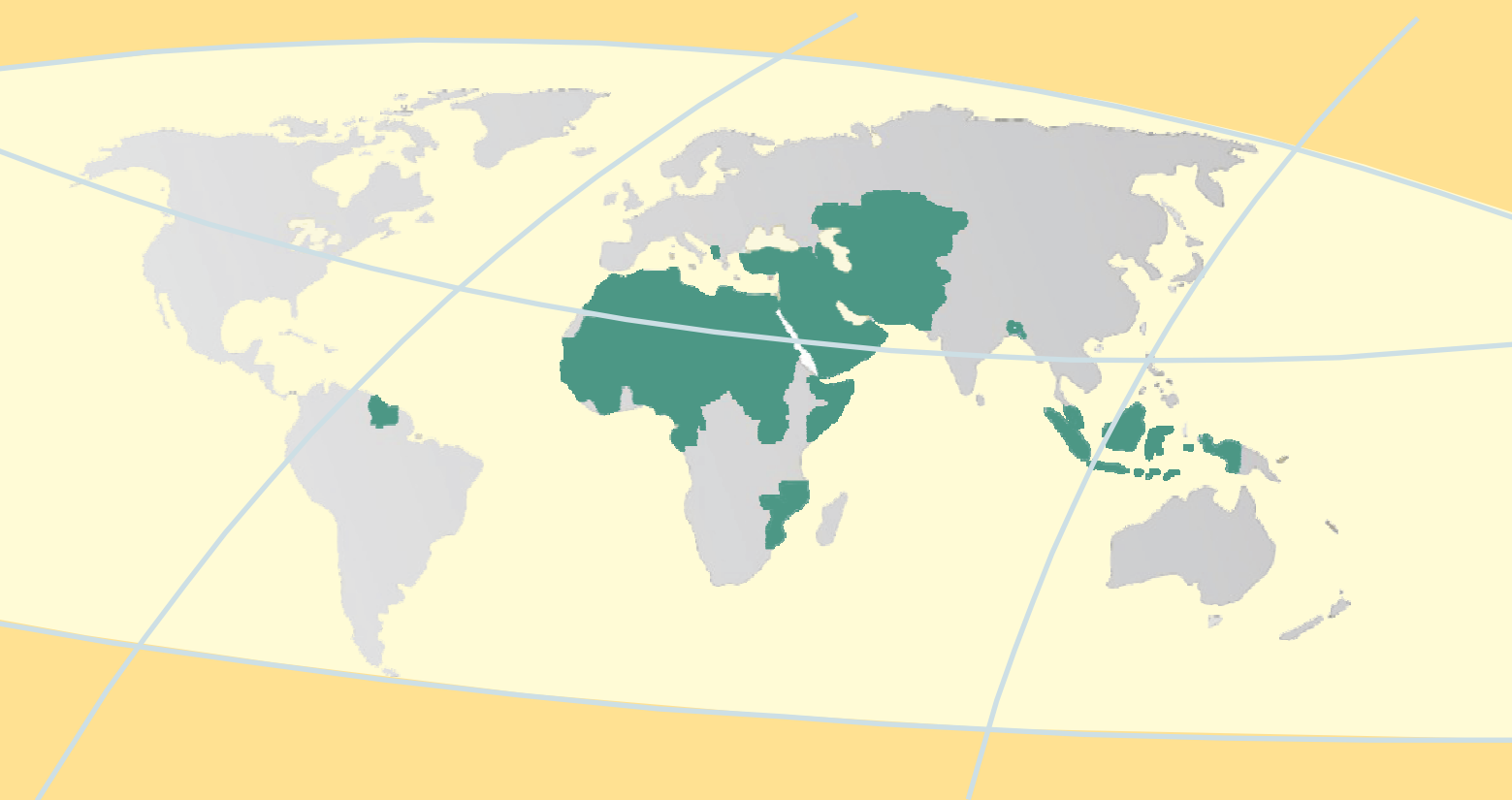


ANNUAL ECONOMIC REPORT 2007

On The OIC Countries



Organization of the Islamic Conference

**Statistical Economic and Social Research
and Training Centre for Islamic Countries
(SESRTCIC)**

ANNUAL ECONOMIC REPORT ON THE OIC COUNTRIES 2007



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Foreword

The Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC) has been preparing the *Annual Economic Report on the OIC Countries* since 1979 to serve as the basic background document for the agenda item of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) under Economic Affairs entitled “World Economy and the Islamic Countries”. The Centre has been also presenting the Report to the annual sessions of both the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs (ISCOM) and the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC).

The Report analyses the economic situation in the OIC member countries during the latest five-year period for which the data are available. It examines the recent major economic developments in the OIC member countries and investigates the inter-linkages of these developments with those in both developing and developed countries as well as the world economy as a whole. The analysis is usually carried out in the light of the global, regional and national developments, using current data on OIC member countries, specially compiled from various international and national sources, in addition to the Centre’s databases.

The *Annual Economic Report on the OIC Countries 2007* analyses the trends in the major economic indicators of the OIC countries in the light of the remarkably broad-based growth performance of the world economy during the past five-year period of 2002-2006. In so doing and in addition to the overall group-comparative analysis, the 57 OIC member countries are also analysed under three sub-groups which, presumably, would better illustrate the overall performance of the OIC countries and the developments they experienced. These are the OIC least-developed countries (OIC-LDC), the OIC fuel-exporting countries (OIC-FEC) and the OIC medium-developed countries (OIC-MDC).

In an attempt to enrich the context of the Report, this year’s Report introduces “Country Profile” pages, which include data and graphical analysis on the major economic indicators of each country, and, thus, it presents the overall economic performance at the individual country level. The Report also highlights, in special windows, various issues of concern to the developing countries, including the OIC members. The themes of this year’s issues are the impact of commodity prices on the economies of the developing countries, business-friendly reforms in African member countries and impact of globalisation on future growth in the developing countries. Finally, the Report highlights a number of challenges confronting the OIC member countries in their efforts to further their economic progress.

Dr. Savaş Alpay
Director General
S E S R T C I C

1 Introduction

The 57 OIC member countries constitute a substantial part of the developing countries, and, being at different levels of economic development, they do not make up a homogeneous economic group. Undertaking an overall comparative analysis for the OIC group as whole is, therefore, rather difficult and it would be misleading since it may conceal some underlying factors. For this reason, in addition to the overall group-comparative analysis, the 57 OIC member countries are also analysed under three sub-groups which, presumably, would better illustrate their overall performance and the developments they experienced.

The first group includes the least-developed OIC member countries, hereafter, referred to as the **OIC-LDC**. This group includes the 22 OIC member countries which continued to be identified by the United Nations as the Least-Developed Countries. These are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uganda and Yemen.

The second group comprises the OIC fuel-exporting member countries¹, hereafter, referred to as the **OIC-FEC**. These are Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brunei, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkmenistan and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

The third group includes roughly the middle-income OIC member countries and will be named “the medium-developed OIC countries”², hereafter, referred to as the **OIC-MDC**. These are Albania, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Guyana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Palestine, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey and Uzbekistan.

On the other hand, to illustrate the recent economic developments at the individual country level, a Statistical Appendix, which includes recent data on the major economic indicators in each individual member country, is annexed to the Report. For the same purpose, a “Country Profile” page for each member country has also been annexed to the Report, to better reflect the overall economic performance of each country.

The major economic indicators of the OIC group and sub-groups were calculated as weighted averages based on the annual percentage changes for individual countries weighted by their 2004 GDP values in US dollar. The data on the world economy, including the averages of the developing and developed countries as well as those of

¹ Those countries which are classified by the IMF, according to their main source of export earnings, as fuel exporting countries (IMF 2007). Although Sudan and Yemen are also included in this category, for the purpose of this Report, they are included in the OIC-LDC sub-group.

² Those countries which are not classified as least-developed countries (LDC) or fuel exporting countries (FEC) in this Report. Most of these countries are currently classified by the World Bank as middle-income countries according to their 2005 gross national income per capita (World Bank, World Development Indicators 2007).

other regional groups and countries were obtained from the databases and recent publications of various international organisations, mainly the IMF, the World Bank and the United Nations.

The *Annual Economic Report on the OIC Countries 2007* analyses the trends in the major economic indicators of the OIC countries in the light of the remarkably broad-based growth performance of the world economy during the last five-year period 2002-2006, the period that followed the sudden recession in 2001. During the period under consideration, the world economy grew steadily, in terms of real GDP growth rates, from 3.1 percent in 2002 to 4 percent in 2003 and further climbed up to 5.3 percent in 2004.

Despite the moderate growth rate of 4.8 percent in 2005, the world economy maintained its growth momentum in 2006 with global output growth rate reaching 5.4 percent (IMF 2007). This upswing in the world economy reflects the rebounding in major developed economies and the strong performance of the Asian developing economies, particularly China and India and a few other emerging market economies³ and the newly industrialised Asian economies⁴.

However, after the strong and broad-based growth in 2006, the world real GDP is expected to slowdown slightly to a pace of 4.9 percent for the year 2007 as a whole, but the average growth in the developing countries is projected to remain strong at 7.5 percent (IMF 2007). Furthermore, this slowdown is expected to stabilise in 2008, and the major risks to this favourable outlook are recently projected to diminish.

In the light of these developments in the world economy, the Report shows that, being a substantial part of the developing countries, the OIC countries followed, in general, similar trends during the period under consideration. However, the economic performance and average economic growth of the OIC countries remained below the levels maintained by the developing countries, showing more vulnerability to the adverse external shocks in the world economy such as the slowdown in the major developed economies and the volatility of international commodity and financial markets.

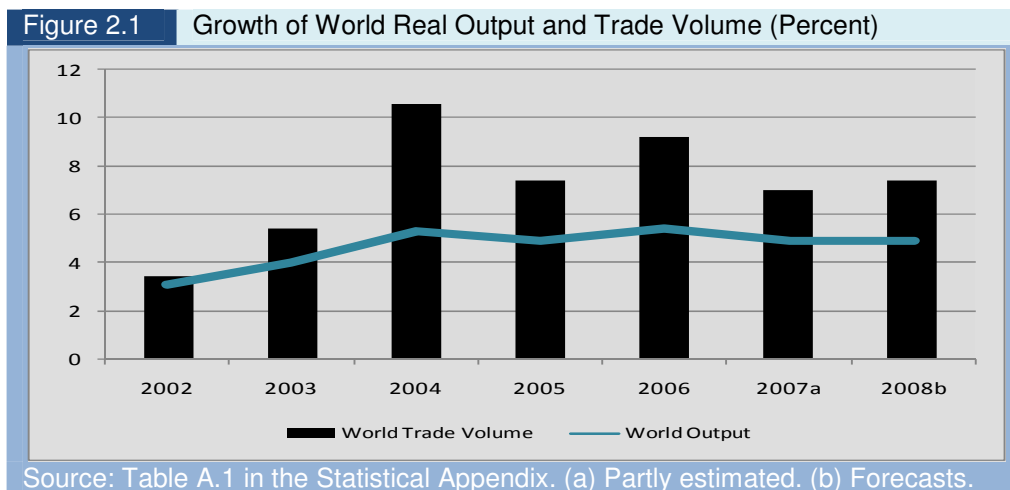
This picture indicates that, unlike the developing countries, the OIC members were, in general, unable to benefit enough from the vibrant world economic outlook during the period under consideration and, consequently, they were unable to gain enough from the enlargement of the world trade by increasing their share in global trade. The Report also observes that the overall economic growth and performance of the OIC countries as a whole is still highly dominated by the performance of a few members in certain OIC sub-groups, mainly countries in the OIC-MDC and OIC-FEC groups. In this perspective, the Report in its concluding remarks highlights a number of challenges which are still confronting the OIC countries in their efforts to further their economic progress.

³ Emerging market economies are composed of 32 developing countries, namely Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hong Kong SAR, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Taiwan Province of China, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and Venezuela.

⁴The newly industrialised Asian economies are composed of four emerging market economies, namely Hong Kong SAR, Korea, Singapore and Taiwan Province of China.

Recent Developments in the World Economy⁵

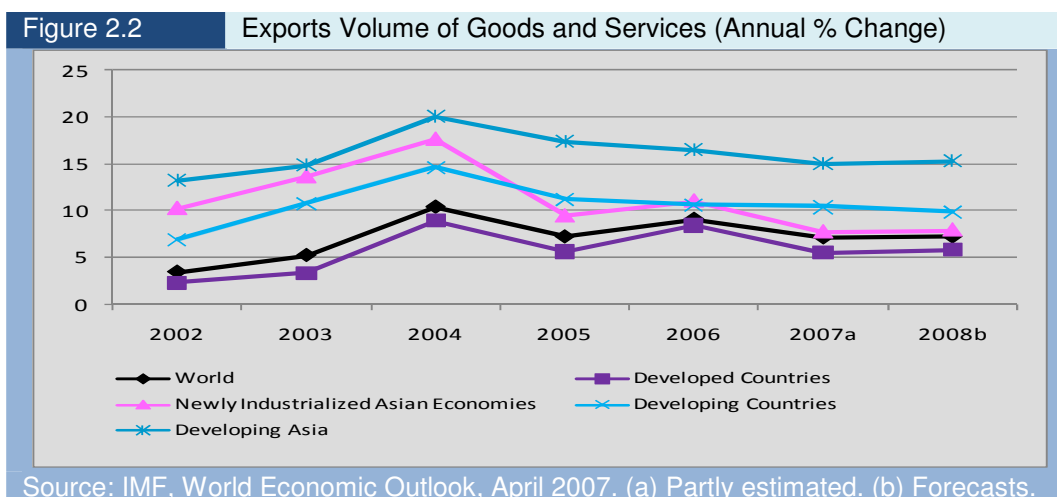
The growth performance of the world economy over the past five-year period was remarkably broad-based. Following the sudden recession in the global economic activity in 2001, the world economy recorded a real GDP growth of 3.1 percent in 2002. With most of the uncertainties prior to the war in Iraq were broadly resolved towards the end of 2003, world economic activity has further picked up its momentum with global real GDP growth for the year as a whole being recorded at 4 percent. The improvement in the world economy has since then strengthened and broadened where the global real output growth rate further climbed up to 5.3 percent in 2004. Despite the moderate growth rate of 4.9 percent in 2005, the world economy maintained its growth momentum in 2006 with global real GDP growth rate of 5.4 percent (Figure 2.1).



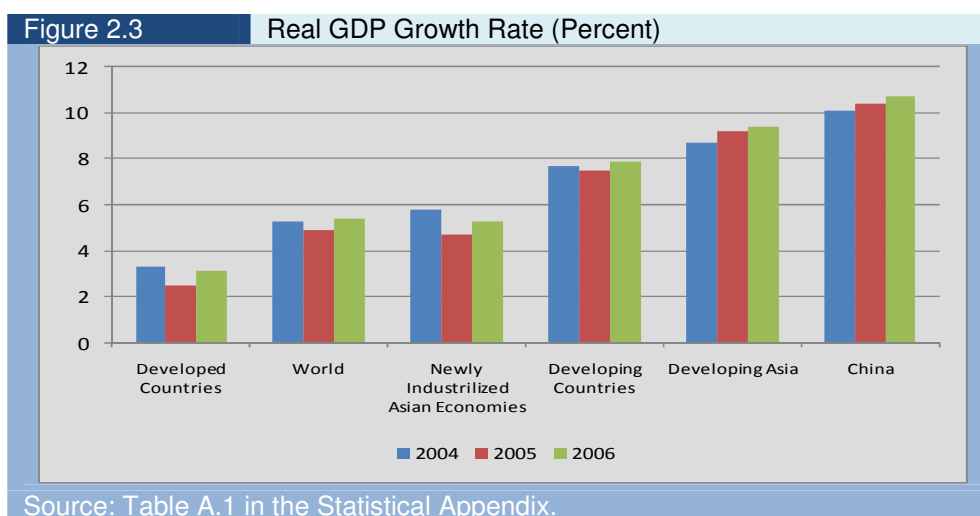
World trade, in terms of the volume of goods and services, has also been expanding at a robust pace of 9.2 percent in 2006. Globally, as shown in Figure 2.1, trade of goods and services has been growing faster than world real output. The significant increase in both the volume and value of world trade can partly be explained by high prices of oil and non-oil commodities during the same period. Also notable increase in the volume of trade of capital goods, driven by the recovery in global investment has further contributed to this increase.

Overall, growth of world exports of goods and services was more than double the growth of world output, indicating a further deepening of global economic integration. Asian economies, particularly China and India, continued to lead the dynamism in global trade (Figure 2.2). Many developing countries in Africa and Latin America have also managed to expand their exports due to strong global demand for raw materials. Exports of the major developed countries have been robust, driven by global demand for capital goods, as business investment in many countries continued to recover from low levels experienced since the last downturn at the beginning of the century, particularly in the two-year period of 2001-2002.

⁵ The data used in this section, including the projections for 2007 and 2008, is mainly obtained from the IMF's World Economic Outlook Database, April 2007. See Table A.1 in the Statistical Appendix.



The upswing in the world economy reflects the rebounding in major developed economies and the strong growth performance of the Asian developing economies, particularly China and India and a few other emerging markets and the newly industrialised Asian countries (Figure 2.3). Industrial production worldwide has picked up accompanied by a rebounding in global trade, business and consumer confidence and investment growth. Foreign exchange market developments have been dominated by a further decline in the US dollar against the currencies of major industrial and some emerging market economies and equity prices have risen strongly in both the mature and the emerging markets.



The rapid improvement in the world economy, combined with currency developments, has also fed through to commodity prices. Oil prices have increased notably in the period 2003-2005 (Table 2.1). While a significant portion of this increase appears to reflect the depreciation of the US dollar, it is also due to high demand and production cuts. Non-fuel commodity prices have also climbed, increasing by 18.5 percent in 2004 and 28.4 percent in 2006.

Despite strong global growth in 2006 and rising oil prices in the first half of that year, inflation remained generally well-contained in many countries, particularly in the major developed economies, due to tightening monetary policy and the turnaround in oil

markets in the second half of the year. Consumer price inflation in these countries averaged 2.3 percent in 2005, and despite the rise in commodity prices, it remained at the same level in 2006. Inflation in the developing countries was also in the single digits in every major region during the period under consideration.

Although the oil-exporting developing countries have benefited from oil price increases, some other developing countries (net oil-importing countries) have faced rising inflationary pressures especially from energy and food prices increases, particularly in Africa, due to food shortages and currency depreciation. The inflationary pressures are expected to moderate in 2007 in view of the fall in oil prices in the latter part of 2006. However, there are uncertainties about the future of oil prices on account of geopolitical tensions, production capacities and speculative demand.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007a	2008b
World Trade Prices¹							
Oil	2.5	15.8	30.7	41.3	20.5	-5.5	6.6
Non-oil Primary	1.7	6.9	18.5	10.3	28.4	4.2	-8.8
Manufactures	2.3	14.1	9.3	3.4	4.4	4.4	1.1
Inflation Rates²							
World	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.5
Developed Countries	1.5	1.8	2	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.1
Developing Countries	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.4	4.9
Fuel Exporting Countries	11.7	11.3	9.6	9.9	8.9	9.4	8.5

Source: Table A.1 in the Statistical Appendix. (1) In U.S. Dollars. (2) % change of consumer prices. (a) Partly estimated. (b) Forecasts.

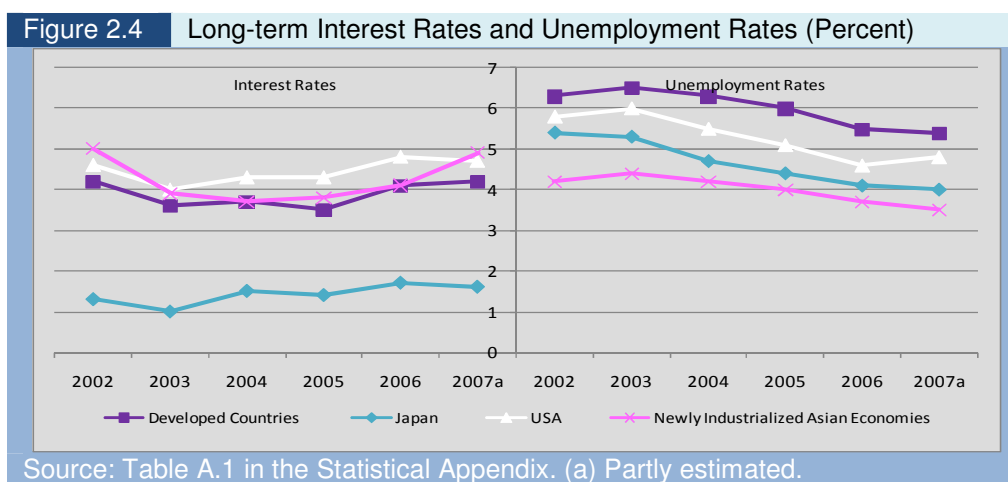
The strong growth performance of the world economy has also helped improve labour market conditions in a large number of countries. In most developed economies, unemployment rates have declined in 2006 (see Figure 2.4). On the other hand even with higher output growth, employment growth has not been strong enough in many developing countries to substantially reduce unemployment rates. One possible explanation is the tendency in the commodity producing sectors to adopt more capital intensive technologies which has provided a stimulus to growth in many developing countries.

In spite of the continuing challenges from increasing oil prices and other adverse political factors globally, the strong and broad-based growth in 2006 has been an encouraging achievement. Although the growth in world real GDP is expected to slowdown slightly to a pace of 4.9 percent for the year 2007 as a whole, this slowdown is expected to stabilise in 2008. It has also been projected that the major risks to this favourable outlook may not be as severe⁶. These risks include the increasing current account deficit in the United States coupled by a depreciating US dollar, an increase in long-term interest rates, and a fall in property prices (see Table A.1 in the Statistical Appendix).

The global economy still continues to face significant challenges and risks that could have short-term consequences for both the financial markets and the real economy more generally. Among other things, these include achieving an orderly resolution of global

⁶ Projections for global growth in both 2007 and 2008 have been revised up to 5.2 percent at July 2007 from 4.9 percent at April 2007. See "World Economic Outlook Update: An update of the key WEO projections", IMF, July 2007.

imbalances, notably the continued large current account deficit in the United States and surpluses elsewhere, particularly in Asia, addressing difficult medium-term fiscal situations in some industrial and many emerging market economies and managing the eventual transition to higher global interest rates (Figure 2.4).



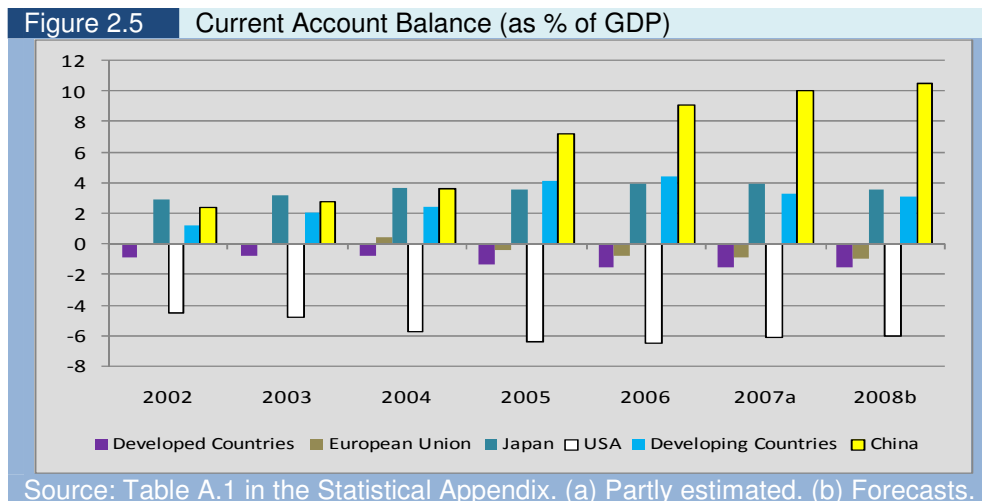
The economy of the United States of America will be the major drag for the global slowdown in 2007, as its growth is forecast to decrease due to a weakening housing market to a rate of 2.2 percent in 2007 down from 3.3 percent in 2006. Growth of global trade is also expected to moderate to a pace of 7 percent in 2007 along with a notable slowdown in the import demand of the United States economy. No other developed economy is expected to emerge as an alternative engine for the world economy, as growth in the European Union is forecast to slowdown to 2.8 percent and Japan is hardly to keep the same pace of 2.2 percent. The growth in the newly industrialised Asian economies is also expected to slowdown to 4.6 percent from 5.3 percent in 2006 (Table A.1 in the Statistical Appendix)).

In contrast, albeit with a mild moderation, growth in the developing countries is expected to remain robust at 7.5 percent. Among developing countries, sustained high growth in China and India has engendered more endogenous growth through increasing trade and financial linkages in the developing countries. Among other things, this is reflected in continued strong demand for and higher prices of energy and primary commodities. Yet, notwithstanding the improvements in both their domestic economic conditions and stronger international linkages, most developing countries remain vulnerable to any slowdown in the major developed economies and to the volatility of international commodity and financial markets.

In general, apart from the uncertainties in the oil markets, other challenges to the world economy, such as the widening current account imbalances and a growing protectionist sentiment in the developed countries, may impede the overall growth performance both at the regional and country levels. Current account imbalances across regions and countries have widened further in 2006 with the United States running a current account deficit of close to \$900 billion, matched by surpluses generated by Japan and most of the developing regions, particularly developing Asia and China (Figure 2.5).

As a result of its continued and widening current account deficit, the indebtedness of the United States has deepened to a level which more seriously calls into question the sustainability of the current international efforts to reduce the risk of global imbalances

and confidence in the dollar as the world's main reserve currency. A sharp depreciation of the dollar would further raise uncertainty among international investors and could upset world financial markets. Developing countries would be likely to suffer most from such a scenario. The risk to the growth and stability of the world economy posed by the large global imbalances has not yet receded, calling for internationally concrete global policies to avert these risks.



In addition to the risk of the large global imbalances, the recent meltdown in mortgage markets in the United States has heightened the probability of a longer and more pronounced decline in housing demand. The possibility of greater decline in house prices and further recession in the housing market in the United States would not only undercut the growth of the United States economy, but may also lead to a significant negative effect on the world economic growth as a whole. A collapse of house prices in major economies would provoke a crisis in the mortgage markets and enhance the risk of a major disturbance in the world financial markets. This, in turn, would pose a downside risk to global growth and the prospects for the developing economies.

Currently, the challenge facing policy makers worldwide is how to sustain the robust growth path of the world economy which has been achieved during the past five-year period, and, more importantly, how to engender higher growth in a greater number of developing countries so as to secure the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals. In this context, it is observed that the growth in the developing countries, as a group, seems to be making a head way, driven in particularly by China, India and a few other emerging market economies. Yet, as many of these countries are integrating further into the world economy, their economic prospects have become increasingly dependent on the international economic environment, which is still largely shaped by the economic performance and policies of the major developed countries.

Box 2.1

Future of Growth and Globalization in Developing Countries

In recent years, the economic growth performance of the developing countries has been consistently strong. They have recorded an average growth rate of 7.0 percent in 2006, more than twice the 3.1 percent realized for the developed countries, with a large role for China and India in this performance. These latter nations and a few others with large populations have succeeded in accessing global markets for goods, capital and technology and were able to increase their trade among themselves and with the rich nations. Many other developing countries, with smaller shares in world population, on the other hand, are seen to have lagged behind, with several key poverty indicators showing a further deterioration.

Despite the recent impressive overall performance of the developing economies, however the gap between rich and poor has grown within developed and developing countries. For example, the richest two percent of world's population now possesses more than fifty percent of global wealth. And the bottom half of the adult population owns around one percent. In 2007, over a billion people were almost without any income and have been living on their savings.

The UNDP considers these inequalities as one of the most important development challenges. First, it is not easy to close these gaps when they are too wide. Even with rapid economic growth, high levels of inequity lessen the chances of reducing poverty. Second, these inequalities may also lead to inefficiencies in the economic systems and full benefits of economic integration may not be realized. Third, these disparities may have an impact on the environment. Poor people usually end up with low quality of land and other natural resources, which affect their productivity. In turn, they may further degrade the environment to improve their living and this cycle continues.

The World Bank, on the other hand, points to the need to explore the nature of the "Next Globalization". First of all, it is estimated according to a scenario developed that the economic growth for the period 2006-30 will be faster than that for the period 1980-2005, and the developing countries will reach an average per capita income rise by 3.1 percent per year, higher than the recent rate of 2.1 percent. In such a case, this would mean that the number of people living below the \$1-a-day poverty line is likely to fall to 550 million from today's 1.1 billion.

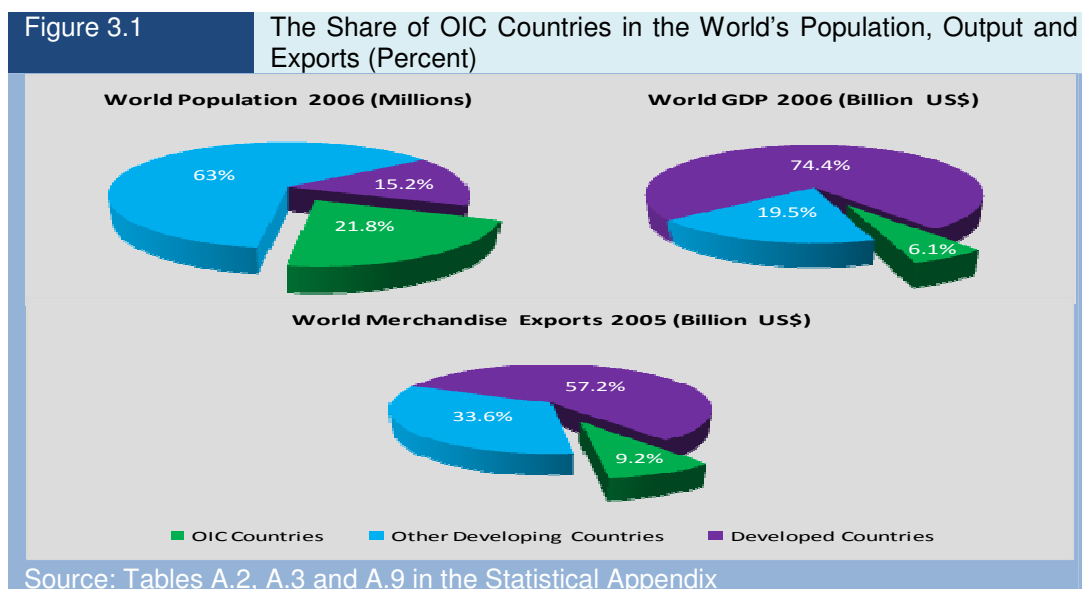
Furthermore, three features are likely to figure as prominent in the next wave of globalization. First, the new trading powers like China and India will have growing economic weights in the international economy. Moreover, they will create new opportunities for other developing countries as well, because when they increase their exports, they will have to increase their imports of intermediate inputs provided by the other developing countries. Second, there is a potential for increased productivity, so that total factor productivity growth for the high-income countries will be in the range of 1.0-1.4 and it will be in the 0.7-2.9 range for the developing countries towards 2015. Moreover, the service sector will have the highest productivity growth rate. Finally, there is the accelerated diffusion of technology with improvements in telecommunications and transportation as the most striking examples.

However, facing some undesirable consequences is also possible. For example inequality in labor markets may grow. Some social groups like unskilled workers may be left behind in the growth process. Wages of skilled and unskilled workers may widen due to technological progress which demands greater skills. Then, education becomes an important tool to solve this problem. One other undesirable consequence may be the threats to the global commons, such as increases in production leading to rises in cross-border pollution. Some other concerns related to global commons would be climate change, biodiversity, fresh water shortage and infectious diseases. In fact, these are the consequences of the current globalization also, but they may become more severe during the next globalization wave.

Sources: Global Economic Prospects 2007, World Bank; Annual Report.2007, UNDP.

3.1 Background

The current 57 OIC member countries are dispersed over a large geographical region on four continents, extending from Albania (Europe) in the north to Mozambique (Africa) in the south, and from Guyana (Latin America) in the west to Indonesia (Asia) in the east. As such, the OIC countries as a group account for one sixth of the world area and one fifth of the world population. The OIC member countries constitute a substantial part of the developing countries⁷, and, being at different levels of economic development, they do not make up a homogeneous economic group.



However, as a group, the OIC countries are well-endowed with potential economic resources in different fields and sectors such as agriculture and arable land, energy and mining, human resources, and forming a vast strategic trading region. Yet, this inherent potential does not manifest itself in the form of reasonable levels of economic and human development in many OIC countries and in the OIC countries as a group. This becomes clear when the average economic performance of the group of the OIC countries is compared with that of the developing countries where the former is still lagging behind the latter.

With almost 22 percent of the world total population, the 57 OIC countries accounted for only 6.1 percent of the world total output (GDP) and 9.2 percent of its total merchandise exports, in terms of current US dollars (Figure 3.1). Although the average growth rates of both real GDP and per capita GDP recorded by the group of the OIC countries during the last five-year period were higher than those of both the developed countries and the world averages, they were still comparatively lower than those maintained by the group of the developing countries.

⁷ In 2006, the OIC countries as a group accounted for 25.7 percent of the total population of the developing countries and 27.6 percent of their total GDP and, in 2005, they accounted for 21.5 percent of their total merchandise exports (calculated based on the data in Tables A.2, A.3 and A.9 in the Statistical Appendix).

The mixed nature of the group of the OIC countries reflects high levels of heterogeneity and divergence in economic structure and performance of these countries. Out of the world's 50 least-developed countries, 22 are OIC member countries, almost all of which depend for their growth and development on the exports of a few non-oil primary commodities, mostly agricultural. In contrast, 15 OIC countries are fuel-exporting countries⁸ where the prospects of growth and development of these economies depend mainly on producing and exporting of only oil and/or gas.

In such a set-up, the gap between the rich and the poor OIC countries is substantial. In this context, 26 OIC countries are currently classified by the World Bank (World Bank 2007) as low-income countries and 25 are middle-income countries (19 lower middle-income and 6 upper middle-income). In contrast, only 6 are classified as high-income countries (see Table A.3 in the Statistical Appendix). Therefore, the total output (income) and trade of the group of the OIC countries are still heavily concentrated in a few of them where only 10 countries accounted for 60 percent of the total OIC countries' income (GDP) and 77 percent of their total merchandise exports, both in terms of current US dollars.

The picture becomes worse when the external debt situation of the OIC countries is considered where, by the end of 2005, the total external debt of these countries amounted to \$722.3 billion. In this context, and according to the World Bank's classification of all countries by their levels of external indebtedness in 2005, 21 OIC countries were classified as severely indebted, 12 as moderately indebted and 13 countries as less indebted (World Bank, 2005). Moreover, 15 OIC countries are currently classified as Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs) (IMF, 2007; see also Table A.13 in the Statistical Appendix).

Against this background, the rest of this section examines in detail the trends in the major economic indicators of the OIC countries during the latest five-year period for which the relevant data are available and compares them to their counterparts in both the developing and developed countries as well as those of the world economy as a whole.

3.2 Structure of the Economy

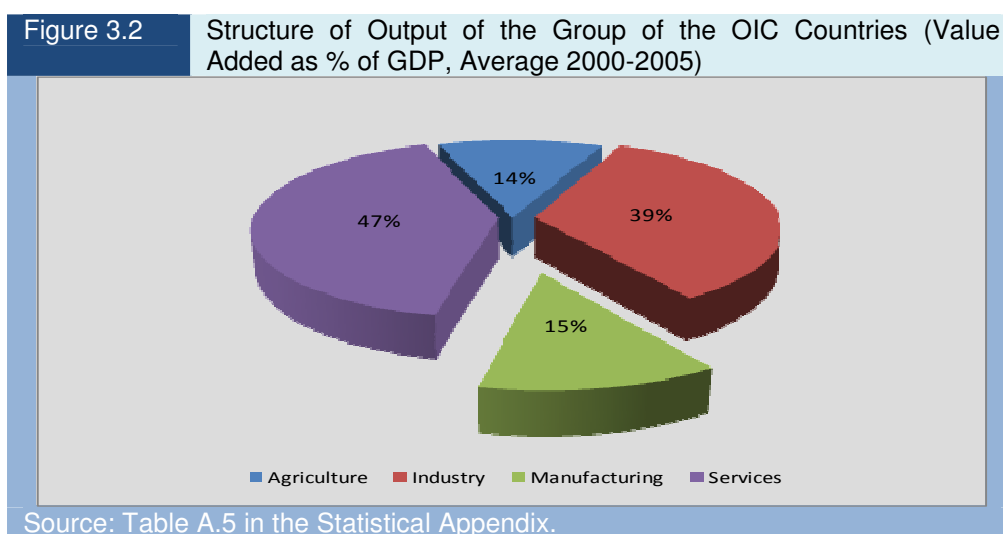
This sub-section presents an overall picture of the structure of the OIC economies by examining the contribution (value added) of the major economic activities (sectors) to the total output (GDP) of these countries. Figure 3.2 displays the average shares or the value added of the four major sectors of the economy in the total GDP of the three sub-groups of the OIC countries and that of the OIC group as a whole. The average of the six-year period (2000-2005) is computed in order to avoid problems resulting from missing data for some countries and the effects of year-to-year cyclical fluctuations in others.

While agriculture is widely known to be the primary economic activity and is assumed to play a major role in the economies of most developing countries, this feature does not hold in the case of many OIC countries. On average, the share of agriculture in the total GDP of the OIC countries amounted to only 14 percent during the five year-period 2000-2005. The highest share of agriculture in GDP (27 percent) was recorded in the OIC-LDC group and the lowest share (9 percent) in the OIC-FEC group. At the individual country

⁸ See footnote 1 above.

level, the agriculture sector dominates in only 7 countries for which the data are available, 5 of which are OIC least-developed countries. The share of agriculture in GDP varies from only 1 percent in Kuwait to 60 percent in Guinea-Bissau (see Table A.5 in the Statistical Appendix).

In fact, a combination of both internal and external factors has recently contributed to the continued weak performance of the agriculture sector in many OIC countries. Externally, these include the fluctuating world agriculture commodity prices and trade difficulties that most of these countries are still facing in the international commodity markets. Internally, these include, among others, the scarcity of water resources in many of these countries, inadequate agricultural investments and technologies and the increasing internal migration of agriculture labour force from the rural areas to the urban areas seeking higher wages in other sectors, mainly in the services sector.



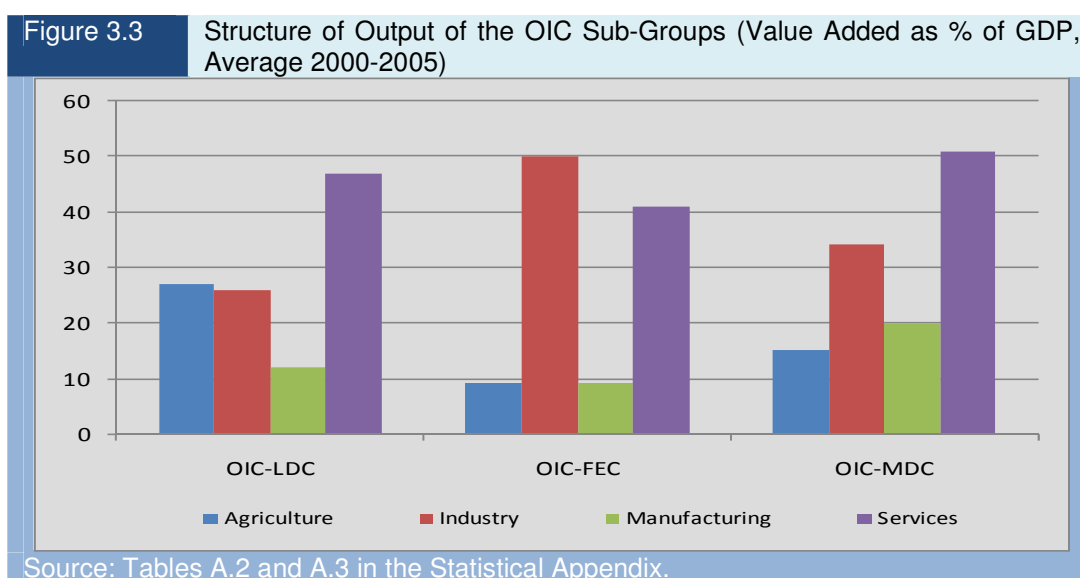
Therefore, with the highest share in GDP (47 percent), the services sector starts to play a major role and constitutes an important source of income in many OIC countries. At the OIC sub-group level, the highest share of services in GDP (51 percent) was recorded in the OIC-MDC group. This share was 47 percent in the OIC-LDC and 41 percent in the OIC-FEC. At the individual country level, the services sector retains the highest share of GDP in 29 OIC countries for which the data are available. It varies from 20 percent in Nigeria and 21 percent in Iraq to 68 percent in Jordan and 71 percent in Lebanon (Table A.5 in the Statistical Appendix).

On the other hand, with a 39 percent average share in the GDP, industry constitutes the second major economic activity in the OIC countries as a group. The highest share of industry in GDP (50 percent) was registered in the OIC-FEC group, and the lowest share (26 percent) in the OIC-LDC. At the individual country level, the industrial sector takes the lead in 14 OIC countries for which the data are available, 11 of which are fuel-exporting countries. The share of industry in GDP varied from 12 percent in Guinea-Bissau and 13 percent in Gambia to 62 percent in Azerbaijan and 70 percent in Iraq (Table A.5 in the Statistical Appendix).

Such a significant role of industry in the economies of the OIC-FEC is to be expected because oil and/or gas production is classified under industrial activities. Furthermore, the share of industry in the GDP of an economy, per se, does not reflect the industrialisation level

of that economy. Therefore, the performance of the manufacturing sector must also be considered.

The figures on the share of the manufacturing sector in the GDP indicate the weak performance of this sector in most of the OIC economies. Yet, in some countries, particularly in the OIC-MDC group, it is gaining importance. The share of the manufacturing sector in the OIC countries varies from only 3 percent in Mali to 31 percent in Malaysia. Although countries belonging mostly to the OIC-MDC group such as Indonesia, Syria, Tajikistan, Jordan, Pakistan, Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, and Turkey took up the top ranks, a few countries from other sub-groups achieved similar ranks, such as Bangladesh from the OIC-LDC and Turkmenistan from the OIC-FEC (Table A.5 in the Statistical Appendix). Thus, the highest average share of manufacturing (20 percent) was recorded in the OIC-MDC group and the lowest (9 percent) in the OIC-FEC group (Figure 3.3).



The overall picture of the structure of the economies of the OIC countries described above in terms of the composition of their output (GDP) also reflects the structure of their exports. In general, agriculture and oil production are the main productive economic activities that contribute the highest shares to the output of more than half of the OIC countries. In this context, and according to the recent IMF and UNCTAD classifications of all economies by their main source of export earnings (IMF 2007, UNCTAD 2004), 15 OIC countries are classified as non-fuel primary product exporting countries and 17 as fuel-exporting countries (see Table A.5 in the Statistical Appendix).

There is no doubt that the exports of oil and agricultural commodities play a critical role in the prospects of growth and development in these countries, especially in the OIC-FEC and OIC-LDC groups. Yet, the large share of these commodities in output and exports brings about a significant exposure of the economy to the risks of external shocks such as those due to fluctuating trends in international commodity prices and/or adverse seasonal factors, thus affecting economic growth and long-term policy making. This issue is highlighted in Box 3.1.

Box 3.1

Commodity Markets and Developing Countries

An overwhelming dependence on the production of a few commodities has been the case for a great many of the developing countries going back several decades. Worse still, such narrow production structures naturally limited these countries' exports to even a fewer number of commodities. The customers were the developed industrialized countries and the market conditions and prices were quite often set by them. Meanwhile, a typical developing country needed to import a long list of mostly manufactured goods, together with other commodities it did not produce, again at prices it could not control. This led to the well-known problems of decreasing terms of trade, as well as trade account, current account and balance of payments deficits and the growing debt problems especially for the least developed countries.

Although some of the developing countries managed to diversify their economies and exports in time to record significant economic growth and development, 95 out of 141 developing countries still remain more than 50% dependent on commodity exports. For sub-Saharan Africa this dependence is around 80 %, while for some individual countries it reaches over 90% for single crops such as cocoa, coffee or sugar. Two billion farmers worldwide make their living out of agricultural commodities and for many it is the only source of income. It is natural that such dependence renders most developing countries highly vulnerable to the vagaries of the market and constitutes a major impediment to their economic development.

Issues and problems emanating from the fluctuations in the commodity markets manifest themselves in different ways in the case of major sub-groups of commodities. Oil, since early 1970's, and more recently natural gas became commodities that through large price hikes made the largest impact on the world economy and on economies of individual countries during the last 30-40 years. Fuel exporters made huge gains, while the great majority of countries that had to import oil and gas, especially in the developing world, suffered immensely. As a result, high dependence on a single or a few commodities for exports became an asset for fuel exporters.

In the non-fuel commodity markets, on the other hand, the market conditions generally worked against the developing and the least developed countries since they depended on a few commodities mainly demanded by the developed industrial countries. Only a few developing countries figure among world-scale producers and exporters in sub-groups such as metals and minerals, while none are among large scale food exporters. In fact, a large number of developing and least developed countries are chronic food importers. Several of them in the tropics figure among large producers/exporters in edibles such as coffee and cocoa and a few in agricultural raw materials, but none of them are really big enough players in world commodity markets to make an impact globally. For decades they have been on the receiving end of deteriorating terms of trade, balance of payments deficits and mounting foreign debts.

The above picture seems to have changed somewhat during the recent years largely due to strong growth in the World economy, and especially that in developing countries. The rise in the price of metals and minerals in 2006 was 48 percent. Nevertheless, stocks of aluminum, lead, and tin have recovered, and their prices have eased or stabilized. Real agricultural prices have increased by 11 percent (35 since 2001), well below the increases in oils and metals. High energy prices have increased the price of some agricultural commodities that are either used as energy crops or compete with synthetic products made from petroleum. The price of sugar more than doubled from late 2004 until early 2006, while that of natural rubber rose 60 percent between December and June 2006. The price of maize, a feedstock for ethanol, rose 9 percent in 2006.

High energy costs and increased cost of fertilizers, showed lower yields and higher prices in 2006. These factors and poor harvests in important producing areas pushed wheat prices up 26 percent in 2006, while in rice prices rose by 24 percent.

Sources: World Economic Outlook, IMF, 2006, 2007; Issues in Brief, Nos. 3, 9, UNCTAD; Trade and Development Report, UNCTAD 2006 and 2007.

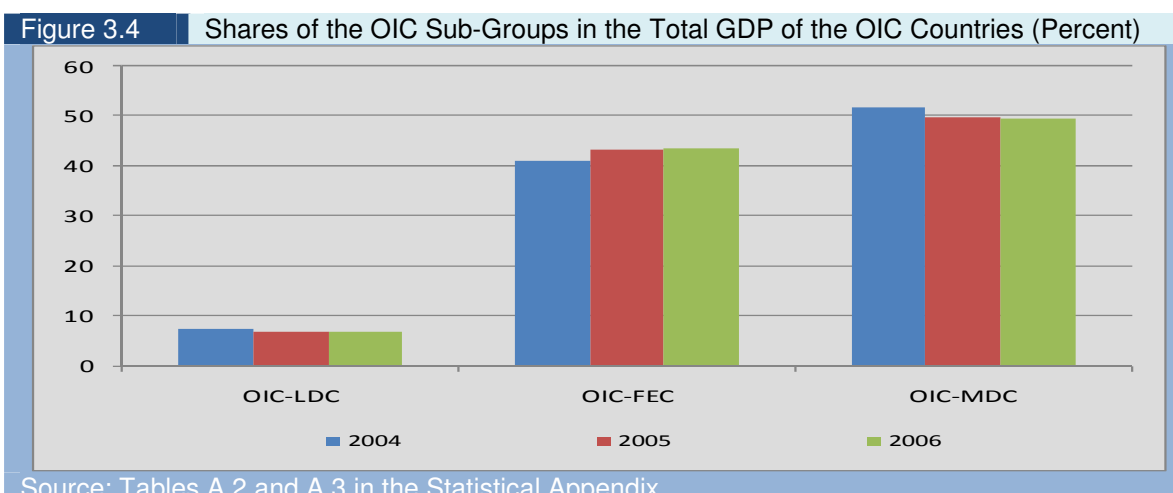
3.3 Production and Growth

With a total population of 1.4 billion in 2006, or 21.8 percent of the world's population, the OIC countries' total output (GDP) in current US dollars amounted to \$2915.3 billion, corresponding to only 6.1 percent of the world GDP (Table 3.1). This figure is projected to reach \$3187.8 billion by the end of 2007 and \$3492.3 billion in 2008, corresponding to an annual increase by 9.3 and 9.6 percent, respectively.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007a	2008b
Population (Million)							
OIC-LDC	343.4	352.7	361.4	370.5	379.8	389.3	399.1
OIC-FEC	284.3	290.9	297.9	303.6	310.5	317.4	324.5
OIC-MDC	667.6	679.2	690.3	701.4	712.2	723.3	734.1
OIC countries	1295.3	1322.8	1349.6	1375.5	1402.5	1430.0	1457.7
As % of:							
World	21.1	21.3	21.5	21.6	21.8	21.9	22.1
Developing Countries	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.7	25.8	26.0
GDP (Billion US \$)							
OIC-LDC	116.4	134.1	153.5	171.6	195.5	221.5	248.7
OIC-FEC	615.5	721.2	867.6	1086.7	1272.5	1355.6	1500.4
OIC-MDC	807.2	944.4	1091.0	1242.9	1447.2	1610.6	1743.3
OIC countries	1539.0	1799.7	2112.1	2501.2	2915.3	3187.8	3492.3
As % of:							
World	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.4
Developing Countries							

Source: Table A.2 and A.3 in the Statistical Appendix. (a) Partly estimated. (b) Forecasts.

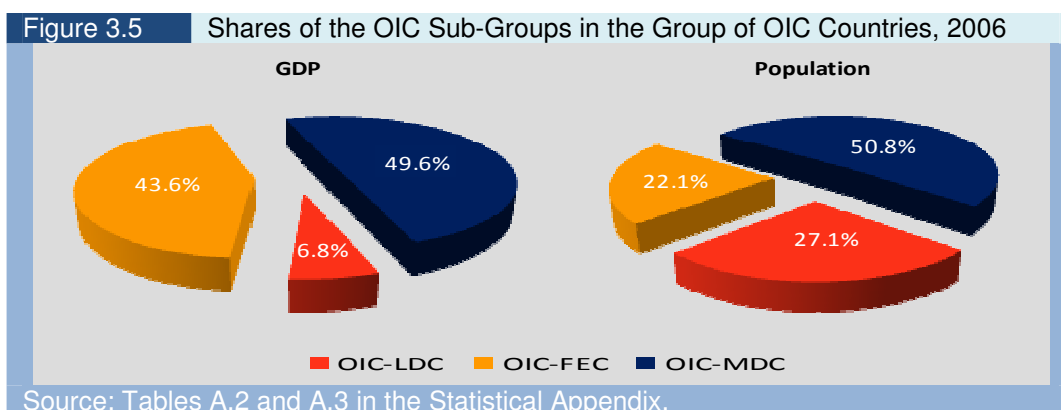
As is shown in Figure 3.4 and Figure 3.5 below, while the share of the OIC-LDC group in the total OIC output is still very low (around 7 percent), the shares of the OIC-MDC (around 50 percent) and OIC-FEC (around 43 percent) groups are quite high. It is also observed that these shares remained almost at the same levels during the period under consideration. Roughly, this means that only two-thirds of the OIC population generate more than 90 percent of the OIC output.



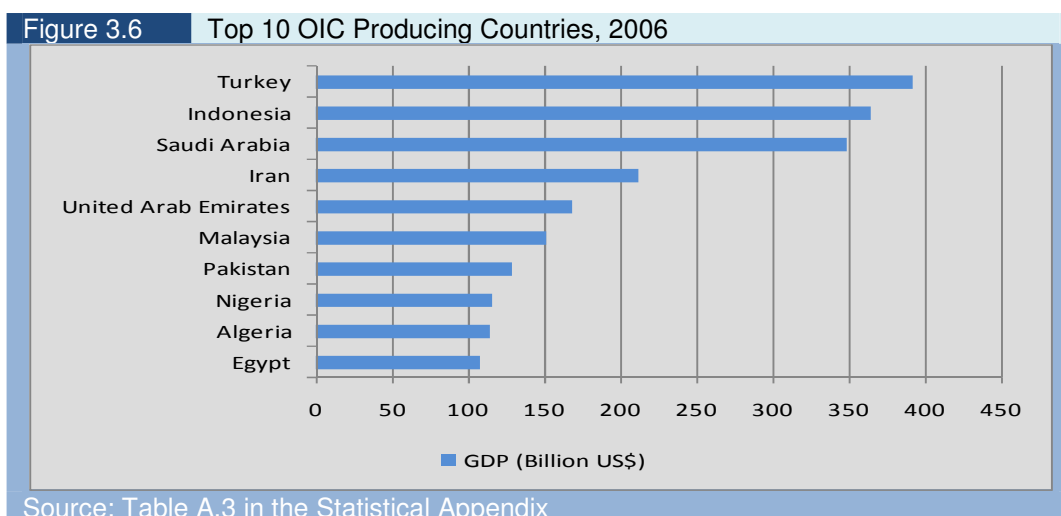
Source: Tables A.2 and A.3 in the Statistical Appendix.

With a 27.1 percent share of the total OIC population in 2006, the total GDP of the 21 countries, for which the data are available, in the OIC-LDC group stood only at \$195.5 billion, corresponding to 6.8 percent of the total OIC output or even less than the GDP of some individual member countries such as Turkey, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia or Iran.

In contrast, with a 22.1 percent share of the total OIC population in 2006, the total output of the 14 countries, for which the data are available, in the OIC-FEC group reached \$1272.5 billion or 43.6 percent of the total OIC output. On the other hand, with 50.8 percent of the total OIC population, the total output of the 19 countries, for which the data are available, in the OIC-MDC group stood at \$1447.2 billion or 49.6 percent of the total OIC output.



Moreover, it is observed that the bulk of the total output (GDP) of the OIC countries is produced or generated by a few of them where, together, only 10 OIC countries (Figure 3.6) produced 60.2 percent of the total OIC output in 2006.



The average per capita GDP of the group of OIC countries (in terms of current US dollar) amounted to \$2079 in 2006, the highest level during the period under consideration. However, this level was still lower than that of the developing countries (\$2255) and considerably lower than the world average (\$7475) in the same year (Table 3.2). In fact, in none of the years of the period under consideration could the average per capita GDP of the OIC group reach that of the developing countries. The average per capita GDP of the OIC countries as a group is projected to reach \$2227 by the end of 2007 and \$2375 in 2008.

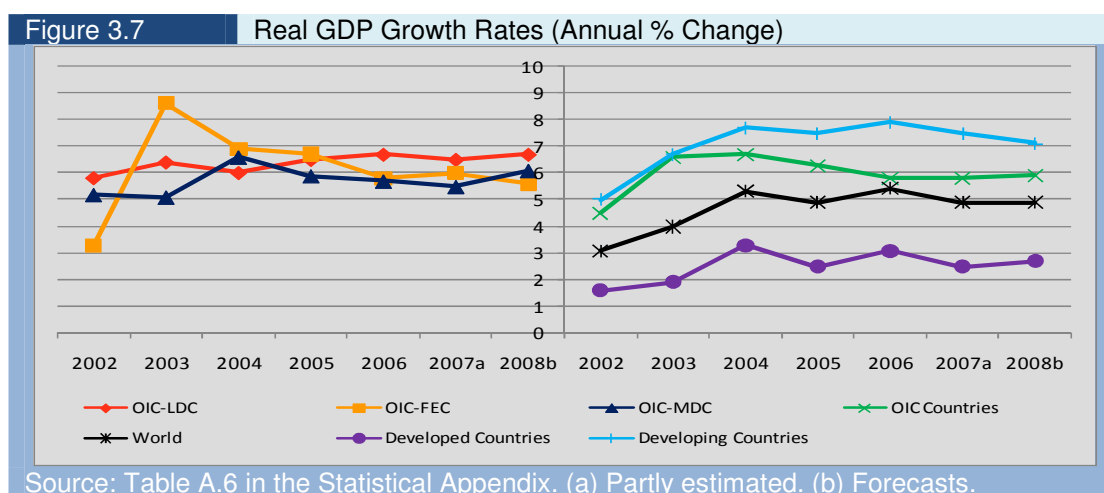
During the period under consideration, the highest level of per capita GDP (\$4098) was recorded by the OIC-FEC in 2006. Although this level was higher than that of the developing countries, it was still significantly lower than the world average and the

average of the developed countries. Nevertheless, the income per capita (in terms of current US dollar) in only 14 OIC fuel-exporting countries was almost 8 times that in 21 OIC least-developed countries in 2006. At the individual country level, income per capita in the richest country was 336 times that in the poorest (see Table A.4 in the Statistical Appendix). In fact, these figures reflect a high level of income divergence and a huge gap between the rich and the poor countries within the OIC community and, thus, constitute one of the basic factors that hinder intra-OIC economic co-operation.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007a	2008b
OIC-LDC	339	380	425	463	515	569	623
OIC-FEC	2165	2479	2913	3579	4098	4271	4624
OIC-MDC	1209	1390	1580	1772	2032	2227	2375
OIC countries	1188	1361	1565	1818	2079	2229	2396
World	5351	5935	6590	7023	7475	7901	8287
Developed Countries	27436	30557	33698	35094	36599	38250	39814
Developing Countries							

Source: Table A.4 in the Statistical Appendix. (a) Partly estimated. (b) Forecasts.

Taking the above into account, it seems that the average growth performance of the OIC countries as a group is highly influenced by the developments in the OIC-MDC and OIC-FEC groups. Similarly, the average performance of these two groups is also influenced by the developments in certain countries within them like those which are displayed in Figure 3.6 (top 10 major producing countries). This is why the average growth rates are computed, in this Report, on the basis of the percentage changes for individual countries weighted by their GDP values in current US dollars. For this reason, the arguments in the following analysis relating to the average growth rates of the OIC countries as a group and the sub-groups of those countries must be considered cautiously.

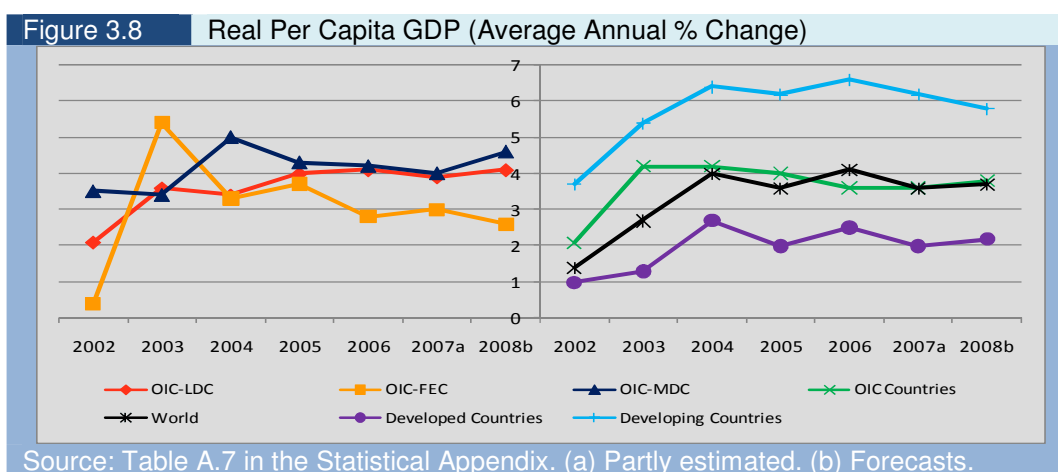


Following a recession in 2001, the three-year period 2002-2004 witnessed a strong recovery in the economic performance of the OIC countries as they recorded steadily increasing average real GDP growth rates higher than those of both the world's average and the average of the developed countries. The improvement in the economic performance of the OIC group maintained its growth momentum in 2004 with real GDP growth rate of 6.7 percent, the highest being achieved by the group during the period under consideration. Yet, although this rate was quite higher than that of the world average and the average recorded by the developed countries, it was still below the average rate of 7.7 percent recorded by the developing countries.

In fact, in none of the years of the period under consideration, the performance in terms of average economic growth of the OIC countries, as a group, reach that of the developing countries (Figure 3.7). However it should be noted that the performance of the developing countries as a group is highly influenced by that of the Asian leading developing countries with the strong growth performance, particularly China and India. Therefore, if these countries are excluded from the group of the developing countries, the picture would have most probably changed in favour of the group of the OIC countries.

Like other groups of countries in the world, the group of the OIC countries was also affected by the slowdown in the world economic activity in 2005 where the real GDP growth of the group was moderated at an average rate of 6.3 percent. Yet, although the world economy witnessed its growth momentum in 2006, unlike other groups of countries, the OIC countries were, in general, unable to benefit enough from the expansion in world economic activity in that year and, consequently, they recorded, as a group, a moderate growth rate of 5.8 percent. Growth in the real GDP of the group of OIC countries is also projected at the same rate for the year 2007 as a whole and to stabilise at almost the same rate in 2008 (Figure 3.7).

As mentioned above, the growth performance of the OIC countries as a group is highly influenced by that of the OIC-MDC and OIC-FEC. Similarly, the average performance of these groups is also influenced by the developments in the major countries within them. In this context, it seems that the countries in these two sub-groups were adversely affected by the slowdown and unfavourable situation in the world economy during the period under consideration, particularly the major producing and exporting countries such as Turkey, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia, Algeria and United Arab Emirates. In contrast, with a relatively more strong and sustainable pattern of growth during the same period, it seems that the OIC-LDC group was less negatively affected in the years of the slowdown and unfavourable situation in the world economy (see Table A.6 in the Statistical Appendix).



On the other hand, when the figures of the average real per capita GDP growth rates are being examined, as displayed in Figure 3.8, it is observed that the group of the OIC countries recorded the highest average real per capita GDP growth rate of 4.2 percent in both 2003 and 2004. Although this rate was higher than that of the developed countries in the same years, it was still lower than the average rates recorded by the developing countries. In fact, the OIC countries as a group were able to achieve relatively higher average real per capita GDP growth rates than their average population growth rates in

the period 2003-2006, but in none of the years of the period under consideration could these rates reach those of the developing countries. Moreover, it is observed that the average real per capita GDP growth rate of the OIC countries decreased to 4 percent in 2005 and further to 3.6 percent in 2006 and is projected at the same level for the year 2007 as a whole. When the average real per capita GDP growth rates of the OIC sub-groups are considered, it seems that, except in 2003, the OIC-MDC did relatively better than the OIC-LDC and OIC-FEC.

3.4 Inflation

In economic theory, a low level of inflation is regarded, among other things, as an indication of macroeconomic stability in the economy. In fact, the governments of the industrial countries and many of the developing countries pay attention and apply different fiscal and monetary policies to control inflation rates and maintain price stability in their economies. As a result of these efforts, the average rates of inflation have fallen significantly in the developed as well as many of the developing countries. In particular, members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), which experienced spectacular episodes of hyperinflation in the early 1990s, managed to curb it down to only 9.5 percent level in 2006 (IMF, 2007, p.225).

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007a	2008b
OIC-LDC	5.0	5.5	6.8	8.2	8.3	8.0	6.4
OIC-FEC	4.5	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.7	6.6
OIC-MDC	17.0	9.1	5.8	7.5	8.5	6.5	4.9
OIC countries	11.0	7.2	5.8	7.0	7.8	7.1	5.7
World	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.5
Developed Countries	1.5	1.8	2	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.1
Developing Countries							

Source: Table A.8 in the Statistical Appendix. (a) Partly estimated. (b) Forecasts.

When the average inflation rates in the OIC countries are considered, the figures in Table 3.3 show that during the period under consideration, the annual average inflation rates in the group of OIC countries were considerably higher than the world average and the averages achieved by both the developing and developed countries. In fact, the average rate of inflation in the OIC countries as a group accelerated during the first half of the 1990s where it reached a peak of 84.5 percent in 1994 (SESRTCIC, *Annual Economic Report*, March 1998). It then fell steadily to reach 11 percent in 2002 and further to 5.8 percent in 2004, the lowest level reached in the period under consideration.

This was mainly due to the prudent fiscal and monetary policy reforms applied by many OIC countries to control inflation rates and maintain price stability during the second half of the last decade. The OIC member countries in Central Asia (the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union which passed through a difficult transition period in the 1990s) and Turkey are typical examples in this regard. Yet, the average inflation rate of the OIC countries increased to 7 and 7.8 percent in 2005 and 2006, respectively, but it is projected at a moderate rate of 7.1 percent in 2007 and further at a lower rate of 5.7 percent in 2008.

In general, similar trends were also observed in the case of the OIC sub-groups where the average rates of inflation in the three sub-groups increased steadily in the two-year period 2005-2006. The lowest average inflation rate of the OIC-LDC (5 per cent) and the OIC-

FEC (4.5 percent) were realised in 2002 while that of the OIC-MDC (5.8 percent) was recorded in 2004. At the individual country level, the top 5 OIC countries with the highest inflation rate in 2006 were Guinea (33.9 percent), Yemen (21.6 percent), Uzbekistan (19.5 percent), Iran (14.6 percent) and Mozambique (13.2 percent) (see Table A.8 in the Statistical Appendix).

3.5 Foreign Trade and Payments Balances

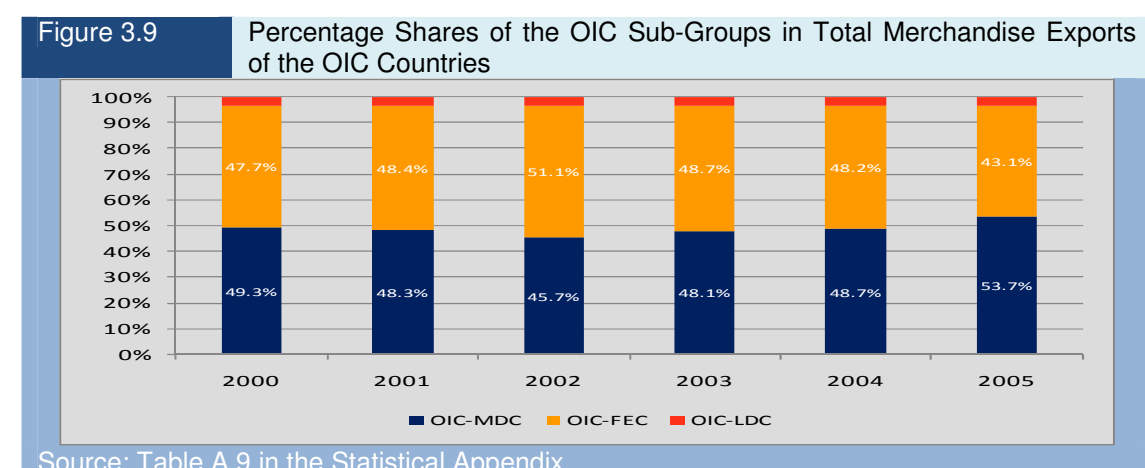
3.5.1 Exports and Imports of Merchandise

During the period 2000-2005, the highest level of total OIC countries' exports of merchandise (\$952.2 billion) was recorded in 2005 (Table 3.4). Yet, this level accounted for only 9.2 percent of the world total merchandise exports in that year. In fact, this was the highest share in the world total exports achieved by the OIC countries during the last two decades⁹.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
OIC-LDC	15.7	16.0	15.9	19.0	24.1	29.8
OIC-FEC	252.1	231.6	222.6	282.2	375.5	511.7
OIC-MDC	243.8	231.8	249.0	286.1	371.7	410.7
OIC countries	511.7	479.3	487.4	587.2	771.2	952.2
As % of:						
World	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.8	8.5	9.2
Developing Countries	21.7	21.6	20.4	20.6	21.1	21.5

Source: Table A.9 in the Statistical Appendix.

Similar to the output, it is observed that while the share of the OIC-LDC group in the total OIC merchandise exports is still very low, the shares of the OIC-MDC and OIC-FEC groups are quite high. For example, in 2005, the OIC-MDC and OIC-FEC groups together accounted for almost 97 percent of the OIC countries' total merchandise exports, leaving the remaining 3 percent to the OIC-LDC group (Figure 3.9).



It is also observed that these shares remained almost at the same levels during the period under consideration. In this context, it is worth noting that the highest value of total

⁹ See the previous issues of the Annual Economic Report on the OIC Countries.

merchandise exports of the OIC-LDC group during the period under consideration amounted to only \$952.2 billion in 2005, which is even less than the value of exports of some individual member countries such as Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, United Arab Emirates and Indonesia.

Therefore, it is also observed that, as in the case of output, the bulk of the total OIC countries' merchandise exports is still heavily concentrated in a few countries in both the OIC-MDC and OIC-FEC sub-groups. For example only 10 OIC countries (almost the same OIC major producing countries) accounted for 77.4 percent of the total OIC countries' exports in 2005 (Figure 3.10).

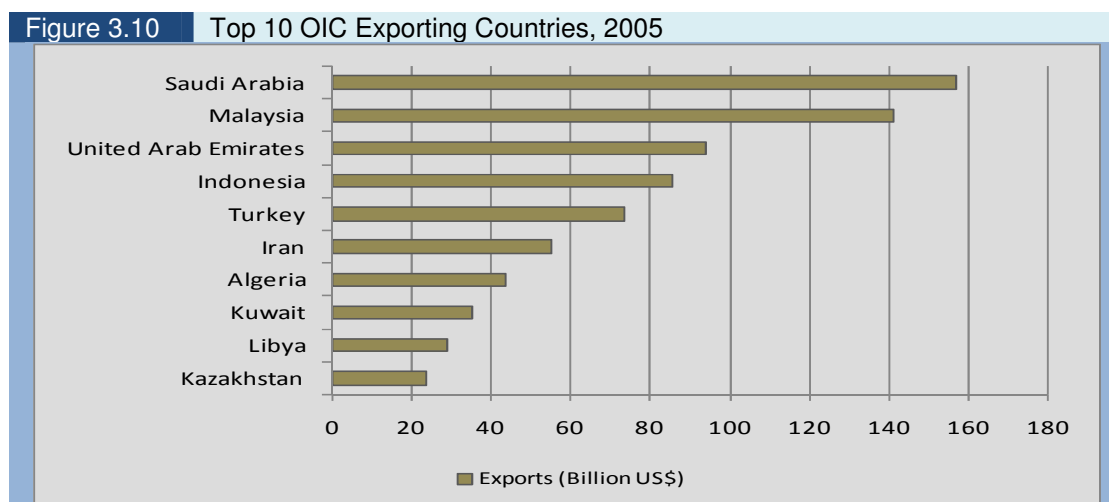


Table 3.5 Top 5 Exporting Countries in the OIC Sub-Groups

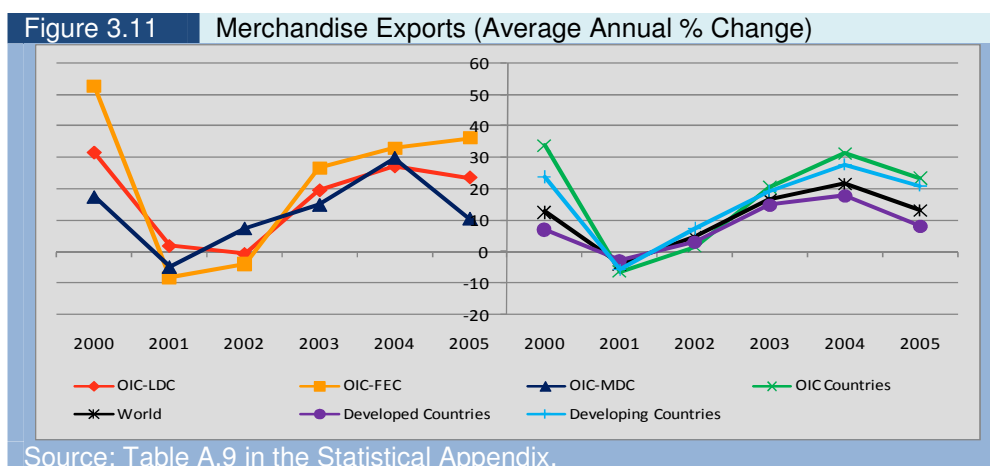
OIC-LDC	Billion USD	OIC-FEC	Billion USD	OIC-MDC	Billion USD
Bangladesh	8.5	Saudi Arabia	156.8	Malaysia	141.0
Yemen	5.6	United Arab Emirates	94.0	Indonesia	85.6
Sudan	4.8	Iran	55.3	Turkey	73.5
Chad	1.8	Algeria	43.5	Kazakhstan	23.6
Mozambique	1.7	Kuwait	35.3	Pakistan	16.0

Source: Table A.9 in the Statistical Appendix.

On the other hand, when the average growth rates of the OIC countries' merchandise exports are examined during the period under consideration (Figure 3.11), it is clear that the export performance deteriorated markedly in 2001 when all the groups experienced negative rates of growth in their total exports, the worst of which (-6.3 percent) was recorded by the OIC group. However, a strong recovery took place in the following three years when all the groups managed to reverse the trend and maintained positive rates of growth in their total exports, the highest of which (20.5 and 31.3 percent) were recorded by the OIC group in 2003 and 2004, respectively.

Although the growth of merchandise exports was slightly moderating in 2005 in all the groups of countries, it remained strong at 23.5 percent in the OIC group. Overall, when the average rates of growth in the total exports of the OIC group are compared to those of both the developing and developed countries as well as to the world average, it seems that the OIC countries as a group performed relatively better except in 2001 and 2002 (Figure 3.11).

Following a strong recovery in 2000, the export performance of the OIC countries was negatively affected by the world economic recession in 2001 and the marked fall in world commodity prices in the same year. In particular, this was very clear in the case of the OIC-FEC group, for which the average rate of growth in exports is highly correlated with the rates of change in world oil prices and the OIC-LDC, for which the average rate of growth in exports is highly correlated with the world non-fuel commodity prices.



The negative average rates of growth in the exports of the OIC-FEC in 2001 and 2002 were matched with the negative (-13.8 percent) and the weak (2.5 percent) rates of change in world oil prices recorded in these two years, respectively. In contrast, export performance of this group picked up and strengthened steadily in the three-year period 2003-2005 where it reached its peak in 2005 with an average growth rate of 36.3 percent. This was mainly due to the sharp increases in world oil prices which recorded an average rate of change of 41.3 percent in 2005, the highest during the period under consideration. On the other hand, both the OIC-LDC and OIC-MDC recorded the highest average growth rates of their exports in the years of the favourable conditions in the world non-fuel commodity markets, particularly those which were matched with high non-fuel commodity prices, such as in 2000 and during 2003-2005.

A similar pattern was also observed in the case of the import performance of the OIC countries where, during the period under consideration, the highest level of total merchandise imports (\$831.6 billion) was recorded in 2005 (Table 3.6), which makes up only 7.8 percent of the world total merchandise imports.

Table 3.6 Merchandise Imports (C.I.F, Billion US Dollars)

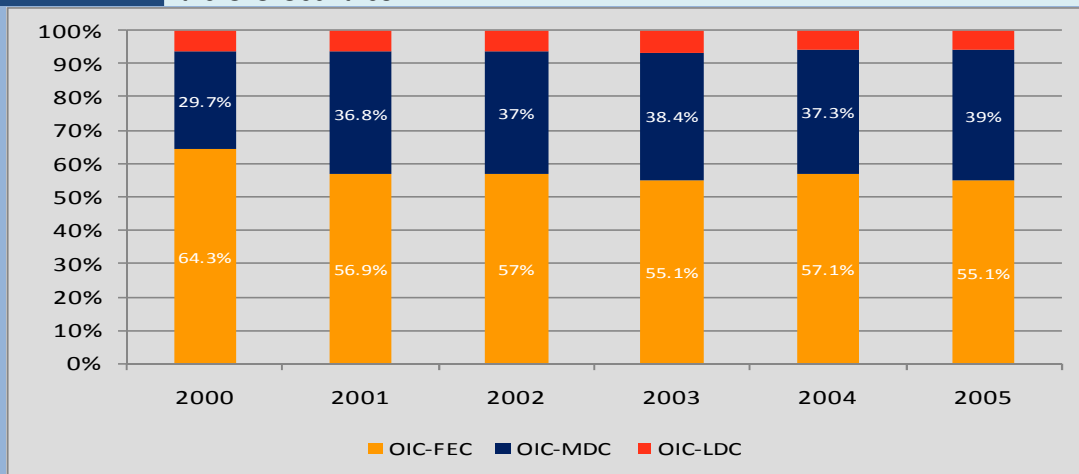
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
OIC-LDC	23.8	25.0	26.4	33.5	39.1	49.1
OIC-FEC	117.4	145.4	162.8	200.1	259.1	324.6
OIC-MDC	254.1	224.6	250.4	287.2	397.3	457.9
OIC countries	395.3	395.0	439.5	520.8	695.5	831.6
As % of:						
World	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.7	7.3	7.8
Developing Countries	17.9	18.3	19.1	19.1	19.9	20.3

Source: Table A.10 in the Statistical Appendix.

Similar to exports, it is observed that while the share of the OIC-LDC group in the total OIC merchandise imports is still very low, the shares of the other two sub-groups,

particularly the OIC-MDC, are quite high. For example, in 2005, the OIC-MDC group accounted for 55.1 percent of the OIC countries' total merchandise imports and, together with a 39 percent share of the OIC-FEC, the two sub-groups accounted for around 94 percent of the OIC countries' total merchandise exports, leaving the remaining 6 per cent to the OIC-LDC group. It is also observed that these shares remained almost at the same levels during the period under consideration (Figure 3.12).

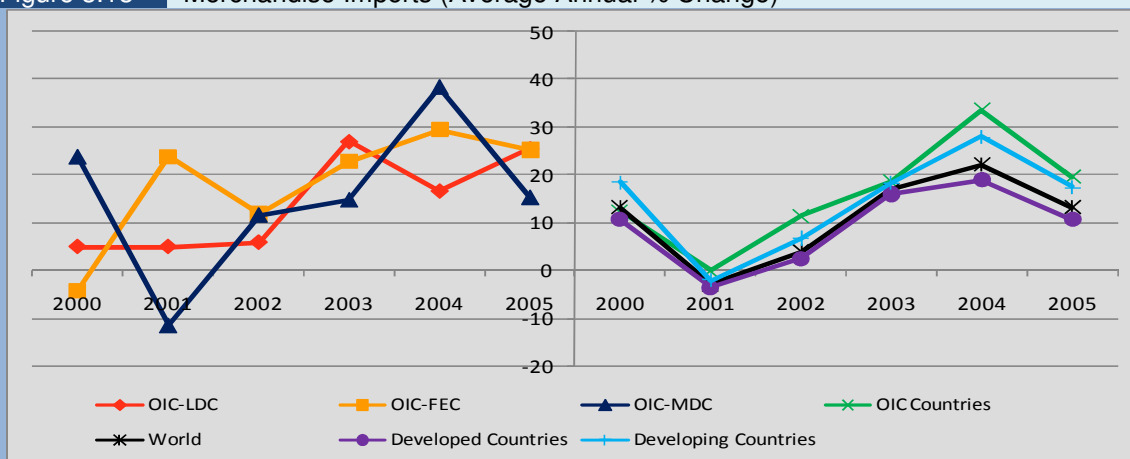
Figure 3.12 Percentage Shares of the OIC Sub-Groups in Total Merchandise Imports of the OIC Countries



Source: Table A.10 in the Statistical Appendix.

As a group, the OIC countries recorded the highest average growth rate of their imports in 2004. While this was also the case for the OIC-MDC and the OIC-FEC, the OIC-LDC recorded the highest rate of its imports in 2003. Furthermore, as Figure 3.13 shows, except in 2000, the average growth rate of merchandise imports of the OIC countries, during the period under consideration, was higher than the world average and the averages of both developing and developed countries.

Figure 3.13 Merchandise Imports (Average Annual % Change)



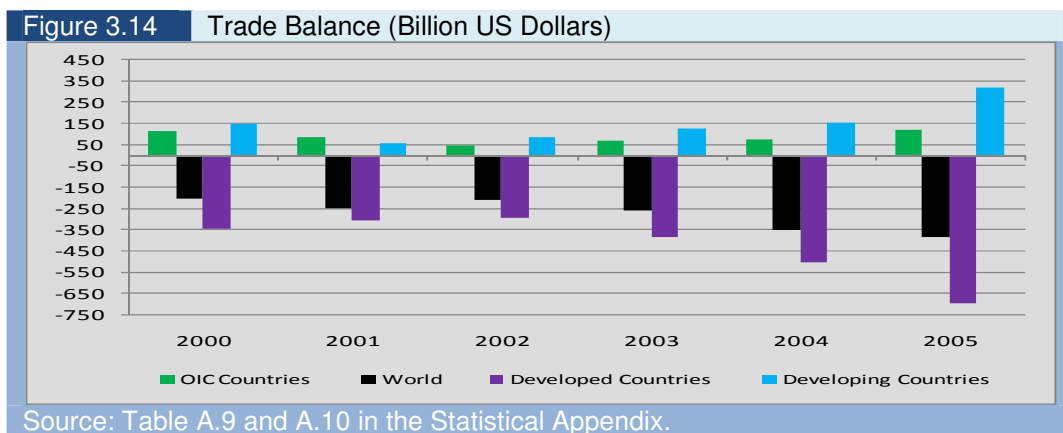
Source: Table A.10 in the Statistical Appendix.

Similar to exports, the imports of the OIC countries are heavily concentrated in a few member countries in the OIC-FEC and OIC-MDC sub-groups. In 2005, Turkey, Malaysia, Indonesia, Egypt and Pakistan from the OIC-MDC accounted for 30.1 percent of the total OIC countries' imports. On the other hand, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Nigeria

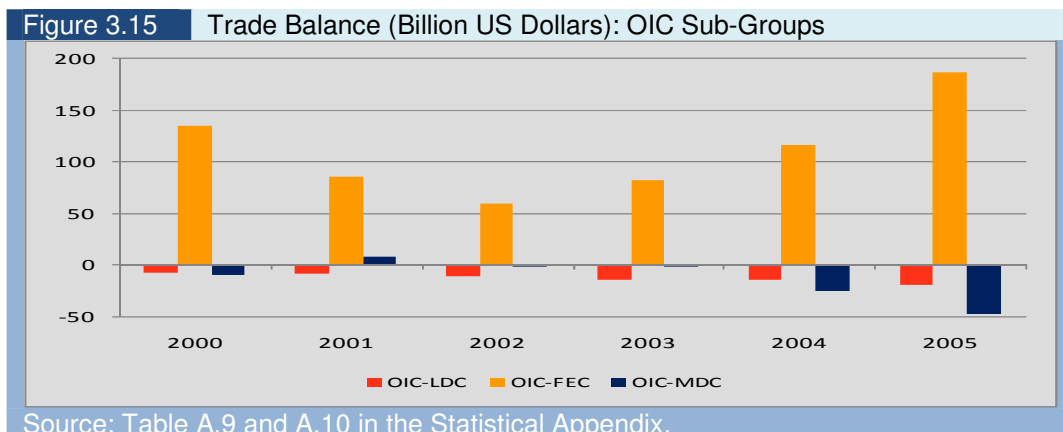
and Algeria from the OIC-FEC group accounted for 41.7 percent. Together, these 10 countries accounted for 71.8 percent of the total OIC countries' imports in the same year (calculated from Table A.10 in the Statistical Appendix).

3.5.2 Trade Balance, Current Account and Reserves Positions

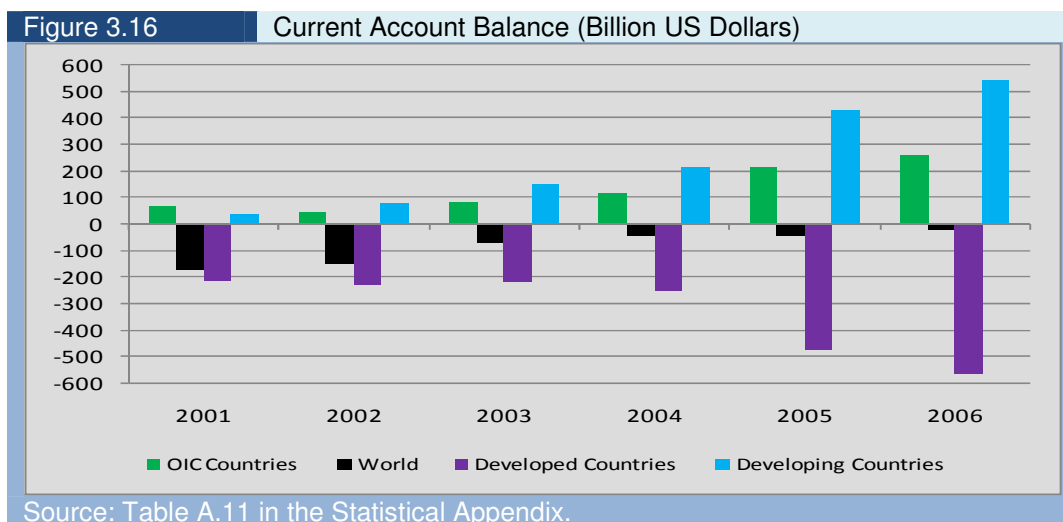
As a result of the developments in their exports and imports during the latest five-year period (2000-2005), for which the relative data are available, the OIC countries as a group recorded a combined trade balance surplus in all the years of the said period (Figure 3.14). The highest trade surplus of the OIC group (\$120.6 billion) was recorded in 2005 while the lowest (\$47.9 billion) was recorded in 2002. While a similar trend is also observed in the case of the developing countries, the group of the developed countries experienced trade deficits in the same period.



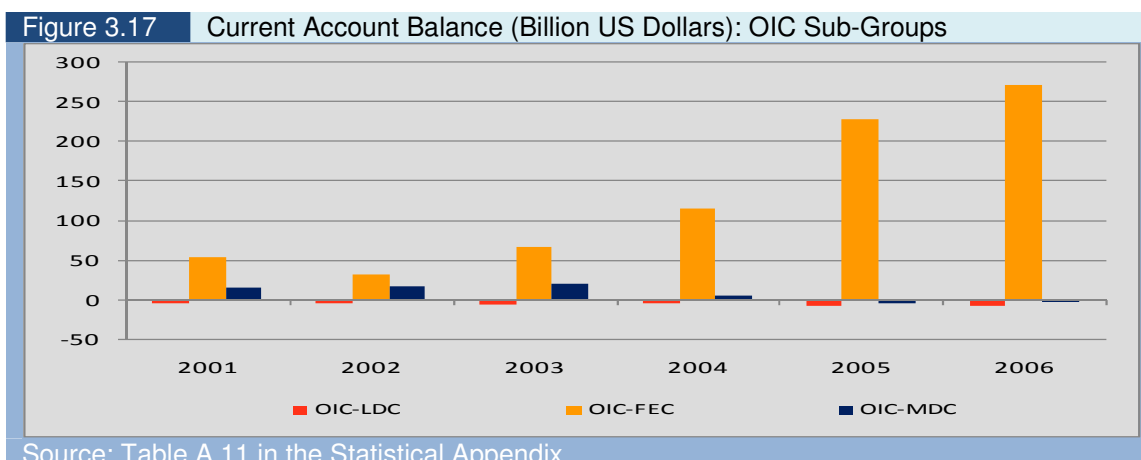
When the trade balance of the OIC countries is compared to that of the developing countries, it seems that the developing countries performed relatively better than the group of OIC countries except in 2001, where the trade balance surplus of the latter exceeded that of the former. At the level of the OIC sub-groups, while the OIC-FEC group recorded a trade surplus in all the years of the period under consideration, both the OIC-LDC and the OIC-MDC group experienced trade deficits in the same period except in 2001 when the OIC-MDC group recorded a moderate trade surplus of \$7.2 billion (Figure 3.15). The surpluses in trade balance recorded by the OIC-FEC during the period 2000-2005 was, to a large extent, due to the strong increase in the export value of these countries over the value of their imports led by the sharp increases in world oil prices, particularly in 2004 and 2005.



Similar trends have been also observed in the case of the combined current account balance of the OIC countries (Figure 3.16). Like the group of the developing countries, as a group, the OIC countries maintained a current account surplus in all the years in the period under consideration. However, when these surpluses are compared to those of the developing countries, it seems that the developing countries as a group performed relatively better except in 2001, where the trade balance surplus of the OIC countries exceeded that of the developing countries. In contrast, the group of the developed countries experienced current account deficits in all the years of the same period.



The highest current account surplus recorded by the group of the OIC countries amounted to \$258.7 billion in 2006 while the lowest (\$62.6 billion) was recorded in 2002. At the level of the OIC sub-groups, while the OIC-FEC group recorded a current account surplus in all the years of the period under consideration, the OIC-LDC experienced deficits (Figure 3.17). By contrast, while the OIC-MDC group recorded current account surpluses in the period 2001-2004, they experienced deficits in 2005 and 2006. The relatively high current account surpluses recorded by the OIC-FEC during the period 2003-2006 was again, to a large extent, due to the strong increase in their exports value led by the sharp increases in world oil prices in the same period.



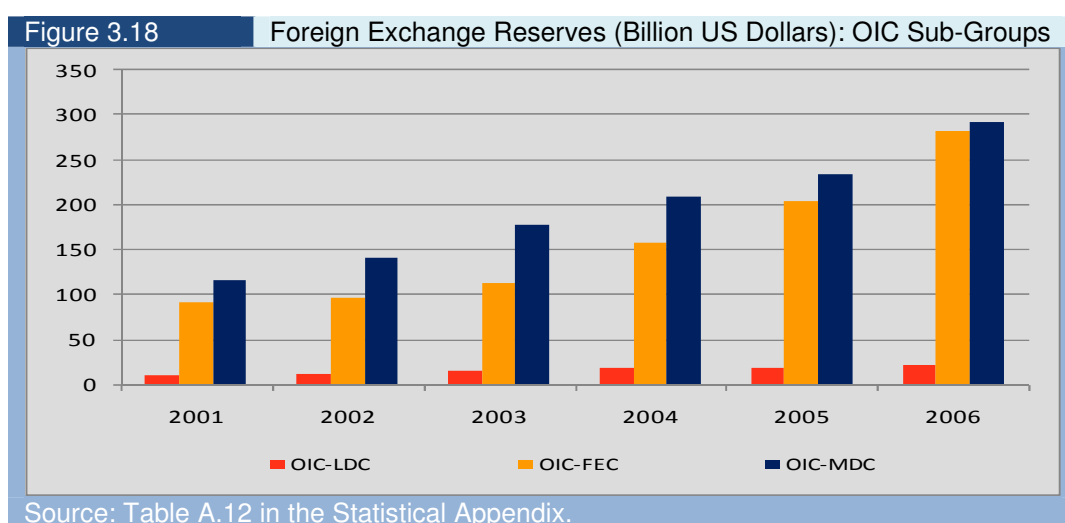
On the other hand, the position of the foreign exchange reserves of the OIC countries, as a group, has been steadily improving during the same period (Table 3.7). They increased from

\$217.7 billion in 2001 to \$596.6 billion in 2006, corresponding to an average annual increase of 18 percent. Similar trends have been also observed in both developing and developed countries.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
OIC-LDC	9.7	11.8	15.0	17.7	17.8	22.0
OIC-FEC	91.9	96.3	113.5	157.4	204.1	281.9
OIC-MDC	116.2	141.0	177.6	209.5	233.2	292.7
OIC countries	217.7	249.0	306.1	384.6	455.1	596.6
As % of:						
Developed countries	25.0	25.4	25.4	27.5	33.8	41.5
Developing countries	16.9	16.5	16.0	15.8	15.7	16.3

Source: Table A.12 in the Statistical Appendix.

At the level of the OIC sub-groups (Figure 3.18), it is observed that foreign exchange reserves of the OIC-LDC group are still very low comparing to those of the OIC-MDC and OIC-FEC groups. In particular, it is observed that more than half of the total foreign exchange reserves of the OIC countries are still accumulated in the OIC-MDC sub-group. At the individual country level, the figures in Table A.12 in the Statistical Appendix show that the number of the OIC countries with improving foreign exchange reserves have been increased from 34 in 2001 to 44 in 2006. Yet, although the term “improving” in foreign exchange reserves indicates an addition to or accumulation of these reserves, this situation may occur even when a country has a deficit in the current account balance, provided that it managed to finance its deficit through external financing channels such as external borrowing (foreign or external debt).



In this context, it is commonly known that the deterioration in the current account balance is usually financed through foreign exchange reserves and vice versa, but also, particularly in the case of many developing countries, through different external financial flows, mainly the external debt. To investigate this relation in the case of the OIC countries during the period under consideration, the total external debt and the net foreign direct investment (FDI) flows are also examined in the next section.

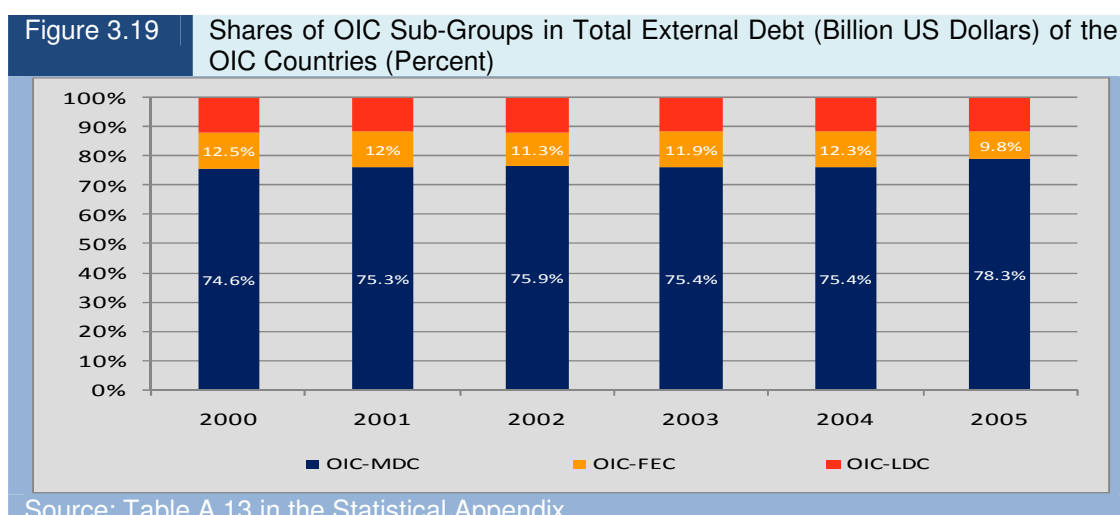
3.5.3 External Debt and Foreign Direct Investments

The total external debt stock of the OIC countries, as a group, remained at high levels during the period under consideration and accounted for around 27 percent of the total external debt of the group of the developing countries. Following a slight decrease in 2001 to the level of \$615.7 billion from \$632.2 billion in 2000, the total external debt of the OIC countries has been steadily increasing reaching \$722.3 billion in 2005 (Table 3.8), corresponding to an increase by 3.2 percent per annum.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
OIC-LDC	73.3	70.6	75.5	80.9	84.4	80.7
OIC-FEC	79.0	74.1	73.9	83.3	91.9	70.7
OIC-MDC	479.9	471.0	503.4	536.9	571.3	570.9
OIC countries	632.2	615.7	652.9	701.1	747.6	722.3
As % of:						
Developing countries	27.9	27.2	27.6	27.1	27.0	26.3

Source: Table A.13 in the Statistical Appendix.

At the level of the OIC sub-groups, it is observed that the bulk of the external debt of the OIC countries has been borrowed by the OIC-MDC group, which accounted for around 75 percent of the total external debt of the OIC countries (Figure 3.19). External debt burden is also a particular challenge for the OIC-LDC group where financial markets are relatively thin and domestic borrowing possibilities are relatively limited with income levels too low to generate adequate domestic resources for even modest rates of investment and growth. It is also observed that, notwithstanding their high current account surpluses and adequate foreign exchange reserves, external debt of the OIC-FEC is still relatively high.



At the individual country level, 21 OIC countries were classified in 2005 as severely indebted, 12 as moderately indebted and 13 countries as less indebted (see Table A.13 in the Statistical Appendix). The most indebted OIC countries, in terms of the total external debt in 2005, were Turkey (\$171 billion or 47.2 percent of GDP), Indonesia (\$138.3 billion or 48.2 percent of GDP), and Malaysia (\$51 billion or 39 percent of GDP) from the OIC-MDC group. From the OIC-FEC group, the highest external debt levels were recorded in Nigeria (\$22.2 billion or 22.3 percent of GDP), Iran (\$21.3 billion or 11.3

percent of GDP) and Algeria (\$16.9 billion or 16.5 percent of GDP) and from the OIC-LDC group Bangladesh (\$18.9 billion or 30.9 percent of GDP), Sudan (\$18.5 billion or 66.1 percent of GDP) and Yemen (\$5.4 billion or 35.3 percent of GDP)¹⁰.

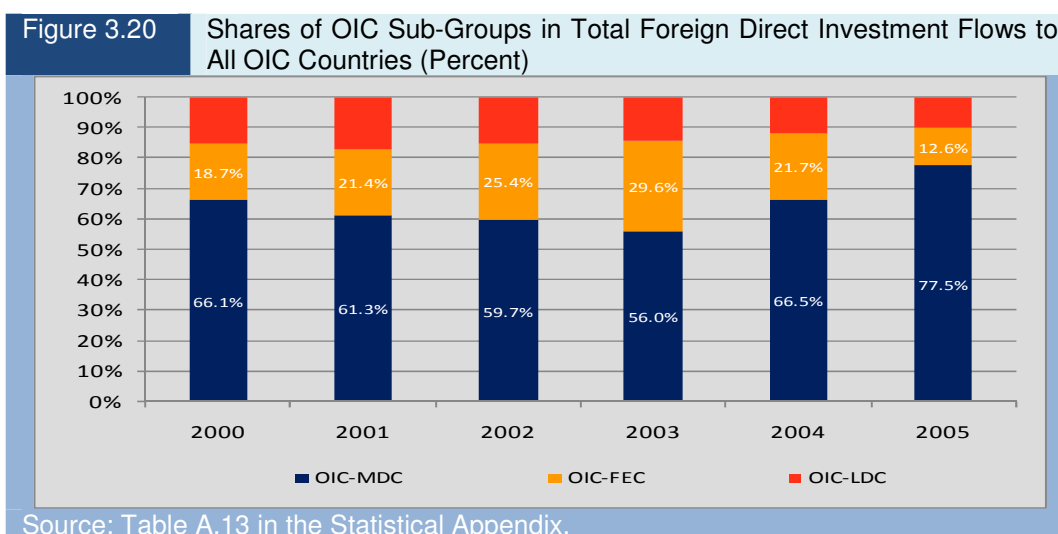
This means that, in general, countries in the OIC-MDC group suffer more external debt burden than those in the OIC-FEC sub-group. This is true even for some top OIC countries in terms of both production and exports. Moreover, 15 OIC countries, almost all of them belonging to the OIC-LDC sub-group, are currently classified as Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs) (see Table A.13 in the Statistical Appendix).

On the other hand, the levels of net foreign direct investment (FDI) flows into the OIC countries during the period under consideration were generally unsatisfactory. Although these flows picked up significantly and steadily since the year 2000 from \$10.2 billion to reach almost \$46.7 billion in 2005, they made up only 16.6 percent of all FDI flows to the developing countries (Table 3.9).

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
OIC-LDC	1.6	2.2	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.6
OIC-FEC	1.9	2.7	5.1	7.2	6.9	5.9
OIC-MDC	6.8	7.7	12.0	13.5	21.2	36.1
OIC countries	10.2	12.5	20.2	24.2	31.9	46.7
As % of:						
Developing countries	6.1	7.1	12.9	15.1	14.7	16.6

Source: Table A.14 in the Statistical Appendix.

Moreover, it is observed that the bulk of these flows were attracted by a few countries in the OIC-MDC and the OIC-FEC sub-groups, while the OIC-LDC is left with a negligible portion (Figure 3.20). In 2005, only 10 countries, namely Turkey, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Lebanon, Sudan, Pakistan, Nigeria, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan attracted 80 percent of the total FDI flows to the OIC countries (Table A.14 in the Statistical Appendix). This implies that many OIC countries, particularly the OIC-LDC, are still unable to create an enabling economic environment and required conditions likely to attract more FDI flows.



¹⁰ Calculated using the data in Table A.3 and Table A.13 in the Statistical Appendix.

Considering this state of affairs, it becomes clear that while the OIC countries in the OIC-MDC sub-group accumulated and attracted more than the half of both foreign exchange reserves and FDI inflows of the OIC countries, they had the highest and increasing levels of external debt compared to the other OIC sub-groups. This implies that most of the countries in this group were most probably financing the deficit in their current account through external debt rather than foreign exchange reserves. To a lesser extent, this is also true for the OIC countries as a group, particularly in the last four years of the period under consideration, where they maintained a surplus in their combined current account while, at the same time, improved the position of their foreign exchange reserves, but did not manage to decrease their total external debt.

Moreover, with very low levels of FDI inflows and foreign exchange reserves, the OIC-LDC will continue facing difficulties in financing their trade and current account deficits due to the fact that the rising debt stock of these countries appears to be financially unmanageable where almost all of them are HIPC. On the other hand, although they have trade and current account surpluses and enjoy a rather strong foreign exchange reserves position, the OIC countries in the OIC-FEC sub-group still have inadequate levels of FDI inflows. Thus, more efforts should be made by these countries to attract more FDI in order to diversify their economies in the face of future developments that may have a negative consequence on the oil markets on which they heavily depend.

As can be seen from the analysis of the OIC sub-groups above, it seems that each of them has its own development challenges that need to be taken up all together and in that sense offer a new avenue of cooperation for enhancing efforts to promote sustainable growth in the OIC member countries. Consequently, those countries, in general, need to take certain measures to create an environment conducive to attracting more foreign investments. To achieve this goal, they have to improve their business climate and introduce investment incentives for foreign investors (see Box 3.2). In this connection, it is widely believed that the possibility of establishing free trade areas or zones among them will also contribute to such efforts. This, among other things, requires building adequate infrastructure and investment in modern technologies to enhance their productive capacities, which is still more of a challenge to the majority of them.

Box 3.2

Business-Friendly Reforms in African OIC Countries

Investment Climate Assessments undertaken by the World Bank in African countries showed in detail factors besides reducing tariffs and similar barriers that were blocking expansion of African exports and rendering the legal and regulatory climate costly and unfathomable for enhanced trade and investment. Not surprisingly, the impediments discovered were common to almost all of the countries in Africa: (a) widespread corruption, (b) large costs of regulatory burdens, (c) large deficiencies in infrastructure, (d) constraints and weaknesses in financial, labor and land markets, (e) constraints in productivity, and (f) constraints coming from tax and judicial systems. Based on these surveys, it would be possible to design precise national policies and undertake business-friendly reforms to ensure private sector development, considerable growth in output, investment and exports.

For the first time, in 2006, the Africa region was among the top three reformers, following Eastern Europe and the OECD countries, in passing business-friendly regulatory reforms. Forty-five regulatory changes in 30 economies in the region reduced the time, cost, and red tape for businesses in complying with legal and administrative requirements. Two-thirds of African countries made at least one reform. Doing business in Africa became easier in 2005-2006 because reformers simplified business regulations, strengthened property rights, eased tax burdens, increased access to credit, and reduced the cost of exporting and importing. Eight of the OIC member countries in Sub-Saharan Africa were among the reformers.

Nigeria started a large-scale court reform, reducing the time to resolve simple commercial cases from 730 days to 457, and allowing one-third of cases to be settled before going to trial. Nigeria also cut registration time for property from 274 days to 80 days by placing time limits on government consent and by digitizing records. It updated customs clearance software, increasing information sharing among government units that handle imports and exports. Thus, import delays dropped by eight days, and export delays by 16. A post-clearance audit system has also been started to improve port operations.

Niger cut new company registration time from 35 to 24 days by allowing legal clerks to continue with registration while applicants obtain the criminal records, previously a prerequisite. It standardized inspections of construction sites and limited the total number to two. Mali eased construction requirements by placing a time limit on getting a building permit. It also streamlined on-site inspections. These reforms cut construction time by two months and the cost by 36 percent.

Benin, Mozambique and Uganda were among the five countries that eased registration requirements for new companies, making it easier for them to operate in the formal sector and facilitating their access to credit, allowing them to grow. Côte d'Ivoire and Mauritania were two of the seven African countries that strengthened property rights by making it easier to transfer titles on real estate.

All of the above are positive developments, yet are hardly enough to unleash Africa's private sector so that it can secure growth, create jobs, expand exports and generate wealth. Currently, entrepreneurs face more business obstacles in Sub-Saharan Africa than in any other region. According to the World Bank's Africa Action Plan, "the combination of high regulatory costs, unsecured land property rights, inadequate and high-cost infrastructure, unfair competition from well-connected companies, ineffective judiciary systems, policy uncertainty, and corruption makes the cost of doing business in Africa 20-40 percent above that of other developing regions." Firms in the region, particularly small and medium-sized companies, also complain of high financing costs, or little or no access to credit.

Source: Private Sector Development Website, World Bank.

Comprising a substantial part of the developing countries, the OIC countries as a group followed in general similar trends with other developing countries during the period under consideration. The average economic performance of the OIC countries as a whole, however, remained below the level maintained by the group of developing countries. It may be concluded through the recent trends in key macro-economic indicators that OIC as group seems to be more vulnerable to the adverse external shocks in the world economy, such as the slowdown in the major developed economies and the fluctuations in world commodity prices and financial markets.

The economic performance of the OIC group is highly dependent on the performance of its few members as only 10 major member countries account for more than 60 percent of the total GDP of the OIC countries and 70 percent of the total exports. This also reflects a wide income disparity within the OIC community and a huge gap between the rich and poor member countries. The average income per capita of 14 OIC fuel-exporting countries is 7 times more than that of 21 least-developed OIC countries. At the individual country level, the income per capita in the richest country is 335 times more than the per capita income in the poorest.

Furthermore, the wide income disparities and considerable discrepancies in economic performance of the OIC sub-groups also seems to hinder the efforts of the member countries to give strength to intra-OIC economic cooperation, particularly in the areas of enhancing intra-OIC trade and investment. Additionally, the high external debt and low FDI in many OIC member countries further aggravate the situation (for example, 15 of these countries are currently classified as Highly Indebted Poor Countries).

On the other hand, the structure of output and exports of the OIC countries remained almost unchanged during the period under review, where more than half of the members continued to remain as primary-product exporters (mostly fuel and agricultural products). The persistence of the large shares of such products in the output and exports of these countries, in turn, increases the risk of exposure to price fluctuations in the world commodity markets and negatively affects sustainable economic growth in the long-run.

Given this state of affairs, and noting the high pace of globalisation and liberalisation in the world economy, the OIC countries seem to be more vulnerable to the negative effects arising from the intense competition in world markets, fluctuations in international commodity prices, the instability in global financial flows and the rapid change in technology. In this context, a number of major challenges still confront the OIC countries' efforts to enhance their economic progress and increase their share in the world economy.

These challenges could underline the broad policy actions for consideration by the member countries and governments in support of their efforts to attain higher levels of economic progress and integration as follows:

- Facilitating an enabling environment for sustainable socio-economic development through, *inter alia*, the adoption of more practical and effective national development strategies and macroeconomic policies taking into account country-specific socio-economic circumstances, capacities and potentials.
- Improving the institutional capacity building and efficiency through, *inter alia*, the adoption of more practical and efficient regularity and legal frameworks, particularly in the area of trade and finance, with regard to the prevention, management and resolution of financial crises and trade problems in a timely and effective manner both at the national and regional levels.
- Enhancing the prominent role of the private sector in economic development through giving impetus to intra-OIC economic relations and encouraging businessmen and representatives of the private sector to participate effectively in the OIC sectoral meetings.
- Increasing the OIC countries' share in the world output (income) through, *inter alia*, improving their economic infrastructures and international competitiveness, increasing the value-added and quality of their products, diversifying their productive base and providing the required conditions likely to attract foreign investments.
- Increasing the necessary contacts with the concerned international parties and organisations in order to take maximum advantage of the potential opportunities so as to safeguard and enhance the economic interests of the OIC countries.
- Strengthening economic cooperation and economic policy coordination among the OIC countries in order to ensure the expansion of intra-OIC trade and maximisation of complementarities in their economies.
- Promoting and encouraging practical steps to achieve and ensure economic integration among the OIC countries with the ultimate objective of establishing an Islamic Common Market or any other form of economic integration on a step-by-step basis. In this connection, the possibility of establishing free trade areas or zones among them will contribute significantly to the achievement of such objective.
- Setting up joint investment projects, reinforcing the OIC sub-regional and regional economic groupings and re-vitalising existing ones with a view to achieve institutionalised cooperation in the fields of trade, investment, finance and technology.
- Taking further steps and new measures to speed up progress in the fulfilment and implementation of the commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen in 1995, and towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- Increasing efforts to transfer sustainable agricultural techniques and knowledge to small and medium-scale farmers and the rural poor, especially in the least-developed member countries, with the aim of increasing agricultural production and enhancing food security.

- Monitoring the status of poverty through developing accurate, complete and regular data and information on the poor and vulnerable groups in the member countries to facilitate building a framework for identifying areas requiring intervention by the government at each stage of development.
- Promoting the productive use of the poor's most abundant asset, i.e. labour. In addition to providing basic social services to the poor such as primary education and healthcare, this also calls for policies that harness market incentives, social institutions, infrastructure and technology to this end such as those related to the promotion of micro-credit schemes for the poor.
- Further attention should be given to specific aspects concerning the issue of inter-linkages between macro policies and the poor. In this context, there is widespread fear that the structural adjustment and economic reform programmes would have severe negative social impacts, especially on the poor. Therefore, additional corrective measures, such as setting up effective social safety nets, should be taken to alleviate those adverse impacts on the poorest and most vulnerable groups in society.
- Ensuring that aid and debt relief measures support rather than undermine domestic resource mobilisation efforts through, *inter alia*, monitoring the use and effectiveness as well as the fiscal implications of external financial resources and giving special attention to the productivity and sustainability of investments financed through those resources.
- Sustaining and intensifying efforts to improve external debt management capability by, *inter alia*, regularly consulting with creditors and development partners on the debt problem and using resources released by debt relief as well as other sources of development finance in a manner that fully takes into account the interests of the poor.
- Strengthening the enabling environment for attracting FDI inflows through, *inter alia*, developing a supportive regulatory and legal framework for FDI along with the necessary institutional and capacity building.

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Statistical Appendix

Table A.1: Major Recent Developments in the World Economy
(Annual percent change)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2008*
Output (Real GDP)							
World	3.1	4.0	5.3	4.9	5.4	4.9	4.9
Developed countries	1.6	1.9	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.7
United States	1.6	2.5	3.9	3.2	3.3	2.2	2.8
European Union	1.4	1.5	2.6	1.9	3.2	2.8	2.7
Japan	0.3	1.4	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.9
Newly industrialised Asian economies	5.4	3.2	5.8	4.7	5.3	4.6	4.6
Developing countries	5	6.7	7.7	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.1
Africa	3.7	4.7	5.8	5.6	5.5	6.2	5.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.7	4.2	6	6	5.7	6.8	6.1
Developing Asia	7	8.4	8.7	9.2	9.4	8.8	8.4
China	9.1	10	10.1	10.4	10.7	10	9.5
Latin America	0.3	2.4	6	4.6	5.5	4.9	4.2
Real Domestic Demand							
Developed countries	1.7	2.1	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.6
United States	2.2	2.8	4.4	3.3	3.1	1.7	2.7
Euro Area	0.4	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.3
Japan	-0.4	0.8	1.9	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.9
Newly industrialised Asian economies	4.2	-	4.4	2.7	3.5	3.7	4.4
Inflation Rate (1)							
World	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.5
Developed countries	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.1
United States	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	1.9	2.5
European Union	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Japan	-0.9	-0.2	0.0	-0.6	0.2	0.3	0.8
Developing countries	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.4	4.9
World Trade Volume (2)							
Goods and services	3.4	5.4	10.6	7.4	9.2	7.0	7.4
Goods	3.7	6.3	11.0	7.4	9.5	7.2	7.7
World Exports Value (3)							
Goods and services	5.0	16.4	21.3	13.3	15.1	9.7	8.2
Goods	4.6	16.8	21.6	14.0	16.0	9.5	8.3
World Trade Prices in U.S. Dollars							
Oil	2.5	15.8	30.7	41.3	20.5	-5.5	6.6
Non-fuel primary commodities	1.7	6.9	18.5	10.3	28.4	4.2	-8.8
Manufactures	2.3	14.1	9.3	3.4	4.4	4.4	1.1
U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (4)							
Euro	1.059	0.884	0.805	0.803	0.796	0.769	-
Pound sterling	0.666	0.612	0.546	0.549	0.543	0.511	-
Japanese yen	125.2	115.8	108.1	110.0	116.3	120.4	-
Current Account Balance (% of GDP)							
Developed countries	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-1.4	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6
United States	-4.5	-4.8	-5.7	-6.4	-6.5	-6.1	-6.0
European Union	0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0
Japan	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.6
Newly industrialised Asian economies	5.1	6.9	6.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.1
Developing countries	1.2	2.0	2.4	4.1	4.4	3.3	3.1
China	2.4	2.8	3.6	7.2	9.1	10.0	10.5
Long-term Interest Rate (5)							
Developed countries	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.1	4.2	-
United States	4.6	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.8	4.7	-
Euro Area	4.9	3.9	3.8	3.3	4.0	4.1	-
Japan	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6	-
Newly industrialised Asian economies	5.0	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.9	-
Unemployment Rate (6)							
Developed countries	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.4
United States	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.8	5.0
Euro Area	8.2	8.7	8.8	8.6	7.7	7.3	7.1
Japan	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.0
Newly industrialised Asian economies	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, April 2007. (*) IMF staff projections. (1) Annual percent change of consumer prices. (2) Average of annual percent change for world exports and imports. (3) Average of annual percent change for world exports in billions of U.S. dollars. (4) Nominal exchange rate (national currency units per U.S. dollar). (5) Period average. (6) Percent of labour force.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.2: Total Population (Millions)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2008*
Afghanistan	22.4	23.0	23.6	24.3	25.1	25.8	26.6
Bangladesh	134.0	136.6	139.2	141.8	144.4	147.1	149.8
Benin	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.1
Burkina Faso	12.0	12.4	12.8	13.1	13.4	13.7	14.0
Chad	7.9	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.7
Comoros	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Djibouti	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Gambia	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Guinea	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.8	10.1
Guinea-Bissau	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Maldives	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mali	11.7	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.8	13.1	13.4
Mauritania	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
Mozambique	18.4	18.8	19.1	19.6	20.0	20.5	21.0
Niger	11.5	11.8	12.2	12.6	12.9	13.4	13.8
Senegal	10.9	11.1	11.4	11.7	11.9	12.2	12.5
Sierra Leone	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9
Somalia							
Sudan	32.7	33.6	34.5	35.3	36.2	37.2	38.1
Togo	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6
Uganda	26.0	26.9	27.8	28.8	29.9	30.9	32.0
Yemen	23.0	23.9	24.9	25.9	27.0	28.1	29.2
OIC-LDC	343.4	352.7	361.4	370.5	379.8	389.3	399.1
Algeria	31.4	31.8	32.4	32.9	33.5	34.0	34.5
Azerbaijan	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6
Bahrain	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Brunei	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Gabon	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Iran	66.1	67.2	68.4	68.6	69.8	71.0	72.2
Iraq							
Kuwait	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
Libya	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2
Nigeria	135.2	138.9	142.7	146.2	149.9	153.6	157.5
Oman	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Qatar	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Saudi Arabia	21.5	22.0	22.7	23.1	23.7	24.3	24.9
Turkmenistan	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3
United Arab Emirates	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.8
OIC-FEC	284.3	290.9	297.9	303.6	310.5	317.4	324.5
Albania	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Cameroon	15.8	16.4	16.9	17.4	17.8	18.3	18.9
Côte d'Ivoire	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.9	18.2	18.5	18.8
Egypt	65.3	66.6	68.0	69.3	70.7	72.1	73.6
Guyana	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Indonesia	207.9	210.7	213.6	216.4	219.2	222.1	224.9
Jordan	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8
Kazakhstan	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
Kyrgyz Rep.	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3
Lebanon	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8
Malaysia	24.0	24.5	25.0	25.5	26.0	26.4	26.8
Morocco	28.8	29.2	29.5	29.8	30.1	30.4	30.7
Pakistan	140.4	143.2	146.8	149.7	152.5	155.4	158.3
Palestine							
Suriname	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Syria	16.8	17.2	17.7	18.2	18.6	19.1	19.7
Tajikistan	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4
Tunisia	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4
Turkey	67.3	68.4	69.5	70.6	71.6	72.6	73.5
Uzbekistan	24.9	25.2	25.6	25.9	26.2	26.6	26.9
OIC-MDC	656.6	667.6	679.2	690.3	701.3	712.2	723.3
OIC countries	1295.3	1322.8	1349.6	1375.5	1402.5	1430.0	1457.7
World	6131.8	6209.7	6286.8	6363.4	6440.9	6519.5	6598.0
Developed countries	954.7	960.8	966.5	972.9	978.9	985.3	991.1
Developing countries	5177.1	5248.9	5320.3	5390.5	5461.9	5534.2	5606.9

Source: IMF, WEO Database, April 2007. (*) IMF staff projections.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.3: GDP at Current Prices (Billions U.S. Dollars)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2008*
Afghanistan (L)	4.1	4.6	6.0	7.3	8.4	9.9	11.5
Bangladesh (L)	49.6	54.5	59.1	61.3	65.2	71.4	77.9
Benin (L)	2.8	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.4	5.8
Burkina Faso (L)	3.3	4.3	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.9	7.6
Chad (L)	2.0	2.7	4.4	5.9	6.5	6.1	6.4
Comoros (L)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Djibouti (LM)	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Gambia (L)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Guinea (L)	3.2	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.8
Guinea-Bissau (L)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Maldives (LM)	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2
Mali (L)	3.3	4.4	4.9	5.4	6.2	6.8	7.4
Mauritania (L)	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.9
Mozambique (L)	4.1	4.8	5.9	6.6	7.3	7.8	8.4
Niger (L)	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.3
Senegal (L)	5.4	6.8	8.0	8.6	9.2	10.4	11.2
Sierra Leone (L)	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6
Somalia (L)							
Sudan (L)	15.0	17.8	21.7	27.9	37.6	47.2	58.0
Togo (L)	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6
Uganda (L)	5.8	6.2	6.8	8.7	9.4	10.5	11.3
Yemen (L)	10.0	11.9	13.6	15.2	18.7	21.7	24.5
OIC-LDC	116.4	134.1	153.5	171.6	195.5	221.5	248.7
Algeria (LM)	57.1	68.0	85.0	102.4	114.3	116.2	126.9
Azerbaijan (LM)	6.2	7.3	8.7	12.6	19.8	28.7	40.2
Bahrain (HI)	8.4	9.7	11.2	13.4	16.1	17.5	19.7
Brunei (HI)	5.8	6.6	7.9	9.5	11.4	12.0	12.5
Gabon (UM)	5.0	6.1	7.2	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.8
Iran (LM)	116.4	134.0	161.3	188.5	212.5	225.9	241.0
Iraq (LM)							
Kuwait (HI)	38.1	47.8	59.3	80.8	96.1	95.4	103.7
Libya (UM)	19.8	24.0	30.5	41.7	50.3	60.8	71.8
Nigeria (L)	46.1	57.6	71.5	98.6	115.4	127.1	146.5
Oman (UM)	20.3	21.8	24.7	30.8	36.0	38.3	42.4
Qatar (HI)	19.4	23.5	31.7	42.5	52.7	57.3	69.1
Saudi Arabia (HI)	188.8	214.9	250.7	309.9	348.6	354.9	377.2
Turkmenistan (LM)	8.7	11.4	14.2	17.2	21.8	26.2	31.7
United Arab Emirates (HI)	75.3	88.6	103.8	130.3	168.3	185.9	207.9
OIC-FEC	615.5	721.2	867.6	1086.7	1272.5	1355.6	1500.4
Albania (LM)	4.5	5.6	7.5	8.4	9.1	10.2	11.1
Cameroon (LM)	10.9	13.6	15.8	16.9	18.4	20.0	21.4
Côte d'Ivoire (L)	11.5	13.8	15.5	16.4	17.3	18.7	20.2
Egypt (LM)	87.5	81.4	78.8	89.8	107.4	129.1	140.2
Guyana (LM)	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Indonesia (LM)	195.6	234.8	257.0	287.0	364.2	407.5	444.3
Jordan (LM)	9.6	10.2	11.4	12.7	14.3	16.0	17.6
Kazakhstan (LM)	24.6	30.9	43.2	57.1	77.2	91.6	108.2
Kyrgyz Rep. (L)	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.6
Lebanon (UM)	18.7	19.8	21.4	21.4	22.6	23.6	25.0
Malaysia (UM)	95.3	104.0	118.5	130.8	150.9	160.6	171.8
Morocco (LM)	36.1	43.8	50.0	51.6	57.4	62.3	67.5
Pakistan (L)	71.9	82.6	98.1	111.0	129.0	141.4	154.7
Palestine (LM)							
Suriname (LM)	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3
Syria (LM)	22.8	22.7	24.7	27.4	31.5	35.0	36.8
Tajikistan (L)	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.5
Tunisia (LM)	21.1	25.0	28.1	29.0	30.6	33.7	36.8
Turkey (UM)	183.0	240.6	302.6	362.5	392.4	432.5	455.5
Uzbekistan (L)	9.7	10.1	12.0	13.7	16.1	18.8	21.7
OIC-MDC	807.2	944.4	1091.0	1242.9	1447.2	1610.6	1743.3
OIC countries	1539.0	1799.7	2112.1	2501.2	2915.3	3187.8	3492.3
World	32813	36853	41432	44688	48144	51511	54678
Developed countries	26193	29359	32569	34143	35827	37688	39460
Developing countries	6453	6619	7494	8863	10545	12317	13824

Source: IMF, WEO Database, April 2007. (*) IMF staff projections. (L) Low-income. (LM) Low-middle income. (UM) Upper-middle income. (HI) High-income.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.4: Per Capita GDP (Current U.S. Dollars)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2008*
Afghanistan	182	199	253	300	335	383	433
Bangladesh	370	399	425	432	451	486	520
Benin	411	511	564	596	625	684	720
Burkina Faso	275	345	399	429	451	504	539
Chad	254	317	502	653	707	647	657
Comoros	438	553	605	633	642	682	723
Djibouti	860	890	931	973	1028	1091	1165
Gambia	265	246	271	304	325	348	369
Guinea	379	413	441	359	347	366	371
Guinea-Bissau	141	158	176	190	187	203	209
Maldives	2095	2197	2482	2376	2864	3157	3448
Mali	287	371	405	434	485	523	551
Mauritania	437	477	542	658	921	893	943
Mozambique	222	255	309	339	364	382	399
Niger	190	232	242	271	274	298	311
Senegal	493	614	699	739	774	847	898
Sierra Leone	185	191	202	223	254	264	279
Somalia							
Sudan	458	529	629	790	1037	1269	1521
Togo	260	287	324	343	350	369	389
Uganda	225	232	245	303	316	339	352
Yemen	435	496	544	586	693	772	840
OIC-LDC	339	380	425	463	515	569	623
Algeria	1819	2136	2627	3111	3413	3417	3677
Azerbaijan	760	880	1040	1493	2336	3356	4667
Bahrain	12066	13711	15528	18216	21447	22910	25243
Brunei	17146	18800	22002	25754	30298	31248	31824
Gabon	3925	4684	5402	6366	6527	6517	6657
Iran	1762	1993	2359	2748	3046	3184	3340
Iraq							
Kuwait	15761	18783	21523	27006	31051	29775	31262
Libya	3593	4267	5309	7121	8430	9977	11560
Nigeria	341	415	501	674	770	827	930
Oman	8163	8679	9782	11998	13846	14583	15956
Qatar	28355	32788	41949	53333	62914	65114	74739
Saudi Arabia	8785	9758	11056	13410	14715	14616	15154
Turkmenistan	1815	2347	2871	3418	4280	5055	6022
United Arab Emirates	20055	21920	23871	27831	33397	34283	35604
OIC-FEC	2165	2479	2913	3579	4098	4271	4624
Albania	1445	1805	2389	2672	2899	3210	3498
Cameroon	663	807	909	946	1002	1062	1103
Côte d'Ivoire	665	782	867	900	939	995	1063
Egypt	1313	1197	1137	1270	1489	1755	1868
Guyana	965	991	1043	1081	1147	1226	1301
Indonesia	928	1100	1188	1309	1640	1812	1950
Jordan	1890	1961	2131	2317	2544	2778	2971
Kazakhstan	1655	2064	2863	3786	5113	6059	7147
Kyrgyz Rep.	322	381	435	477	542	625	686
Lebanon	5323	5559	5923	5863	6110	6305	6570
Malaysia	3884	4161	4651	5042	5718	5982	6295
Morocco	1237	1484	1677	1713	1886	2028	2175
Pakistan	502	563	655	728	830	893	960
Palestine							
Suriname	2253	2614	2971	3485	4081	4254	4403
Syria	1323	1285	1361	1468	1645	1778	1823
Tajikistan	195	248	329	364	441	489	535
Tunisia	2153	2531	2811	2857	2982	3240	3495
Turkey	2675	3463	4289	5062	5408	5882	6113
Uzbekistan	383	396	463	521	605	700	807
OIC-MDC	1209	1390	1580	1772	2032	2227	2375
OIC countries	1188	1361	1565	1818	2079	2229	2396
World	5351	5935	6590	7023	7475	7901	8287
Developed countries	27436	30557	33698	35094	36599	38250	39814
Developing countries	1279	1428	1666	1956	2255	2498	2714

Source: IMF, WEO Database, April 2007. (*) IMF staff projections.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.5: Structure of Output (% of GDP, Average 2000-2005)

	Agriculture	Industry	Manufacturing	Services
Afghanistan (*)	36	25	15	39
Bangladesh	20	27	17	53
Benin	32	14	8	54
Burkina Faso (*)	31	19	14	50
Chad (*)	45	13	11	42
Comoros				
Djibouti				
Gambia	33	13	5	54
Guinea (*)	25	36	5	39
Guinea-Bissau (*)	60	12	9	28
Maldives				
Mali (*)	38	25	3	37
Mauritania (*)	24	29	5	47
Mozambique	22	30	14	48
Niger (*)	40	17	7	43
Senegal	18	19	11	63
Sierra Leone (*)	50	31	5	19
Somalia (*)				
Sudan (**)	34	29	7	37
Togo (*)	42	23	10	35
Uganda (*)	33	24	9	43
Yemen (**)	13	42	5	45
OIC-LDC	27	26	12	47
Algeria	9	61	6	30
Azerbaijan	10	62	8	28
Bahrain				
Brunei				
Gabon	8	57	5	35
Iran	10	45	12	45
Iraq	9	70	2	21
Kuwait	1	50	2	49
Libya				
Nigeria	23	57	4	20
Oman	2	56	8	42
Qatar				
Saudi Arabia	4	59	10	37
Turkmenistan	20	41	22	39
United Arab Emirates	2	56	14	42
OIC-FEC	9	50	9	41
Albania	23	21	12	56
Cameroon	43	19	10	38
Côte d'Ivoire	23	26	19	51
Egypt	15	36	17	49
Guyana				
Indonesia	13	46	28	41
Jordan	3	29	19	68
Kazakhstan	7	39	15	54
Kyrgyz Rep.	38	25	9	37
Lebanon	7	22	14	71
Malaysia	9	51	31	40
Morocco	14	30	17	56
Pakistan	22	25	18	53
Palestine				
Suriname (*)				
Syria	23	36	30	41
Tajikistan (*)	24	32	24	44
Tunisia	12	28	18	60
Turkey	12	23	14	65
Uzbekistan (*)	28	29	11	43
OIC-MDC	15	34	20	51
OIC countries	14	39	15	47

Sources: (1) World Bank, World development Indicators, various issues. (2) UNCTAD, the Least Developed Countries Report 2004. (*) non-fuel primary product exporting countries. (**) Also classified as fuel-exporting countries.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.6: Real GDP Growth Rates (In Percent)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2008*
Afghanistan	28.6	15.7	8	14	8	12.2	10.8
Bangladesh	4.8	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.6	6.5
Benin	4.5	3.9	3.1	2.9	4.1	4.7	5.2
Burkina Faso	4.7	8	4.6	7.1	6.4	6.5	6.3
Chad	8.5	14.7	33.6	8.6	1.3	-1.2	7.4
Comoros	4.1	2.5	-0.2	4.2	1.2	3	4.5
Djibouti	2.6	3.2	3	3.2	4.5	5.1	5.7
Gambia	-3.2	6.9	7	5.1	6.5	7	6
Guinea	4.2	1.2	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.5	5
Guinea-Bissau	-7.1	-0.6	2.2	3.2	2.7	5	4.7
Maldives	6.5	8.5	9.5	-4.5	16.1	4	3
Mali	4.3	7.2	2.4	6.1	4.6	5.9	5.7
Mauritania	1.1	5.6	5.2	5.4	11.7	1.9	5
Mozambique	8.2	7.9	7.5	7.8	8.5	6.8	7.6
Niger	3	4.5	-0.7	6.8	3.4	4.1	4.3
Senegal	0.7	6.7	5.6	5.5	3.3	5.6	5.6
Sierra Leone	27.4	9.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	6.5	6.5
Somalia							
Sudan	5.4	7.1	5.1	8.6	12.2	11.1	10.2
Togo	-0.2	5.2	2.3	1.2	1.8	2.9	3.9
Uganda	6.9	4.4	5.7	6.7	5.4	6.2	6.5
Yemen	3.9	3.1	2.6	3.7	3.8	2.6	2.9
OIC-LDC	5.8	6.4	6.0	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.7
Algeria	4.7	6.9	5.2	5.3	2.7	4.5	4.1
Azerbaijan	8.1	10.4	10.2	24.3	31	29.2	23.1
Bahrain	5.2	7.2	5.6	7.8	7.7	6.9	6.6
Brunei	3.9	2.9	0.5	0.4	3.8	2.6	3
Gabon	-0.3	2.4	1.1	3	1	4.7	2.2
Iran	7.5	7.2	5.1	4.4	5.3	5	5
Iraq							
Kuwait	3	16.5	10.5	10	5	3.5	4.8
Libya	1.4	5.9	5	6.3	5.6	7.9	8.1
Nigeria	1.5	10.7	6	7.2	5.3	8.2	6.7
Oman	2.6	2	5.4	5.8	5.9	6	6.3
Qatar	7.1	3.5	20.8	6.1	8.8	8	11.8
Saudi Arabia	0.1	7.7	5.3	6.6	4.6	4.8	4
Turkmenistan	15.8	17.1	14.7	9	9	10	10
United Arab Emirates	2.6	11.9	9.7	8.5	9.7	8.2	7.2
OIC-FEC	3.3	8.6	6.9	6.7	5.8	6.0	5.6
Albania	2.9	5.7	5.9	5.5	5	6	6
Cameroon	4	4	3.7	2	3.5	4	4.1
Côte d'Ivoire	-1.6	-1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	3.3
Egypt	3.2	3.2	4.1	4.5	6.8	6.7	6.6
Guyana	1.1	-0.7	1.6	-1.9	4.8	5.2	4.7
Indonesia	4.5	4.8	5	5.7	5.5	6	6.3
Jordan	5.8	4.2	8.4	7.2	6	6	6
Kazakhstan	9.8	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.6	9	8.1
Kyrgyz Rep.	0	7	7	-0.2	2.7	6.5	6.6
Lebanon	3.3	4.1	7	1	0	1	3.5
Malaysia	4.4	5.5	7.2	5.2	5.9	5.5	5.8
Morocco	3.2	5.5	4.2	1.7	7.3	3.5	5.8
Pakistan	3.2	4.9	7.4	8	6.2	6.5	6.5
Palestine							
Suriname	2.6	6	8.1	5.5	5.8	5.3	4
Syria	3.7	1	2.4	2.9	3	3.3	4.7
Tajikistan	9.1	10.2	10.6	6.7	7	7.5	8
Tunisia	1.7	5.6	6	4	5.3	6	6
Turkey	7.9	5.8	8.9	7.4	5.5	5	6
Uzbekistan	4	4.2	7.7	7	7.2	7.7	7.5
OIC-MDC	5.2	5.1	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.5	6.1
OIC countries	4.5	6.6	6.7	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.9
World	3.1	4	5.3	4.9	5.4	4.9	4.9
Developed countries	1.6	1.9	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.7
Developing countries	5.0	6.7	7.7	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.1

Source: IMF, WEO Database, April 2007. (*) IMF staff projections.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.7: Real Per Capita GDP Growth Rates (In Percent)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2008*
Afghanistan		12.6	5.2	10.7	4.9	8.9	7.6
Bangladesh	2.8	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.6
Benin	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.4	2.0
Burkina Faso	0.6	4.6	1.4	4.6	4.0	4.1	3.9
Chad	5.8	4.8	30.4	5.9	-1.2	-3.6	4.8
Comoros	2.0	0.4	-2.3	2.1	-0.8	0.9	2.4
Djibouti	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.5	3.1
Gambia	-6.1	3.9	4.1	2.3	3.7	4.2	3.2
Guinea	1.1	-2.3	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	1.9
Guinea-Bissau	-9.9	-3.6	-0.8	0.2	-0.3	2.0	1.7
Maldives	3.4	5.3	6.3	-7.3	12.7	4.0	3.0
Mali	1.9	4.8	0.1	3.7	2.2	3.5	3.3
Mauritania	-1.3	3.1	2.7	3.0	9.1	-0.4	2.5
Mozambique	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.3	6.1	4.4	5.2
Niger	-0.1	1.3	-3.6	3.6	0.3	1.0	1.1
Senegal	-1.7	4.1	3.1	3.0	0.8	3.1	3.1
Sierra Leone	24.2	6.7	4.6	4.5	4.7	3.8	3.8
Somalia							
Sudan	2.8	4.3	2.5	6.0	9.4	8.2	7.4
Togo	-3.0	2.4	-0.3	-1.4	-0.8	0.2	1.3
Uganda	3.4	0.9	2.1	3.0	1.8	2.5	2.8
Yemen	-0.2	-1.0	-1.5	-0.4	-0.2	-1.3	-1.1
OIC-LDC	2.1	3.6	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1
Algeria	3.1	5.3	3.5	3.6	0.9	2.9	2.6
Azerbaijan	7.3	9.6	9.2	23.3	30.0	28.1	22.1
Bahrain	2.2	5.6	4.1	5.7	5.6	4.8	4.5
Brunei	1.4	0.5	-2.0	-2.9	1.7	0.5	1.0
Gabon	-2.7	-0.1	-1.4	0.5	-1.5	2.1	-0.3
Iran	5.7	5.4	3.3	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.2
Iraq							
Kuwait	-1.7	10.7	2.2	1.2	1.4	0.0	1.3
Libya	-0.6	3.9	2.9	4.2	3.6	5.8	6.0
Nigeria	-1.2	7.7	3.2	4.6	2.7	5.5	4.1
Oman	1.7	1.2	4.5	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1
Qatar	1.8	-1.5	14.6	0.8	3.4	2.9	6.5
Saudi Arabia	-2.3	5.1	2.2	4.5	2.0	2.2	1.4
Turkmenistan	14.0	15.3	12.9	7.3	7.3	8.3	8.3
United Arab Emirates	-4.6	3.9	2.0	0.8	1.9	0.5	-0.5
OIC-FEC	0.4	5.4	3.3	3.7	2.8	3.0	2.6
Albania	2.2	5.1	5.3	5.0	4.5	5.5	5.5
Cameroon	-0.2	1.2	0.9	-0.7	0.7	1.2	1.3
Côte d'Ivoire	-3.2	-3.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	1.8
Egypt	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.4	4.7	4.6	4.5
Guyana	0.8	-1.0	1.2	-2.2	4.5	4.9	4.4
Indonesia	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.9
Jordan	3.1	1.6	5.4	4.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
Kazakhstan	9.7	8.7	8.7	9.6	10.5	8.9	8.0
Kyrgyz Rep.	-0.8	6.0	6.0	-1.4	1.6	5.4	5.5
Lebanon	1.9	2.8	5.6	-0.3	-1.3	-0.3	2.2
Malaysia	2.2	3.5	5.2	3.2	4.1	3.7	4.0
Morocco	1.9	4.3	3.1	0.7	6.3	2.5	4.8
Pakistan	1.2	2.3	5.3	6.0	4.2	4.6	4.6
Palestine							
Suriname	1.4	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.3	3.8	2.5
Syria	1.0	-1.6	-0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	2.0
Tajikistan	8.4	9.5	9.9	6.1	6.4	6.9	7.4
Tunisia	0.5	4.5	4.7	2.6	4.0	4.6	4.7
Turkey	6.2	4.2	7.3	5.8	4.1	3.6	4.6
Uzbekistan	2.7	2.9	6.3	5.6	5.8	6.3	7.5
OIC-MDC	3.5	3.4	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6
OIC countries	2.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.8
World	1.4	2.7	4.0	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.7
Developed countries	1	1.3	2.7	2	2.5	2	2.2
Developing countries	3.7	5.4	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.2	5.8

Source: IMF, WEO Database, April 2007. (*) IMF staff projections.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.8: Inflation Rates (Annual % Change in Consumer Prices)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2008*
Afghanistan		5.1	24.1	13.2	12.3	5.5	5.9
Bangladesh	3.7	5.4	6.1	7	6.3	6.4	5.4
Benin	2.4	1.5	0.9	5.4	3.8	3	2.8
Burkina Faso	2.3	2	-0.4	6.4	2.4	2	2
Chad	5.2	-1.8	-5.4	7.9	7.9	4	3
Comoros	3.6	3.7	4.5	3	3.4	3	3
Djibouti	0.6	2	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.5
Gambia	8.6	17	14.2	3.2	1.5	3.2	3.5
Guinea	3	12.9	17.5	31.4	33.9	34.1	25
Guinea-Bissau	3.3	-3.5	0.8	3.4	1.9	1.9	2
Maldives	0.9	-2.8	6.3	3.3	3.5	7	6
Mali	5	-1.3	-3.1	6.4	1.9	2.5	2.5
Mauritania	5.4	5.3	10.4	12.1	6.2	7.9	6
Mozambique	16.8	13.5	12.6	6.4	13.2	5.9	5.7
Niger	2.7	-1.8	0.4	7.8	0.1	2	2
Senegal	2.3	0	0.5	1.7	2.1	2.8	1.7
Sierra Leone	-3.7	7.5	14.2	12.1	9.5	8.4	8
Somalia							
Sudan	8.3	7.7	8.4	8.5	7.2	9.2	6
Togo	3.1	-0.9	0.4	6.8	2.7	2.9	3
Uganda	-2	5.7	5	8	6.6	5.8	4.2
Yemen	12.2	10.8	12.5	11.8	21.6	21.1	17.5
OIC-LDC	5.0	5.5	6.8	8.2	8.3	8.0	6.4
Algeria	1.4	2.6	3.6	1.6	2.5	5.5	5.7
Azerbaijan	2.8	2.2	6.7	9.7	8.4	21.1	17
Bahrain	-0.5	1.7	2.3	2.6	3	3	2.8
Brunei	-2.3	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.2
Gabon	0.2	2.1	0.4	0	4	4.5	2
Iran	15.8	15.6	15.2	12.1	14.6	17.8	15.8
Iraq							
Kuwait	0.8	1	1.3	4.1	3	2.8	2.6
Libya	-9.9	-2.1	-2.2	2	3.4	16.2	6.9
Nigeria	13.7	14	15	17.8	8.3	7.9	9.1
Oman	-0.3	0.2	0.7	1.9	3.2	3.8	3.5
Qatar	0.2	2.3	6.8	8.8	11.8	10	8.5
Saudi Arabia	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.3	2.8	2
Turkmenistan	8.8	5.6	5.9	10.7	8.2	6.5	9
United Arab Emirates	2.9	3.1	5	7.8	10.1	6.2	4.6
OIC-FEC	4.5	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.7	6.6
Albania	5.2	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.2	3.4	3
Cameroon	6.3	0.6	0.3	2	5.3	1.5	1.9
Côte d'Ivoire	3.1	3.3	1.5	3.9	1.6	2	3
Egypt	2.4	3.2	8.1	8.8	4.2	12.3	10.7
Guyana	5.3	6	4.7	6.9	6.6	4.5	3.2
Indonesia	11.8	6.8	6.1	10.5	13.1	6.3	5.3
Jordan	1.8	1.6	3.4	3.5	6.3	5.7	3.5
Kazakhstan	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.6	8.6	8.8	6.8
Kyrgyz Rep.	2.1	3.1	4.1	4.3	5.6	5	4
Lebanon	1.8	1.3	1.7	-0.7	5.6	3.5	2.5
Malaysia	1.8	1.1	1.4	3	3.6	2.6	2.5
Morocco	2.8	1.2	1.5	1	3.3	2	2
Pakistan	2.5	3.1	4.6	9.3	7.9	6.5	6
Palestine							
Suriname	15.5	23	9.1	9.9	11.3	4.6	4.3
Syria	-0.5	5.8	4.4	7.2	10	8	5
Tajikistan	12.2	16.4	7.2	7.3	10.1	11.4	9.2
Tunisia	2.7	2.7	3.6	2	4.5	3	2.9
Turkey	45	21.6	8.6	8.2	9.6	8	4.3
Uzbekistan	44.3	14.8	8.8	21	19.5	10.4	12.2
OIC-MDC	17.0	9.1	5.8	7.5	8.5	6.5	4.9
OIC countries	11.0	7.2	5.8	7.0	7.8	7.1	5.7
World	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.5
Developed countries	1.5	1.8	2	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.1
Developing countries	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.4	4.9

Source: IMF, WEO Database, April 2007. (*) IMF staff projections.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.9: Total Merchandise Exports (F.O.B, Million U.S. Dollars)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Afghanistan	142	90	87	210	185	240
Bangladesh	5590	5736	5443	6229	7586	8494
Benin	196	591	242	271	290	300
Burkina Faso	171	173	173	248	376	376
Chad	86	75	63	91	1111	1840
Comoros	16	38	29	33	35	24
Djibouti	151	236	202	247	253	275
Gambia	46	32	36	26	47	39
Guinea	617	543	828	629	560	1328
Guinea-Bissau	112	125	96	75	114	114
Maldives	76	77	91	113	123	99
Mali	234	153	162	215	327	247
Mauritania	529	547	544	592	803	933
Mozambique	364	704	682	1044	1504	1745
Niger	196	162	169	200	223	298
Senegal	693	784	949	1159	1276	1444
Sierra Leone	126	56	105	140	184	195
Somalia	62	71	108	144	189	249
Sudan	1621	1752	1883	2609	3774	4822
Togo	192	220	249	416	408	364
Uganda	400	451	465	532	668	780
Yemen	4077	3370	3271	3744	4076	5606
OIC-LDC	15697	15986	15877	18967	24112	29812
Algeria	21871	18319	18528	24903	31828	43478
Azerbaijan	1745	2315	2168	2590	3615	4347
Bahrain	7721	8246	8409	10304	13529	15906
Brunei	3161	3336	3439	4422	4510	5633
Gabon	3793	3502	3061	3674	4492	5102
Iran	26908	24238	22110	31671	41005	55345
Iraq	14916	11063	9134	8141	16119	17654
Kuwait	18761	16168	15474	18725	25530	35250
Libya	12716	11336	9883	13761	19358	28795
Nigeria	196	162	169	200	223	298
Oman	10667	10681	11127	10362	12728	17372
Qatar	11593	10868	10977	13380	18546	26081
Saudi Arabia	74728	68775	66102	86439	112604	156806
Turkmenistan	2505	2555	2816	3449	4062	5674
United Arab Emirates	40860	40012	39154	50163	67310	93966
OIC-FEC	252141	231576	222551	282184	375459	511707
Albania	260	307	339	447	604	659
Cameroon	1832	1749	1801	2240	3462	3622
Côte d'Ivoire	3850	3887	4963	5493	6545	7251
Egypt	6354	4140	6989	8357	12139	15467
Guyana	597	578	547	578	648	640
Indonesia	62118	56318	57154	61013	71550	85623
Jordan	1284	2292	2770	3081	3530	4301
Kazakhstan	9878	9085	9670	12927	20095	23557
Kyrgyz Rep.	504	476	486	582	705	708
Lebanon	714	987	1018	1186	1917	2170
Malaysia	98154	88201	93387	104968	126509	140977
Morocco	7418	7233	7838	8764	9911	10643
Pakistan	8876	9211	9886	11928	13284	16046
Palestine						
Suriname	499	498	476	584	880	944
Syria	4759	6141	6495	5897	23586	10310
Tajikistan	770	653	737	797	915	909
Tunisia	5996	6609	6798	8027	9679	9982
Turkey	27769	31323	36045	47233	62989	73451
Uzbekistan	2181	2079	1562	1975	2702	3449
OIC-MDC	243813	231767	248961	286077	371650	410709
OIC countries	511651	479329	487389	587228	771221	952228
World	6386400	6140200	6428400	7495200	9116700	10334700
Developed countries	4029100	3915000	4034200	4637000	5465200	5912200
Developing countries	2354900	2222700	2391800	2855700	3648200	4418900

Source: IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics, 2006.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.10: Total Merchandise Imports (C.I.F, Million U.S. Dollars)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Afghanistan	621	564	1025	1590	2000	3035
Bangladesh	9001	9012	7848	9835	11590	13851
Benin	563	622	721	886	897	893
Burkina Faso	497	509	650	861	1023	1090
Chad	140	366	463	352	412	486
Comoros	70	89	105	135	127	132
Djibouti	614	713	668	865	898	1208
Gambia	334	399	412	506	576	639
Guinea	533	499	877	694	1141	1872
Guinea-Bissau	106	108	102	159	136	213
Maldives	389	393	391	471	645	745
Mali	1285	1390	1383	1524	1884	2061
Mauritania	652	711	882	1001	1120	1364
Mozambique	1046	1063	1270	1740	2035	2467
Niger	774	325	396	495	588	829
Senegal	1463	1727	1958	2359	2854	3215
Sierra Leone	316	420	496	602	520	610
Somalia	329	351	375	432	586	671
Sudan	1453	1865	2167	2705	4086	6671
Togo	324	355	397	563	557	590
Uganda	955	1005	1029	1371	1445	1648
Yemen	2323	2466	2777	4381	3985	4800
OIC-LDC	23788	24952	26392	33527	39105	49090
Algeria	9027	9750	11809	15375	20652	23314
Azerbaijan	1172	1434	1666	2626	3516	4210
Bahrain	3542	3686	4054	4839	5861	7108
Brunei	1427	1315	1628	1341	1640	1669
Gabon	1395	1447	1144	1353	1605	1696
Iran	14347	17690	22324	30644	38608	43685
Iraq	3414	5619	6067	4453	10225	12973
Kuwait	7359	7725	8797	11405	12843	15379
Libya	4018	4425	5517	6103	8136	8703
Nigeria	5824	7928	8733	14852	20405	24414
Oman	5039	5797	6005	6572	7690	9658
Qatar	3252	3758	4051	4897	6052	10475
Saudi Arabia	30299	43037	48485	54257	44745	59509
Turkmenistan	1788	2210	2128	2511	2733	2710
United Arab Emirates	25464	29608	30353	38827	74403	99088
OIC-FEC	117367	145429	162761	200055	259114	324591
Albania	1084	1324	1500	1846	2315	2622
Cameroon	1490	1851	1805	1789	2251	2540
Côte d'Ivoire	2734	2794	2595	3585	4706	5873
Egypt	22041	12720	19899	21403	27974	33160
Guyana	651	709	563	584	607	723
Indonesia	33515	30961	31289	32549	46524	57700
Jordan	4597	4871	5076	5743	8164	10497
Kazakhstan	5048	6478	6584	8409	12780	20235
Kyrgyz Rep.	555	465	587	712	1345	2216
Lebanon	6228	6377	6255	7637	9286	9668
Malaysia	82204	73358	79513	82734	104304	113609
Morocco	11531	11471	11834	14200	17807	20336
Pakistan	10722	10166	11238	13048	17756	25410
Palestine						
Suriname	480	666	594	680	750	915
Syria	5402	6414	7152	8598	26331	16466
Tajikistan	671	694	721	908	1191	1330
Tunisia	8601	9570	9528	10951	12724	14480
Turkey	54503	41399	51554	69339	97340	116562
Uzbekistan	2072	2293	2076	2484	3165	3555
OIC-MDC	254129	224581	250363	287199	397320	457897
OIC countries	395284	394962	439516	520781	695539	831578
World	6591100	6391300	6640600	7755400	9468300	10718600
Developed countries	4377100	4222100	4328400	5021400	5969100	6610500
Developing countries	2208000	2162400	2306900	2728900	3492900	4100400

Source: IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics, 2006.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.11: Current Account Balance (Billion U.S. Dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Afghanistan		-0.15	0.138	0.105	0.041	-0.145
Bangladesh	-0.39	0.156	-0.215	-0.697	-0.158	0.618
Benin	-0.159	-0.238	-0.298	-0.292	-0.273	-0.304
Burkina Faso	-0.315	-0.328	-0.379	-0.541	-0.661	-0.625
Chad	-0.576	-2.002	-1.293	-0.21	0.063	0.121
Comoros	0.007	-0.004	-0.01	-0.01	-0.013	-0.022
Djibouti	-0.02	-0.009	0.021	-0.009	0.008	-0.068
Gambia	-0.011	-0.01	-0.018	-0.051	-0.093	-0.073
Guinea	-0.081	-0.137	-0.123	-0.214	-0.133	-0.119
Guinea-Bissau	-0.044	-0.022	-0.007	0.008	-0.011	-0.017
Maldives	-0.059	-0.036	-0.032	-0.129	-0.274	-0.361
Mali	-0.314	-0.104	-0.275	-0.415	-0.482	-0.455
Mauritania	-0.131	0.035	-0.175	-0.517	-0.877	-0.036
Mozambique	-0.719	-0.791	-0.721	-0.507	-0.73	-0.762
Niger	-0.093	-0.142	-0.153	-0.208	-0.253	-0.267
Senegal	-0.213	-0.298	-0.422	-0.488	-0.694	-1.112
Sierra Leone	-0.131	-0.045	-0.075	-0.052	-0.093	-0.07
Somalia						
Sudan	-2.116	-1.488	-1.369	-1.352	-2.919	-5.431
Togo	-0.169	-0.132	-0.15	-0.184	-0.234	-0.268
Uganda	-0.217	-0.287	-0.362	-0.081	-0.183	-0.384
Yemen	0.507	0.514	-0.008	0.263	0.246	0.675
OIC-LDC	-5.244	-5.518	-5.926	-5.581	-7.723	-9.105
Algeria	7.06	4.359	8.808	11.116	21.183	27.868
Azerbaijan	-0.052	-0.768	-2.021	-2.589	0.167	3.105
Bahrain	0.239	-0.035	0.219	0.442	1.6	2.905
Brunei	2.883	2.484	3.252	3.773	5.339	6.718
Gabon	0.518	0.339	0.575	0.643	1.622	1.64
Iran	5.985	3.585	0.816	1.953	14.038	14.343
Iraq						
Kuwait	8.328	4.265	9.424	18.163	32.728	41.409
Libya	4.267	0.652	5.158	7.41	17.325	24.419
Nigeria	2.156	-5.407	-1.568	3.823	9.104	14.125
Oman	1.945	1.411	0.853	0.298	2.67	3.03
Qatar	4.152	3.824	5.754	7.552	10.713	6.096
Saudi Arabia	9.366	11.889	28.085	51.993	90.785	95.5
Turkmenistan	0.115	0.583	0.304	0.082	0.875	3.351
United Arab Emirates	6.544	3.756	7.586	10.335	20.532	27.353
OIC-FEC	53.506	30.937	67.245	114.994	228.681	271.862
Albania	-0.149	-0.318	-0.296	-0.292	-0.547	-0.536
Cameroon	-0.338	-0.557	-0.242	-0.604	-0.569	-0.098
Côte d'Ivoire	-0.06	0.771	0.295	0.241	-0.011	0.213
Egypt	-0.033	0.614	1.943	3.418	2.91	0.868
Guyana	-0.133	-0.11	-0.089	-0.07	-0.156	-0.244
Indonesia	6.901	7.822	8.111	1.564	0.307	9.728
Jordan	-0.005	0.538	1.179	-0.002	-2.26	-2.285
Kazakhstan	-1.194	-1.024	-0.273	0.335	-0.735	-1.089
Kyrgyz Rep.	-0.024	-0.083	-0.085	-0.077	-0.057	-0.473
Lebanon	-3.332	-2.669	-2.625	-3.377	-2.517	-1.549
Malaysia	7.286	8.025	13.207	14.872	19.902	23.782
Morocco	1.611	1.477	1.591	0.965	0.882	2.212
Pakistan	0.325	2.833	4.061	1.811	-1.534	-4.996
Palestine						
Suriname	-0.116	-0.06	-0.137	-0.061	-0.193	0.105
Syria	1.199	1.639	1.071	0.745	0.219	-0.393
Tajikistan	-0.052	-0.043	-0.02	-0.082	-0.058	-0.07
Tunisia	-0.84	-0.746	-0.73	-0.555	-0.304	-0.87
Turkey	3.39	-1.522	-8.035	-15.604	-22.709	-31.462
Uzbekistan	-0.113	0.117	0.881	1.215	1.949	3.122
OIC-MDC	14.323	16.704	19.807	4.442	-5.481	-4.035
OIC countries	62.585	42.123	81.126	113.855	215.477	258.722
World	-173.5	-151.7	-73	-42.6	-45.4	-19
Developed countries	-213	-229	-220.6	-255.2	-473.4	-563.2
Developing countries	39.4	77.3	147.6	212.6	428	544.2

Source: IMF, WEO Database, April 2007.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.12: Foreign Exchange Reserves (End of Period, Million U.S. Dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Afghanistan						
Bangladesh	1281	1659	2546	3147	2771	3814
Benin	581	607	709	635	658	914
Burkina Faso	262	309	743	664	439	556
Chad	123	216	185	220	226	627
Comoros	63	79	93	103	86	94
Djibouti	71	73	99	93	89	121
Gambia	107	105	59	83	98	121
Guinea	201	169		110	95	
Guinea-Bissau	70	101	32	72	80	82
Maldives	94	131	158	202	187	232
Mali	351	586	941	854	856	972
Mauritania	286	391	410			
Mozambique	717	791	926	1122	1055	1158
Niger	108	132	257	256	250	372
Senegal	449	628	1097	1375	1193	1337
Sierra Leone	52	83	66	124	171	184
Somalia						
Sudan	50	245	523	1327	1871	1664
Togo	127	202	202	357	195	375
Uganda	988	921	1067	1297	1346	1815
Yemen	3676	4347	4925	5619	6124	7529
OIC-LDC	9654	11776	15036	17659	17789	21968
Algeria	18169	22905	32713	42895	56380	78094
Azerbaijan	728	710	793	1066	1179	2506
Bahrain	1692	1701	1756	1925		
Brunei	393	432	476	501	495	524
Gabon	10	138	194	440	669	1116
Iran						
Iraq				7760	12121	19581
Kuwait	9945	9076	7483	8175	8875	12595
Libya	14872	14103	19340	25480	39562	59427
Nigeria	10507	7226	7040	16818	28318	42397
Oman	2376	3128	3549	3568	4364	5026
Qatar	1319	1544	2907	3368	4549	5395
Saudi Arabia	17681	20316	22338	27069	26566	27587
Turkmenistan						
United Arab Emirates	14215	15002	14900	18379	21039	27681
OIC-FEC	91908	96281	113488	157444	204118	281928
Albania	743	827	997	1347	1406	1773
Cameroon	333	621	632	823	951	1720
Côte d'Ivoire	1024	1837	1288	1680	1323	1802
Egypt	12988	13053	13420	14157	20637	24518
Guyana	289	280	273	230	252	280
Indonesia	27378	30528	34527	34668	33186	41198
Jordan	3077	3919	5130	5224	5258	6738
Kazakhstan	2007	2519	4183	8404	6093	17792
Kyrgyz Rep.	265	285	360	524	571	766
Lebanon	5038	7140	12364	11639	11903	13407
Malaysia	29665	32883	43276	65345	69946	82323
Morocco	8515	9988	13679	16204	16210	20388
Pakistan	3658	7963	10805	9719	10047	11570
Palestine						
Suriname	120	105	104	128	126	216
Syria						
Tajikistan	93	88	110	156	168	176
Tunisia	1999	2258	2909	3904	4443	6789
Turkey	18971	26681	33568	35379	50648	61215
Uzbekistan						
OIC-MDC	116162	140973	177623	209530	233167	292670
OIC countries	217724	249030	306147	384632	455073	596566
Developed countries	870997	979010	1207152	1398642	1344946	1436994
Developing countries	1287749	1509831	1907454	2436663	2904999	3656893

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics, April 2007.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.13: Total External Debt (Million U.S. Dollars)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Afghanistan						
Bangladesh (LI)	15717	15250	17046	18774	20129	18935
Benin (MI) (*)	1591	1661	1836	1828	1916	1855
Burkina Faso (MI) (*)	1424	1495	1548	1736	2049	2045
Chad (SI) (*)	1138	1136	1323	1590	1701	1633
Comoros (SI)	238	248	276	293	309	289
Djibouti (LI)	262	263	335	396	428	424
Gambia (SI) (*)	483	488	577	634	674	672
Guinea (SI) (*)	3388	3254	3401	3457	3538	3247
Guinea-Bissau (SI) (*)	804	668	699	745	765	693
Maldives (SI)	206	235	272	284	353	368
Mali (LI) (*)	2980	2910	2827	3114	3320	2969
Mauritania (MI) (*)	2378	2263	2244	2333	2312	2281
Mozambique (LI) (*)	7257	4891	5049	4755	5047	5121
Niger (MI) (*)	1677	1587	1784	2067	1967	1972
Senegal (LI) (*)	3590	3644	4086	4367	3825	3793
Sierra Leone (SI) (*)	1226	1292	1440	1604	1728	1682
Somalia (SI)	2562	2563	2689	2838	2849	2750
Sudan (SI)	16411	16524	17314	18406	19353	18455
Togo (SI)	1430	1395	1573	1702	1836	1708
Uganda (MI) (*)	3498	3733	3993	4575	4790	4463
Yemen (LI)	5075	5087	5225	5375	5488	5363
OIC-LDC	73336	70587	75537	80874	84377	80718
Algeria (LI)	25272	22566	22828	23523	22176	16879
Azerbaijan (LI)	1352	1299	1499	1746	1982	1881
Bahrain						
Brunei						
Gabon (SI)	3920	3423	3546	3792	4150	3902
Iran (LI)	7978	7480	8900	13912	20356	21260
Iraq						
Kuwait						
Libya						
Nigeria (MI)	31355	31042	30476	34700	37883	22178
Oman (LI)	6564	6021	4708	3963	3870	3472
Qatar						
Saudi Arabia						
Turkmenistan (MI)	2549	2285	1978	1704	1481	1092
United Arab Emirates						
OIC-FEC	78990	74116	73935	83340	91898	70664
Albania (LI)	1061	1095	1118	1484	1547	1839
Cameroon (MI) (*)	9364	8611	8762	9675	9070	7151
Côte d'Ivoire (SI)	12138	11618	11791	12187	11739	10735
Egypt (LI)	29187	29333	30001	31383	30292	34114
Guyana (SI) (*)	1364	1310	1373	1437	1333	1196
Indonesia (SI)	144159	133828	132839	136956	139723	138300
Jordan (SI)	7355	7534	8108	8337	8066	7696
Kazakhstan (SI)	12433	14887	17981	22767	32812	43354
Kyrgyz Rep. (SI)	1827	1717	1851	2024	2107	2032
Lebanon (SI)	9857	12451	17082	18605	22173	22373
Malaysia (MI)	41874	45089	48272	48557	52156	50981
Morocco (LI)	20713	19163	18399	18910	17640	16846
Pakistan (MI)	32781	31655	33586	35741	35547	33675
Palestine						
Suriname						
Syria (SI)	21657	20741	19966	19266	18981	6508
Tajikistan (SI)	1034	1058	1142	1152	910	1022
Tunisia (MI)	11307	12832	15400	18341	20008	17789
Turkey (SI)	117108	113161	130951	145148	162404	171059
Uzbekistan (MI)	4634	4877	4798	4921	4833	4226
OIC-MDC	479853	470960	503420	536891	571341	570896
OIC countries	632179	615663	652892	701105	747616	722278
Developing countries	2266471	2260516	2366651	2587927	2766754	2742378

Sources: (1) World Bank, Global Development Finance, 2005 and 2007. (2) IMF, World Economic Outlook, April 2007. (SI) Severely indebted. (MI) Moderately indebted. (LI) Less indebted. (*) Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC).

Statistical Appendix

Table A.14: Net Foreign Direct Investment (Million U.S. Dollars)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Afghanistan						
Bangladesh	280	79	52	268	449	802
Benin	67	51	18	48	108	21
Burkina Faso	23	9	15	29	14	19
Chad	115	460	924	713	478	705
Comoros	0	1	0	1	0	1
Djibouti	31	28	56	60	82	84
Gambia	44	36	43	22	57	52
Guinea	10	2	30	79	98	102
Guinea-Bissau	1	0	4	4	2	10
Maldives	13	12	12	14	15	10
Mali	82	122	244	132	101	159
Mauritania	40	92	118	214	5	115
Mozambique	139	255	348	337	245	108
Niger	8	23	2	15	26	12
Senegal	63	32	78	52	77	54
Sierra Leone	39	10	10	9	61	59
Somalia	0	0	0	-1	21	24
Sudan	392	574	713	1349	1511	2305
Togo	42	64	53	34	57	3
Uganda	161	151	185	202	222	257
Yemen	6	155	114	-89	144	-266
OIC-LDC	1555	2155	3019	3492	3772	4635
Algeria	438	1113	1065	634	882	1081
Azerbaijan	130	227	1392	3285	3556	1680
Bahrain						
Brunei						
Gabon	-43	-89	39	158	320	300
Iran	39	61	548	482	100	30
Iraq						
Kuwait						
Libya						
Nigeria	1140	1191	1874	2005	1874	2013
Oman	82	5	109	489	200	715
Qatar						
Saudi Arabia						
Turkmenistan	126	170	100	100	-15	62
United Arab Emirates						
OIC-FEC	1912	2678	5127	7153	6917	5881
Albania	143	207	135	178	341	262
Cameroon	159	73	602	220	0	18
Côte d'Ivoire	235	273	213	165	283	266
Egypt	1235	510	647	237	1253	5376
Guyana	67	56	44	26	30	77
Indonesia	-4550	-2977	145	-597	1896	5260
Jordan	815	138	74	436	651	1532
Kazakhstan	1283	2835	2590	2092	4157	1975
Kyrgyz Rep.	-2	5	5	46	175	43
Lebanon	964	1451	1336	2860	1899	2573
Malaysia	3788	554	3203	2473	4624	3966
Morocco	221	144	79	2313	787	1552
Pakistan	308	383	823	534	1118	2183
Palestine						
Suriname						
Syria	270	110	115	160	275	427
Tajikistan	24	9	36	32	272	54
Tunisia	752	457	795	541	593	723
Turkey	982	3352	1137	1752	2883	9805
Uzbekistan	75	83	65	70	1	45
OIC-MDC	6769	7663	12044	13538	21238	36137
OIC countries	10236	12496	20190	24183	31927	46653
Developing countries	166505	174833	157065	159973	217840	280795

Source: World Bank, Global Development Finance, 2007.

Country Profiles

Technical Notes

The following Country Profiles have been prepared by SESRTCIC. They give a general economic overview for each of the OIC Member Countries. These profiles include information on the country's key economic ratios, annual growth rates, structure of economy, inflation, trade as well as general social overview.

The Country Profiles contain the latest available data from UNSD, UNESCO, World Bank, U.S. Census Bureau and IMF. The Country Profiles are intended for general information and background briefing purposes only.

Structure

The profiles exhibit data in both tables and charts. The data in the tables are presented in two main parts:

The first part presents data related to demographic and development indicators. The concerned country's data are then compared with the averages of the geographic region and income classification the country is found in. While calculating the averages not only the OIC countries belonging to that group are included but all countries in the group are considered. In order to enhance the comparability, economic indicators such as Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) method, have also been included in the first part. GNI comprises the total value of currently produced final goods and services by the domestic economy of a country during a particular year (It is same as Gross National Product: GNP). The Purchasing Power Parity method incorporates the relative purchasing power of different countries' currencies over the same types of goods and services with differential rates of inflation. This allows more accurate comparisons of living across countries, because the cost of goods and services may be higher in one country than in another.

The second part presents the basic economic indicators including key economic ratios, annual growth rates, economic structure, inflation and trade for the years 2004, 2005 and 2006. Although most of the data are available for the majority of countries, the missing/unavailable data are denoted by two dots [..]

For a quick review of the data presented in the tables, 5 different charts are also displayed next to the tables. These charts include diamonds for the development and economic ratios and time series graphs of inflation, current account balance, and exports and imports.

A diamond chart visually compares several quantitative or qualitative aspects of a situation as shown in Chart 1. A visual comparison between the situations may be made when charts are drawn for several situations using the same axes. However; in a

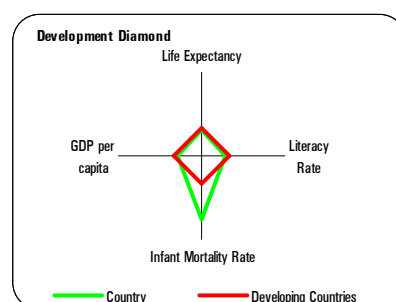


Chart 1: A diamond chart comparing a country's chosen aspects (green) with the reference low & middle income group (red).

diamond chart, axes must not be interpreted as Cartesian coordinates. Any variable in the diamond can be compared to a reference diamond. For example, the red diamond in Chart 1 is the reference diamond. Each of the four variables of the reference diamond has been normalized to 1. The country's relative position is reflected by the green diamond. Any point outside the reference diamond indicates the country's position exceeding the group average, while any point inside represents the country's position below the group average. For example, for the country presented in Chart 1, the country's average mortality rate is more than the average mortality rate of developing countries group as the green diamond is outside the red diamond for this variable.

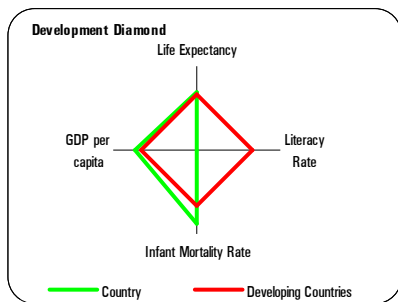


Chart 2: A partial diamond (green) with its reference diamond (red) with intersection points on scale value of 1.

The diamond is considered to be partial when data are missing as shown in Chart 2. In Chart 2; since Literacy Rate data is not available for the country, it is not possible to draw a square by combining the values of the four aspects so a triangle is formed with values of Life Expectancy, GDP per capita and Infant Mortality Rate.

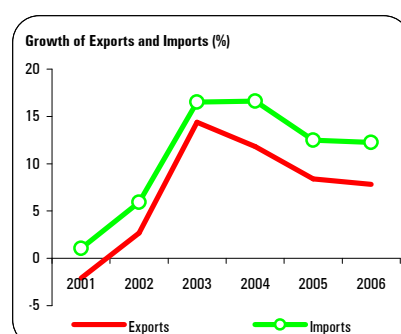
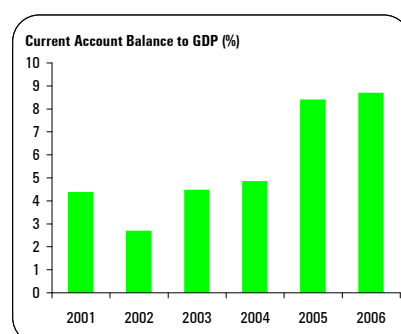
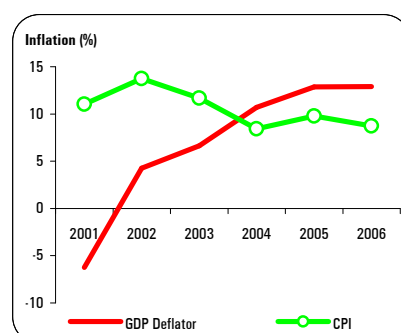
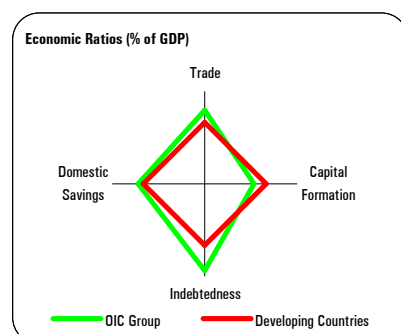
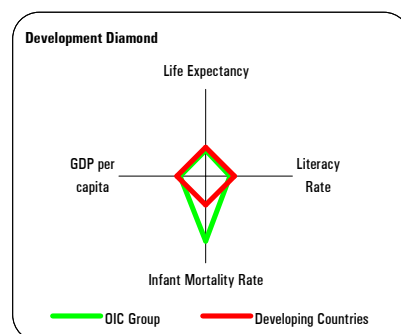
The development diamond in the Country Profiles illustrates the four chosen socioeconomic indicators (life expectancy, GDP per capita, literacy rate and infant mortality rates) for a given country in comparison with the related averages for the income classification to which the country belongs for the year 2006.

The second diamond plots for the economic ratios, expressed as ratios to GDP, illustrates the four economic indicators (trade, domestic savings, capital formation and indebtedness) for a given country in comparison with the related averages for the income classification to which the country belongs. The four variables in these diamonds have been calculated as follows: trade is obtained by dividing the sum of total exports and imports by GDP, domestic savings and capital formation are also expressed as ratios to GDP, and indebtedness is total external debt divided by GDP.

The last three charts show inflation, current account balance to GDP and growth of exports and imports data in which the percentage change data between the years 2001 and 2006 are portrayed.

The Group of OIC Member Countries

		OIC Group	World	
			High Income	Low & Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	1,469,283	999,815	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	2,086	36,373	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	3,631	35,522	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.88	0.66	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.21	0.50	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	45.18	77.24	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	67.09	93.99	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	57.66	7.21	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	62.24	78.12	63.91



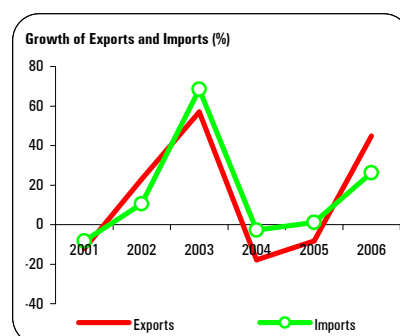
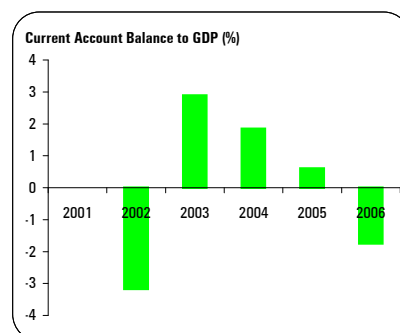
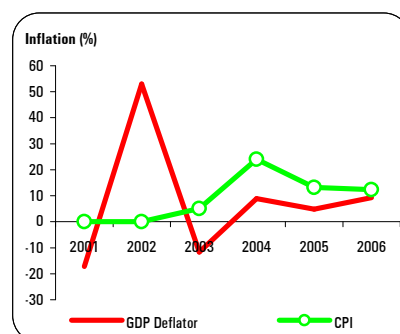
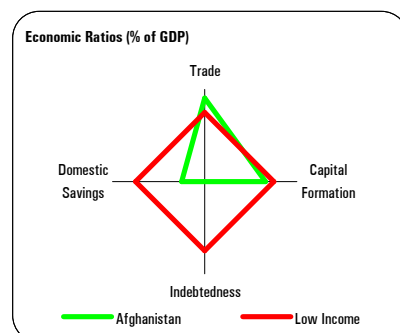
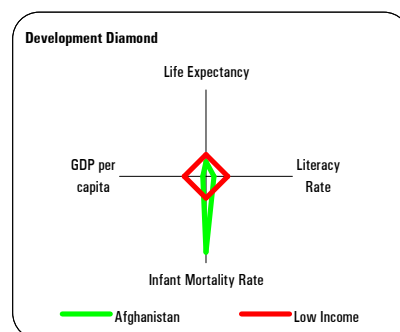
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	2,175.16	2,583.47	3,064.49
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	23.31	22.45	22.97
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	30.27	32.84	34.37
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	43.28	46.28	47.57
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	36.42	36.52	36.53
Current Account Balance/GDP	4.80	8.36	8.65
Total External Debt/GDP	50.90	40.50	48.95
Interest Payments/GDP	1.46	1.58	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	17.23	16.44	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	6.46	6.08	6.21
GDP per capita	4.46	4.11	4.25
Agriculture	3.25	4.71	7.14
Industry	7.29	5.78	6.59
Services	6.52	7.15	5.05
General Government Final Expenditure	8.54	7.94	4.41
Exports of Goods and Services	11.82	8.39	7.81
Imports of Goods and Services	16.61	12.49	12.25
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	12.40	11.35	11.58
Industry	41.84	44.58	44.06
Services	45.76	44.07	44.36
General Government Final Expenditure	13.93	13.45	12.63
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000=100)	152.40	167.31	181.93
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990=100)	122.10	137.79	155.56
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	941,439	1,195,735	1,457,818
Imports of Goods and Services	792,221	943,561	1,119,418
Current Account Balance	104,177	215,323	264,388

* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Afghanistan

		Afghanistan	South Asia	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	26,088	1,542,571	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	319	754	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	..	3,363	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	4.07	1.62	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	..	2.07	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	27.62	27.84	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	28.00	58.14	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	160.20	70.93	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	43.30	61.39	63.91



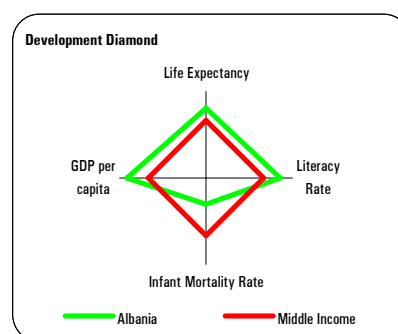
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	5.70	6.84	8.31
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	17.46	21.30	17.29
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-31.75	-24.77	-30.77
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	31.49	25.20	32.88
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	80.70	71.26	80.94
Current Account Balance/GDP	1.84	0.60	-1.75
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	9.44	14.53	11.10
GDP per capita	5.07	10.00	6.75
Agriculture	-4.91	6.74	22.46
Industry	27.49	21.75	1.83
Services	9.39	9.78	14.32
General Government Final Expenditure	13.91	13.49	10.31
Exports of Goods and Services	-17.88	-8.31	44.91
Imports of Goods and Services	-2.76	1.11	26.17
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	41.60	39.49	42.37
Industry	23.36	25.28	22.41
Services	35.06	35.24	35.20
General Government Final Expenditure	9.79	9.71	9.64
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	95.72	108.39	121.77
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	142.10	148.90	162.80
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	1,795	1,724	2,732
Imports of Goods and Services	4,600	4,874	6,725
Current Account Balance	105	41	-145

* Most recent year available.

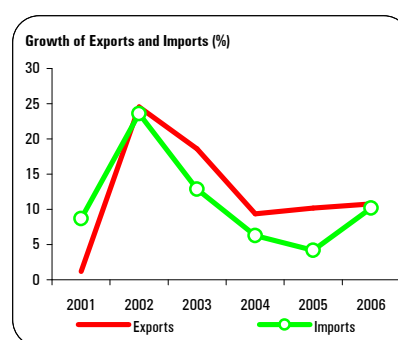
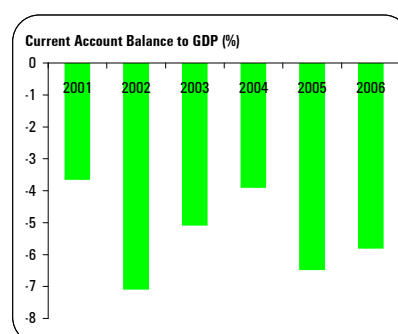
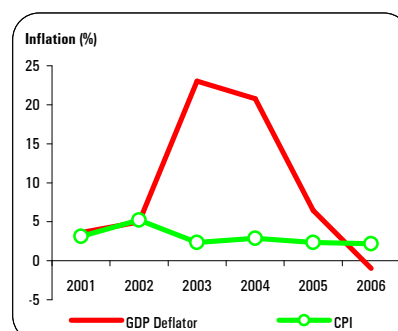
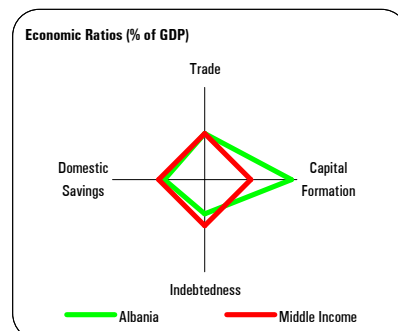
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Albania

		Albania	Europe & Central Asia	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	3,172	879,790	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	2,929	19,323	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	5,777	20,217	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	0.58	0.21	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	0.22	0.28	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	45.64	69.17	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	98.71	96.74	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	20.80	13.13	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	77.40	75.22	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	7.55	8.49	9.29
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	48.62	48.09	51.14
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	27.01	25.37	27.05
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	21.23	21.91	23.30
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	42.85	45.72	46.52
Current Account Balance/GDP	-3.87	-6.44	-5.77
Total External Debt/GDP	20.50	21.67	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.30	0.37	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	4.66	4.36	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	6.69	5.62	10.55
GDP per capita	6.03	4.97	9.91
Agriculture	6.17	6.99	9.76
Industry	17.36	-6.34	16.27
Services	6.41	8.22	8.96
General Government Final Expenditure	4.30	-1.21	8.35
Exports of Goods and Services	9.37	10.17	10.75
Imports of Goods and Services	6.29	4.18	10.20
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	21.93	22.93	22.71
Industry	23.43	21.28	22.16
Services	54.64	55.79	55.13
General Government Final Expenditure	10.93	10.72	10.19
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000=100)	114.23	116.93	119.50
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990=100)	245.20	261.00	258.40
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	1,603	1,860	2,165
Imports of Goods and Services	3,235	3,881	4,322
Current Account Balance	-292	-547	-536

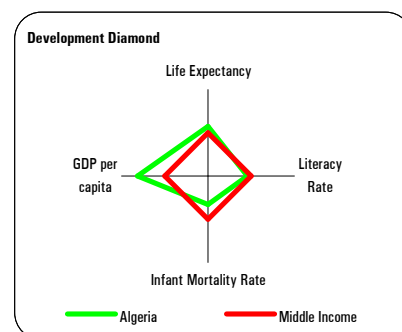


* Most recent year available.

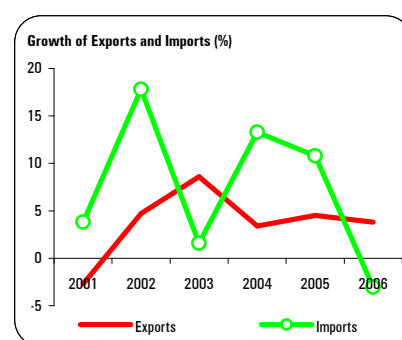
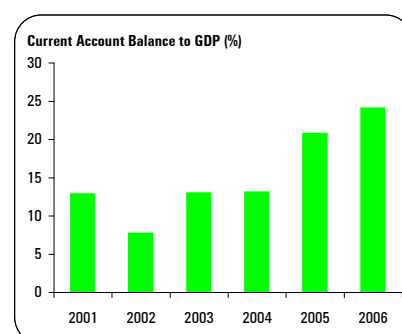
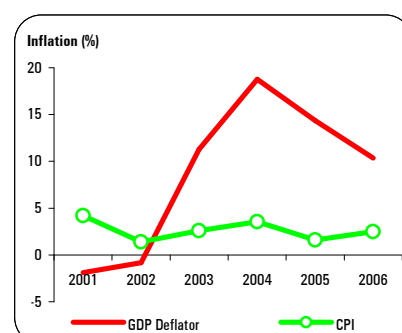
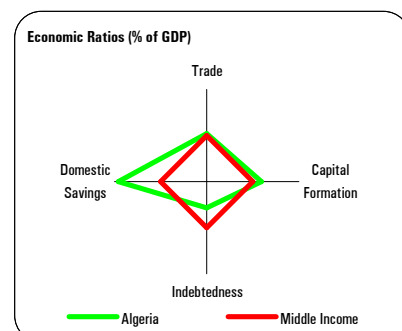
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Algeria

		Algeria	Middle East & North Africa	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	33,351	352,017	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	3,476	4,690	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	6,899	5,765	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.51	1.82	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.58	3.33	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	63.93	60.29	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	69.87	73.69	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	29.90	27.99	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	73.30	72.17	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	85.03	102.33	115.95
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	33.24	31.55	32.27
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	47.69	54.88	59.15
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	40.19	47.60	49.85
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	25.74	24.28	22.98
Current Account Balance/GDP	13.07	20.70	24.04
Total External Debt/GDP	26.08	16.49	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.21	0.90	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	16.75	12.27	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	5.20	5.30	2.69
GDP per capita	3.64	3.74	1.16
Agriculture	2.10	5.00	3.93
Industry	4.39	5.50	2.82
Services	4.42	5.54	2.79
General Government Final Expenditure	4.50	6.00	2.46
Exports of Goods and Services	3.40	4.50	3.81
Imports of Goods and Services	13.30	10.80	-3.03
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	9.93	8.11	9.42
Industry	55.01	60.40	56.27
Services	35.05	31.50	34.31
General Government Final Expenditure	13.82	11.55	12.12
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000=100)	112.25	114.04	116.90
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990=100)	96.20	110.00	121.40
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	34,178	48,715	57,798
Imports of Goods and Services	21,886	24,843	26,639
Current Account Balance	11,116	21,183	27,868

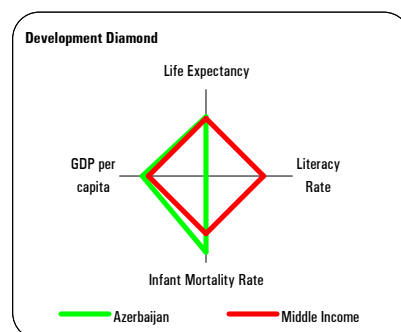


* Most recent year available.

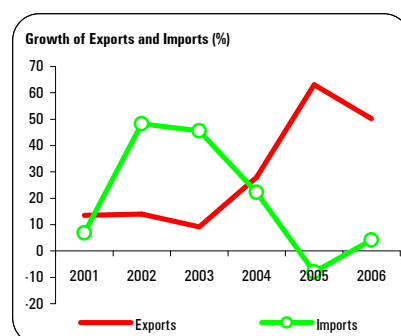
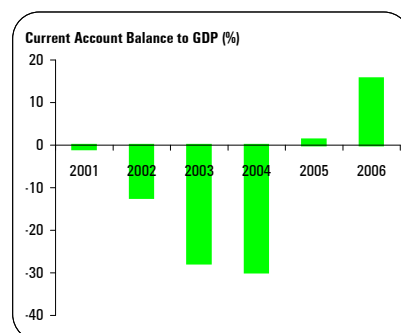
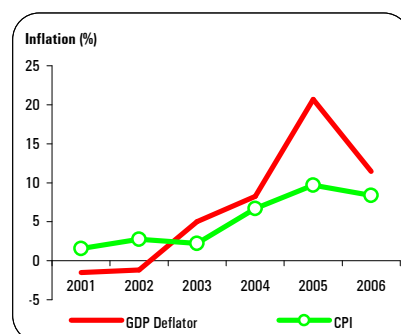
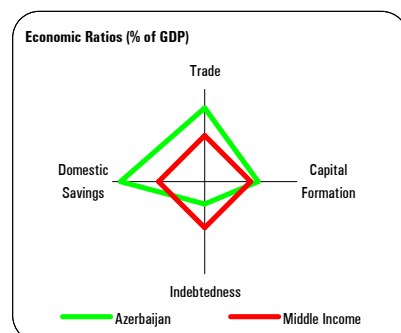
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Azerbaijan

		Azerbaijan	Europe & Central Asia	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	8,406	879,790	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	2,362	19,323	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	6,008	20,217	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	0.65	0.21	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.96	0.28	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	52.00	69.17	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	..	96.74	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	60.20	13.13	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	65.60	75.22	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	8.68	13.25	19.85
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	58.00	41.53	31.56
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	31.28	47.45	56.34
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	48.79	62.94	70.29
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	72.72	52.90	40.97
Current Account Balance/GDP	-29.83	1.26	15.64
Total External Debt/GDP	22.84	14.20	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.31	0.28	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	5.66	2.85	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	10.16	26.45	34.47
GDP per capita	9.63	25.75	33.61
Agriculture	4.97	7.56	0.85
Industry	30.58	10.53	19.09
Services	7.71	7.82	17.06
General Government Final Expenditure	14.64	2.17	3.86
Exports of Goods and Services	27.94	63.11	50.17
Imports of Goods and Services	22.21	-8.03	4.14
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	11.75	9.84	7.52
Industry	54.27	63.19	69.26
Services	33.99	26.96	23.22
General Government Final Expenditure	12.90	10.42	8.05
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000=100)	113.85	124.87	135.33
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990=100)	152.10	183.60	204.60
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	4,235	8,337	13,954
Imports of Goods and Services	6,312	7,007	8,132
Current Account Balance	-2,589	167	3,105



* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

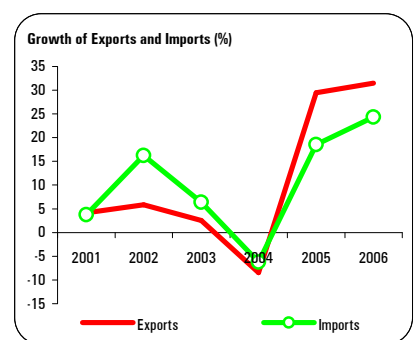
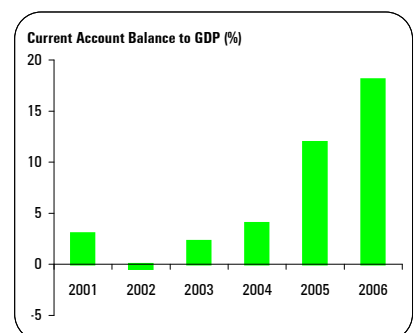
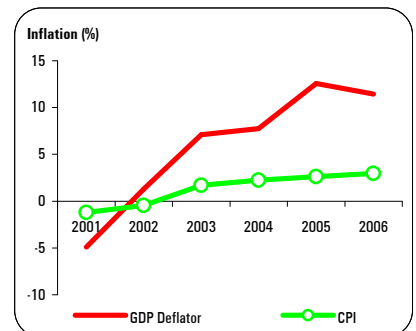
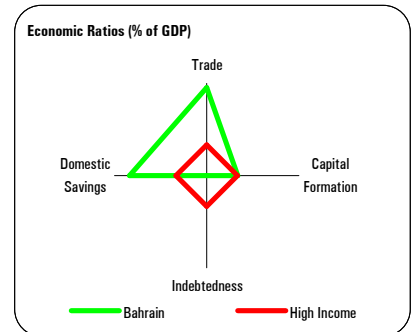
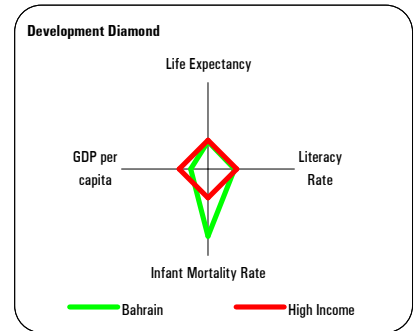
Bahrain

		Bahrain	Middle East & North Africa	High Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	739	352,017	999,815
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	21,747	4,690	36,373
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	..	5,765	35,522
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.95	1.82	0.66
Labor (%)	(2006)	1.93	3.33	0.50
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	96.81	60.29	77.24
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	86.55	73.69	93.99
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	16.80	27.99	7.21
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	74.50	72.17	78.12

Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	11.01	13.38	16.07
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	22.73	21.66	21.32
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	40.95	45.86	51.66
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	82.42	88.81	97.24
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	64.19	64.61	66.90
Current Account Balance/GDP	4.01	11.96	18.08
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	5.44	7.93	7.74
GDP per capita	3.21	5.76	5.68
Agriculture	-7.02	-1.89	19.23
Industry	-1.51	6.77	11.05
Services	15.00	11.88	2.31
General Government Final Expenditure	3.74	15.19	5.48
Exports of Goods and Services	-8.45	29.45	31.50
Imports of Goods and Services	-6.23	18.51	24.36
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	0.43	0.34	0.45
Industry	35.32	39.14	37.44
Services	64.26	60.51	62.12
General Government Final Expenditure	17.05	16.23	14.26
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	102.25	104.93	108.05
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	126.60	142.50	158.80
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	9,077	11,883	15,626
Imports of Goods and Services	7,069	8,645	10,750
Current Account Balance	442	1,600	2,905

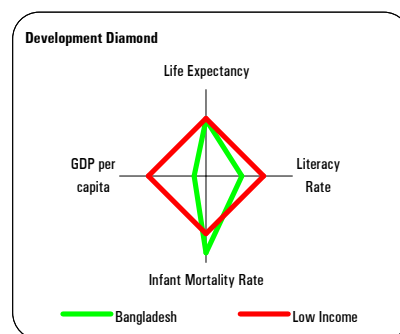
* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

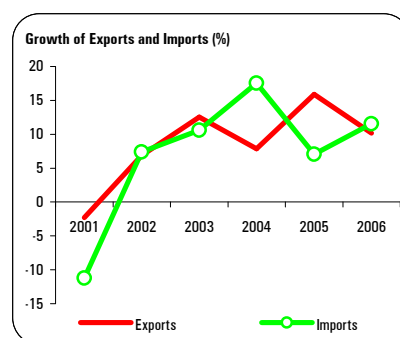
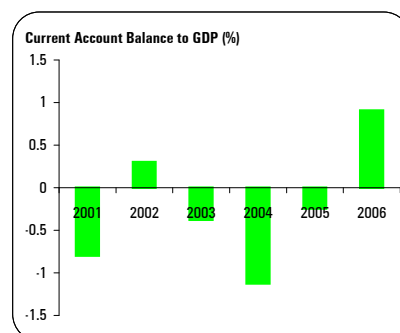
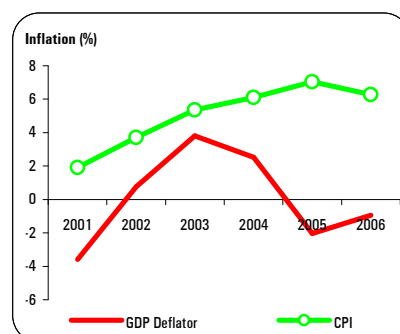
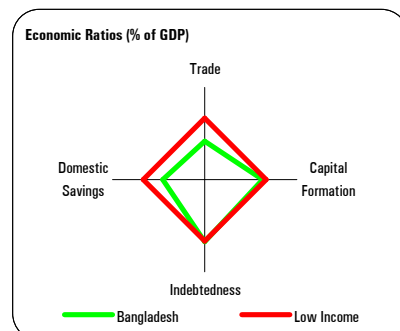


Bangladesh

		Bangladesh	South Asia	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	155,991	1,542,571	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	437	754	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	2,165	3,363	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.77	1.62	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.21	2.07	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	23.63	27.84	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	47.49	58.14	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	60.80	70.93	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	62.50	61.39	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	61.92	64.69	68.22
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	24.43	24.91	25.61
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	20.16	20.64	20.98
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	15.37	17.35	17.98
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	22.57	24.48	25.54
Current Account Balance/GDP	-1.13	-0.24	0.91
Total External Debt/GDP	32.51	29.27	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.34	0.36	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	7.05	7.04	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	5.38	6.70	6.50
GDP per capita	3.42	4.78	4.65
Agriculture	0.32	4.50	9.83
Industry	8.55	9.58	3.62
Services	6.67	6.54	6.17
General Government Final Expenditure	9.46	5.08	5.93
Exports of Goods and Services	7.84	15.91	10.19
Imports of Goods and Services	17.53	7.04	11.55
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	19.98	19.50	20.17
Industry	27.31	28.05	27.32
Services	52.71	52.44	52.50
General Government Final Expenditure	5.62	5.59	5.57
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000=100)	118.16	126.48	134.42
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990=100)	97.80	95.80	94.90
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	9,518	11,225	12,268
Imports of Goods and Services	13,974	15,834	17,420
Current Account Balance	-697	-158	618

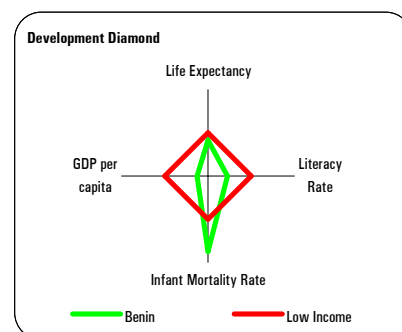


* Most recent year available.

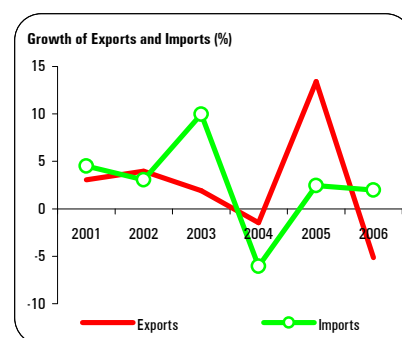
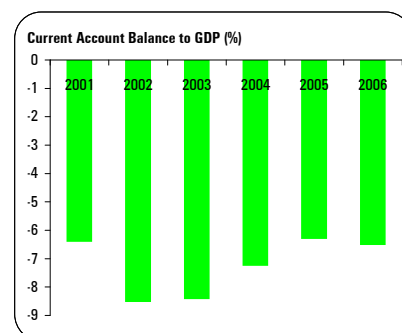
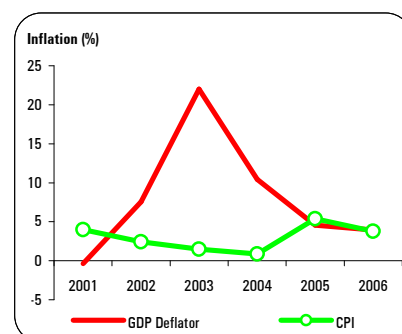
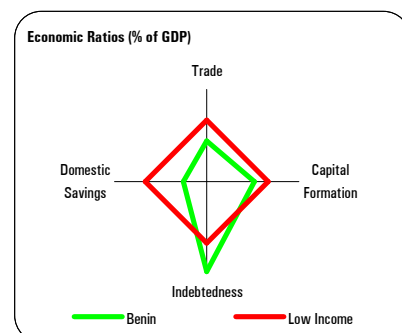
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Benin

		Benin	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	8,760	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	536	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	1,151	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	3.17	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.33	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	40.19	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	34.66	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	79.60	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	53.00	50.78	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	4.05	4.36	4.69
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	20.66	18.15	21.03
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	12.07	11.17	11.76
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	20.02	21.57	18.51
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	28.63	28.55	27.80
Current Account Balance/GDP	-7.21	-6.26	-6.48
Total External Debt/GDP	47.31	42.56	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.48	0.47	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	7.83	7.34	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	3.14	2.84	3.62
GDP per capita	-0.15	-0.38	0.43
Agriculture	6.32	-0.85	7.17
Industry	0.00	5.24	-0.68
Services	0.77	5.45	2.12
General Government Final Expenditure	-2.98	3.37	4.45
Exports of Goods and Services	-1.46	13.42	-5.13
Imports of Goods and Services	-6.05	2.46	1.98
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	35.95	36.12	37.26
Industry	14.84	14.27	14.40
Services	49.20	49.58	48.32
General Government Final Expenditure	12.10	12.00	12.06
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	109.07	114.92	119.29
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	118.70	124.10	129.00
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	811	940	869
Imports of Goods and Services	1,160	1,244	1,305
Current Account Balance	-292	-273	-304

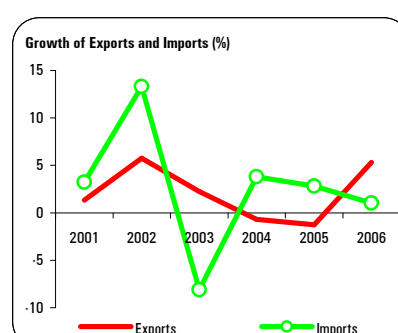
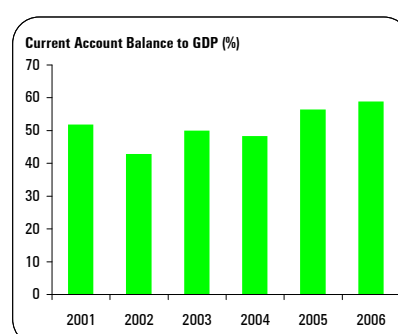
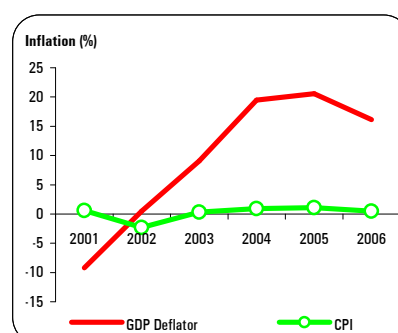
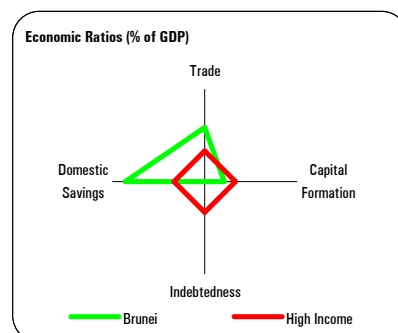
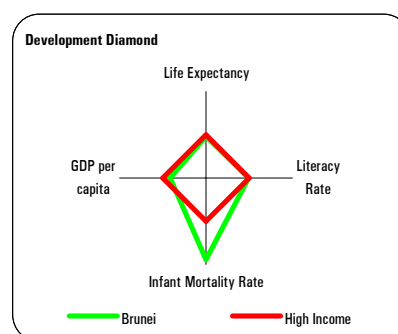


* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Brunei

		Brunei	East Asia & Pacific	High Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	382	2,106,929	999,815
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	30,059	4,824	36,373
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	..	9,546	35,522
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	2.17	0.77	0.66
Labor (%)	(2006)	1.98	1.02	0.50
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	73.79	45.65	77.24
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	92.67	90.63	93.99
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	13.60	22.07	7.21
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	75.10	72.35	78.12



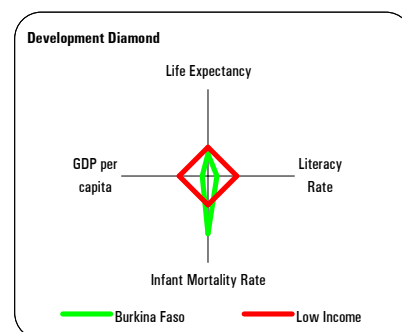
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	7.87	9.53	11.48
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	13.49	11.36	13.30
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	51.38	59.13	53.04
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	68.80	70.17	69.42
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	31.80	27.29	31.68
Current Account Balance/GDP	47.93	56.02	58.51
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	0.49	0.38	3.75
GDP per capita	-1.74	-1.80	1.54
Agriculture	11.81	1.24	0.00
Industry	-0.50	-1.81	5.67
Services	2.18	3.44	1.11
General Government Final Expenditure	4.20	-1.09	3.57
Exports of Goods and Services	-0.70	-1.25	5.31
Imports of Goods and Services	3.80	2.83	1.03
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	1.13	0.94	1.10
Industry	67.85	71.56	67.85
Services	31.01	27.49	31.04
General Government Final Expenditure	22.05	18.41	21.51
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	99.48	100.56	101.07
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	168.20	202.80	235.50
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	5,416	6,688	7,970
Imports of Goods and Services	2,503	2,601	3,637
Current Account Balance	3,773	5,339	6,718

* Most recent year available.

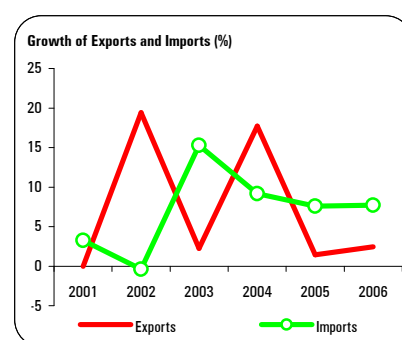
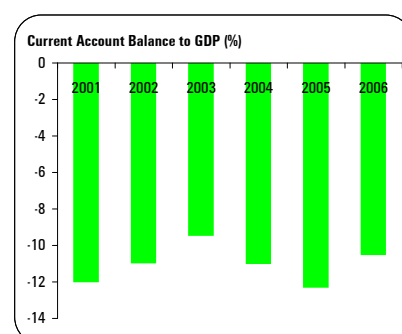
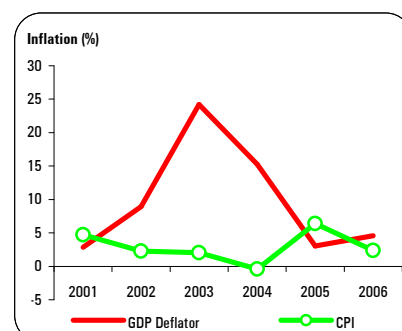
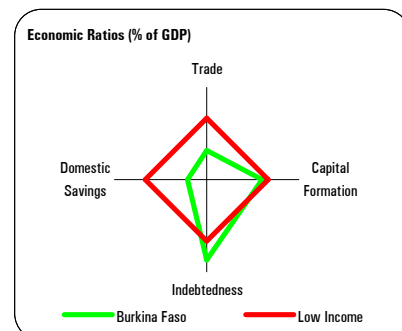
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Burkina Faso

		Burkina Faso	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	14,359	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	416	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	1,258	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	3.05	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.95	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	17.69	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	23.55	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	91.30	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	48.90	50.78	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	4.95	5.40	5.98
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	24.99	22.73	24.50
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	11.53	8.47	9.64
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	10.19	9.63	9.12
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	23.66	23.88	23.96
Current Account Balance/GDP	-10.94	-12.25	-10.46
Total External Debt/GDP	41.43	37.88	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.34	0.32	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	9.94	8.89	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	6.60	5.88	5.88
GDP per capita	3.25	2.64	2.75
Agriculture	4.06	4.02	4.45
Industry	10.76	9.42	8.68
Services	6.06	5.19	5.22
General Government Final Expenditure	5.64	8.81	2.76
Exports of Goods and Services	17.73	1.45	2.46
Imports of Goods and Services	9.16	7.58	7.71
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	27.61	26.87	26.09
Industry	19.62	20.24	20.33
Services	52.77	52.89	53.57
General Government Final Expenditure	21.90	22.46	22.26
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	108.87	115.85	118.58
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	78.60	81.00	84.70
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	504	520	545
Imports of Goods and Services	1,170	1,289	1,432
Current Account Balance	-541	-661	-625

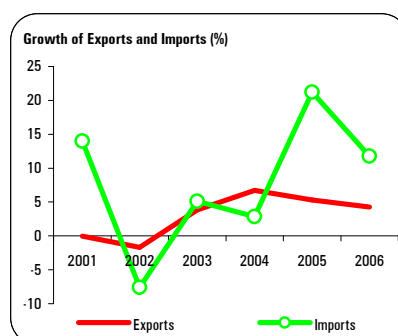
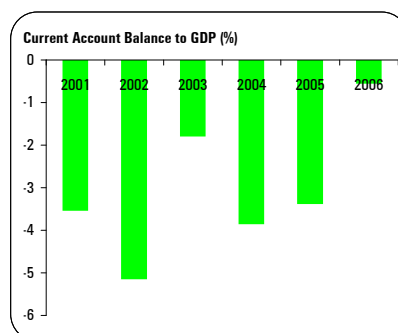
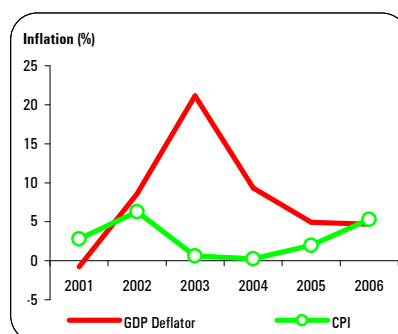
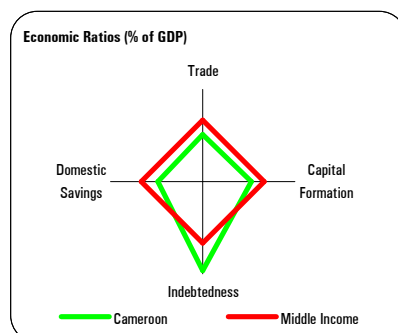
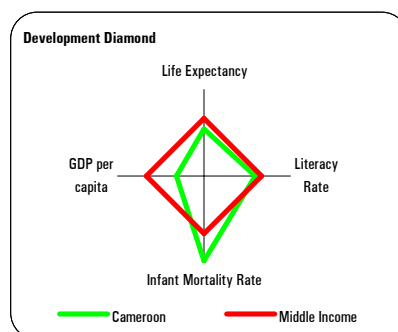


* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Cameroon

		Cameroon	Sub Saharan Africa	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	18,175	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	1,019	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	2,175	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	2.13	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.59	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	50.91	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	67.90	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	67.20	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	52.30	50.78	63.91



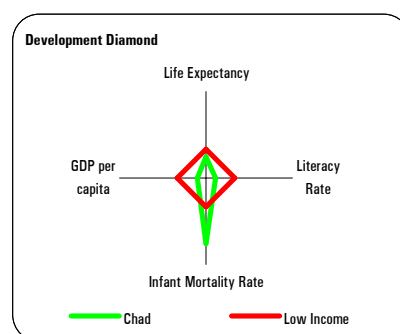
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	15.78	16.99	18.53
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	18.91	19.61	21.46
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	18.48	19.56	22.50
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	19.40	24.79	27.16
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	19.83	24.83	26.13
Current Account Balance/GDP	-3.83	-3.35	-0.53
Total External Debt/GDP	57.49	42.10	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.56	1.49	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	21.47	19.01	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	5.12	2.60	4.19
GDP per capita	2.76	0.38	2.01
Agriculture	5.17	2.26	4.02
Industry	9.02	2.35	3.74
Services	0.71	3.37	4.71
General Government Final Expenditure	5.12	8.29	8.30
Exports of Goods and Services	6.73	5.32	4.25
Imports of Goods and Services	2.84	21.23	11.78
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	22.47	22.12	22.16
Industry	32.40	32.53	31.93
Services	45.13	45.35	45.91
General Government Final Expenditure	10.16	10.33	10.67
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	110.22	112.41	118.37
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	75.20	78.90	82.60
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	3,061	4,210	5,031
Imports of Goods and Services	3,128	4,217	4,840
Current Account Balance	-604	-569	-98

* Most recent year available.

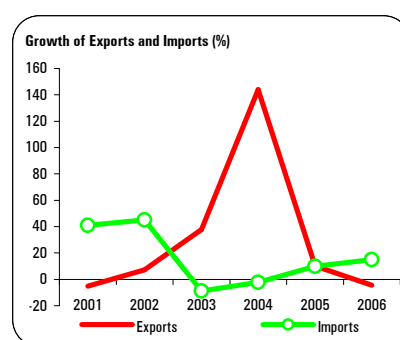
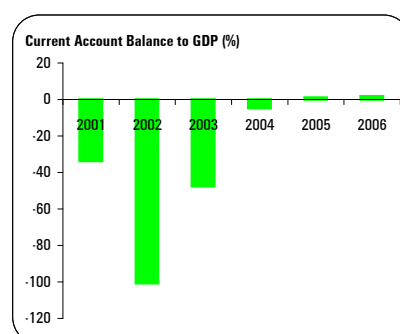
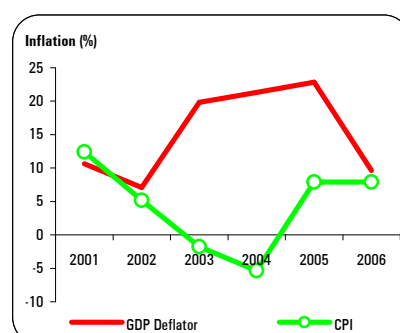
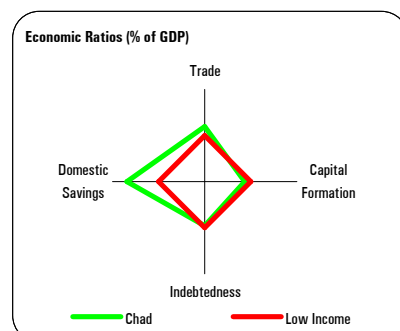
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Chad

		Chad	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	10,468	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	634	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	1,173	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	3.18	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.20	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	24.58	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	25.65	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	103.80	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	47.00	50.78	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	4.42	5.89	6.64
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	27.20	26.69	23.64
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	45.75	54.51	51.94
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	50.46	54.39	55.73
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	31.91	26.58	27.45
Current Account Balance/GDP	-4.76	1.07	1.82
Total External Debt/GDP	38.53	27.75	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.31	0.32	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	2.06	1.91	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	33.69	8.57	2.87
GDP per capita	28.99	4.98	-0.30
Agriculture	-5.55	13.25	7.36
Industry	144.93	4.96	-2.75
Services	7.85	9.56	5.87
General Government Final Expenditure	6.67	2.54	18.48
Exports of Goods and Services	143.85	10.02	-4.47
Imports of Goods and Services	-2.19	9.89	15.03
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	23.47	21.35	21.29
Industry	47.13	53.78	53.85
Services	29.42	24.87	24.88
General Government Final Expenditure	23.35	20.78	24.02
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	109.97	118.65	128.01
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	109.90	135.00	148.00
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	2,228	3,201	3,699
Imports of Goods and Services	1,409	1,564	1,822
Current Account Balance	-210	63	121

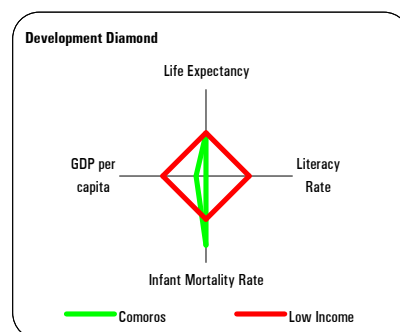


* Most recent year available.

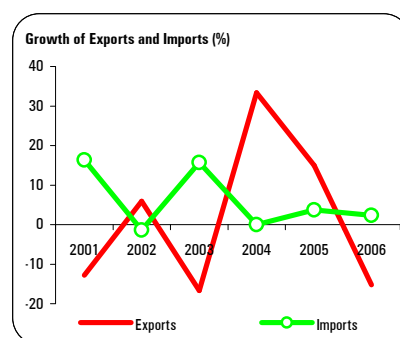
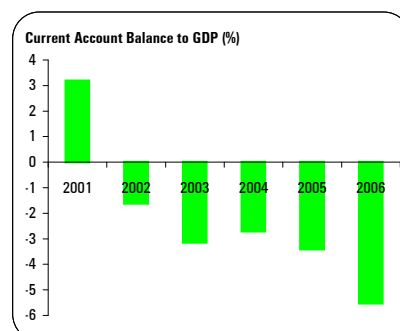
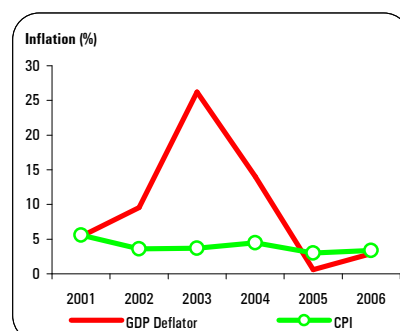
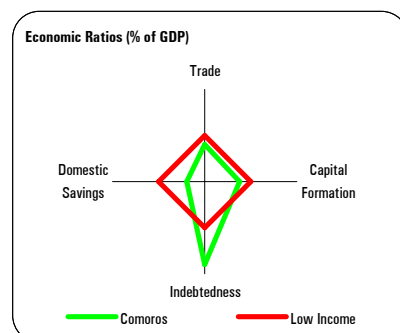
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Comoros

		Comoros	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	818	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	486	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	1,508	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	2.57	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.63	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	28.25	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	..	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	72.80	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	62.40	50.78	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	0.37	0.38	0.40
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	10.30	10.73	13.82
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-3.25	-6.81	-6.78
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	16.26	14.40	12.06
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	27.91	30.37	30.65
Current Account Balance/GDP	-2.71	-3.40	-5.53
Total External Debt/GDP	83.70	75.60	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.29	0.37	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	5.47	7.27	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	1.99	2.93	1.27
GDP per capita	-0.63	0.32	-1.27
Agriculture	2.63	3.21	0.62
Industry	-5.13	-8.11	11.76
Services	5.98	9.68	-4.41
General Government Final Expenditure	-2.13	-4.35	6.82
Exports of Goods and Services	33.33	15.00	-15.22
Imports of Goods and Services	0.00	3.70	2.38
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	49.21	48.51	49.03
Industry	11.78	10.45	11.41
Services	39.01	41.04	39.56
General Government Final Expenditure	13.28	12.57	13.07
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	118.51	122.07	126.21
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	120.30	121.00	124.50
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	60	55	48
Imports of Goods and Services	103	116	122
Current Account Balance	-10	-13	-22

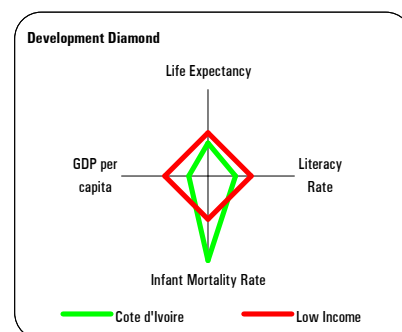


* Most recent year available.

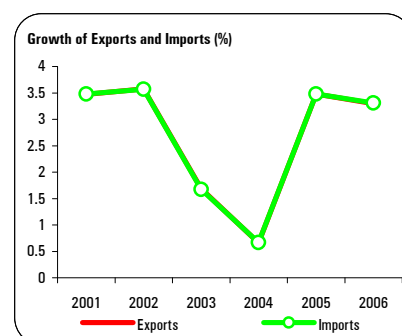
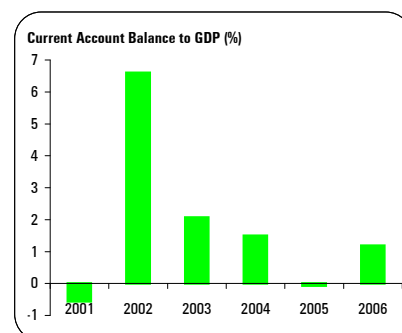
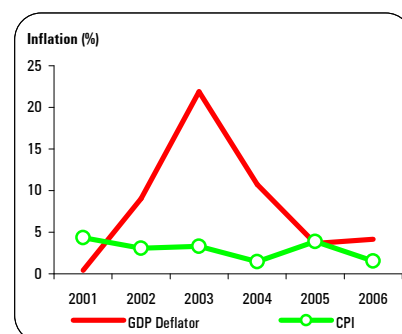
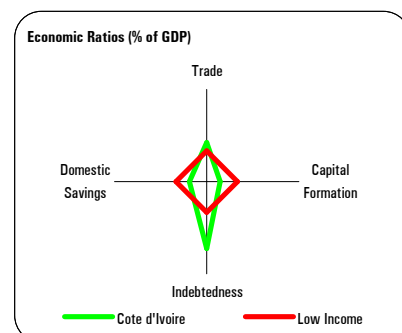
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Cote d'Ivoire

		Cote d'Ivoire	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	18,914	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	952	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	1,513	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.77	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.15	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	44.37	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	48.73	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	89.10	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	48.80	50.78	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	16.06	16.96	18.01
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	12.29	12.21	12.01
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	17.83	16.01	17.50
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	40.74	41.66	46.96
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	34.93	37.66	41.68
Current Account Balance/GDP	1.50	-0.06	1.18
Total External Debt/GDP	73.08	63.29	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.62	0.53	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	8.29	6.57	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	1.76	1.86	1.93
GDP per capita	0.13	0.17	0.15
Agriculture	-1.14	2.99	2.18
Industry	7.46	0.55	0.97
Services	2.56	2.37	1.33
General Government Final Expenditure	0.67	3.48	3.29
Exports of Goods and Services	0.66	3.48	3.30
Imports of Goods and Services	0.67	3.48	3.31
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	28.08	28.38	28.59
Industry	24.95	24.46	24.36
Services	46.96	47.15	47.04
General Government Final Expenditure	15.78	15.65	15.67
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000=100)	112.74	117.12	118.93
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990=100)	104.20	108.00	112.50
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	6,544	7,066	8,460
Imports of Goods and Services	5,611	6,387	7,509
Current Account Balance	241	-11	213

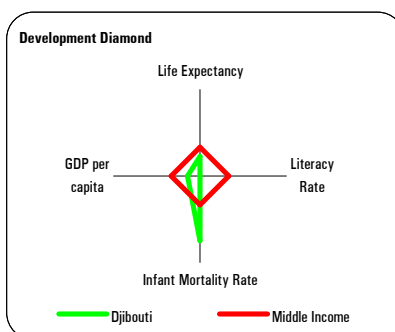


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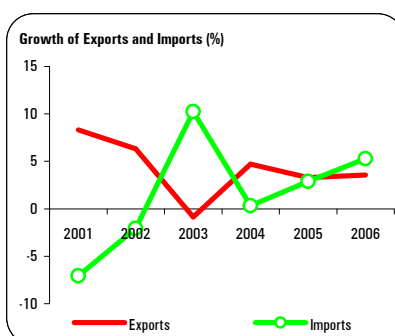
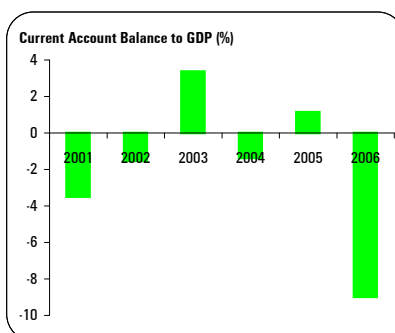
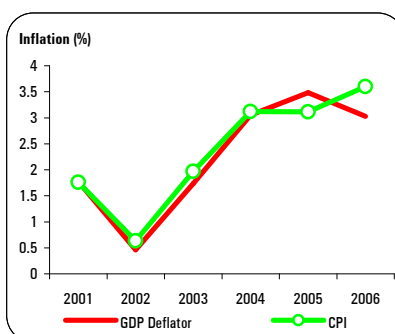
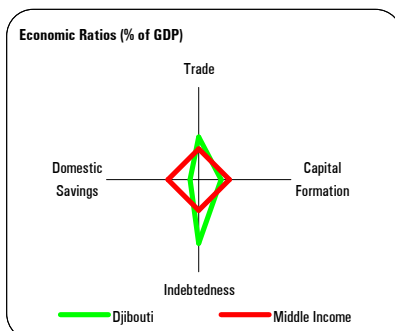
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Djibouti

		Djibouti	Middle East & North Africa	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	819	352,017	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	925	4,690	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	2,501	5,765	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.78	1.82	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.21	3.33	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	85.14	60.29	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	..	73.69	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	102.40	27.99	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	43.20	72.17	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	0.66	0.71	0.76
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	19.55	20.28	19.68
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	9.09	9.50	8.72
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	42.42	42.55	42.14
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	54.55	54.33	54.82
Current Account Balance/GDP	-1.36	1.13	-8.98
Total External Debt/GDP	64.88	60.17	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.67	0.58	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	6.33	6.07	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	2.86	3.30	4.21
GDP per capita	1.10	1.52	2.39
Agriculture	5.88	5.56	5.26
Industry	6.33	8.33	-1.10
Services	2.58	2.01	4.93
General Government Final Expenditure	1.85	4.24	4.07
Exports of Goods and Services	4.72	3.28	3.57
Imports of Goods and Services	0.32	2.88	5.28
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	3.66	3.75	3.65
Industry	16.90	17.46	16.89
Services	79.62	78.63	79.45
General Government Final Expenditure	28.64	28.94	28.93
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	107.68	111.03	115.03
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	114.80	118.80	122.40
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	280	300	319
Imports of Goods and Services	360	383	415
Current Account Balance	-9	8	-68

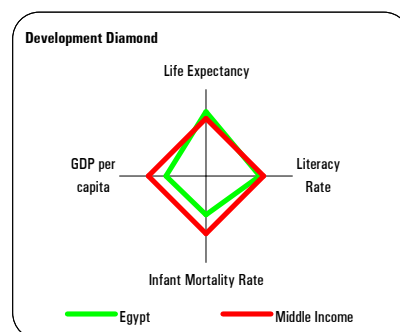


* Most recent year available.

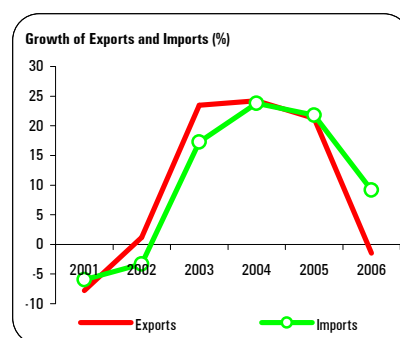
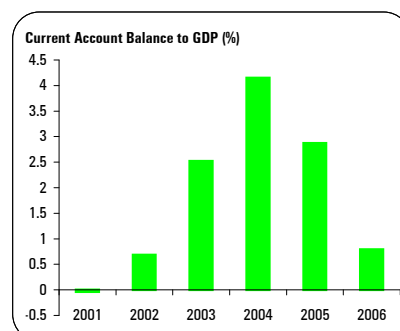
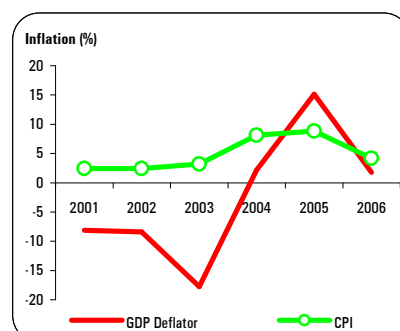
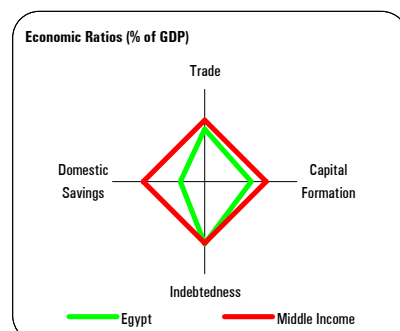
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Egypt

		Egypt	Middle East & North Africa	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	74,166	352,017	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	1,484	4,690	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	4,758	5,765	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.81	1.82	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.71	3.33	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	43.69	60.29	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	71.41	73.69	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	30.70	27.99	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	71.30	72.17	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	82.43	101.38	110.08
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	16.24	16.92	20.46
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	16.75	19.33	12.18
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	28.78	30.43	27.84
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	28.27	29.23	31.89
Current Account Balance/GDP	4.15	2.87	0.79
Total External Debt/GDP	37.73	29.29	26.31
Interest Payments/GDP	0.92	0.85	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	9.77	8.23	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	4.52	6.84	6.70
GDP per capita	2.65	4.94	4.81
Agriculture	4.82	6.93	6.55
Industry	5.18	6.67	6.60
Services	4.79	6.05	7.14
General Government Final Expenditure	2.39	3.11	3.73
Exports of Goods and Services	24.22	21.26	-1.45
Imports of Goods and Services	23.82	21.78	9.18
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	14.58	13.85	13.95
Industry	34.87	36.95	35.91
Services	50.56	49.20	50.14
General Government Final Expenditure	11.12	11.10	12.61
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	117.06	127.39	132.75
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	112.20	129.20	131.50
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	23,725	30,847	30,642
Imports of Goods and Services	23,300	29,635	35,104
Current Account Balance	3,418	2,910	868

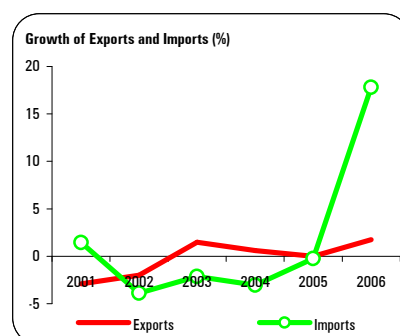
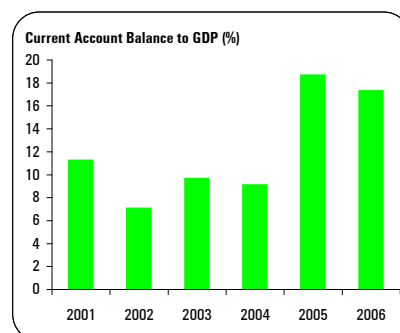
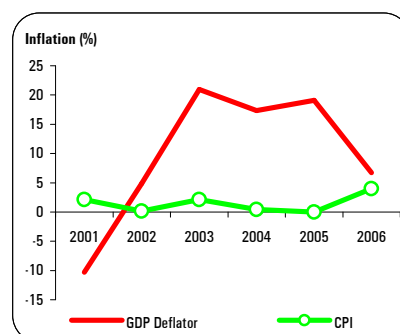
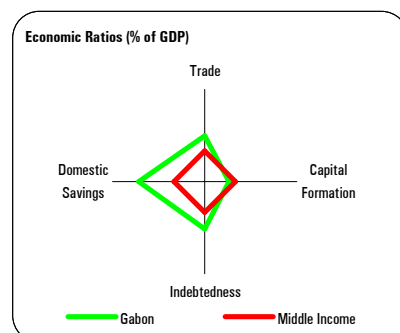
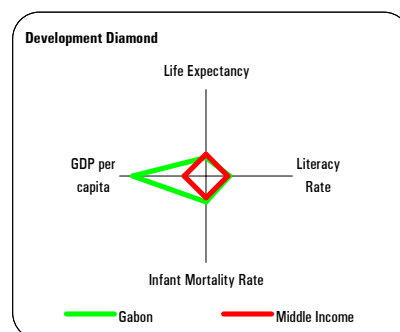


* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Gabon

		Gabon	Sub Saharan Africa	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	1,311	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	7,245	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	5,696	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.56	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.26	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	90.17	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	84.00	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	54.50	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	54.50	50.78	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	7.10	8.71	9.50
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	25.65	20.88	21.49
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	48.92	55.53	66.22
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	58.66	65.30	74.27
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	35.37	30.65	29.53
Current Account Balance/GDP	9.06	18.62	17.27
Total External Debt/GDP	58.46	44.79	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.64	0.47	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	5.35	1.92	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	1.39	3.01	2.17
GDP per capita	-0.29	1.37	0.60
Agriculture	5.80	3.51	-2.75
Industry	3.01	3.48	0.00
Services	-0.97	0.55	6.48
General Government Final Expenditure	0.61	2.84	5.23
Exports of Goods and Services	0.61	0.00	1.76
Imports of Goods and Services	-3.06	-0.24	17.82
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	8.07	7.66	7.79
Industry	60.67	57.56	55.49
Services	31.27	34.80	36.72
General Government Final Expenditure	9.37	8.40	8.01
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	104.88	104.89	109.05
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	103.60	123.40	131.70
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	4,164	5,688	7,053
Imports of Goods and Services	2,511	2,670	2,804
Current Account Balance	643	1,622	1,640

* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

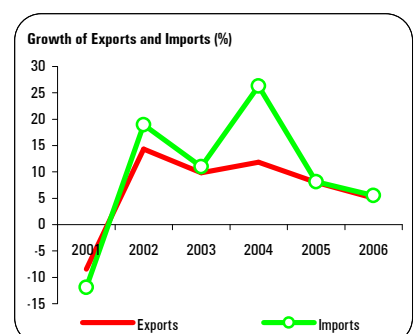
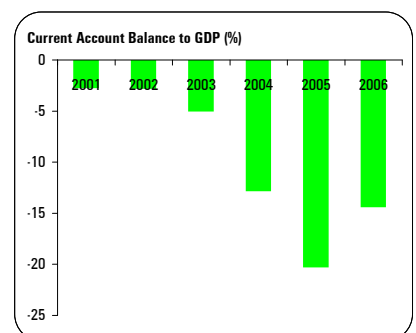
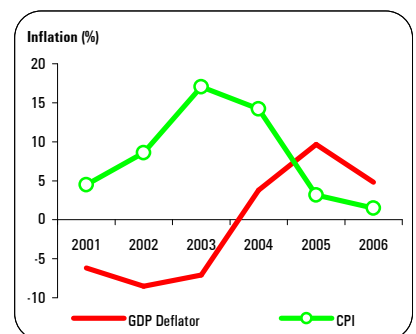
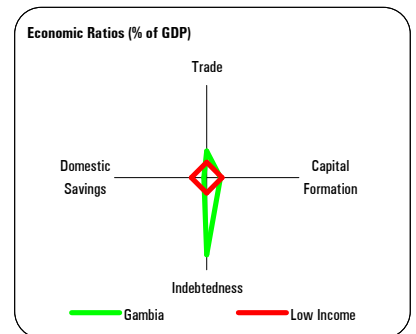
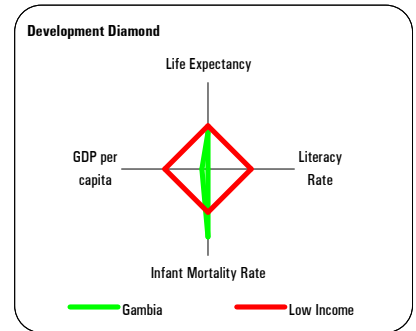
Gambia

		Gambia	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	1,663	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	307	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	1,840	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	2.84	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.60	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	51.11	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	..	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	71.60	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	54.10	50.78	63.91

Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	0.40	0.46	0.51
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	27.43	26.03	24.07
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	9.73	7.81	5.68
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	50.37	51.84	51.47
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	68.08	70.07	69.86
Current Account Balance/GDP	-12.72	-20.17	-14.29
Total External Debt/GDP	167.95	145.71	..
Interest Payments/GDP	2.26	2.29	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	18.43	12.12	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	5.02	4.96	5.78
GDP per capita	1.90	1.95	2.85
Agriculture	13.82	5.00	12.93
Industry	5.26	8.33	6.15
Services	4.90	5.19	4.69
General Government Final Expenditure	-2.22	15.91	21.57
Exports of Goods and Services	11.84	8.03	5.07
Imports of Goods and Services	26.28	8.11	5.50
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	33.06	33.01	32.40
Industry	13.22	12.92	13.39
Services	53.72	54.07	54.21
General Government Final Expenditure	8.23	8.89	10.37
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	151.69	156.50	158.85
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	73.60	80.70	84.60
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	202	239	263
Imports of Goods and Services	273	323	357
Current Account Balance	-51	-93	-73

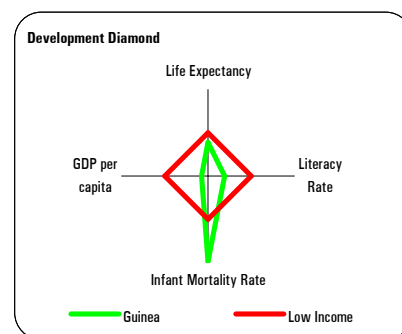
* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

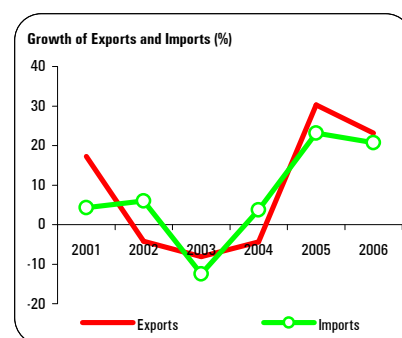
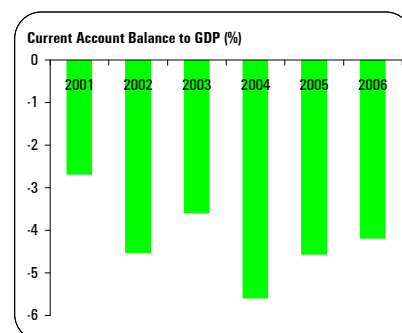
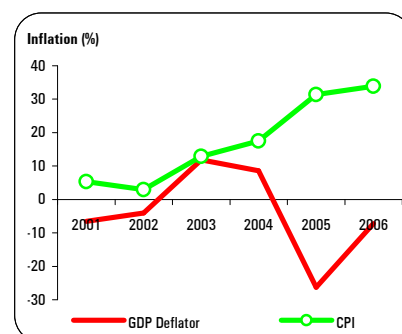
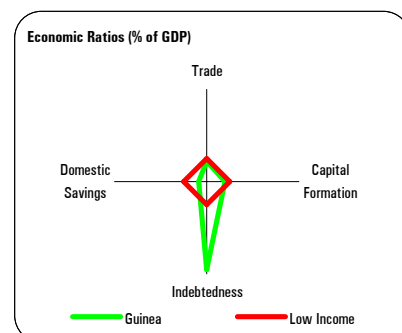


Guinea

		Guinea	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	9,181	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	311	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	2,410	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.98	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	-2.15	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	33.52	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	29.48	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	90.00	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	49.50	50.78	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	3.84	2.93	2.86
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	15.71	17.46	21.53
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	8.49	7.45	10.64
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	22.27	20.74	26.11
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	30.01	30.34	36.16
Current Account Balance/GDP	-5.57	-4.54	-4.17
Total External Debt/GDP	92.17	110.92	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.15	1.61	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	20.09	26.66	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	2.69	3.32	5.05
GDP per capita	0.81	1.37	3.01
Agriculture	3.26	3.16	5.79
Industry	3.21	4.06	5.11
Services	2.48	4.18	5.33
General Government Final Expenditure	-16.78	-6.72	-0.90
Exports of Goods and Services	-4.39	30.27	23.15
Imports of Goods and Services	3.74	23.15	20.72
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	25.49	25.59	25.21
Industry	37.53	37.59	37.14
Services	37.01	36.86	37.65
General Government Final Expenditure	6.07	4.92	4.45
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	143.86	188.97	253.04
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	81.20	59.90	55.60
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	855	607	746
Imports of Goods and Services	1,152	888	1,033
Current Account Balance	-214	-133	-119



* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

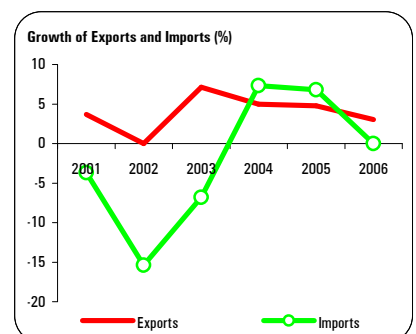
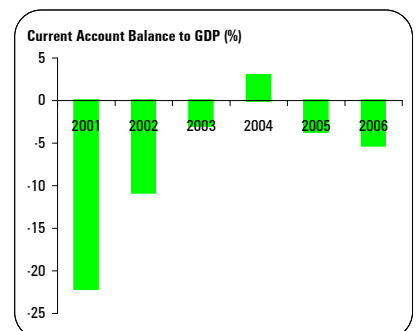
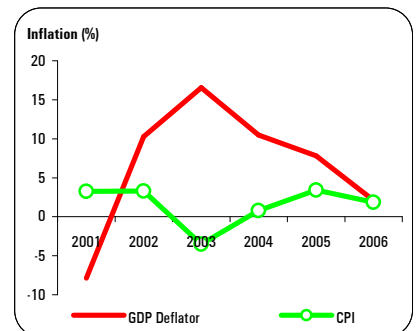
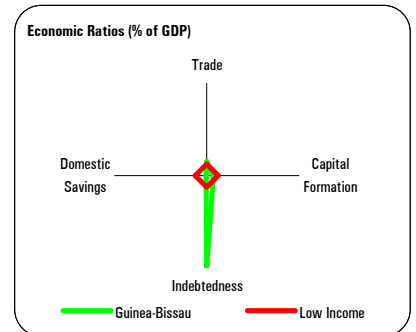
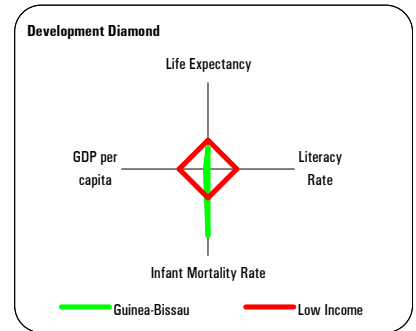
Guinea-Bissau

		Guinea-Bissau	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	1,646	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	196	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	824	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	3.04	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.77	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	29.45	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	..	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	105.40	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	46.90	50.78	63.91

Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	0.27	0.30	0.32
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	13.33	14.62	15.84
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-1.48	-2.99	1.55
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	36.30	37.21	35.40
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	51.11	54.82	49.38
Current Account Balance/GDP	2.96	-3.65	-5.28
Total External Debt/GDP	283.32	230.13	..
Interest Payments/GDP	3.74	2.90	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	45.85	29.13	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	2.02	3.56	4.58
GDP per capita	-1.09	0.45	1.49
Agriculture	15.45	-0.70	3.55
Industry	0.00	48.72	-17.24
Services	-18.18	19.05	2.67
General Government Final Expenditure	4.88	4.65	2.22
Exports of Goods and Services	5.00	4.76	3.03
Imports of Goods and Services	7.32	6.82	0.00
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	63.33	61.62	60.69
Industry	12.22	11.45	11.95
Services	24.44	27.27	27.04
General Government Final Expenditure	14.44	18.27	16.15
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	103.69	107.25	109.26
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	106.50	114.80	117.20
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	98	112	114
Imports of Goods and Services	138	165	159
Current Account Balance	8	-11	-17

* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.



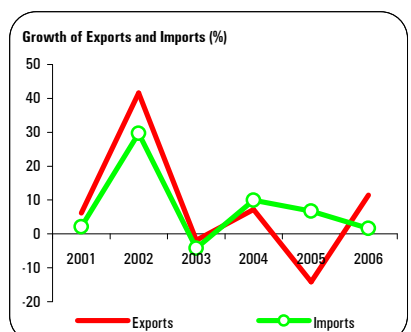
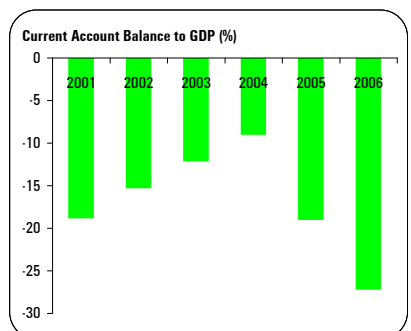
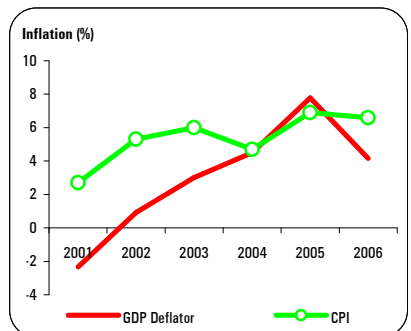
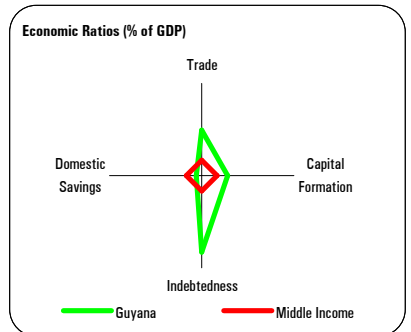
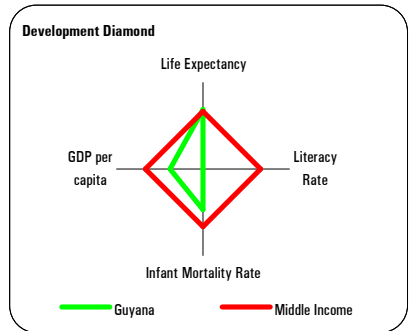
Guyana

		Guyana	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	739	563,941	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	1,219	5,456	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	4,756	8,875	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	-0.06	1.27	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	0.76	1.94	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	28.72	77.47	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	..	90.20	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	32.20	20.81	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	65.90	72.44	63.91

Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	0.79	0.83	0.90
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	31.98	32.32	45.95
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	21.45	-0.12	10.77
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	95.94	84.62	90.12
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	109.26	119.85	116.43
Current Account Balance/GDP	-8.88	-18.89	-27.08
Total External Debt/GDP	169.15	144.80	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.80	1.21	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	6.30	4.70	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	1.52	-2.85	4.79
GDP per capita	1.35	-2.92	4.85
Agriculture	3.25	-13.91	5.79
Industry	-2.06	-1.05	-2.13
Services	2.17	7.45	7.43
General Government Final Expenditure	-6.94	8.07	-4.60
Exports of Goods and Services	7.23	-14.11	11.50
Imports of Goods and Services	9.98	6.74	1.68
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	37.84	34.69	34.97
Industry	20.36	20.03	19.34
Services	41.79	45.43	45.70
General Government Final Expenditure	24.11	26.88	24.53
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	120.02	128.30	136.77
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	118.40	127.60	132.90
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	756	699	812
Imports of Goods and Services	861	990	1,049
Current Account Balance	-70	-156	-244

* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.



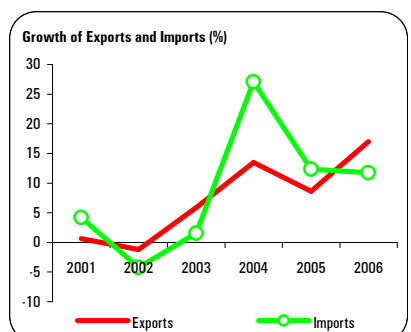
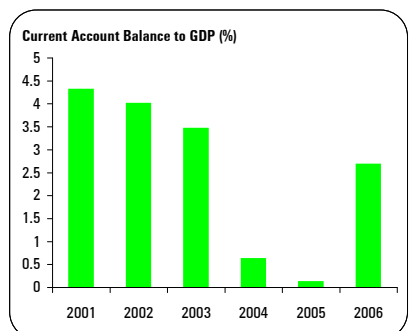
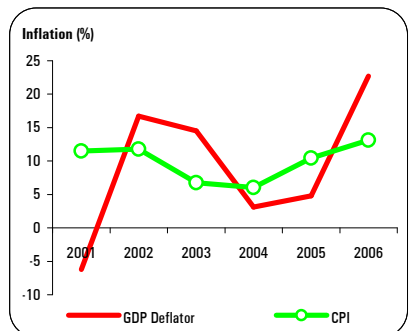
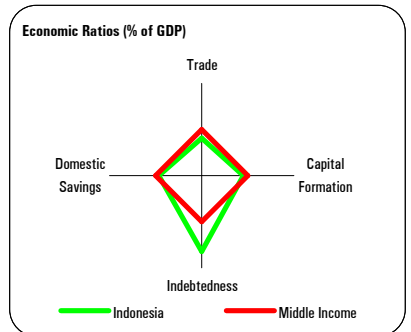
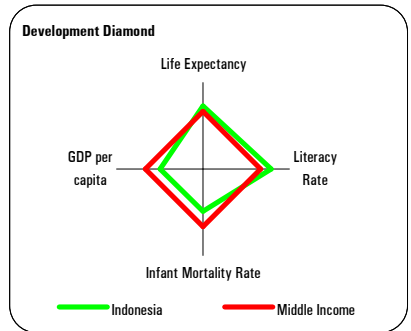
Indonesia

		Indonesia	East Asia & Pacific	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	228,864	2,106,929	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	1,592	4,824	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	3,850	9,546	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.24	0.77	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	1.87	1.02	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	47.97	45.65	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	90.38	90.63	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	33.30	22.07	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	69.90	72.35	63.91

Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	254.30	281.28	364.46
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	23.20	22.24	24.55
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	24.16	26.34	28.68
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	32.08	33.54	30.88
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	27.43	29.21	26.06
Current Account Balance/GDP	0.62	0.11	2.67
Total External Debt/GDP	54.94	47.81	36.39
Interest Payments/GDP	1.90	1.47	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	25.06	19.13	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	5.05	5.60	5.55
GDP per capita	3.70	4.27	4.26
Agriculture	3.26	2.49	8.32
Industry	3.92	4.33	6.79
Services	6.72	7.82	3.56
General Government Final Expenditure	3.99	8.06	8.16
Exports of Goods and Services	13.50	8.60	16.98
Imports of Goods and Services	27.07	12.35	11.73
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	13.85	12.76	13.69
Industry	41.80	43.61	42.35
Services	44.35	43.63	43.96
General Government Final Expenditure	8.41	8.24	8.63
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	141.17	155.93	176.37
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	112.20	117.60	144.30
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	81,590	94,347	112,539
Imports of Goods and Services	69,755	82,153	94,995
Current Account Balance	1,564	307	9,728

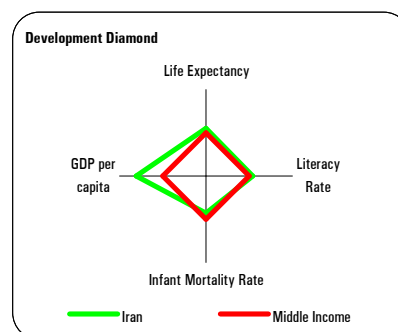
* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

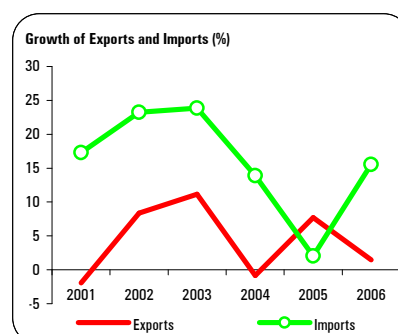
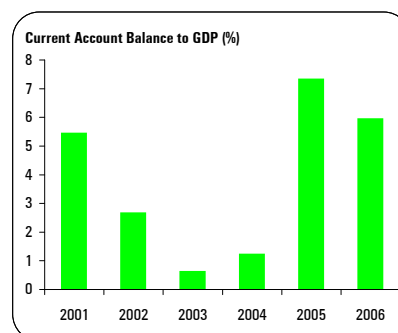
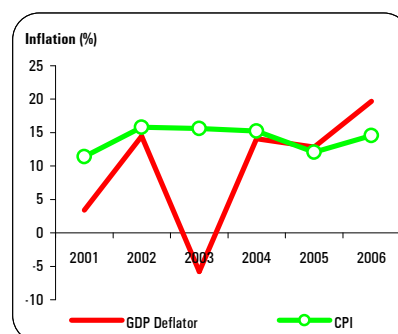
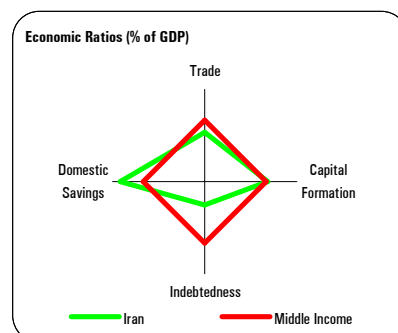


Iran

		Iran	Middle East & North Africa	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	70,270	352,017	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	3,446	4,690	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	8,345	5,765	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.22	1.82	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	4.03	3.33	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	66.35	60.29	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	82.44	73.69	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	39.30	27.99	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	70.30	72.17	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	162.75	192.02	242.15
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	34.71	29.60	27.91
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	42.29	42.87	42.43
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	29.13	33.20	33.49
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	26.00	24.66	22.67
Current Account Balance/GDP	1.20	7.31	5.92
Total External Debt/GDP	12.51	11.07	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.39	0.40	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	4.44	3.95	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	4.40	4.51	5.36
GDP per capita	3.38	3.38	4.09
Agriculture	2.22	6.72	4.65
Industry	5.39	4.86	4.80
Services	4.50	5.53	4.65
General Government Final Expenditure	1.51	5.37	10.49
Exports of Goods and Services	-0.85	7.68	1.47
Imports of Goods and Services	13.90	2.05	15.56
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	11.01	9.88	10.87
Industry	41.80	43.08	41.63
Services	47.20	47.05	47.50
General Government Final Expenditure	12.03	12.66	11.71
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000=100)	171.89	192.61	220.65
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990=100)	100.30	113.20	135.50
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	47,413	63,744	81,084
Imports of Goods and Services	42,322	47,348	54,894
Current Account Balance	1,953	14,038	14,343

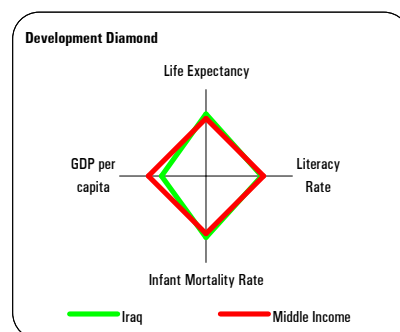


* Most recent year available.

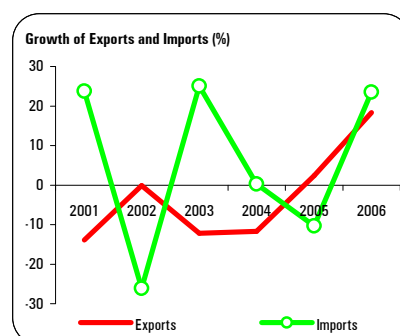
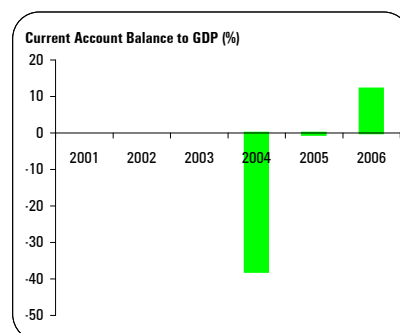
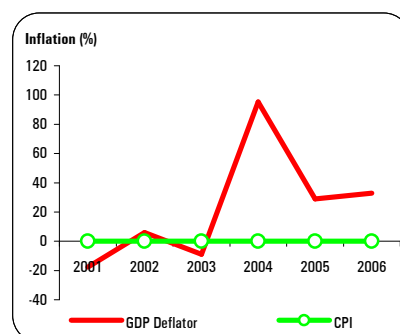
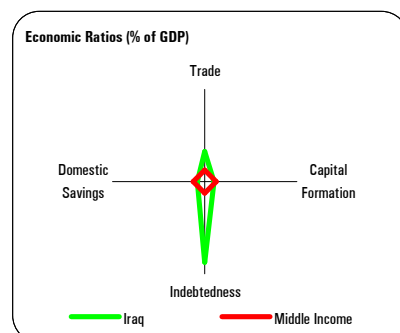
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Iraq

		Iraq	Middle East & North Africa	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	28,506	352,017	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	1,647	4,690	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	..	5,765	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.82	1.82	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	..	3.33	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	66.93	60.29	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	74.05	73.69	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	48.60	27.99	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	69.00	72.17	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	25.49	33.96	46.95
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	25.24	26.14	22.23
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	15.04	27.12	19.42
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	79.99	79.28	90.21
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	90.18	78.30	93.02
Current Account Balance/GDP	-37.97	-0.45	12.07
Total External Debt/GDP	382.88	202.88	116.50
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	22.95	3.27	4.00
GDP per capita	20.43	1.27	2.14
Agriculture	-7.09	17.37	5.58
Industry	29.37	0.22	4.33
Services	13.51	10.76	2.02
General Government Final Expenditure	155.75	-17.42	-1.15
Exports of Goods and Services	-11.69	2.35	18.33
Imports of Goods and Services	0.28	-10.34	23.55
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	7.34	6.61	7.46
Industry	66.47	68.37	68.38
Services	26.18	25.01	24.15
General Government Final Expenditure	36.73	29.37	27.92
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	..	..	..
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	216.90	279.80	372.00
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	20,389	26,925	42,355
Imports of Goods and Services	22,989	26,593	43,674
Current Account Balance	-9,678	-154	5,666



* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

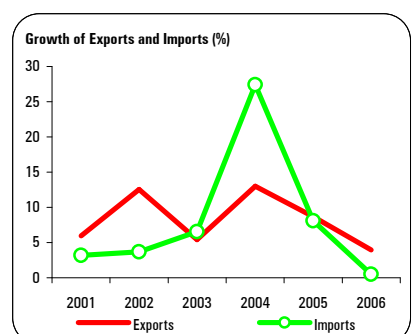
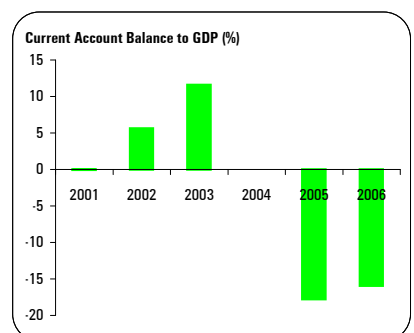
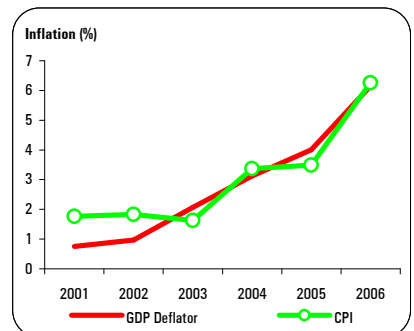
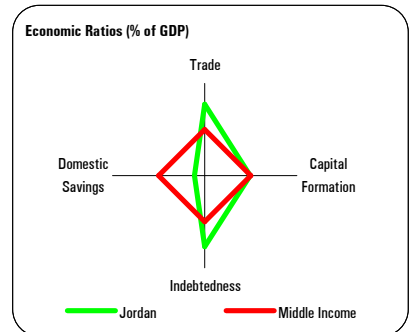
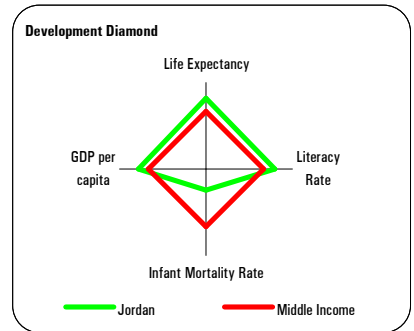
Jordan

		Jordan	Middle East & North Africa	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	5,729	352,017	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	2,502	4,690	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	5,993	5,765	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	3.34	1.82	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.11	3.33	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	80.56	60.29	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	91.13	73.69	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	16.80	27.99	45.56
Life Expectancy at Births (Years)	(2006)	78.40	72.17	63.91

Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	11.40	12.71	14.34
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	27.41	25.44	26.40
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-2.47	-15.47	-17.11
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	52.11	51.79	51.49
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	82.00	92.69	95.05
Current Account Balance/GDP	-0.02	-17.78	-15.94
Total External Debt/GDP	70.77	60.55	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.56	1.56	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	11.85	9.36	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	8.43	7.22	6.30
GDP per capita	5.12	3.87	2.87
Agriculture	11.00	5.71	0.00
Industry	12.70	12.23	-0.75
Services	6.78	5.14	9.13
General Government Final Expenditure	-0.12	9.54	7.76
Exports of Goods and Services	12.98	8.67	3.95
Imports of Goods and Services	27.39	8.08	0.50
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	2.73	2.73	2.58
Industry	27.08	28.78	26.31
Services	70.18	68.49	71.11
General Government Final Expenditure	21.32	19.47	20.49
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	108.87	112.67	119.71
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	142.20	147.90	157.00
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	5,940	6,583	7,382
Imports of Goods and Services	9,346	11,782	13,626
Current Account Balance	-2	-2,260	-2,285

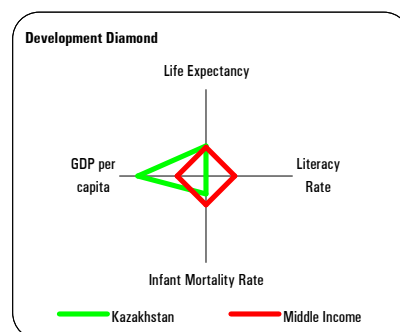
* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

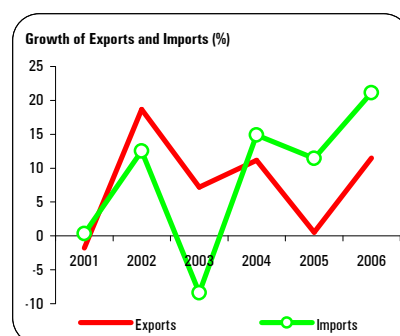
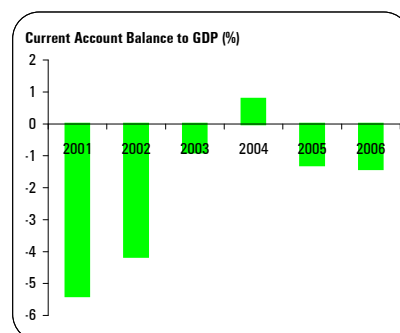
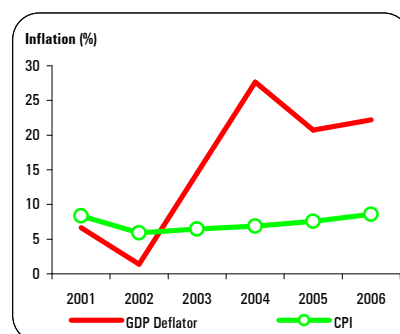
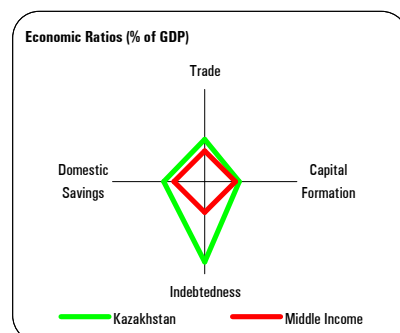


Kazakhstan

		Kazakhstan	Europe & Central Asia	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	15,314	879,790	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	5,043	19,323	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	7,777	20,217	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	0.68	0.21	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.29	0.28	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	57.54	69.17	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	..	96.74	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	28.30	13.13	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	66.90	75.22	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	43.15	57.12	77.24
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	26.31	30.97	30.69
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	34.85	38.89	41.12
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	52.50	53.54	53.74
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	43.91	44.73	42.30
Current Account Balance/GDP	0.78	-1.29	-1.41
Total External Debt/GDP	75.81	75.98	95.10
Interest Payments/GDP	2.10	3.03	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	38.73	43.09	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	9.59	9.70	10.60
GDP per capita	8.87	8.95	9.85
Agriculture	-0.11	7.15	16.02
Industry	11.33	12.25	8.36
Services	10.88	10.79	9.45
General Government Final Expenditure	10.55	10.86	3.55
Exports of Goods and Services	11.18	0.55	11.51
Imports of Goods and Services	14.90	11.45	21.14
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	7.43	6.63	7.45
Industry	36.88	39.19	37.70
Services	55.69	54.18	54.85
General Government Final Expenditure	11.61	11.25	9.86
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	130.55	140.44	152.49
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	140.30	169.40	207.00
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	22,655	30,585	41,505
Imports of Goods and Services	18,947	25,549	32,672
Current Account Balance	335	-735	-1,089

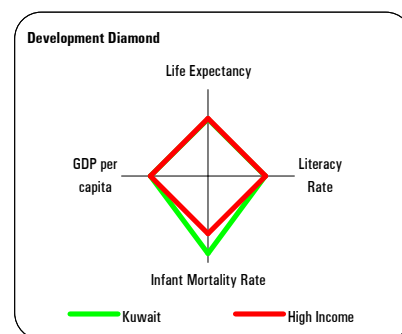


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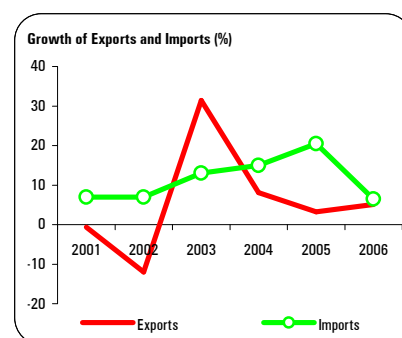
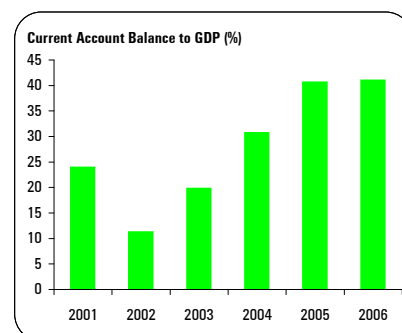
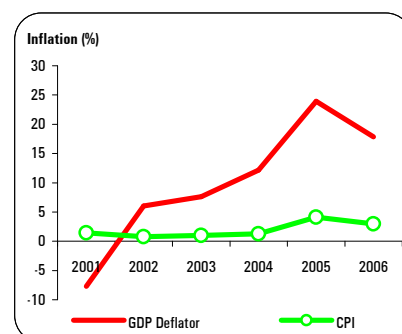
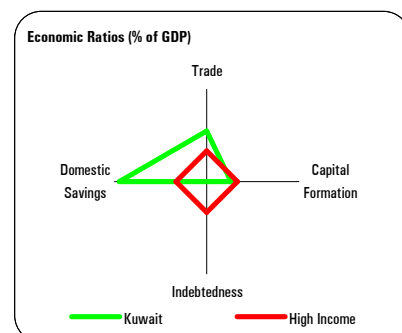
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Kuwait

		Kuwait	Middle East & North Africa	High Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	2,779	352,017	999,815
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	36,396	4,690	36,373
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	..	5,765	35,522
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	2.91	1.82	0.66
Labor (%)	(2006)	-2.83	3.33	0.50
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	91.98	60.29	77.24
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	93.27	73.69	93.99
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	9.70	27.99	7.21
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	77.20	72.17	78.12



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	59.27	80.78	101.13
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	17.84	19.74	16.66
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	42.45	53.23	58.52
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	57.08	63.84	67.92
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	32.48	30.35	26.44
Current Account Balance/GDP	30.65	40.51	40.95
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	10.49	9.96	6.24
GDP per capita	6.86	6.58	3.23
Agriculture	0.00	7.79	11.56
Industry	9.49	11.84	5.37
Services	9.86	8.06	7.69
General Government Final Expenditure	7.88	5.58	4.74
Exports of Goods and Services	8.13	3.27	5.07
Imports of Goods and Services	14.96	20.47	6.50
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	0.39	0.32	0.38
Industry	55.52	63.43	56.81
Services	44.09	36.25	42.80
General Government Final Expenditure	19.91	15.42	13.44
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	104.56	108.86	112.11
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	150.30	186.30	219.60
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	33,831	51,572	68,685
Imports of Goods and Services	19,247	24,517	26,734
Current Account Balance	18,163	32,728	41,409

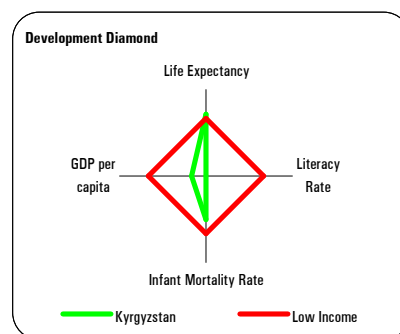


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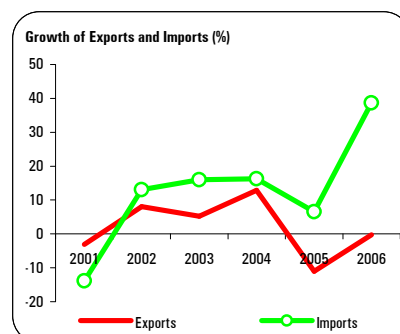
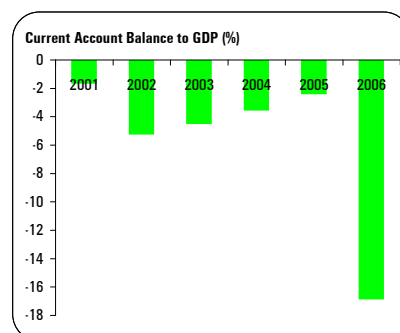
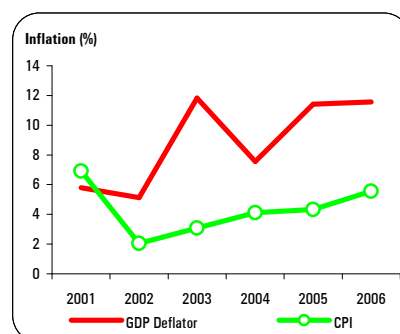
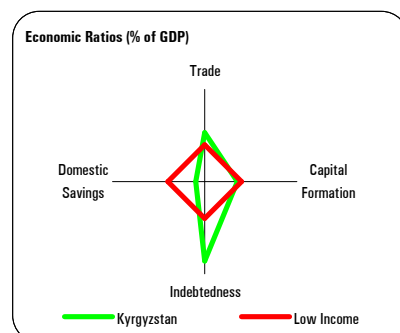
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Kyrgyzstan

		Kyrgyzstan	Europe & Central Asia	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	5,259	879,790	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	536	19,323	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	1,958	20,217	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.06	0.21	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.01	0.28	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	35.56	69.17	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	..	96.74	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	34.50	13.13	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	68.50	75.22	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	2.21	2.46	2.82
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	14.51	16.42	21.14
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	5.79	-2.07	-16.03
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	42.54	38.29	39.27
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	51.27	56.79	76.45
Current Account Balance/GDP	-3.48	-2.32	-16.78
Total External Debt/GDP	109.75	96.19	94.71
Interest Payments/GDP	1.34	0.92	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	17.08	13.48	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	7.05	-0.16	2.64
GDP per capita	6.06	-1.14	1.57
Agriculture	3.80	-4.07	1.69
Industry	3.31	-4.49	-3.36
Services	10.14	7.89	1.46
General Government Final Expenditure	4.40	-3.23	0.77
Exports of Goods and Services	12.85	-11.01	-0.21
Imports of Goods and Services	16.25	6.50	38.64
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	32.82	31.35	33.00
Industry	23.75	21.96	20.10
Services	43.48	46.69	46.91
General Government Final Expenditure	18.17	17.52	18.94
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000=100)	117.09	122.17	128.95
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990=100)	182.20	203.00	226.50
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	941	942	1,107
Imports of Goods and Services	1,134	1,397	2,155
Current Account Balance	-77	-57	-473

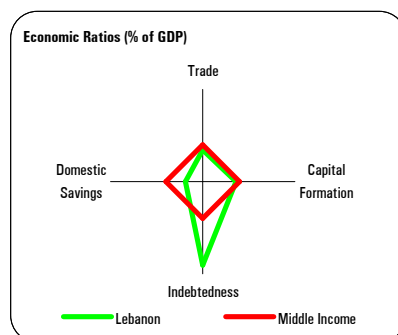
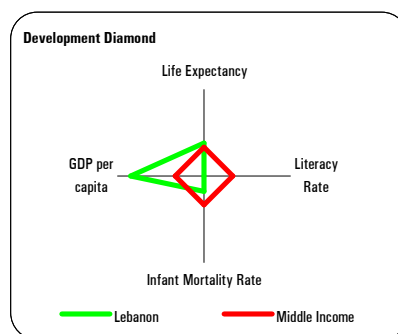


* Most recent year available.

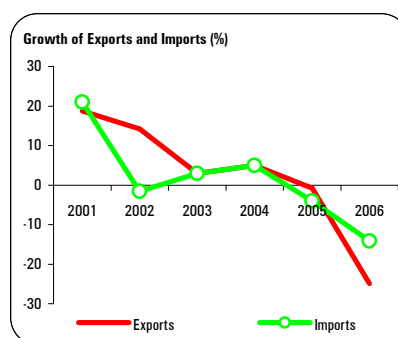
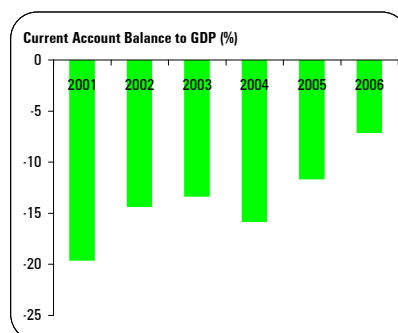
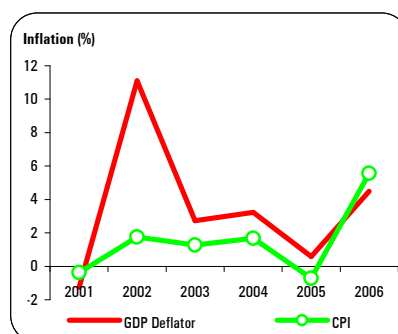
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Lebanon

		Lebanon	Middle East & North Africa	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	4,055	352,017	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	5,441	4,690	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	5,460	5,765	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.11	1.82	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	14.90	3.33	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	86.71	60.29	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	..	73.69	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	24.20	27.99	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	72.90	72.17	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	21.46	21.80	22.06
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	21.86	20.63	21.76
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-0.44	-0.49	-1.74
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	19.85	20.11	15.58
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	42.15	41.31	34.69
Current Account Balance/GDP	-15.73	-11.54	-7.02
Total External Debt/GDP	103.30	102.62	..
Interest Payments/GDP	6.66	6.54	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	102.06	80.40	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	4.99	1.00	-3.15
GDP per capita	3.74	-0.16	-4.21
Agriculture	5.04	1.43	-3.45
Industry	5.01	0.21	-2.70
Services	5.01	3.42	-4.68
General Government Final Expenditure	4.78	1.75	-5.86
Exports of Goods and Services	4.99	-0.73	-24.86
Imports of Goods and Services	5.02	-3.98	-14.10
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	5.25	5.20	5.31
Industry	19.39	18.51	19.22
Services	75.37	76.29	75.47
General Government Final Expenditure	14.96	15.16	14.77
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	104.39	103.64	109.41
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	344.90	346.90	362.50
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	4,261	4,385	3,438
Imports of Goods and Services	9,047	9,006	7,654
Current Account Balance	-3,377	-2,517	-1,549

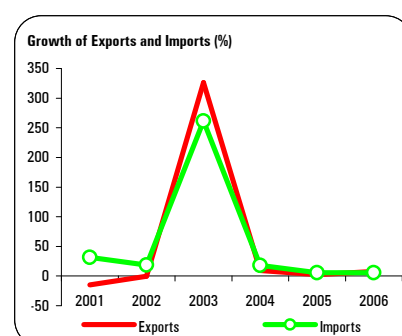
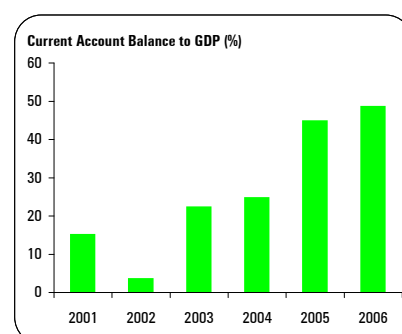
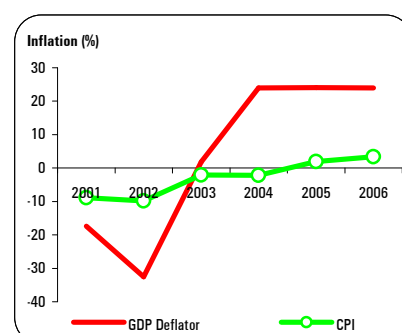
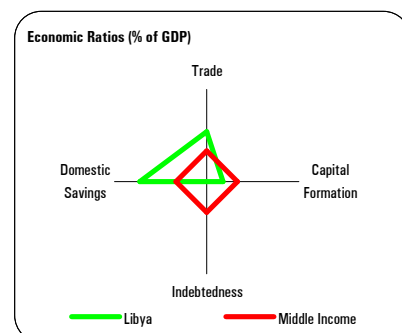
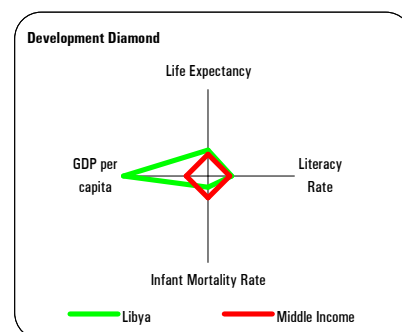


* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Libya

		Libya	Middle East & North Africa	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	6,039	352,017	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	8,349	4,690	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	..	5,765	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	2.03	1.82	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.84	3.33	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	84.07	60.29	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	84.16	73.69	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	23.70	27.99	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	76.70	72.17	63.91



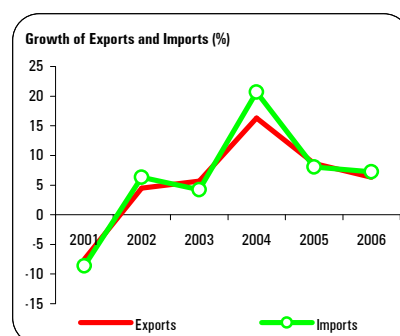
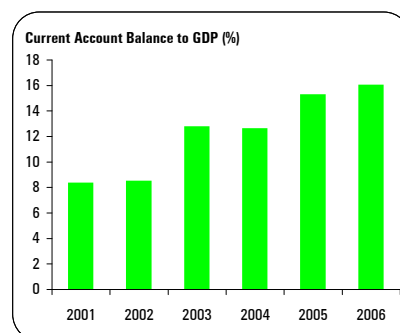
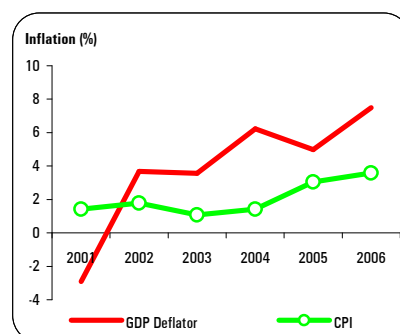
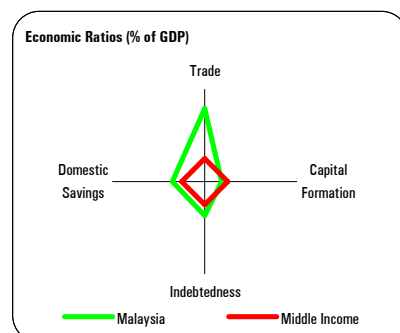
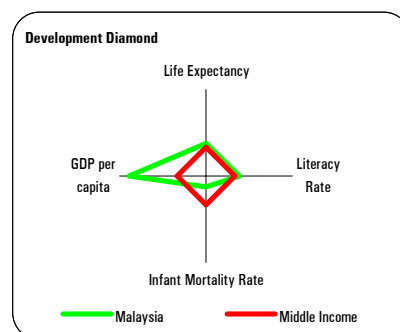
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	30.16	38.74	50.41
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	14.78	15.64	14.42
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	49.11	60.32	66.99
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	69.75	77.84	83.11
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	35.42	33.16	30.55
Current Account Balance/GDP	24.57	44.72	48.44
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	4.59	3.54	4.99
GDP per capita	2.49	1.46	2.90
Agriculture	1.99	11.17	5.00
Industry	5.79	8.26	4.98
Services	4.09	8.23	4.98
General Government Final Expenditure	-0.78	-5.58	5.41
Exports of Goods and Services	9.61	2.35	7.81
Imports of Goods and Services	18.08	5.83	5.74
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	3.60	4.56	4.56
Industry	73.51	68.07	68.07
Services	22.89	27.37	27.37
General Government Final Expenditure	23.13	17.47	14.39
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	78.74	80.28	82.99
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	68.20	84.60	104.90
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	21,037	30,153	41,897
Imports of Goods and Services	10,682	12,845	15,400
Current Account Balance	7,410	17,325	24,419

* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Malaysia

		Malaysia	East Asia & Pacific	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	26,114	2,106,929	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	5,704	4,824	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	11,150	9,546	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.80	0.77	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.37	1.02	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	67.29	45.65	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	88.69	90.63	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	17.20	22.07	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	72.50	72.35	63.91



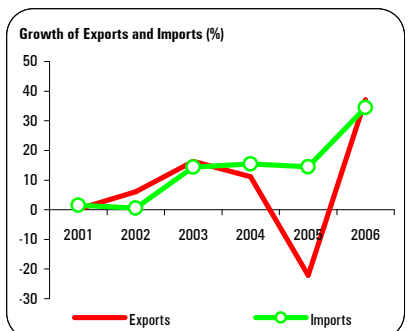
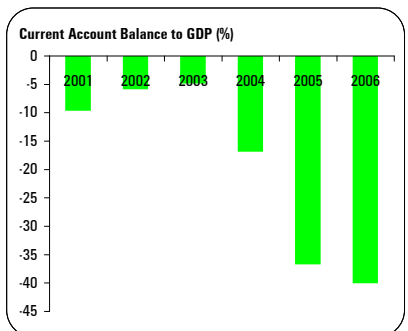
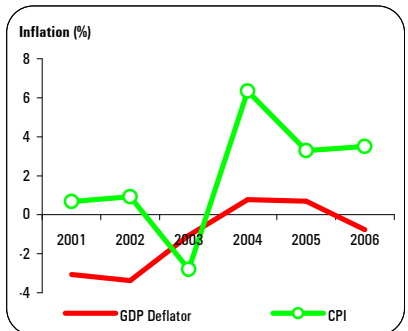
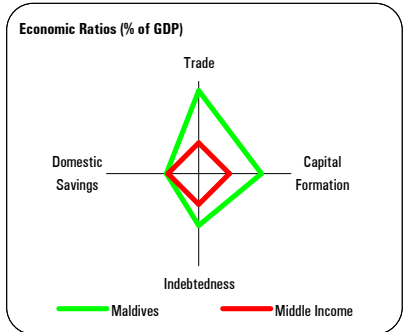
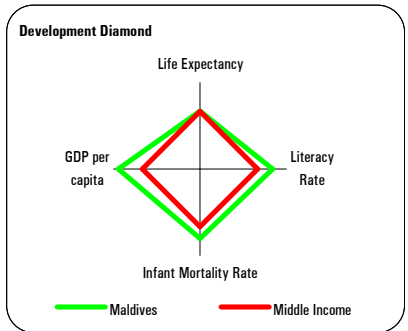
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	118.46	130.77	148.94
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	22.74	19.94	20.04
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	44.00	43.47	43.41
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	121.06	123.39	122.19
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	99.80	99.86	98.83
Current Account Balance/GDP	12.55	15.22	15.97
Total External Debt/GDP	48.32	42.91	37.50
Interest Payments/GDP	1.76	1.68	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	6.41	5.82	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	7.30	5.16	5.91
GDP per capita	5.32	3.27	4.04
Agriculture	4.82	2.46	6.40
Industry	8.06	4.00	5.29
Services	7.05	6.54	6.62
General Government Final Expenditure	6.04	5.39	7.89
Exports of Goods and Services	16.31	8.62	6.34
Imports of Goods and Services	20.68	8.04	7.22
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	9.10	8.35	8.79
Industry	48.50	49.87	49.99
Services	42.40	41.78	41.22
General Government Final Expenditure	13.18	12.94	12.88
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	105.84	109.06	112.98
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	114.40	120.10	129.10
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	143,409	161,359	181,997
Imports of Goods and Services	118,227	130,583	147,192
Current Account Balance	14,872	19,902	23,782

* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Maldives

		Maldives	South Asia	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	300	1,542,571	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	3,020	754	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	..	3,363	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.69	1.62	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	4.99	2.07	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	33.78	27.84	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	96.33	58.14	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	54.90	70.93	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	64.40	61.39	63.91



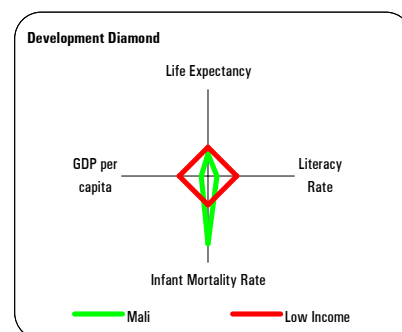
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	0.78	0.75	0.91
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	41.88	61.25	55.57
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	43.43	28.10	32.30
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	86.47	67.24	82.58
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	84.79	100.40	105.84
Current Account Balance/GDP	-16.62	-36.48	-39.80
Total External Debt/GDP	45.55	49.02	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.12	1.32	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	4.83	6.74	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	11.26	-4.05	21.79
GDP per capita	9.54	-5.58	19.77
Agriculture	2.27	13.33	1.96
Industry	12.82	2.27	15.56
Services	9.50	-7.95	21.20
General Government Final Expenditure	13.68	33.08	8.47
Exports of Goods and Services	11.11	-22.11	37.16
Imports of Goods and Services	15.42	14.48	34.44
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	8.21	9.70	8.38
Industry	15.99	17.22	16.77
Services	75.80	72.94	74.85
General Government Final Expenditure	23.71	38.08	37.93
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000=100)	105.02	108.47	112.27
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990=100)	131.00	131.90	130.90
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	671	505	749
Imports of Goods and Services	658	754	960
Current Account Balance	-129	-274	-361

* Most recent year available.

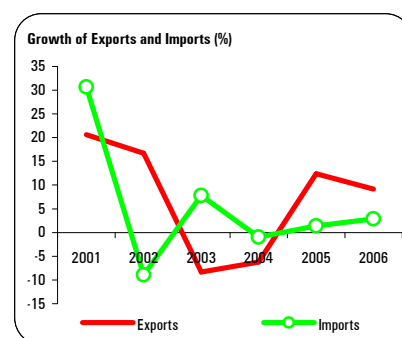
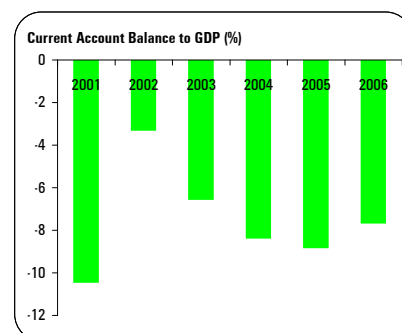
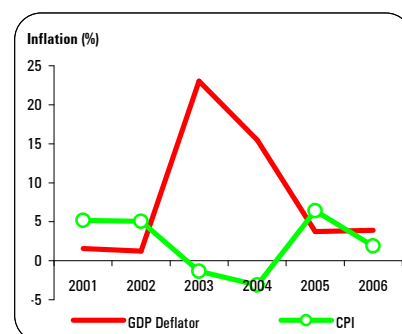
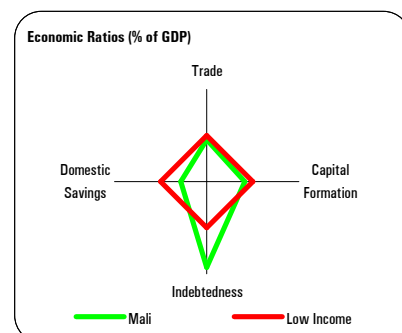
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Mali

		Mali	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	11,968	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	498	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	1,313	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	3.08	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.48	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	36.10	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	24.00	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	107.50	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	49.10	50.78	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	4.98	5.49	5.97
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	21.96	21.43	22.48
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	16.56	17.99	17.37
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	24.45	25.61	28.63
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	32.62	32.91	34.64
Current Account Balance/GDP	-8.33	-8.78	-7.63
Total External Debt/GDP	66.64	54.11	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.55	0.45	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	8.21	6.25	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	2.26	6.14	4.61
GDP per capita	-0.79	2.97	1.49
Agriculture	-4.04	6.63	6.58
Industry	2.81	8.21	3.08
Services	7.27	4.40	4.06
General Government Final Expenditure	7.84	2.68	7.73
Exports of Goods and Services	-6.25	12.38	9.16
Imports of Goods and Services	-0.94	1.37	2.88
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	37.77	38.31	38.26
Industry	23.86	24.59	23.51
Services	38.37	37.12	38.21
General Government Final Expenditure	17.96	16.95	16.28
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000=100)	105.62	112.38	114.51
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990=100)	103.70	107.60	111.80
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	1,218	1,405	1,708
Imports of Goods and Services	1,625	1,806	2,066
Current Account Balance	-415	-482	-455

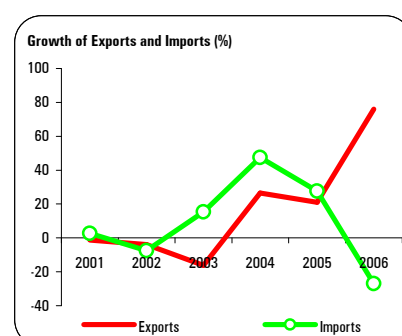
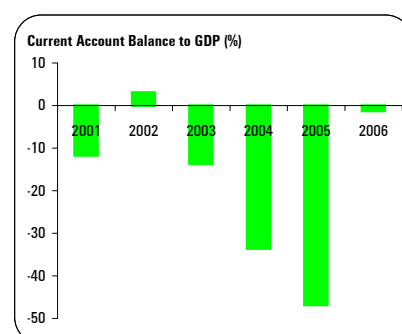
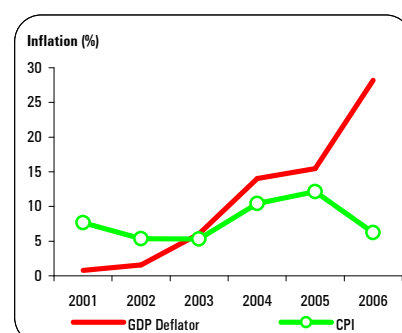
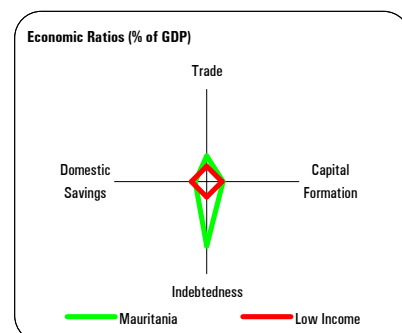
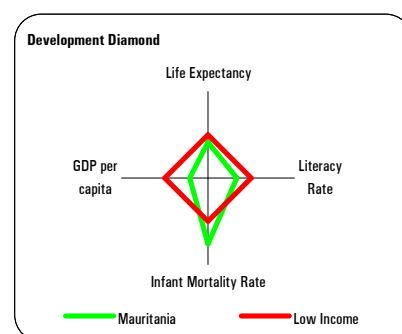


* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Mauritania

		Mauritania	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	3,044	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	899	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	2,694	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	2.72	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.81	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	42.07	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	51.21	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	69.50	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	53.10	50.78	63.91



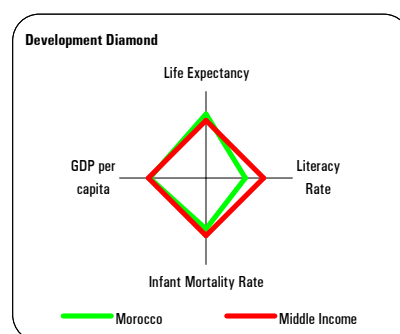
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.54	1.87	2.74
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	46.19	44.44	28.97
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-1.11	-14.85	23.09
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	31.10	35.63	54.91
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	78.40	94.98	60.80
Current Account Balance/GDP	-33.64	-46.85	-1.32
Total External Debt/GDP	150.40	121.85	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.36	1.25	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	11.95	10.07	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	5.23	5.40	14.14
GDP per capita	2.27	2.52	11.12
Agriculture	-7.57	7.85	17.41
Industry	12.75	-1.80	17.02
Services	4.73	6.78	13.40
General Government Final Expenditure	-3.87	-13.65	-11.14
Exports of Goods and Services	26.50	20.95	75.98
Imports of Goods and Services	47.40	27.70	-26.96
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	25.57	23.67	25.62
Industry	28.16	29.28	26.99
Services	46.26	47.05	47.43
General Government Final Expenditure	27.39	22.49	17.46
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	131.89	147.88	157.10
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	94.30	108.90	139.60
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	478	667	1,503
Imports of Goods and Services	1,205	1,778	1,664
Current Account Balance	-517	-877	-36

* Most recent year available.

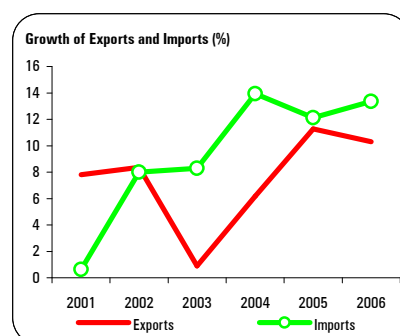
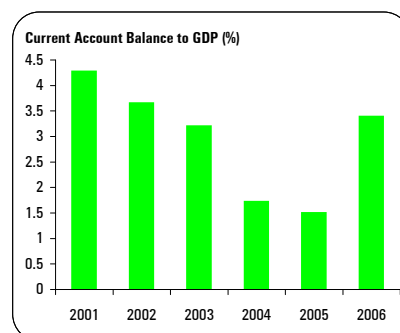
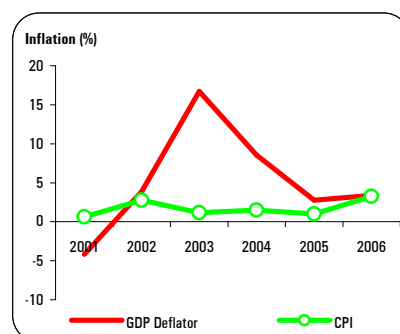
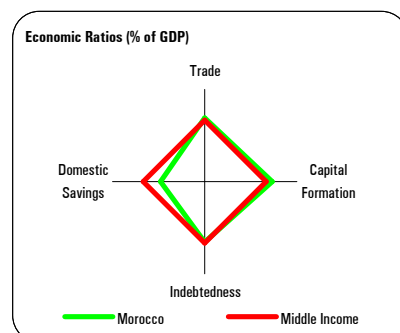
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Morocco

		Morocco	Middle East & North Africa	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	31,314	352,017	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	2,087	4,690	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	4,869	5,765	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.23	1.82	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	1.81	3.33	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	57.79	60.29	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	52.31	73.69	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	40.20	27.99	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	70.90	72.17	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	56.39	58.96	65.37
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	28.75	30.26	29.87
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	23.54	24.12	22.09
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	29.18	31.64	32.52
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	34.39	37.78	39.90
Current Account Balance/GDP	1.71	1.50	3.38
Total External Debt/GDP	31.28	28.57	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.09	1.01	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	18.20	14.57	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	4.24	1.72	7.32
GDP per capita	3.02	0.51	6.02
Agriculture	1.90	-17.71	25.22
Industry	4.61	5.46	4.66
Services	4.12	4.86	5.21
General Government Final Expenditure	2.74	16.53	-6.67
Exports of Goods and Services	6.18	11.27	10.30
Imports of Goods and Services	13.94	12.12	13.35
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	15.66	12.71	14.96
Industry	26.58	27.66	26.98
Services	57.76	59.63	58.06
General Government Final Expenditure	18.82	19.24	16.74
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000=100)	106.17	107.22	110.73
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990=100)	129.70	133.30	137.80
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	16,458	18,656	21,258
Imports of Goods and Services	19,393	22,272	26,080
Current Account Balance	965	882	2,212

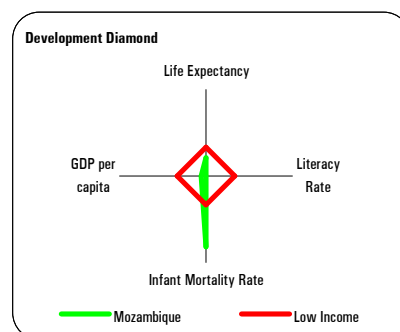


* Most recent year available.

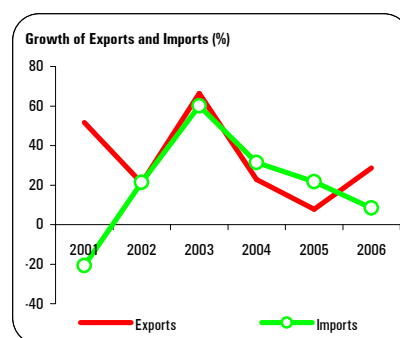
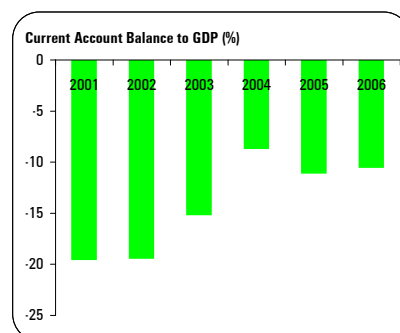
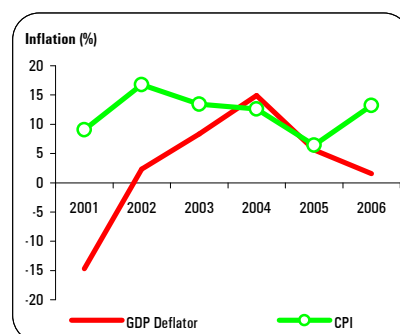
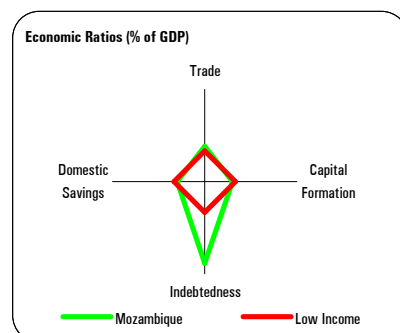
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Mozambique

		Mozambique	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	20,971	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	349	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	1,172	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	2.14	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	1.67	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	33.89	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	..	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	112.10	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	40.80	50.78	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	5.91	6.64	7.31
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	22.60	20.39	24.76
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	21.75	18.32	27.73
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	33.83	35.68	42.28
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	34.68	37.51	37.49
Current Account Balance/GDP	-8.58	-11.00	-10.42
Total External Debt/GDP	85.37	77.18	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.51	0.48	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	4.15	3.93	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	7.49	6.20	8.53
GDP per capita	4.98	3.85	6.26
Agriculture	8.59	6.73	7.83
Industry	6.18	10.37	6.23
Services	6.71	5.61	9.21
General Government Final Expenditure	8.70	6.84	-3.99
Exports of Goods and Services	22.89	7.80	28.62
Imports of Goods and Services	31.41	21.70	8.49
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	21.23	21.17	21.51
Industry	26.67	27.43	26.53
Services	52.09	51.40	51.98
General Government Final Expenditure	12.53	13.08	11.59
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	162.74	173.21	196.14
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	92.40	97.60	99.10
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	2,000	2,368	3,091
Imports of Goods and Services	2,050	2,489	2,741
Current Account Balance	-507	-730	-762

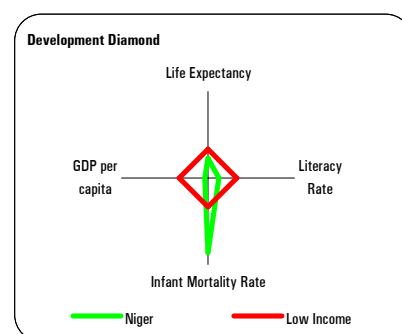


* Most recent year available.

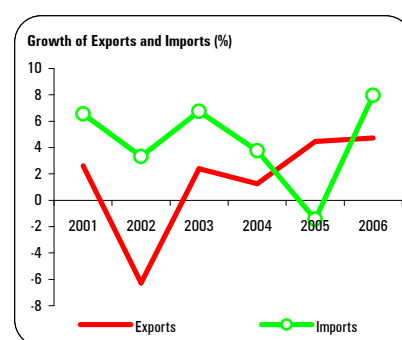
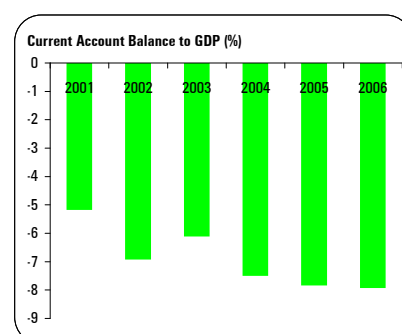
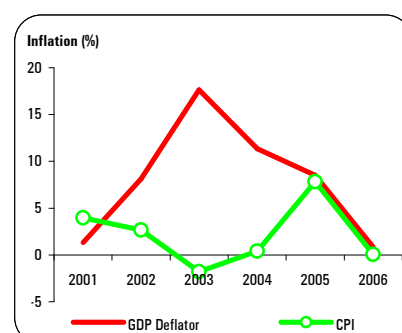
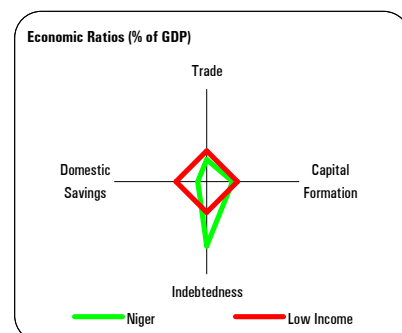
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Niger

		Niger	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	13,737	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	247	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	871	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	3.56	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.41	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	17.84	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	28.67	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	118.20	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	43.80	50.78	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	2.79	3.25	3.39
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	14.68	19.32	22.79
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	3.47	7.98	9.15
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	16.83	18.43	18.95
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	28.04	29.77	31.58
Current Account Balance/GDP	-7.45	-7.80	-7.88
Total External Debt/GDP	70.47	60.78	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.48	0.44	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	9.10	6.34	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	-0.60	7.13	3.53
GDP per capita	-4.02	3.44	-0.03
Agriculture	-9.32	12.68	3.30
Industry	4.56	4.36	3.55
Services	5.01	3.04	4.39
General Government Final Expenditure	12.77	0.53	3.70
Exports of Goods and Services	1.25	4.47	4.72
Imports of Goods and Services	3.75	-1.45	7.97
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	40.81	44.31	43.21
Industry	13.20	12.40	12.80
Services	45.99	43.29	44.00
General Government Final Expenditure	18.37	17.01	17.56
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	105.23	113.49	113.55
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	76.50	83.00	83.70
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	470	598	642
Imports of Goods and Services	783	966	1,070
Current Account Balance	-208	-253	-267



* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

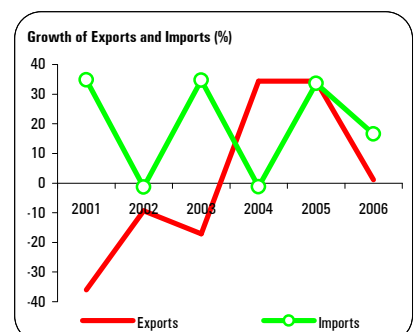
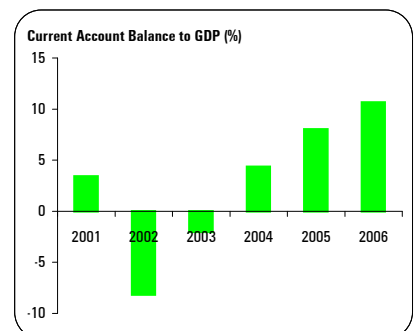
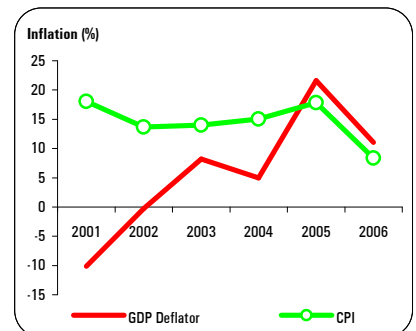
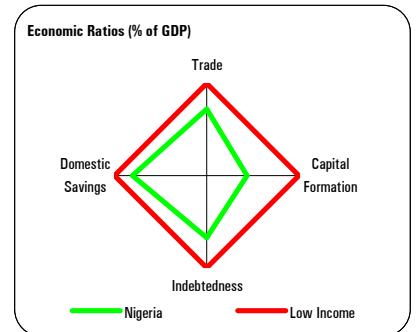
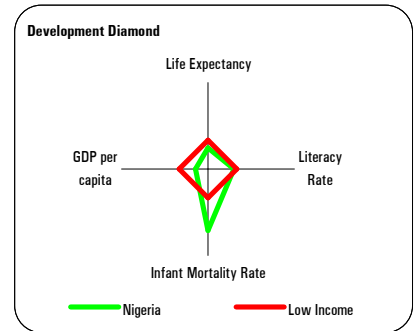
Nigeria

		Nigeria	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	144,720	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	917	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	1,050	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	2.38	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	10.39	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	49.01	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	69.12	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	97.10	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	47.10	50.78	63.91

Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	87.85	113.46	132.74
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	11.91	11.96	11.89
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	23.79	24.39	24.86
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	30.16	31.32	31.54
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	18.29	18.89	18.84
Current Account Balance/GDP	4.35	8.02	10.64
Total External Debt/GDP	43.12	19.55	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.64	4.41	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	6.53	24.99	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	6.58	6.23	5.32
GDP per capita	4.00	3.71	2.87
Agriculture	6.84	7.36	4.49
Industry	5.47	3.30	7.68
Services	9.20	10.65	1.70
General Government Final Expenditure	221.90	10.47	4.79
Exports of Goods and Services	34.36	34.34	1.10
Imports of Goods and Services	-1.27	33.62	16.55
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	34.21	32.53	33.11
Industry	42.09	43.36	44.39
Services	23.70	24.11	22.49
General Government Final Expenditure	6.73	6.73	7.05
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices	(2000 = 100) 175.98	207.33	224.63
Implicit GDP Deflator	(1990 = 100) 88.40	107.50	119.40
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	26,495	35,534	41,864
Imports of Goods and Services	16,065	21,430	25,004
Current Account Balance	3,823	9,104	14,125

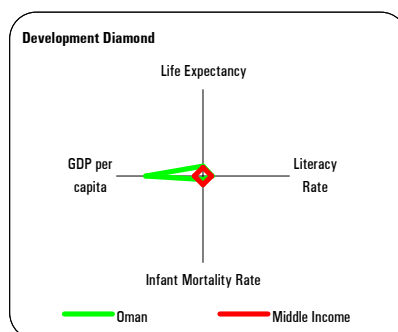
* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

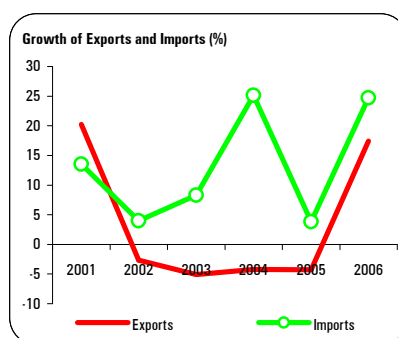
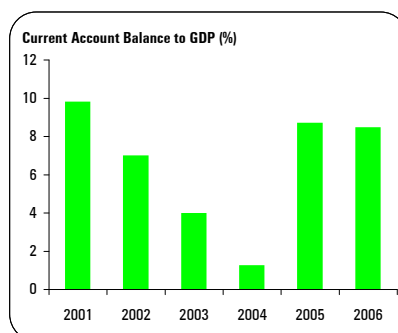
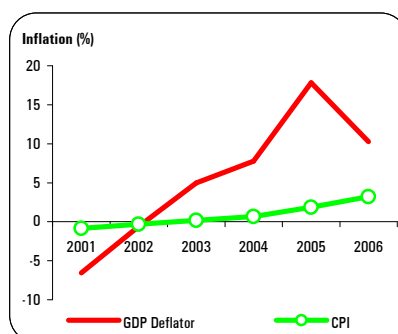
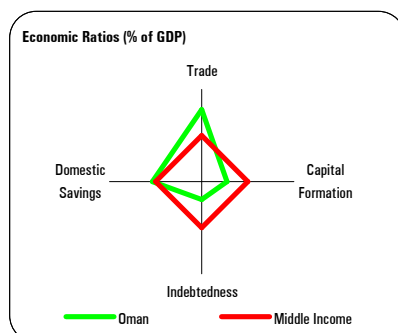


Oman

		Oman	Middle East & North Africa	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	2,546	352,017	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	14,134	4,690	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	..	5,765	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.57	1.82	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.08	3.33	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	73.71	60.29	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	81.36	73.69	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	18.90	27.99	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	73.40	72.17	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	24.75	30.83	35.99
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	20.23	18.12	14.85
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	34.13	38.81	33.00
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	56.85	63.28	63.65
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	42.95	42.59	45.50
Current Account Balance/GDP	1.20	8.66	8.42
Total External Debt/GDP	15.64	11.26	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.80	0.66	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	7.06	7.69	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	5.79	5.75	5.88
GDP per capita	4.96	4.55	4.24
Agriculture	2.28	-0.22	11.41
Industry	1.71	3.91	8.57
Services	7.59	7.21	4.33
General Government Final Expenditure	15.52	16.31	16.66
Exports of Goods and Services	-4.25	-4.28	17.40
Imports of Goods and Services	25.14	3.80	24.70
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	1.73	1.40	1.70
Industry	54.19	60.13	55.13
Services	44.08	38.46	43.18
General Government Final Expenditure	22.31	20.82	20.81
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000=100)	99.66	101.51	104.75
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990=100)	113.80	134.10	147.90
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	14,069	19,513	22,909
Imports of Goods and Services	10,629	13,131	16,375
Current Account Balance	298	2,670	3,030



* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

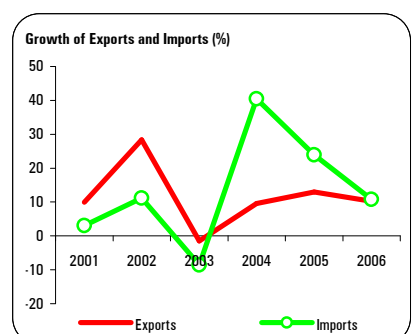
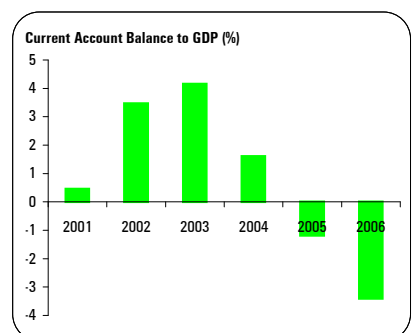
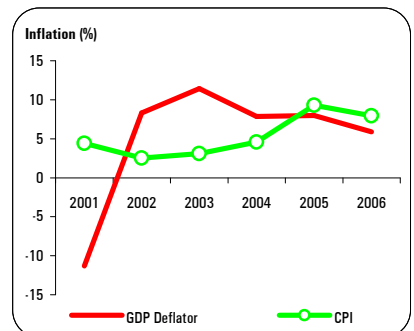
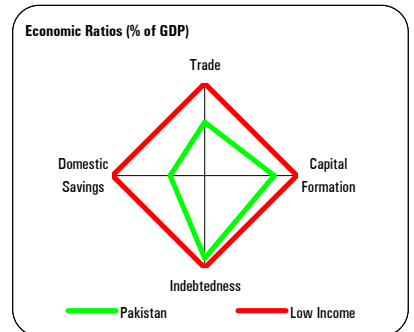
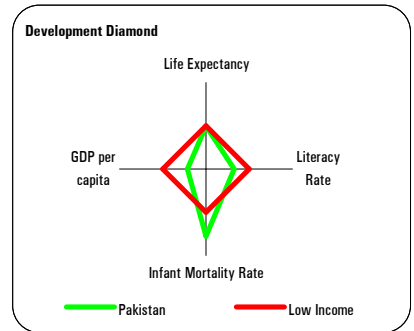
Pakistan

		Pakistan	South Asia	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	160,943	1,542,571	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	913	754	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	2,470	3,363	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.81	1.62	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.53	2.07	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	34.89	27.84	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	49.87	58.14	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	70.80	70.93	45.56
Life Expectancy at Births (Years)	(2006)	63.40	61.39	63.91

Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	112.97	129.60	146.89
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	18.11	20.02	20.47
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	14.29	11.08	11.59
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	15.50	15.50	15.78
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	19.31	24.44	24.72
Current Account Balance/GDP	1.60	-1.18	-3.40
Total External Debt/GDP	31.47	25.98	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.66	0.58	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	24.34	12.16	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	7.29	6.23	6.99
GDP per capita	5.46	4.38	5.09
Agriculture	6.66	2.54	9.77
Industry	11.40	5.86	5.91
Services	8.11	8.82	5.03
General Government Final Expenditure	1.67	4.83	-9.19
Exports of Goods and Services	9.59	12.94	10.20
Imports of Goods and Services	40.49	23.90	10.78
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	22.20	20.45	21.61
Industry	26.50	26.66	26.71
Services	51.30	52.89	51.68
General Government Final Expenditure	7.75	7.56	6.41
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	115.39	126.09	136.08
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	111.40	120.30	127.40
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	17,504	20,092	23,172
Imports of Goods and Services	21,809	31,676	36,304
Current Account Balance	1,811	-1,534	-4,996

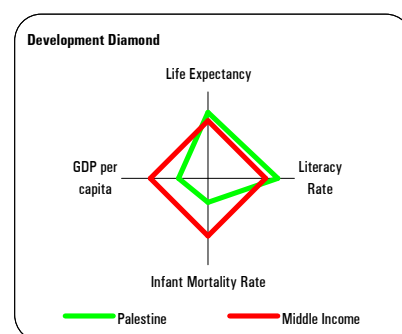
* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

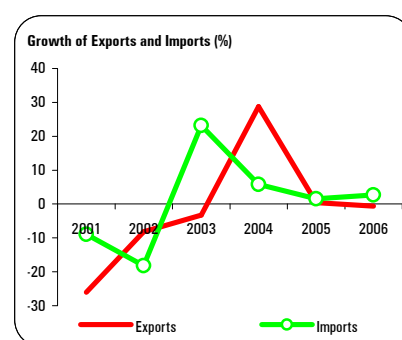
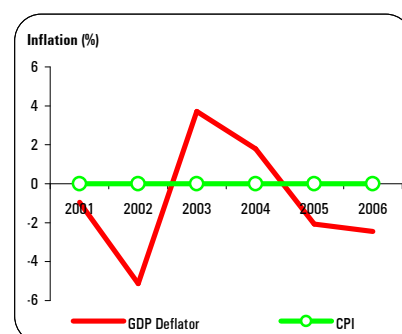
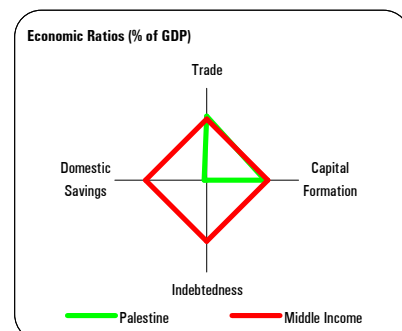


Palestine

		Palestine	Middle East & North Africa	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	3,889	352,017	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	1,090	4,690	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	..	5,765	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	3.38	1.82	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.55	3.33	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	68.96	60.29	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	92.39	73.69	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	19.10	27.99	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	73.30	72.17	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	4.07	4.18	4.24
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	28.69	25.77	24.40
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-26.25	-27.37	-28.37
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	13.00	12.35	11.62
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	67.94	65.47	64.37
Current Account Balance/GDP	..	..	..
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	2.01	4.89	4.02
GDP per capita	-1.51	1.36	0.61
Agriculture	-24.46	-2.05	22.18
Industry	5.14	2.35	4.78
Services	9.35	5.86	1.12
General Government Final Expenditure	3.52	8.85	5.90
Exports of Goods and Services	28.77	0.43	-0.65
Imports of Goods and Services	5.82	1.55	2.73
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	8.49	7.96	9.40
Industry	17.78	17.45	17.65
Services	73.71	74.59	72.95
General Government Final Expenditure	29.11	30.17	30.82
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	..	..	..
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	125.10	122.50	119.50
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	529	516	493
Imports of Goods and Services	2,764	2,736	2,730
Current Account Balance	..	..	..

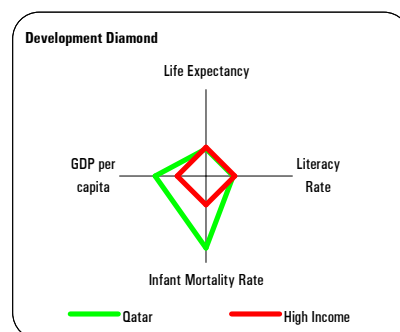


* Most recent year available.

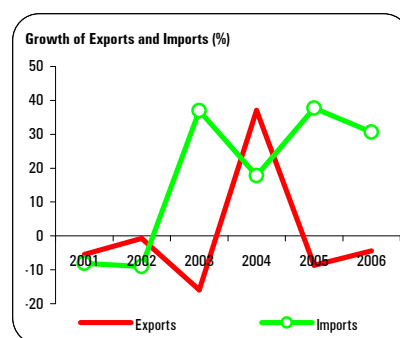
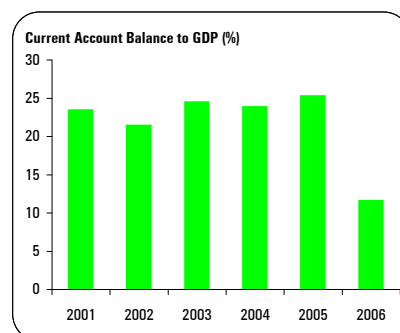
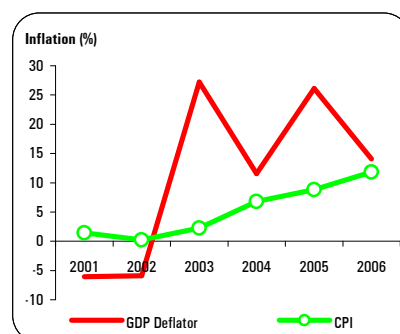
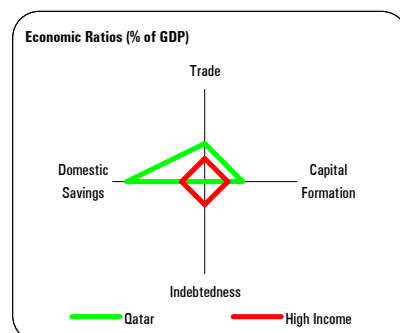
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Qatar

		Qatar	Middle East & North Africa	High Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	821	352,017	999,815
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	64,192	4,690	36,373
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	..	5,765	35,522
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	3.16	1.82	0.66
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.10	3.33	0.50
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	96.20	60.29	77.24
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	88.96	73.69	93.99
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	18.00	27.99	7.21
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	73.90	72.17	78.12



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	31.73	42.46	52.72
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	33.39	35.48	34.58
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	69.47	70.28	69.28
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	64.17	68.25	64.71
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	28.08	33.45	30.00
Current Account Balance/GDP	23.80	25.23	11.56
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	20.83	6.14	8.82
GDP per capita	14.91	1.89	5.49
Agriculture	2.08	0.00	20.41
Industry	15.09	7.84	9.46
Services	25.05	8.21	6.25
General Government Final Expenditure	34.49	14.85	6.67
Exports of Goods and Services	37.08	-8.64	-4.42
Imports of Goods and Services	17.78	37.73	30.60
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	0.27	0.21	0.18
Industry	70.04	73.15	74.05
Services	29.69	26.64	25.77
General Government Final Expenditure	13.07	11.50	13.32
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	111.05	120.84	135.14
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	170.10	214.50	244.70
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	20,363	28,983	34,115
Imports of Goods and Services	8,910	14,205	15,816
Current Account Balance	7,552	10,713	6,096

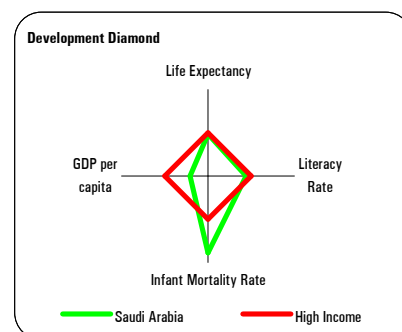


* Most recent year available.

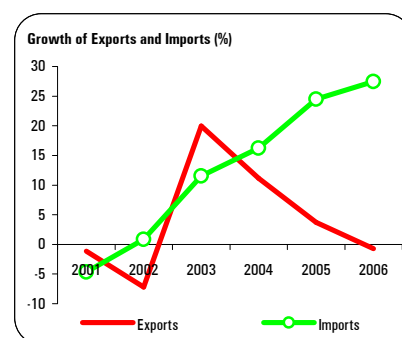
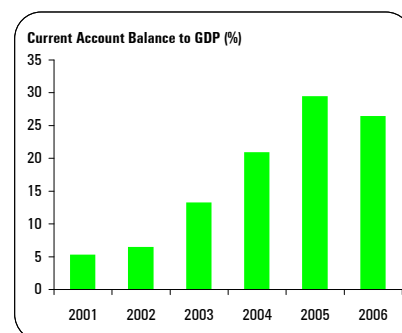
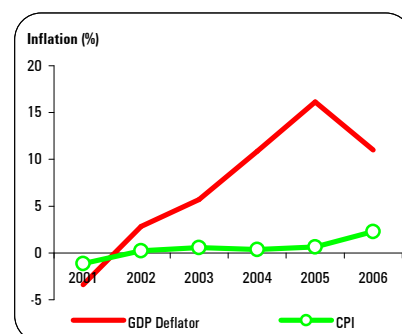
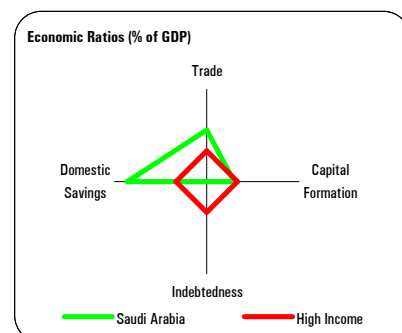
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Saudi Arabia

		Saudi Arabia	Middle East & North Africa	High Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	24,175	352,017	999,815
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	15,045	4,690	36,373
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	..	5,765	35,522
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	2.38	1.82	0.66
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.27	3.33	0.50
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	79.56	60.29	77.24
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	82.86	73.69	93.99
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	12.80	27.99	7.21
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	75.70	72.17	78.12



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	250.34	309.77	363.71
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	18.14	16.24	18.87
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	45.94	50.54	52.99
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	52.67	60.68	65.23
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	24.87	26.39	31.11
Current Account Balance/GDP	20.77	29.31	26.26
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	5.27	6.55	5.76
GDP per capita	2.68	4.00	3.30
Agriculture	3.05	4.34	6.88
Industry	6.57	6.20	5.93
Services	4.06	7.02	5.53
General Government Final Expenditure	4.55	20.28	-0.16
Exports of Goods and Services	11.18	3.71	-0.73
Imports of Goods and Services	16.26	24.47	27.49
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	3.93	3.28	3.61
Industry	57.28	62.98	60.13
Services	38.79	33.74	36.27
General Government Final Expenditure	23.63	23.13	19.88
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	100.03	100.68	102.97
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	143.90	167.10	185.50
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	131,849	187,974	237,245
Imports of Goods and Services	62,255	81,745	113,163
Current Account Balance	51,993	90,785	95,500



* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

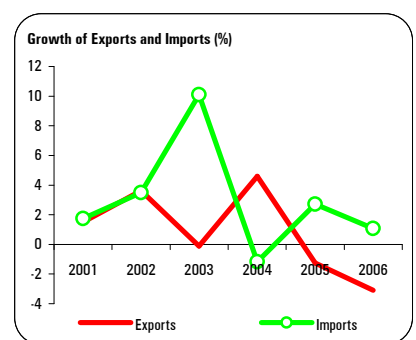
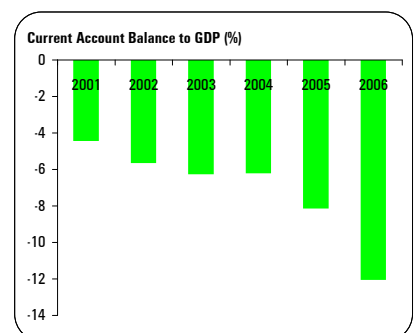
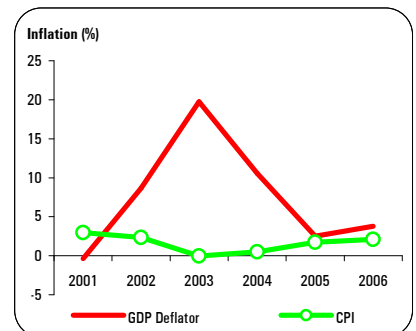
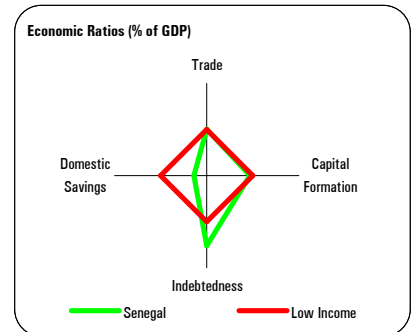
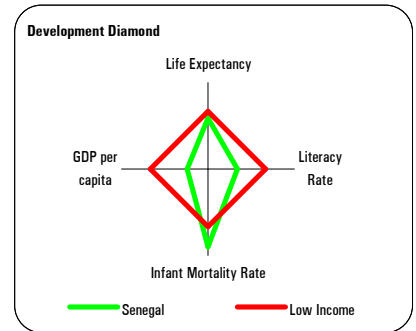
Senegal

		Senegal	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	12,072	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	768	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	1,808	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	2.57	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.72	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	41.36	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	39.28	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	61.40	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	56.30	50.78	63.91

Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	7.95	8.59	9.27
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	21.06	25.68	25.56
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	8.00	9.94	8.59
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	26.71	26.22	26.57
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	39.79	41.96	43.53
Current Account Balance/GDP	-6.14	-8.08	-11.99
Total External Debt/GDP	48.13	44.13	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.93	0.64	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	15.82	8.58	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	5.57	5.47	4.01
GDP per capita	2.87	2.81	1.41
Agriculture	2.65	3.34	6.47
Industry	6.30	5.22	3.95
Services	6.55	5.59	3.63
General Government Final Expenditure	5.72	4.41	4.94
Exports of Goods and Services	4.60	-1.26	-3.10
Imports of Goods and Services	-1.17	2.71	1.08
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	15.68	16.06	16.34
Industry	24.64	24.48	24.36
Services	59.69	59.46	59.30
General Government Final Expenditure	13.64	13.13	16.64
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	105.87	107.68	109.95
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	79.70	81.70	84.80
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	2,123	2,253	2,464
Imports of Goods and Services	3,162	3,606	4,037
Current Account Balance	-488	-694	-1,112

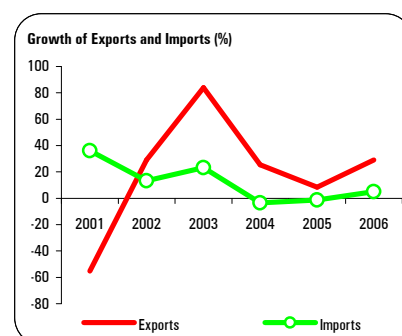
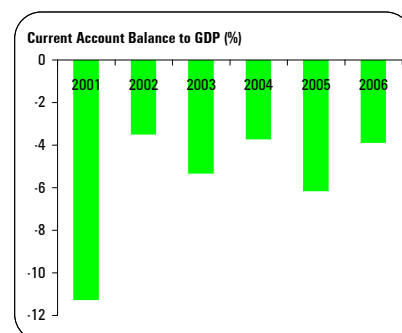
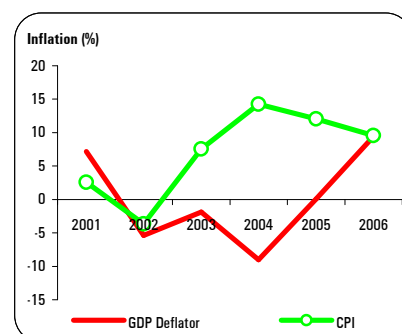
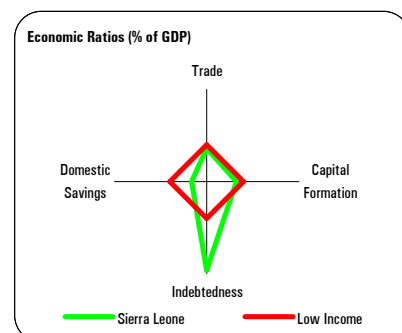
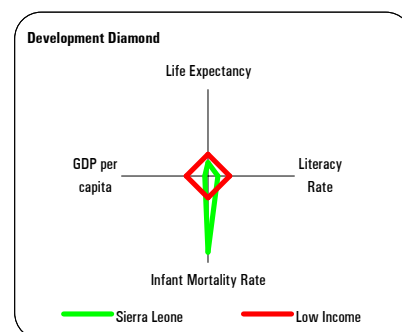
* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.



Sierra Leone

		Sierra Leone	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	5,743	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	318	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	835	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	2.80	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.15	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	40.71	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	34.83	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	160.40	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	40.20	50.78	63.91



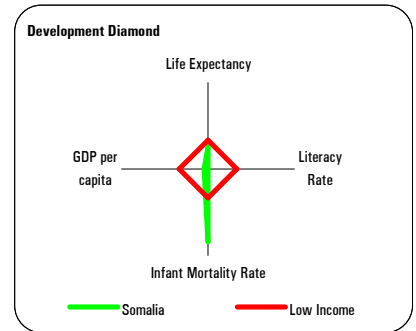
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.42	1.52	1.83
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	14.41	18.58	16.52
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-13.84	-6.04	-5.58
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	14.27	14.45	16.52
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	42.51	39.07	40.04
Current Account Balance/GDP	-3.67	-6.11	-3.83
Total External Debt/GDP	122.02	110.42	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.94	0.84	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	13.52	11.33	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	9.63	7.39	9.76
GDP per capita	5.00	3.62	6.77
Agriculture	15.30	10.90	10.68
Industry	11.86	9.85	11.03
Services	-2.16	6.37	8.53
General Government Final Expenditure	27.08	36.61	4.80
Exports of Goods and Services	25.44	8.39	29.03
Imports of Goods and Services	-3.40	-1.41	5.00
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	47.70	49.39	47.15
Industry	11.50	12.70	11.99
Services	40.80	37.91	40.87
General Government Final Expenditure	11.65	14.84	14.72
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	121.41	136.04	149.03
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	141.40	141.50	154.80
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	202	220	302
Imports of Goods and Services	602	595	732
Current Account Balance	-52	-93	-70

* Most recent year available.

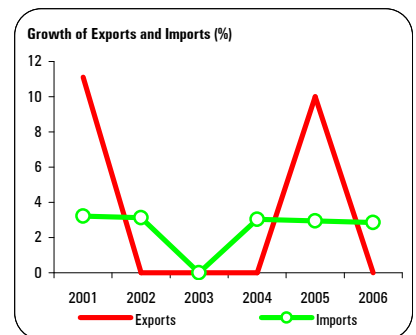
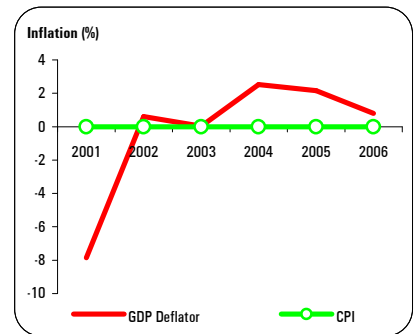
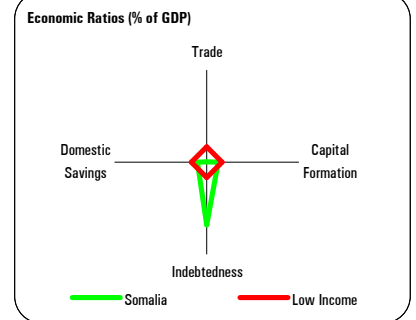
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Somalia

		Somalia	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	8,445	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	283	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	..	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	3.04	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.99	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	35.83	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	..	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	114.90	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	48.50	50.78	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	2.21	2.32	2.39
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	20.33	20.34	20.33
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	18.93	18.96	18.95
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	0.32	0.30	0.33
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	1.67	1.68	1.67
Current Account Balance/GDP	..	..	..
Total External Debt/GDP	128.72	118.76	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.00	0.01	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	0.00	1.84	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	2.77	2.34	2.52
GDP per capita	-0.25	-0.68	-0.51
Agriculture	2.81	2.34	2.48
Industry	2.82	2.74	2.67
Services	2.82	2.44	2.68
General Government Final Expenditure	2.41	2.35	2.30
Exports of Goods and Services	0.00	10.00	0.00
Imports of Goods and Services	3.03	2.94	2.86
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	60.07	60.08	60.07
Industry	7.32	7.38	7.35
Services	32.61	32.58	32.54
General Government Final Expenditure	8.68	8.68	8.66
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	..	..	..
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	259.20	264.80	266.90
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	7	7	8
Imports of Goods and Services	37	39	40
Current Account Balance	..	..	..

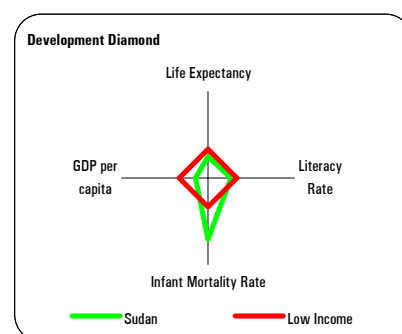


* Most recent year available.

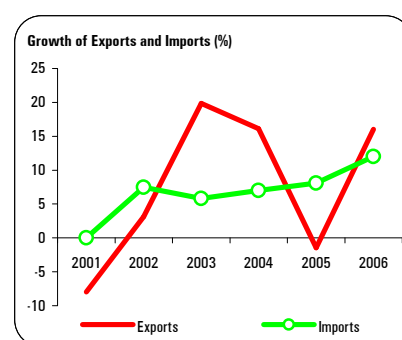
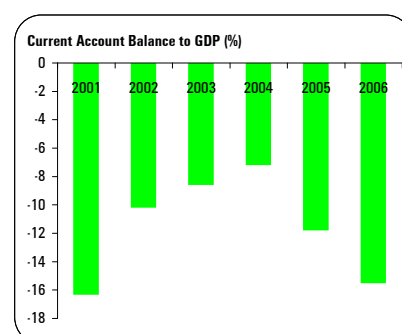
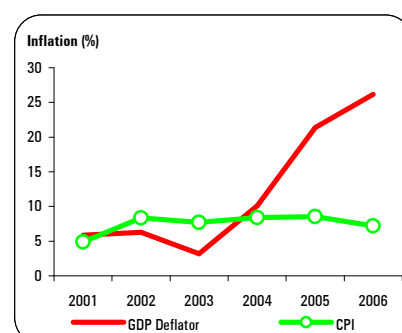
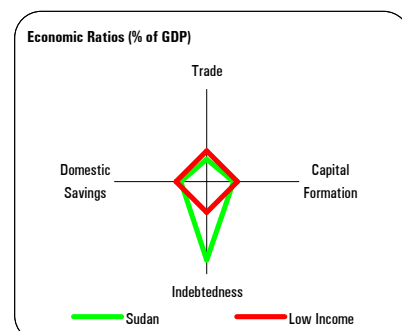
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Sudan

		Sudan	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	37,707	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	934	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	2,120	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	2.19	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.39	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	40.90	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	60.93	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	96.80	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	47.90	50.78	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	19.04	24.92	35.22
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	22.39	22.39	23.82
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	18.56	18.24	26.16
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	17.69	20.68	27.10
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	21.52	24.83	23.55
Current Account Balance/GDP	-7.10	-11.71	-15.42
Total External Debt/GDP	101.65	74.07	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.42	0.27	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	9.27	7.53	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	7.17	7.92	12.07
GDP per capita	5.06	5.71	9.66
Agriculture	4.48	10.09	11.54
Industry	12.89	2.84	13.77
Services	6.40	9.18	11.46
General Government Final Expenditure	7.54	8.42	11.65
Exports of Goods and Services	16.11	-1.44	16.02
Imports of Goods and Services	7.02	8.10	12.01
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	45.15	46.04	45.82
Industry	25.81	24.58	24.96
Services	29.04	29.37	29.22
General Government Final Expenditure	11.86	17.27	17.05
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	132.67	143.97	154.33
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	50.10	60.80	76.70
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	3,368	5,154	9,545
Imports of Goods and Services	4,097	6,186	8,294
Current Account Balance	-1,352	-2,919	-5,431

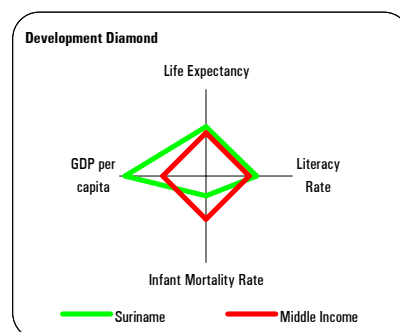


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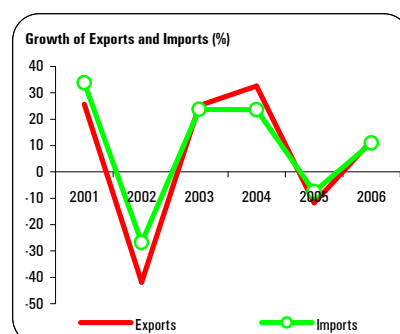
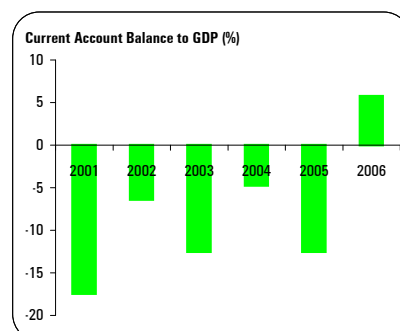
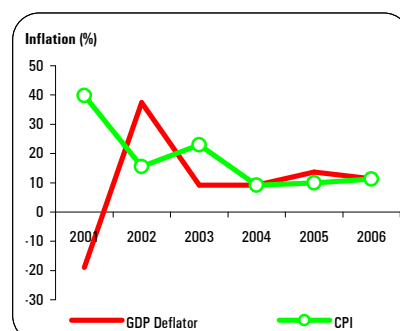
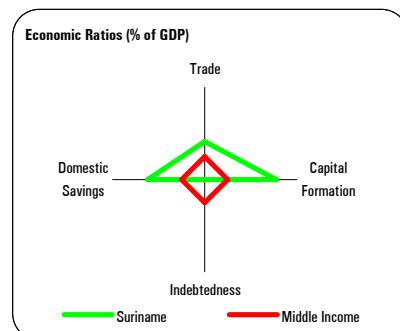
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Suriname

		Suriname	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	455	563,941	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	3,998	5,456	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	8,062	8,875	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	0.62	1.27	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	1.42	1.94	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	73.64	77.47	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	89.60	90.20	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	20.80	20.81	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	73.00	72.44	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.28	1.54	1.82
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	92.21	83.93	84.62
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	85.35	75.50	76.32
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	60.72	50.68	53.57
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	67.65	59.11	61.87
Current Account Balance/GDP	-4.75	-12.51	5.77
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	7.52	5.72	6.02
GDP per capita	6.81	5.05	5.36
Agriculture	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industry	14.38	6.56	8.72
Services	4.99	6.07	4.98
General Government Final Expenditure	-50.00	71.43	2.78
Exports of Goods and Services	32.64	-11.78	11.87
Imports of Goods and Services	23.55	-7.53	10.94
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	6.79	6.47	6.07
Industry	41.32	44.58	42.18
Services	51.80	49.03	51.69
General Government Final Expenditure	3.27	5.44	5.27
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000=100)	216.74	238.25	265.19
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990=100)	204.00	231.90	258.20
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	779	782	975
Imports of Goods and Services	868	912	1,126
Current Account Balance	-61	-193	105

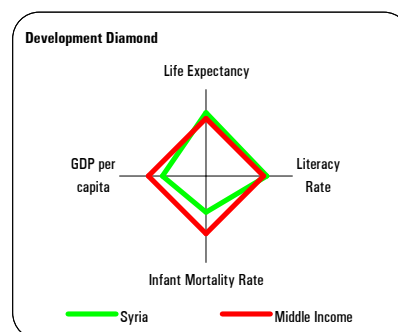


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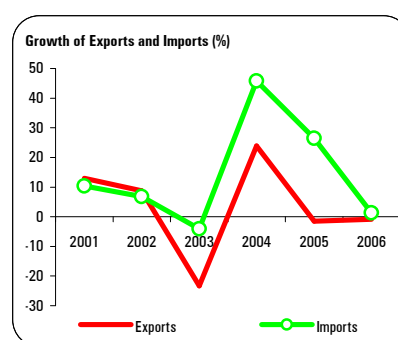
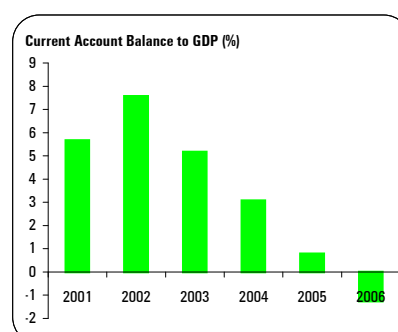
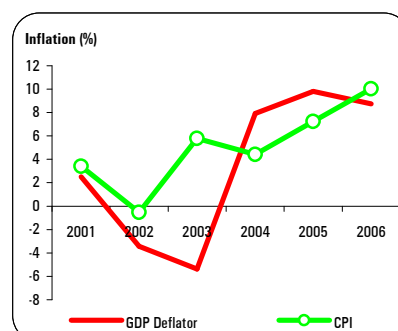
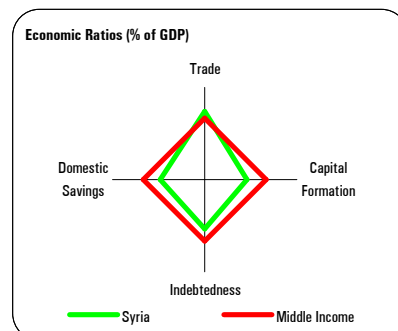
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Syria

		Syria	Middle East & North Africa	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	19,408	352,017	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	1,614	4,690	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	3,938	5,765	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	2.72	1.82	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.91	3.33	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	51.05	60.29	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	80.84	73.69	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	28.60	27.99	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	70.30	72.17	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	24.30	27.89	31.33
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	18.71	17.37	18.66
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	21.52	19.35	22.38
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	40.87	41.79	40.34
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	38.05	39.80	37.21
Current Account Balance/GDP	3.07	0.79	-1.25
Total External Debt/GDP	78.13	23.33	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.29	0.22	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	2.36	1.76	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	8.64	4.50	3.24
GDP per capita	5.71	1.71	0.51
Agriculture	3.25	6.97	3.40
Industry	14.73	-4.24	7.51
Services	8.05	8.34	0.99
General Government Final Expenditure	3.78	16.19	3.66
Exports of Goods and Services	23.85	-1.50	-0.90
Imports of Goods and Services	45.80	26.52	1.27
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	23.80	21.96	23.53
Industry	29.25	31.82	29.70
Services	46.95	46.22	46.77
General Government Final Expenditure	13.88	12.62	12.51
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000=100)	113.65	121.88	134.12
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990=100)	100.90	110.80	120.50
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	9,929	11,655	12,637
Imports of Goods and Services	9,245	11,101	11,655
Current Account Balance	745	219	-393

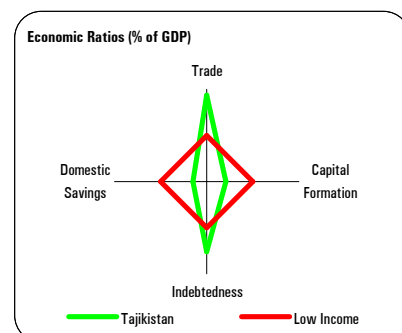
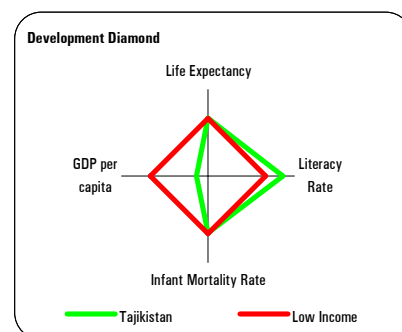


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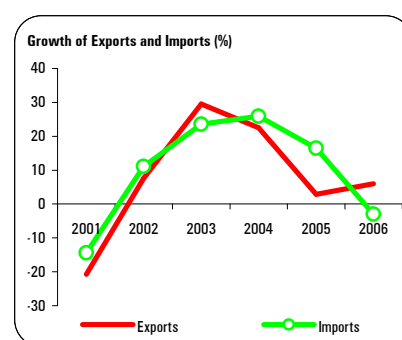
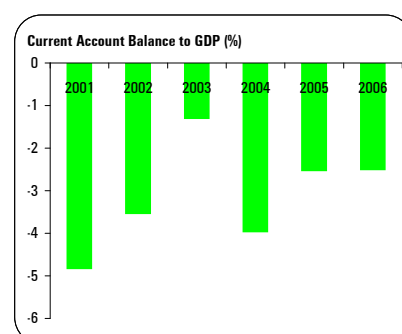
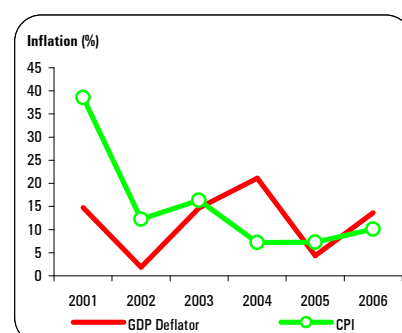
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Tajikistan

		Tajikistan	Europe & Central Asia	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	6,640	879,790	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	424	19,323	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	1,410	20,217	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.37	0.21	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.27	0.28	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	24.65	69.17	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	99.45	96.74	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	45.00	13.13	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	64.20	75.22	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	2.08	2.31	2.81
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	12.19	11.63	11.27
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	14.16	4.24	9.24
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	58.77	54.28	59.01
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	69.61	72.79	72.06
Current Account Balance/GDP	-3.95	-2.51	-2.49
Total External Debt/GDP	43.82	44.21	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.13	0.55	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	8.01	6.26	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	10.33	6.71	6.98
GDP per capita	9.02	5.36	5.54
Agriculture	15.28	2.79	8.14
Industry	-1.65	7.46	10.76
Services	18.43	8.37	3.41
General Government Final Expenditure	2.08	0.68	14.19
Exports of Goods and Services	22.53	2.86	5.98
Imports of Goods and Services	25.93	16.45	-3.03
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	21.47	23.76	24.10
Industry	34.55	30.70	34.08
Services	43.97	45.54	41.87
General Government Final Expenditure	11.80	14.62	12.87
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000=100)	194.02	208.14	229.16
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990=100)	127.90	133.50	151.70
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	1,220	1,255	1,660
Imports of Goods and Services	1,445	1,683	2,027
Current Account Balance	-82	-58	-70

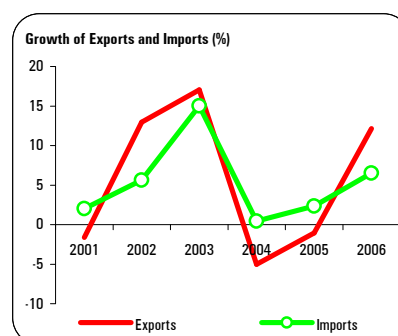
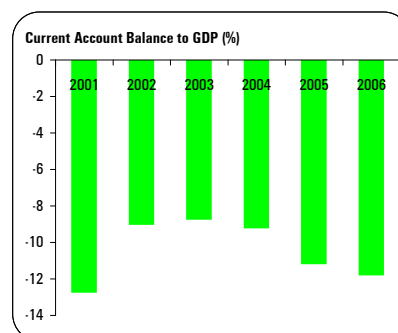
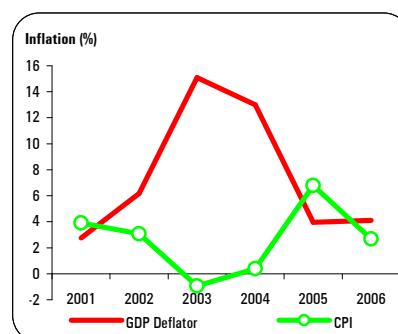
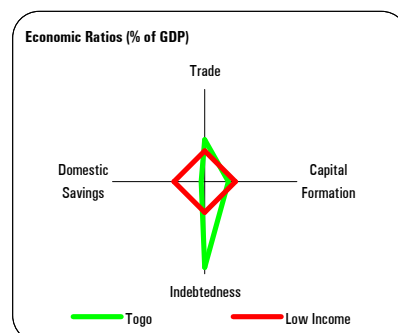
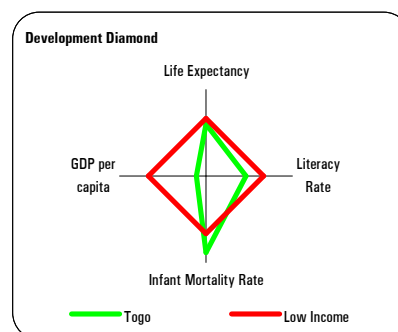


* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Togo

		Togo	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	6,410	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	356	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	1,465	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	2.75	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.02	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	40.13	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	53.16	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	60.60	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	57.40	50.78	63.91



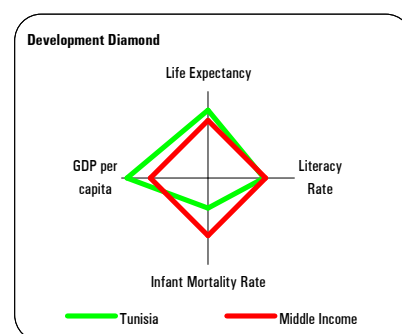
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	2.01	2.11	2.28
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	18.77	19.67	20.84
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	1.59	0.95	3.68
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	36.98	36.29	39.10
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	54.16	55.01	56.22
Current Account Balance/GDP	-9.16	-11.12	-11.73
Total External Debt/GDP	91.41	81.13	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.17	0.15	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	2.84	2.23	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	2.97	0.78	4.17
GDP per capita	0.19	-1.93	1.38
Agriculture	4.64	4.31	-3.07
Industry	6.81	3.64	-6.81
Services	0.68	0.68	11.07
General Government Final Expenditure	-1.04	-9.42	8.67
Exports of Goods and Services	-5.03	-1.06	12.17
Imports of Goods and Services	0.45	2.35	6.53
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	44.06	44.63	43.08
Industry	23.80	23.94	22.23
Services	32.14	31.42	34.75
General Government Final Expenditure	9.36	8.41	8.76
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	106.52	113.74	116.80
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	98.30	102.20	106.40
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	743	764	893
Imports of Goods and Services	1,088	1,158	1,284
Current Account Balance	-184	-234	-268

* Most recent year available.

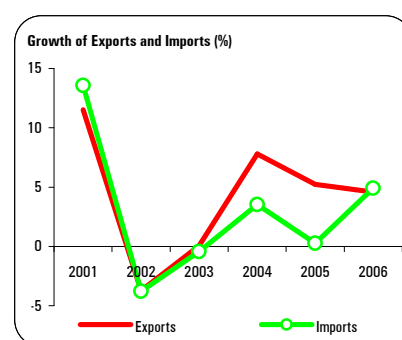
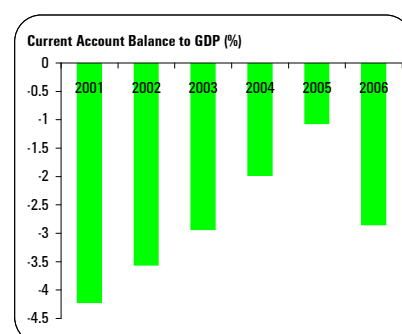
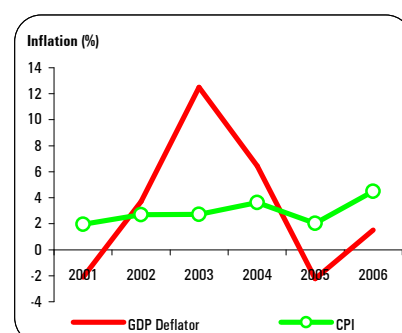
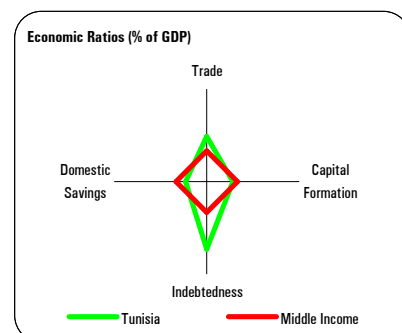
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Tunisia

		Tunisia	Middle East & North Africa	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	10,215	352,017	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	3,003	4,690	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	8,421	5,765	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.09	1.82	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.77	3.33	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	65.15	60.29	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	74.30	73.69	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	23.80	27.99	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	75.10	72.17	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	28.22	28.76	30.67
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	24.40	22.25	23.13
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	21.48	20.96	21.14
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	46.77	48.77	50.34
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	49.70	50.06	52.33
Current Account Balance/GDP	-1.97	-1.06	-2.84
Total External Debt/GDP	70.85	63.74	61.14
Interest Payments/GDP	2.65	3.01	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	15.79	14.81	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	6.03	4.23	5.10
GDP per capita	4.89	3.11	3.96
Agriculture	10.13	-5.01	0.35
Industry	4.95	6.75	2.73
Services	6.68	15.42	0.86
General Government Final Expenditure	4.39	4.37	3.61
Exports of Goods and Services	7.78	5.22	4.58
Imports of Goods and Services	3.54	0.26	4.89
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	14.10	12.66	11.97
Industry	30.88	31.60	31.76
Services	55.03	55.74	56.27
General Government Final Expenditure	15.38	15.47	15.10
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	111.48	113.75	118.85
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	120.80	118.10	119.90
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	13,200	14,025	15,442
Imports of Goods and Services	14,026	14,397	16,050
Current Account Balance	-555	-304	-870



* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

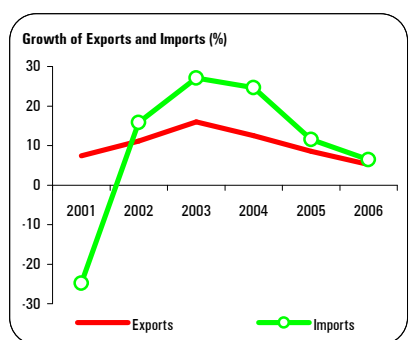
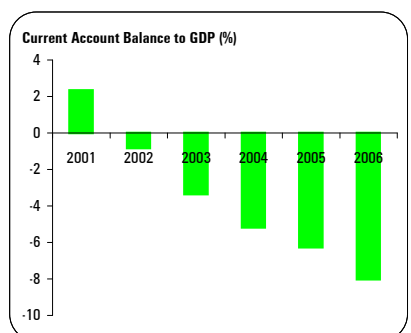
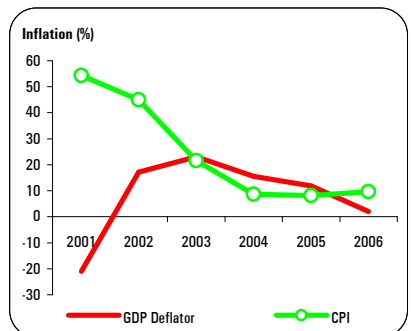
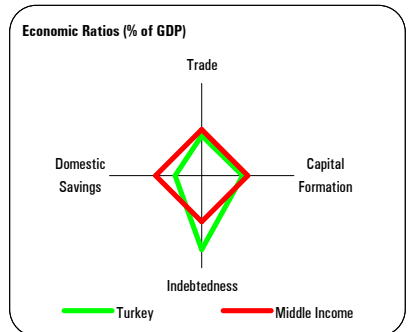
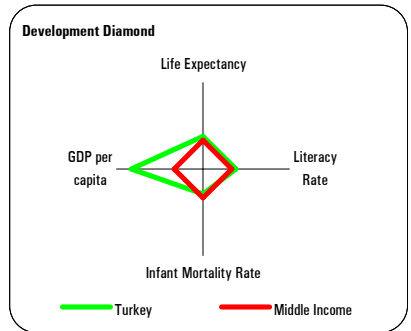
Turkey

		Turkey	Europe & Central Asia	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	73,922	879,790	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	5,307	19,323	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	8,939	20,217	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.30	0.21	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	0.40	0.28	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	66.86	69.17	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	87.37	96.74	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	39.70	13.13	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	72.60	75.22	63.91

Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	302.00	362.61	392.34
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	25.71	24.77	24.22
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	20.70	19.50	17.86
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	28.88	27.42	26.02
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	34.68	33.98	34.34
Current Account Balance/GDP	-5.17	-6.26	-8.02
Total External Debt/GDP	53.26	46.56	52.87
Interest Payments/GDP	2.58	2.50	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	38.42	42.17	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	8.93	7.38	6.04
GDP per capita	7.51	5.99	4.68
Agriculture	2.02	5.63	2.84
Industry	8.79	8.19	8.92
Services	8.09	6.19	4.21
General Government Final Expenditure	0.53	2.43	11.20
Exports of Goods and Services	12.47	8.52	5.20
Imports of Goods and Services	24.69	11.52	6.44
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	11.45	10.45	9.42
Industry	28.98	30.34	31.56
Services	59.57	59.20	59.02
General Government Final Expenditure	13.19	13.07	12.33
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	295.58	319.75	350.44
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	122.50	137.00	139.80
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	87,229	99,417	102,077
Imports of Goods and Services	104,732	123,229	134,721
Current Account Balance	-15,604	-22,709	-31,462

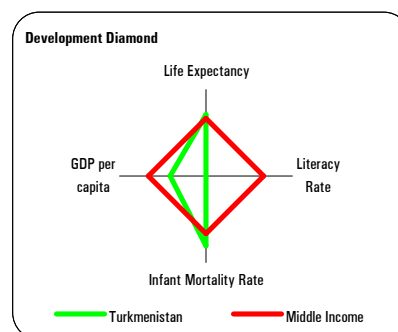
* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

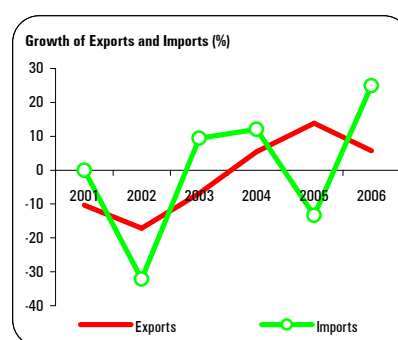
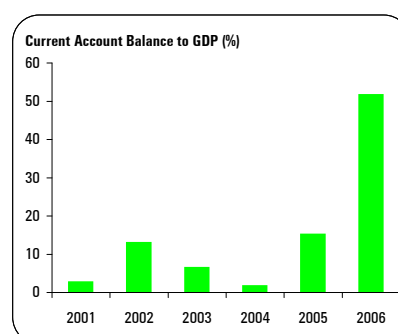
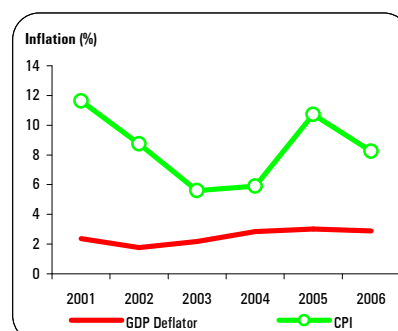
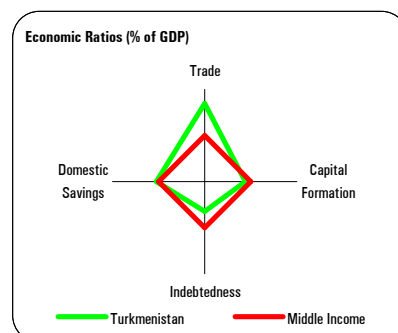


Turkmenistan

		Turkmenistan	Europe & Central Asia	Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	4,899	879,790	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	1,327	19,323	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	..	20,217	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.37	0.21	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.75	0.28	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	46.56	69.17	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	..	96.74	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	55.20	13.13	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	68.00	75.22	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	5.16	5.80	6.50
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	23.41	23.00	23.94
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	25.56	40.33	32.34
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	62.54	65.33	63.40
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	60.39	47.99	55.00
Current Account Balance/GDP	1.59	15.10	51.55
Total External Debt/GDP	28.69	18.85	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.95	0.77	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	12.47	8.11	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	5.03	8.99	8.98
GDP per capita	3.52	7.47	7.51
Agriculture	3.21	13.81	6.50
Industry	3.85	11.22	7.95
Services	7.52	4.93	10.99
General Government Final Expenditure	12.42	12.18	4.55
Exports of Goods and Services	5.42	13.84	5.75
Imports of Goods and Services	12.07	-13.37	24.86
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	19.91	20.73	20.31
Industry	40.76	41.47	41.18
Services	39.32	37.78	38.52
General Government Final Expenditure	12.89	13.29	12.74
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	135.78	150.35	162.74
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	188.60	194.30	199.90
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	3,227	3,786	4,121
Imports of Goods and Services	3,116	2,781	3,575
Current Account Balance	82	875	3,351

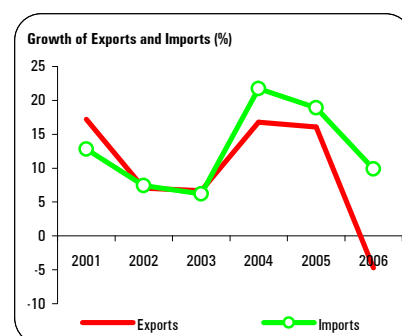
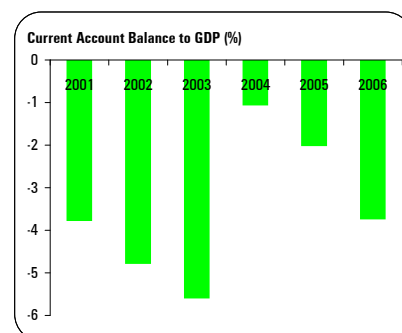
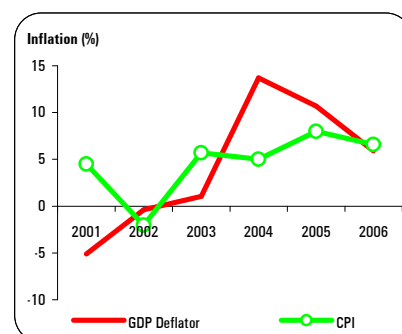
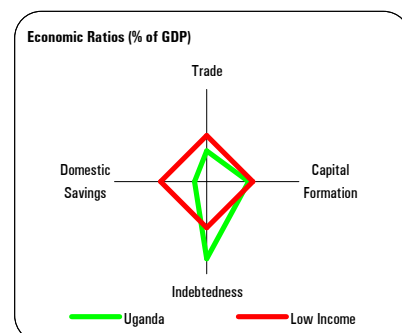
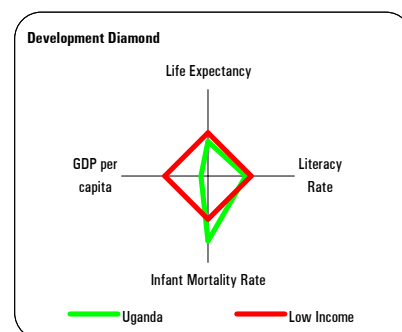


* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Uganda

		Uganda	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	29,899	785,705	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	346	914	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	1,489	2,009	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	3.29	2.46	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.34	3.72	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	12.73	35.19	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	66.81	58.52	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	68.50	79.76	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	51.00	50.78	63.91



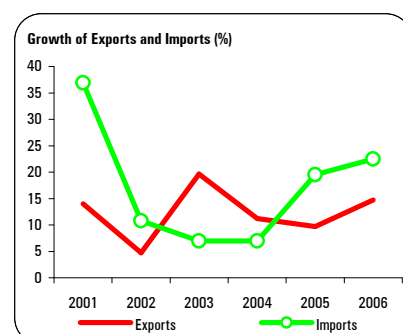
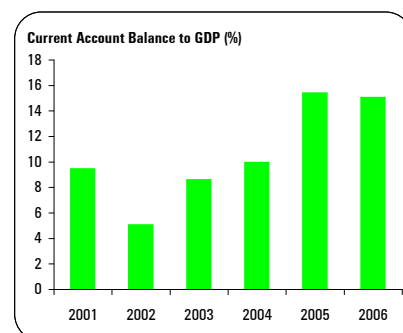
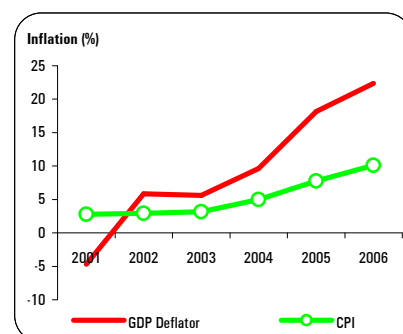
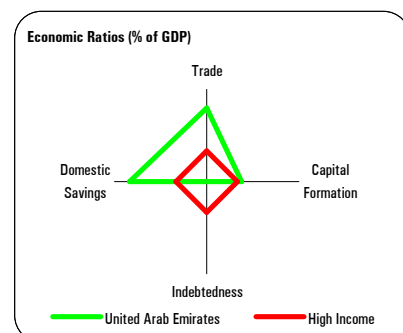
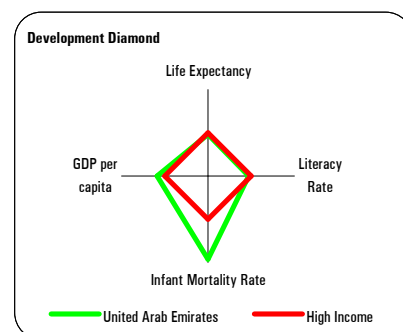
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	7.79	9.19	10.34
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	22.98	23.80	24.81
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	7.78	8.66	8.18
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	13.36	14.07	14.41
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	28.96	30.15	32.16
Current Account Balance/GDP	-1.04	-1.99	-3.71
Total External Debt/GDP	61.46	48.56	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.48	0.39	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	9.88	13.28	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	5.55	6.49	6.22
GDP per capita	2.21	3.11	2.84
Agriculture	-2.00	2.04	12.14
Industry	13.15	7.12	3.43
Services	8.55	11.12	2.33
General Government Final Expenditure	7.90	9.60	8.98
Exports of Goods and Services	16.77	16.09	-4.70
Imports of Goods and Services	21.74	18.89	9.88
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	31.42	32.00	32.24
Industry	21.89	21.47	21.39
Services	46.69	46.53	46.37
General Government Final Expenditure	14.58	14.15	13.75
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	113.63	122.70	130.80
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	87.10	96.40	102.10
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	1,041	1,293	1,490
Imports of Goods and Services	2,257	2,771	3,325
Current Account Balance	-81	-183	-384

* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

United Arab Emirates

		United Arab Emirates	Middle East & North Africa	High Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	4,248	352,017	999,815
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	42,890	4,690	36,373
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	..	5,765	35,522
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	3.51	1.82	0.66
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.86	3.33	0.50
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	83.75	60.29	77.24
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	88.67	73.69	93.99
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	13.90	27.99	7.21
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	75.50	72.17	78.12



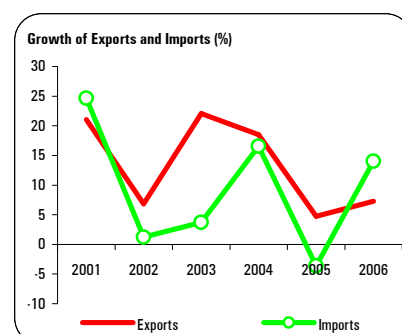
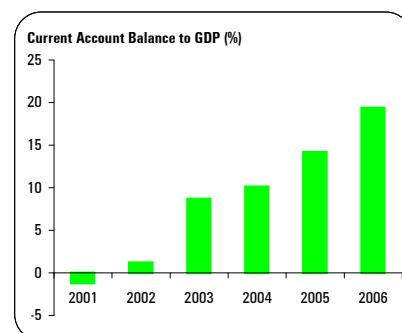
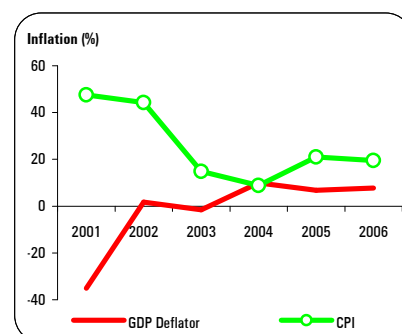
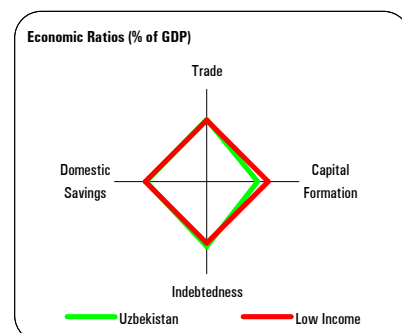
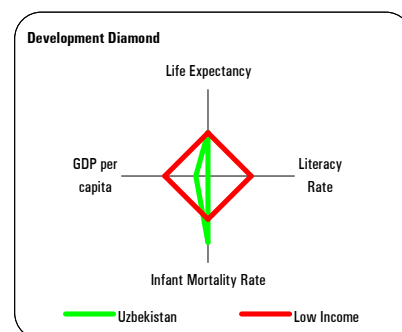
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	104.20	133.58	182.22
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	22.12	22.28	23.92
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	39.14	45.31	51.53
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	82.31	83.80	81.93
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	65.29	60.77	55.22
Current Account Balance/GDP	9.92	15.37	15.01
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	7.41	8.43	11.48
GDP per capita	2.83	4.28	7.69
Agriculture	9.65	5.97	12.43
Industry	7.23	5.02	13.95
Services	8.17	11.21	9.36
General Government Final Expenditure	0.07	2.33	-2.44
Exports of Goods and Services	11.23	9.70	14.71
Imports of Goods and Services	6.95	19.52	22.48
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	2.62	2.24	2.55
Industry	54.19	56.45	53.89
Services	43.19	41.32	43.56
General Government Final Expenditure	12.60	11.00	8.48
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	114.56	123.43	135.94
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	142.50	168.40	206.10
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	85,769	111,942	149,291
Imports of Goods and Services	68,031	81,182	100,619
Current Account Balance	10,335	20,532	27,353

* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Uzbekistan

		Uzbekistan	Europe & Central Asia	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	26,981	879,790	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	598	19,323	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	2,203	20,217	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	1.46	0.21	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.13	0.28	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	36.14	69.17	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	..	96.74	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	70.00	13.13	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	64.60	75.22	63.91



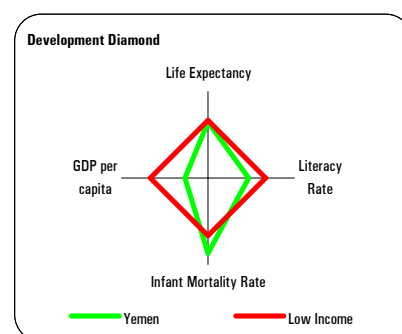
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	12.02	13.75	16.14
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	23.90	23.01	22.56
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	31.19	32.73	30.27
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	40.58	39.68	39.05
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	33.29	29.95	31.34
Current Account Balance/GDP	10.11	14.17	19.35
Total External Debt/GDP	40.22	30.73	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.22	1.05	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	17.87	14.44	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	7.74	7.10	8.99
GDP per capita	6.18	5.55	7.43
Agriculture	0.83	0.04	16.80
Industry	14.85	26.44	-4.03
Services	8.19	9.44	7.30
General Government Final Expenditure	5.37	2.91	12.80
Exports of Goods and Services	18.48	4.72	7.29
Imports of Goods and Services	16.56	-3.63	14.04
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	31.11	28.10	30.75
Industry	25.15	28.70	25.81
Services	43.73	43.19	43.44
General Government Final Expenditure	17.08	16.41	16.98
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	265.90	321.83	384.53
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	67.90	72.50	78.10
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	4,876	5,456	6,302
Imports of Goods and Services	4,000	4,119	5,057
Current Account Balance	1,215	1,949	3,122

* Most recent year available.

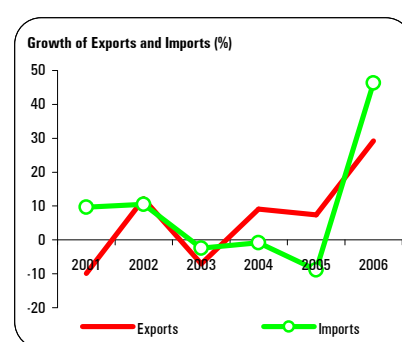
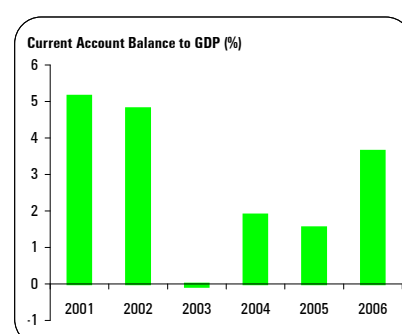
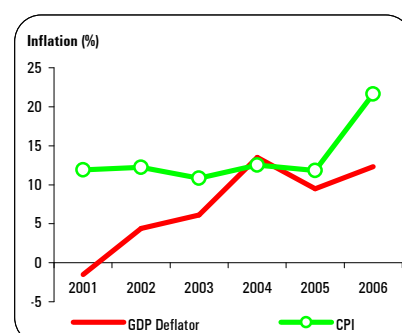
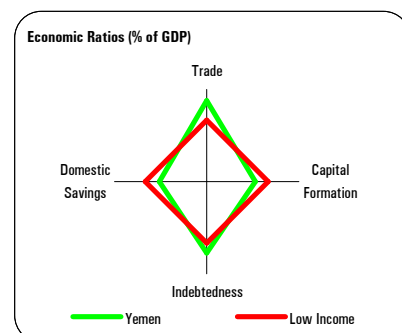
** At Constant 1990 Prices.

Yemen

		Yemen	Middle East & North Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2006)	21,732	352,017	5,566,620
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2006)	853	4,690	2,135
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	916	5,765	5,662
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2006)	3.02	1.82	1.30
Labor (%)	(2006)	4.21	3.33	1.76
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	27.59	60.29	43.51
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	(2000-2005)*	54.07	73.69	76.43
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2006)	59.50	27.99	45.56
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2006)	62.10	72.17	63.91



Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$ billions)	13.87	15.89	18.54
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	20.28	21.88	21.54
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	21.21	21.37	23.84
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	36.37	34.01	47.24
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	35.45	34.52	44.93
Current Account Balance/GDP	1.90	1.55	3.64
Total External Debt/GDP	39.56	33.75	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.50	0.39	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	4.42	3.90	..
Annual Growth Rates (%) **	2004	2005	2006
GDP	3.82	4.61	3.94
GDP per capita	0.77	1.54	0.89
Agriculture	-0.62	6.26	4.35
Industry	0.22	1.50	7.32
Services	8.06	6.44	1.25
General Government Final Expenditure	-17.80	5.25	29.84
Exports of Goods and Services	9.13	7.38	29.22
Imports of Goods and Services	-0.87	-8.90	46.28
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	11.68	13.23	12.58
Industry	45.00	44.06	43.97
Services	43.31	42.71	43.45
General Government Final Expenditure	12.56	12.13	15.57
Inflation	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Prices (2000 = 100)	156.63	175.15	213.03
Implicit GDP Deflator (1990 = 100)	165.60	181.30	203.60
Trade (Million US\$)	2004	2005	2006
Exports of Goods and Services	5,046	5,404	8,759
Imports of Goods and Services	4,918	5,485	8,331
Current Account Balance	263	246	675



* Most recent year available.

** At Constant 1990 Prices.