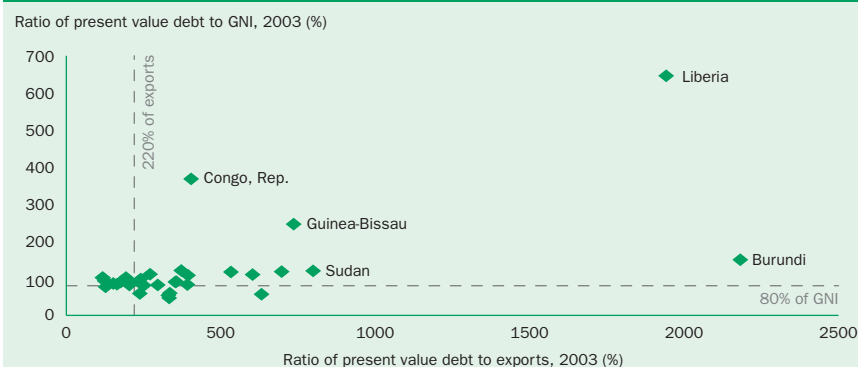
The World Bank classifies countries by their level of indebtedness for the purpose of developing debt management strategies. The most severely indebted countries may be eligible for debt relief under special programs, such as the HIPC Debt Initiative. Indebted countries may also apply to the Paris and London Clubs for renegotiation of obligations to public and private creditors. In 2003, 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 either group were classified as less indebted.

Definitions

- Indebtedness classification refers to assessment 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.
- Public and publicly guaranteed debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term obligations of public debtors and long-term private obligations guaranteed by a public entity.
- Multilateral debt service is the repayment of principal and interest to the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies.
- Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt.
- Exports of goods, services, and income refer to international transactions involving a change in ownership of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, services, receipts of employee compensation for nonresident workers, and investment income.

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



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.