

Country Name

Aruba

Afghanistan

Angola

Albania

Andorra

Arab World

United Arab Emirates

Argentina

Armenia

American Samoa

Antigua and Barbuda

Australia

Austria

Azerbaijan

Burundi

Belgium

Benin

Burkina Faso

Bangladesh

Bulgaria

Bahrain

Bahamas, The

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Belarus

Belize

Bermuda

Bolivia

Brazil

Barbados

Brunei Darussalam

Bhutan

Botswana

Sub-Saharan Africa (IFC classification)

Central African Republic

Canada

East Asia and the Pacific (IFC classification)

Europe and Central Asia (IFC classification)

Switzerland

Channel Islands

Chile

China

Côte d'Ivoire

Latin America and the Caribbean (IFC classification)

Middle East and North Africa (IFC classification)

Cameroon

Congo, Dem. Rep.

Congo, Rep.

Colombia

Comoros  
Cabo Verde  
Costa Rica  
South Asia (IFC classification)  
Caribbean small states  
Cuba  
Curaçao  
Cayman Islands  
Cyprus  
Czech Republic  
Germany  
Djibouti  
Dominica  
Denmark  
Dominican Republic  
Algeria  
East Asia & Pacific  
East Asia & Pacific (all income levels)  
Europe & Central Asia  
Europe & Central Asia (all income levels)  
Ecuador  
Egypt, Arab Rep.  
Euro area  
Eritrea  
Spain  
Estonia  
Ethiopia  
European Union  
Finland  
Fiji  
France  
Faeroe Islands  
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.  
Gabon  
United Kingdom  
Georgia  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Gambia, The  
Guinea-Bissau  
Equatorial Guinea  
Greece  
Grenada  
Greenland  
Guatemala  
Guam  
Guyana  
High income  
Hong Kong SAR, China

Honduras  
Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC)  
Croatia  
Haiti  
Hungary  
Indonesia  
Isle of Man  
India  
Ireland  
Iran, Islamic Rep.  
Iraq  
Iceland  
Israel  
Italy  
Jamaica  
Jordan  
Japan  
Kazakhstan  
Kenya  
Kyrgyz Republic  
Cambodia  
Kiribati  
St. Kitts and Nevis  
Korea, Rep.  
Kosovo  
Kuwait  
Latin America & Caribbean  
Lao PDR  
Lebanon  
Liberia  
Libya  
St. Lucia  
Latin America & Caribbean (all income levels)  
Least developed countries: UN classification  
Low income  
Liechtenstein  
Sri Lanka  
Lower middle income  
Low & middle income  
Lesotho  
Lithuania  
Luxembourg  
Latvia  
Macao SAR, China  
St. Martin (French part)  
Morocco  
Monaco  
Moldova  
Madagascar

Maldives  
Middle East & North Africa (all income levels)  
Mexico  
Marshall Islands  
Middle income  
Macedonia, FYR  
Mali  
Malta  
Myanmar  
Middle East & North Africa  
Montenegro  
Mongolia  
Northern Mariana Islands  
Mozambique  
Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Malawi  
Malaysia  
North America  
Namibia  
New Caledonia  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Nicaragua  
Netherlands  
High income: nonOECD  
Norway  
Nepal  
New Zealand  
High income: OECD  
OECD members  
Oman  
Other small states  
Pakistan  
Panama  
Peru  
Philippines  
Palau  
Papua New Guinea  
Poland  
Puerto Rico  
Korea, Dem. Rep.  
Portugal  
Paraguay  
West Bank and Gaza  
Pacific island small states  
French Polynesia  
Qatar  
Romania

Russian Federation  
Rwanda  
South Asia  
Saudi Arabia  
Sudan  
Senegal  
Singapore  
Solomon Islands  
Sierra Leone  
El Salvador  
San Marino  
Somalia  
Serbia  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
South Sudan  
Sub-Saharan Africa (all income levels)  
Small states  
São Tomé and Príncipe  
Suriname  
Slovak Republic  
Slovenia  
Sweden  
Swaziland  
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)  
Seychelles  
Syrian Arab Republic  
Turks and Caicos Islands  
Chad  
Togo  
Thailand  
Tajikistan  
Turkmenistan  
Timor-Leste  
Tonga  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Tunisia  
Turkey  
Tuvalu  
Tanzania  
Uganda  
Ukraine  
Upper middle income  
Uruguay  
United States  
Uzbekistan  
St. Vincent and the Grenadines  
Venezuela, RB  
Virgin Islands (U.S.)  
Vietnam

Vanuatu  
World  
Samoa  
Yemen, Rep.  
South Africa  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

## Country Code

ABW

AFG

AGO

ALB

AND

ARB

ARE

ARG

ARM

ASM

ATG

AUS

AUT

AZE

BDI

BEL

BEN

BFA

BGD

BGR

BHR

BHS

BIH

BLR

BLZ

BMU

BOL

BRA

BRB

BRN

BTN

BWA

CAA

CAF

CAN

CEA

CEU

CHE

CHI

CHL

CHN

CIV

CLA

CME

CMR

COD

COG

COL

COM  
CPV  
CRI  
CSA  
CSS  
CUB  
CUW  
CYM  
CYP  
CZE  
DEU  
DJI  
DMA  
DNK  
DOM  
DZA  
EAP  
EAS  
ECA  
ECS  
ECU  
EGY  
EMU  
ERI  
ESP  
EST  
ETH  
EUU  
FIN  
FJI  
FRA  
FRO  
FSM  
GAB  
GBR  
GEO  
GHA  
GIN  
GMB  
GNB  
GNQ  
GRC  
GRD  
GRL  
GTM  
GUM  
GUY  
HIC  
HKG



HND  
HPC  
HRV  
HTI  
HUN  
IDN  
IMN  
IND  
IRL  
IRN  
IRQ  
ISL  
ISR  
ITA  
JAM  
JOR  
JPN  
KAZ  
KEN  
KGZ  
KHM  
KIR  
KNA  
KOR  
KSV  
KWT  
LAC  
LAO  
LBN  
LBR  
LBY  
LCA  
LCN  
LDC  
LIC  
LIE  
LKA  
LMC  
LMY  
LSO  
LTU  
LUX  
LVA  
MAC  
MAF  
MAR  
MCO  
MDA  
MDG

MDV  
MEA  
MEX  
MHL  
MIC  
MKD  
MLI  
MLT  
MMR  
MNA  
MNE  
MNG  
MNP  
MOZ  
MRT  
MUS  
MWI  
MYS  
NAC  
NAM  
NCL  
NER  
NGA  
NIC  
NLD  
NOC  
NOR  
NPL  
NZL  
OEC  
OED  
OMN  
OSS  
PAK  
PAN  
PER  
PHL  
PLW  
PNG  
POL  
PRI  
PRK  
PRT  
PRY  
PSE  
PSS  
PYF  
QAT  
ROU

RUS  
RWA  
SAS  
SAU  
SDN  
SEN  
SGP  
SLB  
SLE  
SLV  
SMR  
SOM  
SRB  
SSA  
SSD  
SSF  
SST  
STP  
SUR  
SVK  
SVN  
SWE  
SWZ  
SXM  
SYC  
SYR  
TCA  
TCD  
TGO  
THA  
TJK  
TKM  
TLS  
TON  
TTO  
TUN  
TUR  
TUV  
TZA  
UGA  
UKR  
UMC  
URY  
USA  
UZB  
VCT  
VEN  
VIR  
VNM

VUT  
WLD  
WSM  
YEM  
ZAF  
ZMB  
ZWE

## Region

Latin America & Caribbean

South Asia

Sub-Saharan Africa

Europe & Central Asia

Europe & Central Asia

Middle East & North Africa

Latin America & Caribbean

Europe & Central Asia

East Asia & Pacific

Latin America & Caribbean

East Asia & Pacific

Europe & Central Asia

Europe & Central Asia

Sub-Saharan Africa

Europe & Central Asia

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa

South Asia

Europe & Central Asia

Middle East & North Africa

Latin America & Caribbean

Europe & Central Asia

Europe & Central Asia

Latin America & Caribbean

North America

Latin America & Caribbean

Latin America & Caribbean

Latin America & Caribbean

East Asia & Pacific

South Asia

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa

North America

Europe & Central Asia

Europe & Central Asia

Latin America & Caribbean

East Asia & Pacific

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa

Latin America & Caribbean

Sub-Saharan Africa  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Latin America & Caribbean

Latin America & Caribbean  
Latin America & Caribbean  
Latin America & Caribbean  
Europe & Central Asia  
Europe & Central Asia  
Europe & Central Asia  
Middle East & North Africa  
Latin America & Caribbean  
Europe & Central Asia  
Latin America & Caribbean  
Middle East & North Africa

Latin America & Caribbean  
Middle East & North Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa  
Europe & Central Asia  
Europe & Central Asia  
Sub-Saharan Africa

Europe & Central Asia  
East Asia & Pacific  
Europe & Central Asia  
Europe & Central Asia  
East Asia & Pacific  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Europe & Central Asia  
Europe & Central Asia  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Europe & Central Asia  
Latin America & Caribbean  
Europe & Central Asia  
Latin America & Caribbean  
East Asia & Pacific  
Latin America & Caribbean

East Asia & Pacific

Latin America & Caribbean

Europe & Central Asia  
Latin America & Caribbean  
Europe & Central Asia  
East Asia & Pacific  
Europe & Central Asia  
South Asia  
Europe & Central Asia  
Middle East & North Africa  
Middle East & North Africa  
Europe & Central Asia  
Middle East & North Africa  
Europe & Central Asia  
Latin America & Caribbean  
Middle East & North Africa  
East Asia & Pacific  
Europe & Central Asia  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Europe & Central Asia  
East Asia & Pacific  
East Asia & Pacific  
Latin America & Caribbean  
East Asia & Pacific  
Europe & Central Asia  
Middle East & North Africa

East Asia & Pacific  
Middle East & North Africa  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Middle East & North Africa  
Latin America & Caribbean

Europe & Central Asia  
South Asia

Sub-Saharan Africa  
Europe & Central Asia  
Europe & Central Asia  
Europe & Central Asia  
East Asia & Pacific  
Latin America & Caribbean  
Middle East & North Africa  
Europe & Central Asia  
Europe & Central Asia  
Sub-Saharan Africa

South Asia

Latin America & Caribbean  
East Asia & Pacific

Europe & Central Asia  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Middle East & North Africa  
East Asia & Pacific

Europe & Central Asia  
East Asia & Pacific  
East Asia & Pacific  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
East Asia & Pacific

Sub-Saharan Africa  
East Asia & Pacific  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Latin America & Caribbean  
Europe & Central Asia

Europe & Central Asia  
South Asia  
East Asia & Pacific

Middle East & North Africa

South Asia  
Latin America & Caribbean  
Latin America & Caribbean  
East Asia & Pacific  
East Asia & Pacific  
East Asia & Pacific  
Europe & Central Asia  
Latin America & Caribbean  
East Asia & Pacific  
Europe & Central Asia  
Latin America & Caribbean  
Middle East & North Africa

East Asia & Pacific  
Middle East & North Africa  
Europe & Central Asia



Europe & Central Asia  
Sub-Saharan Africa

Middle East & North Africa  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
East Asia & Pacific  
East Asia & Pacific  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Latin America & Caribbean  
Europe & Central Asia  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Europe & Central Asia

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa  
Latin America & Caribbean  
Europe & Central Asia  
Europe & Central Asia  
Europe & Central Asia  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Latin America & Caribbean  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Middle East & North Africa  
Latin America & Caribbean  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
East Asia & Pacific  
Europe & Central Asia  
Europe & Central Asia  
East Asia & Pacific  
East Asia & Pacific  
Latin America & Caribbean  
Middle East & North Africa  
Europe & Central Asia  
East Asia & Pacific  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Sub-Saharan Africa  
Europe & Central Asia

Latin America & Caribbean  
North America  
Europe & Central Asia  
Latin America & Caribbean  
Latin America & Caribbean  
Latin America & Caribbean  
East Asia & Pacific

East Asia & Pacific

- East Asia & Pacific
- Middle East & North Africa
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Sub-Saharan Africa

IncomeGroup  
High income: nonOECD  
Low income  
Upper middle income  
Upper middle income  
High income: nonOECD

High income: nonOECD  
Upper middle income  
Lower middle income  
Upper middle income  
High income: nonOECD  
High income: OECD  
High income: OECD  
Upper middle income  
Low income  
High income: OECD  
Low income  
Low income  
Low income  
Upper middle income  
High income: nonOECD  
High income: nonOECD  
Upper middle income  
Upper middle income  
Upper middle income  
High income: nonOECD  
Lower middle income  
Upper middle income  
High income: nonOECD  
High income: nonOECD  
Lower middle income  
Upper middle income

Low income  
High income: OECD

High income: OECD  
High income: nonOECD  
High income: OECD  
Upper middle income  
Lower middle income

Lower middle income  
Low income  
Lower middle income  
Upper middle income

Low income  
Lower middle income  
Upper middle income

Upper middle income  
High income: nonOECD  
High income: nonOECD  
High income: nonOECD  
High income: OECD  
High income: OECD  
Lower middle income  
Upper middle income  
High income: OECD  
Upper middle income  
Upper middle income

Upper middle income  
Lower middle income

Low income  
High income: OECD  
High income: OECD  
Low income

High income: OECD  
Upper middle income  
High income: OECD  
High income: nonOECD  
Lower middle income  
Upper middle income  
High income: OECD  
Lower middle income  
Lower middle income  
Low income  
Low income  
Low income  
High income: nonOECD  
High income: OECD  
Upper middle income  
High income: nonOECD  
Lower middle income  
High income: nonOECD  
Lower middle income

High income: nonOECD

Lower middle income

High income: nonOECD

Low income

Upper middle income

Lower middle income

High income: nonOECD

Lower middle income

High income: OECD

Upper middle income

Upper middle income

High income: OECD

High income: OECD

High income: OECD

Upper middle income

Upper middle income

High income: OECD

Upper middle income

Low income

Low income

Low income

Lower middle income

High income: nonOECD

High income: OECD

Lower middle income

High income: nonOECD

Lower middle income

Upper middle income

Low income

Upper middle income

Upper middle income

High income: nonOECD

Lower middle income

Lower middle income

High income: nonOECD

High income: OECD

High income: nonOECD

High income: nonOECD

High income: nonOECD

Lower middle income

High income: nonOECD

Lower middle income

Low income

Upper middle income

Upper middle income  
Upper middle income

Upper middle income  
Low income  
High income: nonOECD  
Low income

Upper middle income  
Lower middle income  
High income: nonOECD  
Low income  
Lower middle income  
Upper middle income  
Low income  
Upper middle income

Upper middle income  
High income: nonOECD  
Low income  
Lower middle income  
Lower middle income  
High income: OECD

High income: OECD  
Low income  
High income: OECD

High income: nonOECD

Lower middle income  
Upper middle income  
Upper middle income  
Lower middle income  
Upper middle income  
Lower middle income  
High income: OECD  
High income: nonOECD  
Low income  
High income: OECD  
Lower middle income  
Lower middle income

High income: nonOECD  
High income: nonOECD  
Upper middle income

High income: nonOECD  
Low income

High income: nonOECD  
Lower middle income  
Lower middle income  
High income: nonOECD  
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Low income  
Lower middle income  
High income: nonOECD  
Low income  
Upper middle income

Low income

Lower middle income  
Upper middle income  
High income: OECD  
High income: OECD  
High income: OECD  
Lower middle income  
High income: nonOECD  
Upper middle income  
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High income: nonOECD  
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Upper middle income  
Low income  
Low income  
Lower middle income

High income: nonOECD  
High income: OECD  
Lower middle income  
Upper middle income  
Upper middle income  
High income: nonOECD  
Lower middle income

Lower middle income

Lower middle income

Lower middle income

Upper middle income

Lower middle income

Low income



## SpecialNotes

SNA data for 2000-2011 are updated from official government statistics; 1994-1999 from UN databases. Ba  
Fiscal year end: March 20; reporting period for national accounts data: FY. National accounts data are sourc  
April 2013 database update: Based on IMF data, national accounts data were revised for 2000 onward; the

Arab World aggregate. Arab World is composed of members of the League of Arab States.

April 2013 database update: Based on data from the National Bureau of Statistics, national accounts data w

April 2012 database update: Based on official government statistics, national accounts data were revised fo  
Fiscal year end: June 30; reporting period for national accounts data: FY. Value added current series update  
A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrev  
April 2012 database update: National accounts historical expenditure series in constant prices were revised

A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrev

Fiscal year end: June 30; reporting period for national accounts data: FY.

April 2011 database update: The National Statistical Office revised national accounts data from 1995 onwar

April 2013 database update: Data were updated using the government of Bhutan macroeconomic framewo  
Fiscal year end: March 31; reporting period for national accounts data: CY. Based on official government sta  
Sub-Saharan Africa (IFC classification) aggregate.

Fiscal year end: March 31; reporting period for national accounts data: CY.

East Asia and the Pacific (IFC classification) aggregate.

Europe and Central Asia (IFC classification) aggregate.

On 1 July 1997 China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong; and on 20 December 1999 China

Latin America and the Caribbean (IFC classification) aggregate.

Middle East and North Africa (IFC classification) aggregate.

April 2013 database update: Based on IMF data, national accounts data were revised for 2000 onward; the

April 2013 database update: Based on IMF data, national accounts data were revised for 1990 onward; the

Cabo Verde is the new name for the country previously listed as Cape Verde. Based on official government

South Asia (IFC classification) aggregate.

Caribbean small states aggregate. Includes Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, S

A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrev

A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrev

April 2012 database update: Based on official government statistics, national accounts data were revised fo

East Asia and Pacific regional aggregate (does not include high-income economies).

East Asia and Pacific regional aggregate (including high-income economies).

Europe and Central Asia regional aggregate (does not include high-income economies).

Europe and Central Asia regional aggregate (including high-income economies).

National accounts have been revised from 1965 onward based on official government data; the new base y

Fiscal year end: June 30; reporting period for national accounts data: FY.

Euro area aggregate.

April 2013 database update: Based on IMF data, national accounts data were revised for 2000 onward; the

A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrev

A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrev

Fiscal year end: July 7; reporting period for national accounts data: FY. Based on IMF data, national account

European Union aggregate.

A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrev

Based on data from the Bureau of Statistics, national accounts data on the expenditure side have been revi

A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrev

Fiscal year ends on September 30; reporting period for national accounts data: FY. Based on the Pacific and

In 2010, the Ghana Statistical Service revised the base year for Ghana's national accounts series from 1993

Fiscal year end: June 30; reporting period for national accounts data: CY. April 2013 database update: Basec

In 2010, national accounts data for 2003-09 were revised. The new data had broader coverage of all sectors

A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrev

April 2012 database update: Based on official government statistics, national accounts data were revised fo

In 2010, the Bureau of Statistics introduced a new series of GDP rebased to year 2006. Current price GDP av

High income group aggregate. High-income economies are those in which 2012 GNI per capita was \$12,616

On 1 July 1997 China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong. Unless otherwise noted, data for

Heavily indebted poor countries aggregate.

April 2013 database update: Based on official government statistics, the base year for constant price series  
Fiscal year end: September 30; reporting period for national accounts data: FY. In 2010, the government rev

April 2012 database update: Based on data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Developr  
Fiscal year end: March 31; reporting period for national accounts data: CY. Data for Indonesia include Timor

Fiscal year end: March 31; reporting period for national accounts data: FY. April 2013 database update: The  
A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrev  
Fiscal year end: March 20; reporting period for national accounts data: FY.

National accounts have been revised from 2000 onward based on official government data; the new base y

A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrev  
April 2013 database update: Based on official government statistics, national accounts data were revised fo

Fiscal year end: March 31; reporting period for national accounts data: CY.

Fiscal year end: June 30; reporting period for national accounts data: CY.

Based on IMF and World Bank data, GDP in current and constant prices have been revised from 2000 onwa  
April 2012 database update: Based on official government statistics, national accounts data were revised fo

Kosovo became a World Bank member on June 29, 2009. Since 1999, Kosovo has been a territory under int  
Fiscal year end: June 30; reporting period for national accounts data: CY.

Latin America and Caribbean regional aggregate (does not include high-income economies).

April 2013 database update: Based on IMF data, national accounts data were revised for 2000 onward; the

April 2012 database update: Based on official government statistics, national accounts data were revised fo  
Latin America and Caribbean regional aggregate (including high-income economies).

Least developed countries (UN classification) aggregate.

Low income group aggregate. Low-income economies are those in which 2012 GNI per capita was \$1,035 o

Lower middle income group aggregate. Lower-middle-income economies are those in which 2012 GNI per c  
Low and middle income group aggregate (all developing economies). Low- and middle-income economies a  
Fiscal year end: March 31; reporting period for national accounts data: CY.

A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrev  
Country joined euro area on 1 January 2014; data in the WDI database are reported in lats.

On 20 December 1999 China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Macao. Unless otherwise noted, data

April 2012 database update: The Department of National Planning revised national accounts data for 2000 (Middle East and North Africa regional aggregate (including high-income economies).

The new base year is 2008.

Fiscal year ends on September 30; reporting period for national accounts data: FY.

Middle income group aggregate. Middle-income economies are those in which 2012 GNI per capita was below \$12,000. April 2012 database update: Based on official statistics, national accounts data were revised for 2003 onward.

A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irreversibly revised. Fiscal year end: March 31; reporting period for national accounts data: FY.

Middle East and North Africa regional aggregate (does not include high-income economies).

Montenegro declared independence from Serbia and Montenegro on June 3, 2006. Where available, data from 2006 onward are used.

April 2012 database update: Based on official government statistics, data were revised for 1991 onward; the new base year is 2005/06.

Fiscal year end: March 31; reporting period for national accounts data: CY. Based on IMF data, national accounts data have been revised from 1991 onward.

Based on official government statistics, value added in services in constant and current prices have been revised for 1991 onward. North America regional aggregate. There are no economies in North America classified as low or middle income. Fiscal year end: March 31; reporting period for national accounts data: CY. In 2010, the Central Bureau of Statistics revised the base year to 2005/06.

Based on official government statistics, national accounts data have been revised from 2006 onward; the new base year is 2005/06. Based on official government statistics as of 1 February 2014, national accounts data have been revised from 2006 onward.

April 2013 database update: Based on official government statistics, national accounts data were revised for 2006 onward. A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irreversibly revised. High income nonOECD aggregate. High-income economies are those in which 2012 GNI per capita was \$12,000 or more.

Fiscal year end: July 14; reporting period for national accounts data: FY.

Fiscal year end: March 31; reporting period for national accounts data: FY.

High income OECD members aggregate. High-income economies are those in which 2012 GNI per capita was \$12,000 or more. OECD members aggregate (all, including developing countries).

Other small states aggregate. Includes Bhutan, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, and Yemen. Fiscal year end: June 30; reporting period for national accounts data: FY. The new base year is 2005/06.

April 2012 database update: National accounts data were revised for 1998 onward. Because intellectual property is not included in the national accounts, the base year has changed to 2005/06. Fiscal year ends on September 30; reporting period for national accounts data: FY. Base year has changed to 2005/06.

Fiscal year end: June 30; reporting period for national accounts data: FY. April 2012 database update: Based on official government statistics, national accounts data were revised for 1998 onward.

A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irreversibly revised. National accounts data have been revised from 1960 onward. The methodology and base year have not changed.

Pacific island small states aggregate. Includes Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

National accounts have been revised based on data from the National Statistical Institute; the new base year is 2005/06.

April 2013 database update: Based on official government statistics, national accounts data were revised for South Asia regional aggregate. There are no economies in South Asia classified as high income.

Total population data are reported separately for Sudan and South Sudan; see specific notes for other dem

Fiscal year end: March 31; reporting period for national accounts data: CY. Country reports using a blend of

Fiscal year end: June 30; reporting period for national accounts data: CY. April 2013 database update: Basec

Montenegro declared independence from Serbia and Montenegro on June 3, 2006. Where available, data f  
Sub-Saharan Africa regional aggregate (does not include high-income economies).

South Sudan declared its independence on July 9, 2011. Data are shown separately for South Sudan where  
Sub-Saharan Africa regional aggregate (including high-income economies).

Small states aggregate. Includes 41 members of the Small States Forum. (Does not include the high-income

A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrev

A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrev

Fiscal year end: June 30; reporting period for national accounts data: CY.

Fiscal year end: March 31; reporting period for national accounts data: CY. In 2011, the Central Statistical O

April 2013 database update: Based on official government statistics, national accounts data were revised fo

April 2013 database update: Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, national accounts data we

Based on IMF data, national accounts data have been revised for 2005 onward; the new base year is 2005.

April 2013 database update: Based on IMF data, national accounts data have been revised for 2000; the ne

Fiscal year end: September 30; reporting period for national accounts data: CY.

On January 1, 2009, the Turkmen manat was redenominated (1 new manat = 5,000 old manats).

Based on official government statistics, national account data have been revised, and value added is measu

Fiscal year ends on June 30; reporting period for national accounts data: FY. April 2013 database update: Ba

April 2012 database update: Based on data from the Central Bank and its Statistical Bulletin, national accou

Based on data from the IMF, World Bank and government official statistics, national accounts data have be

Fiscal year end: June 30; reporting period for national accounts data: FY. In 2011, the Bureau of Statistics re

Upper middle income group aggregate. Upper-middle-income economies are those in which 2012 GNI per c  
In 2011, the Central Bank revised national accounts data for 2006 onward.

Fiscal year end: September 30; reporting period for national accounts data: CY.

April 2012 database update: Based on official government statistics, national accounts data were revised fo

Based on data from the Vietnam Statistics Office, national accounts data have been revised from 2000 onw

Based on official government statistics, value added is measured at producer prices through 1997 and at basic prices from 1998 onwards. Data are revised from Samoa B World aggregate.

Fiscal year ends on June 30; reporting period for national accounts data: FY. Data are revised from Samoa B

Based on official government statistics and International Monetary Fund data, national accounts data have

Fiscal year end: March 31; reporting period for national accounts data: CY.

National accounts data have rebased to reflect the January 1, 2013, introduction of the new Zambian kwacha.

Fiscal year end: June 30; reporting period for national accounts data: CY. As of January 2009, multiple hard

se year has changed from 1995 to 2000.

ed from the IMF and differ from the Central Statistics Organization numbers due to exclusion of the opium  
base year changed to 2002.

ere revised for 2001 onward; the base year changed to 2007.

or 2000 onward; the base year changed to 2006.

ed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics; data revised from 1990 onward; Australia reports using SNA 2008.

ocable euro conversion rate was adopted by the EU Council on January 1, 1999: 1 euro = 13.7603 Austrian

l in line with State Statistical Committee data that were not previously available.

ocable euro conversion rate was adopted by the EU Council on January 1, 1999: 1 euro = 40.3399 Belgian f

rd. GDP in current prices were about 4 percent higher than previous estimates.

rk.

atistics, national accounts data have been revised from 2006 onward; the new base year is 2006. Data befo

resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Macao. Unless otherwise noted, data for China do not include da

base year changed to 2000.

base year changed to 1990.

statistics and IMF data, national accounts data have been revised from 1990 onward; the new base year is

Suriname, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Tr

convertible euro conversion rate entered into force on January 1, 2008: 1 euro = 0.585274 Cyprus pounds. Please

convertible euro conversion rate was adopted by the EU Council on January 1, 1999: 1 euro = 1.95583 German

from 2000 onward; the base year changed to 2006.

year is 2007. The large upward changes are due to an improved calculation method for nominal GDP.

base year changed to 2000.

convertible euro conversion rate was adopted by the EU Council on January 1, 1999: 1 euro = 166.386 Spanish

convertible euro conversion rate entered into force on January 1, 2011: 1 euro = 15.6466 Estonian kroon. Please  
these data have been revised for 2000 onward; the new base year is 2011.

convertible euro conversion rate was adopted by the EU Council on January 1, 1999: 1 euro = 5.94573 Finnish r  
revised from 2005 onward; the new base year is 2005.

convertible euro conversion rate was adopted by the EU Council on January 1, 1999: 1 euro = 6.55957 French f

Virgin Islands Training Initiative, national accounts data have been revised from 2009 onward. In 2010, the

to 2006. The new GDP data were about 60 percent higher than previously reported and incorporated impr

based on official government statistics, national accounts data were revised for 2004 onward; the base year cha  
ges of the economy, and GDP in current prices averaged 89 percent higher than previous estimates.

convertible euro conversion rate was adopted by the EU Council on January 1, 1999: 1 euro = 340.75 Greek dra  
chma from 2000 onward; the base year changed to 2006.

averaged 63 percent higher than previous estimates.

and more.

China do not include data for Hong Kong SAR, China; Macao SAR, China; or Taiwan, China. Agriculture valu



changed to 2005.

vised national accounts data following changes in the methodology. Current price series since 1991 and constant, national accounts data were revised for 1991 onward.

r-Leste through 1999 unless otherwise noted.

Source: Eurostat, 2000. Ireland's GDP is based on the 1996 prices of the 1990. The variable euro conversion rate was adopted by the EU Council on January 1, 1999: 1 euro = 0.787564 Irish pounds.

Year is 1988. The new series raises GDP significantly from previous estimates.

Locable euro conversion rate was adopted by the EU Council on January 1, 1999: 1 euro = 1936.27 Italian lire for 2002 onward; the base year changed to 2007.

rd. Value added components are calculated using shares from the Asian Development Bank.

or 2000 onward; the base year changed to 2006.

ernational administration pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

base year changed to 2000.

or 2000 onward; the base year changed to 2006.

r less.

capita was between \$1,036 and \$4,085.

are those in which 2012 GNI per capita was \$12,615 or less.

variable euro conversion rate was adopted by the EU Council on January 1, 1999: 1 euro = 40.3399 Luxembourg francs.

† for China do not include data for Hong Kong SAR, China; Macao SAR, China; or Taiwan, China.

onward; the base year changed to 2003.

tween \$1,036 and \$12,615.

rd.

ovable euro conversion rate entered into force on January 1, 2008: 1 euro = 0.4293 Maltese lira. Please no

or each country are shown separately. However, for Serbia, some indicators continue to include data for M

e base year for constant price series changed to 2004.

ounts data have been revised for 2000 onward; the new base year is 2009.

vised from 1990 onward. National accounts data in constant prices have been linked back to 1960; the new  
ome.

tistics revised national accounts data for 2000-07. An expanded data survey resulted in a substantial upw

ew base year is 2006.

m 1981 onward while preserving historical growth rates for constant GDP at market prices through 2006. N  
r 1994 onward; the base year changed to 2006.

ovable euro conversion rate was adopted by the EU Council on January 1, 1999: 1 euro = 2.20371 Netherla  
616 or more.

as \$12,616 or more.

a, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Maldives, Mauritius, Montenegro, Namibia, Sao Tome and

roperty products are now reported as a part of gross fixed capital formation, gross domestic product (GDP) i  
o 2005. Source: Pacific and Virgin Islands Training Initiative at [www.econmap.org](http://www.econmap.org).

d on data from the Instituto de Estadísticas de Puerto Rico, national accounts data were revised for 2001 or

ovable euro conversion rate was adopted by the EU Council on January 1, 1999: 1 euro = 200.482 Portugue  
anged but the output of two hydroelectric plants (shared with neighboring countries) has been added raisir

. Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

ar is 2000.

or 1999 onward; the base year changed to 2006.

ographic-related series. National accounts data exclude South Sudan after July 9, 2011. Other data reported

of SNA 1993 and SNA 2008. April 2012 database update: National accounts time series were replaced with official

based on official government statistics, national accounts data were revised for 1990 onward; the base year changed

for each country are shown separately. However, for Serbia, some indicators, such as those series for which

available. However, data reported for Sudan include South Sudan unless otherwise noted. Though limited coverage

countries Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cyprus, Estonia, Iceland, Malta, Qatar, and San Marino.)

convertible euro conversion rate entered into force on January 1, 2009: 1 euro = 30.126 Slovak koruna. Please

convertible euro conversion rate entered into force on January 1, 2007: 1 euro = 239.64 Slovenian tolar. Please

office revised national accounts data for 1990 onward.

or 1976 onward; the base year changed to 2006.

are revised for 2003 onward.

with base year is 2000.

measured at basic prices; the new base year is 2010.

based on data from the National Bureau of Statistics, national accounts data were revised; the base year changed

national accounts data were revised for 1997 onward.

are revised from 2006 onward. Value added is measured at producer prices up to 1999 and at basic prices from

revised national accounts series for 1998 onward; the base year for constant price series changed to 2001/02.

per capita was between \$4,086 and \$12,615.

or 2000 onward; the base year changed to 2006.

ard; the new base year is 2010.

asic prices from 1998 onward.

bureau of Statistics and Central Bank of Samoa.  
been revised for 1990 onward.

ha at a rate of 1,000 old kwacha = 1 new kwacha.

currencies, such as rand, pound sterling, euro and U.S. dollar are in use. Data are reported in U.S. dollars, t

reconomy.

schilling. Please note that historical data before 1999 are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable

franc. Please note that historical data before 1999 are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable

re 2006 were reported on a fiscal year basis.

ta for Hong Kong SAR, China; Macao SAR, China; or Taiwan, China. Based on data from the National Bureau

2007.

inidad and Tobago.

ase note that historical data are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable for aggregation across  
mark. Please note that historical data before 1999 are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable

peseta. Please note that historical data before 1999 are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable  
se note that historical data are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable for aggregation across c

markka. Please note that historical data before 1999 are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable

ranc. Please note that historical data before 1999 are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable f

government statistical office revised national accounts data for 1995-2008.

oved data sources and methodology.

inged to 2004.

ichma. Please note that historical data before 1999 are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable

e added includes mining and quarrying.

constant price series since 1996 were revised.

with 2004–05 as the base.

ound. Please note that historical data before 1999 are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable for

ra. Please note that historical data before 1999 are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable for

ourg franc. Please note that historical data before 1999 are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable

Montenegro through 2005.

base year is 2005.

ward adjustment to estimates of output, particularly in mining, services, and manufacturing. The constant pi

few estimates of nominal and constant GDP released by the Nigeria Bureau of Statistics on 6 April 2014 will  
ands guilder. Please note that historical data before 1999 are not actual euros and are not comparable or su

Principe, Seychelles, Swaziland, and Timor-Leste.

n current prices averaged 4 percent higher than previous estimates.

ward.

ese escudo. Please note that historical data before 1999 are not actual euros and are not comparable or su  
rg GDP from previous estimates. On the supply side, it was added in "gas, electricity and water." On the de



d for Sudan include South Sudan unless otherwise noted.

fficial government statistics.

inged to 2006.

i data appear only for Serbia and not Montenegro--e.g., aid, environment, external debt, balance of payme

data are available in the WDI database for South Sudan, additional data are available from South Sudan's N

note that historical data are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable for aggregation across coi

: note that historical data are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable for aggregation across cc

nged to 2010/11.

rom 2000 onward.

2.

he most-used currency.

able for aggregation across countries.

for aggregation across countries.

of Statistics, the methodology for national accounts exports and imports of goods and services in constant

countries.

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countries.

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tries.

rice series were rebased from 1995 to 2004 prices. GDP in current prices averaged 14 percent higher than p

I be included in future editions of the WDI database.

uitable for aggregation across countries.

itable for aggregation across countries.

mand side changes were mainly to exports, but also for imports, investment and consumption. National ac

nts, various social indicators excluding population--continue to include data for Montenegro through 2005.

ational Bureau of Statistics (<http://ssnbs.org/>).

untries.

ountries.





t prices have been revised from 2000 onward.





previous estimates.

counts price valuations for 1991 to 2012 have also been corrected and changed from VAP to VAB.

. Moreover, data from 1999 onward for Serbia for most indicators exclude data for Kosovo, 1999 being the













year when Kosovo became a territory under international administration pursuant to UN Security Council |













Resolution 1244 (1999); any exceptions are noted. Kosovo became a World Bank member on June 29, 2005











); available data are shown separately for Kosovo. In 2011, the Statistical Office of Serbia improved the met













thodology of national accounts data for 2003 onward. Specifically, the classification of sectors was revised,













and GDP is now calculated using chain linked volumes in 2005 prices.

