



4.2

Structure of output

	Gross domestic product		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	\$ millions		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP	
	1995	2007	1995	2007	1995	2007	1995	2007	1995	2007
Afghanistan	..	8,399	..	36	..	24	..	15	..	39
Albania	2,424	10,831	56	21	22	20	14	..	22	59
Algeria	41,764	135,285	10	8	50	61	11	5	39	31
Angola ^a	5,040	61,403	7	9	66	70	4	5	26	21
Argentina	258,032	262,451	6	9	28	34	18	21	66	57
Armenia	1,468	9,204	42	20	32	44	25	17	26	36
Australia	361,306	820,974	3	2	29	29	15	11	68	69
Austria	239,561	373,192	3	2	30	31	19	20	67	67
Azerbaijan	3,052	31,248	27	6	34	73	13	6	39	21
Bangladesh	37,940	68,415	26	19	25	28	15	18	49	52
Belarus	13,973	44,773	17	9	37	42	31	32	46	48
Belgium	284,321	452,754	2	1	28	24	20	17	70	75
Benin ^a	2,009	5,428	34	32	15	13	9	8	51	54
Bolivia	6,715	13,120	17	13	33	36	19	15	50	51
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,867	15,144	21	10	26	22	11	13	54	69
Botswana	4,774	12,311	4	2	51	49	5	3	45	49
Brazil	768,951	1,313,361	6	6	28	29	19	18	67	66
Bulgaria	13,107	39,549	14	6	35	32	24	17	50	61
Burkina Faso	2,380	6,767	35	33	21	22	15	14	43	44
Burundi	1,000	974	48	35	19	20	9	9	33	45
Cambodia	3,239	8,350	50	32	15	27	10	19	36	41
Cameroon	8,733	20,686	24	19	31	31	22	17	45	50
Canada	590,517	1,329,885	3	..	31	..	18	..	66	..
Central African Republic	1,122	1,712	46	54	21	14	10	8	33	32
Chad	1,446	7,085	36	23	14	44	11	6	51	32
Chile	71,349	163,913	9	4	35	47	18	14	55	49
China ^a	728,007	3,205,507	20	11	47	49	34	32	33	40
Hong Kong, China	144,230	207,169	0	0	15	8	8	3	85	92
Colombia	92,503	207,786	15	9	32	35	16	18	53	56
Congo, Dem. Rep.	5,643	8,953	57	42	17	28	9	6	26	29
Congo, Rep. ^a	2,116	7,646	10	5	45	60	8	6	45	35
Costa Rica	11,722	26,267	14	9	30	29	22	21	57	63
Côte d'Ivoire ^a	11,000	19,796	25	24	21	25	15	18	55	51
Croatia	18,808	51,278	11	7	34	32	24	21	55	61
Cuba ^a	..	..	6	..	45	..	38	..	49	..
Czech Republic	55,257	174,998	5	3	38	39	24	27	57	59
Denmark	181,985	311,580	3	1	25	26	17	14	71	73
Dominican Republic ^a	12,585	36,686	13	12	33	28	18	13	55	60
Ecuador	20,206	44,490	..	7	..	37	..	10	..	56
Egypt, Arab Rep.	60,159	130,476	17	14	32	36	17	16	51	50
El Salvador	9,500	20,373	14	12	30	29	23	22	56	59
Eritrea	578	1,375	21	24	17	19	9	5	62	56
Estonia	4,343	20,901	6	3	33	30	21	18	61	67
Ethiopia	7,606	19,395	57	46	10	13	5	5	33	40
Finland	130,605	244,661	4	3	33	32	25	24	63	65
France	1,569,983	2,589,839	3	2	25	21	..	12	72	77
Gabon ^a	4,959	11,568	8	5	52	60	5	4	40	35
Gambia, The	382	644	30	29	13	15	6	5	57	56
Georgia	2,694	10,175	52	11	16	24	17	12	32	65
Germany	2,522,792	3,317,365	1	1	32	30	23	23	67	69
Ghana ^a	6,457	15,147	39	34	24	26	9	8	37	41
Greece	131,718	313,354	9	4	21	23	..	13	70	73
Guatemala ^a	14,657	33,855	24	11	20	28	14	18	56	61
Guinea	3,694	4,564	19	17	29	45	4	4	52	38
Guinea-Bissau	254	357	55	64	12	12	8	8	33	24
Haiti	2,908	6,715	25	..	32	..	20	..	44	..

	Gross domestic product		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	\$ millions		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP	
	1995	2007	1995	2007	1995	2007	1995	2007	1995	2007
Honduras	3,911	12,234	22	13	31	28	18	20	48	59
Hungary	44,656	138,429	7	4	32	30	24	22	61	66
India	356,299	1,176,890	26	18	28	30	18	16	46	52
Indonesia ^a	202,132	432,817	17	14	42	47	24	27	41	39
Iran, Islamic Rep.	90,829	286,058	18	10	34	44	12	11	47	45
Iraq	10,114	..	9	..	75	..	1	..	16	..
Ireland	67,090	259,018	7	2	38	35	30	23	55	63
Israel ^a	95,907	163,957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1,126,042	2,101,637	3	2	30	27	22	18	66	71
Jamaica	5,813	11,430	9	6	37	35	16	15	54	59
Japan	5,247,609	4,384,255	2	1	34	30	23	21	64	68
Jordan	6,727	15,833	4	3	29	29	15	19	67	67
Kazakhstan	20,374	104,853	13	6	32	41	15	12	55	53
Kenya	9,046	24,190	31	26	16	18	10	11	53	56
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	517,118	969,795	6	3	42	39	28	28	52	58
Kuwait ^a	27,192	112,116	0	..	55	..	4	..	45	..
Kyrgyz Republic	1,661	3,745	44	34	20	19	9	11	37	47
Lao PDR	1,764	4,108	56	42	19	32	14	21	25	26
Latvia	5,236	27,155	9	3	30	22	21	11	61	75
Lebanon	11,719	24,352	7	6	27	24	15	11	66	70
Lesotho	1,009	1,600	16	12	36	47	15	19	48	41
Liberia	135	735	82	54	5	19	3	13	13	27
Libya	25,541	58,333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	7,507	38,332	12	5	34	33	21	19	55	61
Macedonia, FYR	4,449	7,674	13	12	30	30	23	19	57	59
Madagascar	3,160	7,382	27	26	9	17	8	16	64	56
Malawi	1,397	3,563	30	34	20	20	16	14	50	45
Malaysia ^a	88,832	186,719	13	10	41	48	26	28	46	42
Mali	2,466	6,863	50	37	19	24	8	3	32	39
Mauritania	1,415	2,644	37	13	25	47	8	5	37	41
Mauritius	3,820	6,786	10	5	32	28	23	20	58	67
Mexico	286,698	1,022,815	6	4	28	36	21	19	66	60
Moldova	1,753	4,396	33	12	32	15	26	14	35	73
Mongolia	1,227	3,930	41	23	29	41	12	4	30	36
Morocco	32,986	75,119	15	14	34	27	19	15	51	59
Mozambique	2,247	7,790	35	28	15	26	8	15	51	47
Myanmar ^a	..	..	60	..	10	..	7	..	30	..
Namibia	3,503	7,015	12	11	28	30	13	11	60	59
Nepal	4,401	10,315	42	34	23	17	10	8	35	49
Netherlands	418,969	765,818	3	2	27	24	17	13	69	74
New Zealand	62,049	135,667	7	..	27	..	19	..	66	..
Nicaragua	3,191	5,726	23	19	27	30	19	19	49	51
Niger ^a	1,881	4,170	40	..	17	..	6	..	43	..
Nigeria	28,109	165,469	..	33	..	39	..	3	..	28
Norway	148,920	388,413	3	1	34	43	13	10	63	56
Oman ^a	13,803	35,729	3	..	46	..	5	..	51	..
Pakistan	60,636	142,893	26	21	24	27	16	19	50	53
Panama	7,906	19,485	8	7	18	17	9	7	74	77
Papua New Guinea	4,636	6,259	35	35	34	45	8	6	31	20
Paraguay ^a	8,066	12,222	21	22	23	20	16	13	56	58
Peru	53,674	107,297	9	7	31	37	17	16	60	56
Philippines ^a	74,120	144,062	22	14	32	32	23	22	46	54
Poland	139,062	422,090	8	4	35	31	21	18	57	65
Portugal	112,960	222,758	6	3	28	24	18	15	66	73
Puerto Rico ^a	42,647	..	1	..	44	..	42	..	55	..



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	Gross domestic product		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	\$ millions		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP	
	1995	2007	1995	2007	1995	2007	1995	2007	1995	2007
Romania	35,477	165,976	21	9	43	36	29	22	36	55
Russian Federation	395,529	1,290,082	7	5	37	38	..	19	56	57
Rwanda ^a	1,293	3,339	44	40	16	14	10	6	40	46
Saudi Arabia ^a	142,458	381,683	6	3	49	65	10	10	45	32
Senegal	4,879	11,165	21	14	24	23	17	14	55	62
Serbia	19,681	40,122	..	13	..	28	..	..	..	59
Sierra Leone	871	1,664	43	45	39	24	9	..	18	31
Singapore	84,291	161,347	0	0	35	31	27	25	65	69
Slovak Republic	19,579	74,972	6	3	38	36	27	22	56	61
Slovenia	20,814	47,182	4	2	35	34	26	23	60	63
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	151,113	283,007	4	3	35	31	21	18	61	66
Spain	596,751	1,436,891	5	3	29	30	..	16	66	67
Sri Lanka ^a	13,030	32,346	23	12	27	30	16	19	50	58
Sudan	13,830	46,228	39	28	11	31	5	6	51	41
Swaziland	1,699	2,894	12	7	45	49	39	44	43	43
Sweden	253,706	454,310	3	2	31	29	..	..	67	70
Switzerland	315,940	424,367	2	1	30	28	..	..	68	71
Syrian Arab Republic	11,397	37,745	32	18	20	35	15	12	48	47
Tajikistan	1,232	3,712	38	21	39	28	28	20	22	51
Tanzania ^b	5,255	16,181	47	45	14	17	7	7	38	37
Thailand ^a	167,896	245,351	10	11	41	44	30	35	50	45
Timor-Leste ^a	..	395	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo ^a	1,309	2,499	38	44	22	24	10	10	40	32
Trinidad and Tobago	5,329	20,886	2	0	47	59	9	6	51	41
Tunisia ^a	18,031	35,020	11	10	29	30	19	17	59	60
Turkey	244,946	655,881	11	9	23	28	..	19	66	63
Turkmenistan	2,482	12,933	17	..	63	..	40	..	20	..
Uganda	5,756	11,771	49	24	14	26	7	8	36	50
Ukraine	48,214	141,177	15	8	43	37	35	23	42	55
United Arab Emirates	42,807	163,296	3	2	52	59	10	12	45	39
United Kingdom	1,141,045	2,772,024	2	1	32	23	22	14	66	76
United States	7,342,300	13,751,400	2	1	26	22	19	14	72	77
Uruguay	18,348	23,136	9	10	29	32	20	23	62	58
Uzbekistan	13,350	22,308	32	23	28	31	12	12	40	46
Venezuela, RB	74,889	228,071	6	4	41	58	15	16	53	38
Vietnam ^a	20,736	68,643	27	20	29	42	15	21	44	38
West Bank and Gaza	3,220	4,016	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep. ^a	4,236	22,523	20	..	32	..	14	..	48	..
Zambia	3,478	11,363	18	22	36	38	11	11	46	40
Zimbabwe	7,111	3,418	15	19	29	24	22	14	56	57
World	29,669,867 t	54,583,788 t	4 w	3 w	30 w	28 w	20 w	18 w	65 w	69 w
Low income	301,247	801,382	32	25	23	30	13	16	45	46
Middle income	4,878,804	13,490,034	13	9	35	37	23	19	52	53
Lower middle income	2,149,301	6,896,111	20	13	39	41	25	24	41	46
Upper middle income	2,731,355	6,594,607	7	6	31	33	20	19	62	61
Low & middle income	5,181,211	14,296,294	14	10	34	37	22	18	52	53
East Asia & Pacific	1,312,340	4,365,487	19	12	44	47	31	30	36	41
Europe & Central Asia	998,317	3,156,118	11	7	33	34	..	19	56	60
Latin America & Carib.	1,751,109	3,615,910	7	6	29	33	19	18	64	61
Middle East & N. Africa	315,655	850,182	16	11	34	40	15	12	50	49
South Asia	476,196	1,443,539	26	18	27	29	17	17	46	53
Sub-Saharan Africa	327,582	847,438	18	15	29	32	16	14	53	53
High income	24,484,804	40,309,714	2	1	30	26	20	17	68	72
Euro area	7,274,362	12,277,625	3	2	29	27	22	18	68	71

a. Components are at producer prices. b. Covers mainland Tanzania only.

About the data

An economy's gross domestic product (GDP) represents the sum of value added by all producers in the 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. The United Nations System of National Accounts calls 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. Total GDP shown in the table and elsewhere in this volume 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 climate 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** is the sum of gross output less the value of intermediate input used in production for industries classified in ISIC divisions 1–5 and includes forestry and fishing. • **Industry** is the sum of gross output less the value of intermediate input used in production for industries classified in ISIC divisions 10–45, which cover mining, manufacturing (also reported separately), construction, electricity, water, and gas. • **Manufacturing** is the sum of gross output less the value of intermediate input used in production for industries classified in 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

Data on national accounts 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 are from Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) data files. The complete national accounts time series is available on the *World Development Indicators 2009 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*.