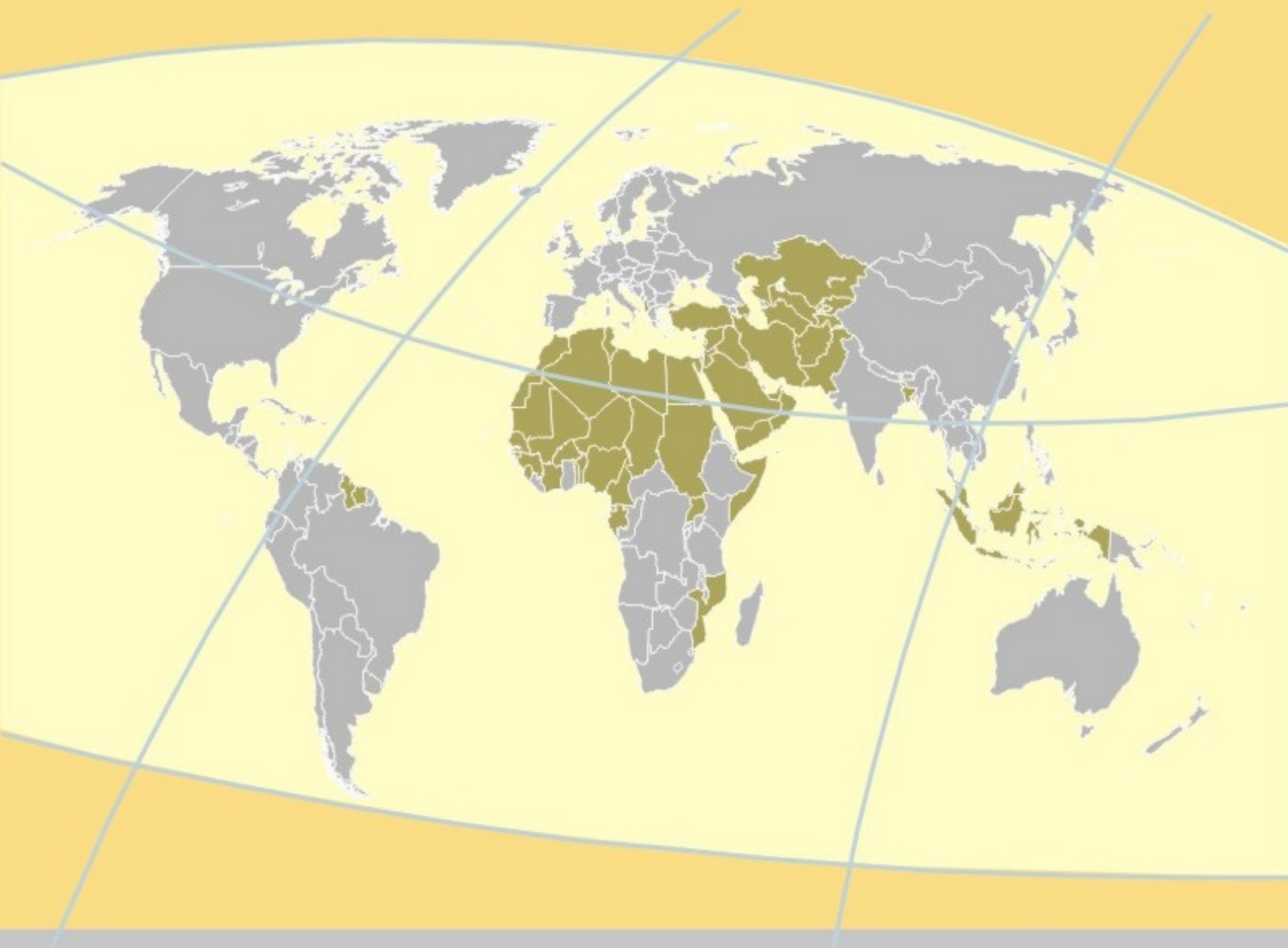


# ANNUAL ECONOMIC REPORT 2008

**On The OIC Countries**



**Organization of the Islamic Conference**

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

# ANNUAL ECONOMIC REPORT ON THE OIC COUNTRIES 2008



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## Foreword

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The Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) 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 Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM) 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 2008* analyses the trends in the major economic indicators of the OIC countries in the light of the robust rate of growth in the world economy, which started in the early 2000s and continued in 2007, taking into consideration the recent estimates which show that this trend in global expansion is about to be broken in 2008 as a result of an expected slowdown in world economic activity, led mainly by a sharp downturn in the economy of the United States due to the recent turbulence in the housing and financial markets.

The Report also highlights the issue of the recent increases in world food and oil prices and their implications for the OIC member countries and includes special windows which shed light on various issues of concern to the developing countries, including the OIC members. The themes of these windows are: Bio-Fuels and Food Price Inflation, Current Fuel Price Hike and Impacts on oil exporting OIC member countries and Transition to Knowledge Economy. As has been the case in the last year’s issue, the Report includes “Country Profile” pages, which comprises 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.

Finally, the Report highlights a number of challenges confronting the OIC member countries in their efforts to further their economic progress and proposes a set of recommendations to serve as policy guidelines for enhancing the development efforts of the OIC member countries at both the national and OIC cooperation levels with a view to ensuring higher standards of living for their populations and higher economic integration among the OIC member countries.

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



# 1 Introduction

The robust rate of growth in the world economy which has been started in early 2000s has been continued in 2007 despite the slight slowing in the developed countries. Yet, with the weakening housing market in the United States and its reflections in the financial markets, the growth of the United States economy is expected to slowdown significantly with negative spillovers in other developed countries.

On the other hand, since the current boom in commodity prices have boosted exports, foreign direct investments and domestic investments in commodity-exporting countries, the growth performance of emerging and developing economies has become less dependent on the cyclical developments in the advanced economies. Consequently, the growth gap between developing and developed economies has continued to be generally wide. However, due to the increasing demand in the emerging and other developing countries in the face of global supply shortages and the soaring energy and food prices, more attention has been given to re-emerging inflation rates all over the world, both in developed and developing countries.

In this context, some developed countries, including the United States and some European countries, have resorted to upward adjustments in interest rates. In contrast, many developing countries do not intend to raise interest rates but, instead, use price controls and subsidies to repress prices considering that the rise in inflation is a result of a short term supply shock. As the inflationary pressures are expected to be stronger in 2008 due to the projected increases in oil prices and persistency in high food prices, net food and oil importing countries are likely to suffer more, which is quite likely to lead them to take more serious measures in the coming short term period.

However, the rapid increase in food prices is not only a matter of monetary policy due to inflationary implications but also a concern for human development as it threatens food security, which has already deteriorated in many developing countries, triggering social conflicts in many cases. Some of these countries applied certain trade policy measures to control the domestic food supply and alleviate the effects of rising food prices, while others preferred to provide subsidies or other kind of direct social transfers.

Considering these developments and noting the continuing wave of globalisation and liberalisation in the world economy, the OIC member countries seem to be more vulnerable than other developing countries to the negative effects arising from the instability in international financial markets and the fluctuations in international commodity prices. In this context, a number of major challenges still confront the OIC countries' efforts to enhance their economic progress and increase their integration in the world economy.

Given this state of affairs, the Report analyses the trends in the major economic indicators of the OIC member countries during the past five-year period of 2003-2007 and compares the average performance of the OIC countries, as a group, with that of the world economy as a whole as well as with the average performance of the developed and developing countries, including some individual or regional groups of countries.



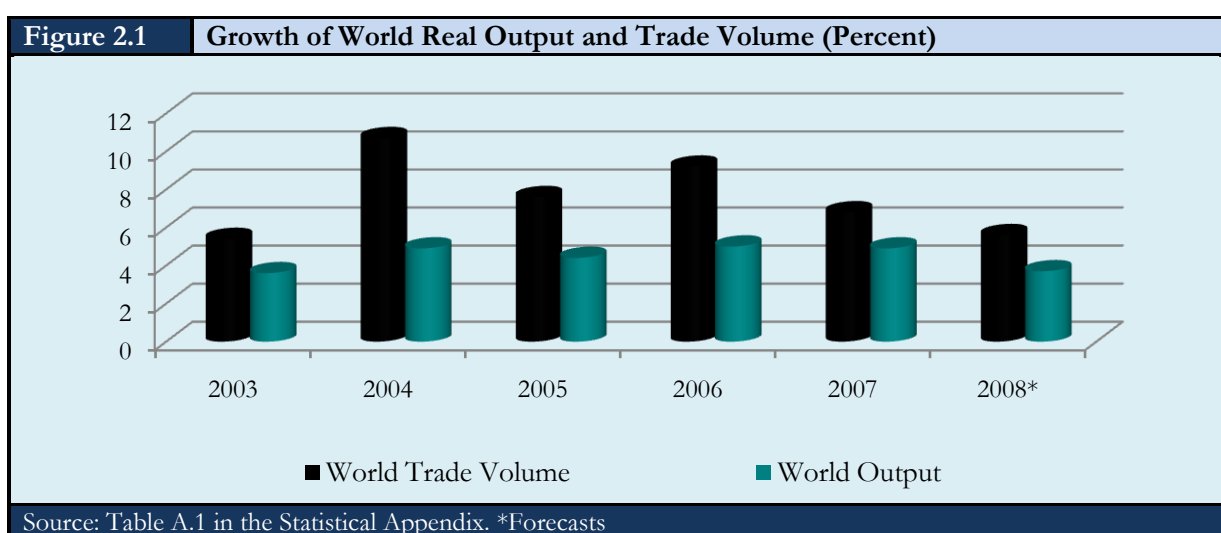
In an attempt to shed light on the current global development agenda, the Report highlights the current soaring of world food prices and its implications for the OIC member countries. It presents and analyses the recent rising trends in world prices of major agricultural commodities and the various policy measures taken in this regard. The Report also includes special windows which shed light on various issues of concern to the developing countries, including the OIC members. The themes of these windows are: Bio-Fuels and Food Price Inflation, Current Fuel Price Hike and Impacts on oil exporting OIC member countries and Knowledge Assessment Methodology.

To illustrate the recent economic developments at the individual country level, a Statistical Appendix, which includes recent data on the major economic indicators for 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 member country.

Finally, the Report highlights a number of challenges confronting the OIC member countries in their efforts to further their economic progress and proposes a set of recommendations to serve as policy guidelines for enhancing the development efforts of the OIC member countries at both the national and OIC cooperation levels.

## 2 Recent Developments in the World Economy

Following the recovery from the downturn in the world economic activity in the early 2000s, the world economy has been growing at a robust rate in recent years. This trend also continued in 2007 with a 4.9 percent real GDP growth rate, as the general outlook for the world economy remained broadly favourable<sup>1</sup>. However, the most recent estimates show that this trend in the expansion of the world economy is about to be broken in 2008 as a result of a global slowdown in economic activity, led mainly by a sharp downturn in the United States due to the turbulence in the housing and financial markets. In this respect, global growth is projected to fall to 3.7 percent in 2008, 1.2 percentage points lower than in 2007 (Figure 2.1).

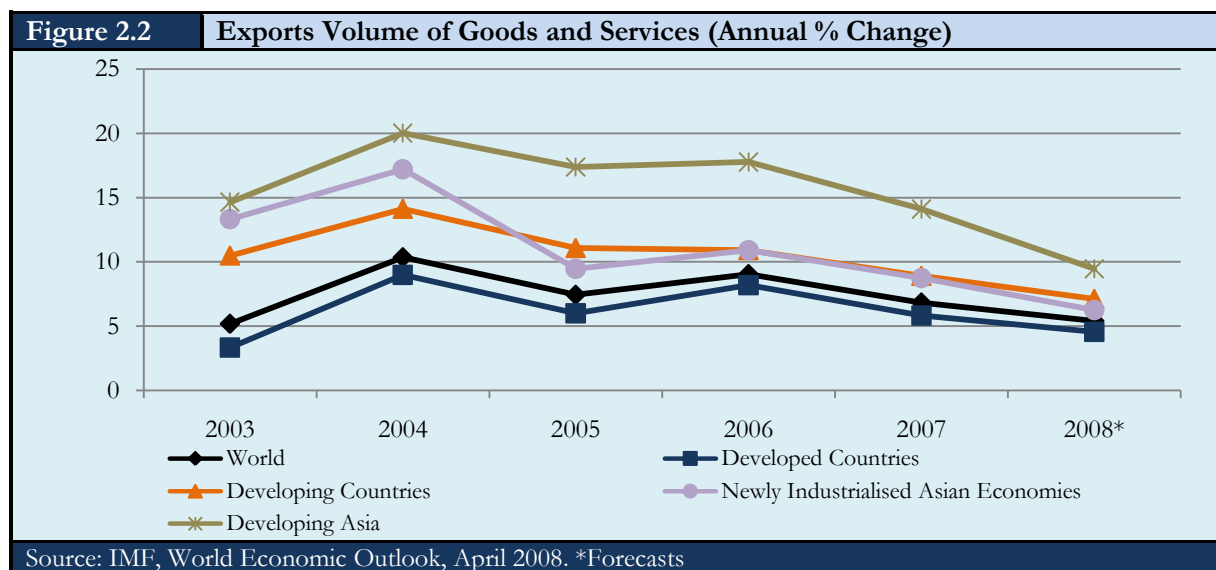


The rapid increase in world trade volume has been a major source of the recent strong performance of the world economy. However, the growth in world trade, in terms of the volume of goods and services, lost speed in 2007, after a three-year period of pronounced high growth rates. While the increase in world trade was as high as 9.2 percent in 2006, it slowed to 6.8 percent in 2007. Although, the global trade of goods and services has been growing faster than world real output, indicating further deepening of global economic integration, they have been following a similar growth pattern (Figure 2.1). Thus, as in the case of the world economic growth, the growth in trade is also expected to decline in 2008, to 5.6 percent. The significant increase in prices of oil and non-oil commodities, particularly food, has been quite influential on the developments in world trade in recent years.

Asian economies, particularly China and India, continued to lead the dynamism in global trade as the exports of these countries have been rising more than those of other regions of the world (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 the low levels experienced since the last downturn at

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

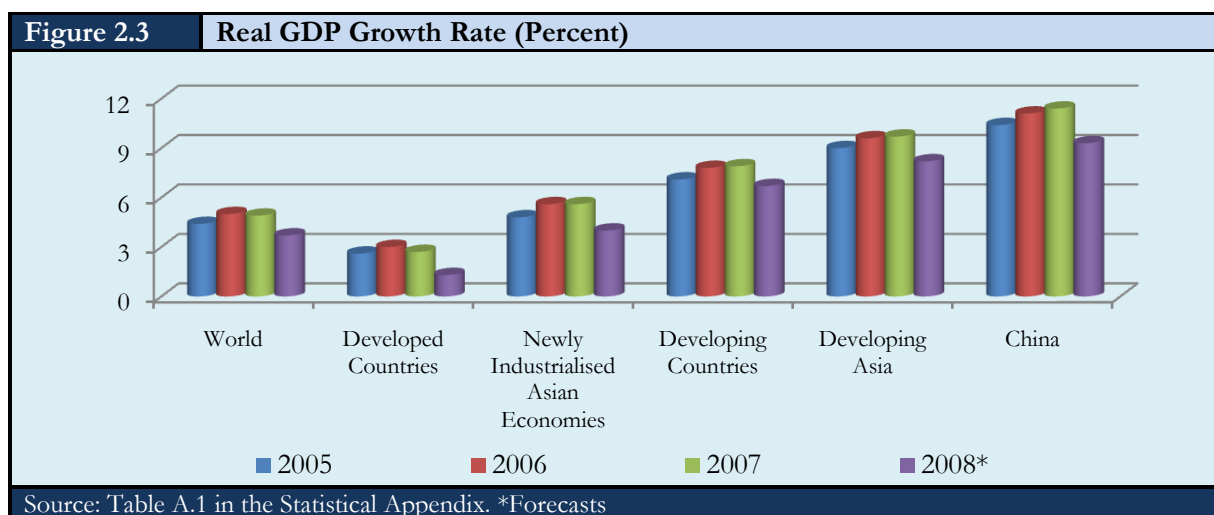
the beginning of the century, particularly in the two-year period of 2001-2002. Overall, although exports have been growing robustly in all regions in recent years, the increase in 2007 was lower than that in the previous year, and expectations indicate that the growth of exports will be more moderate in 2008 across all regions (Figure 2.2).



Since the current boom in commodity prices have boosted exports, foreign direct investments and domestic investments in commodity-exporting countries, the growth performance of emerging and developing economies has become less dependent on the cyclical developments in advanced economies. Consequently, the growth difference between developing and developed economies has continued to be generally strong. While the growth in the developed countries decreased to 2.7 percent in 2007, 0.3 percentage point down from the previous year, the Asian developing economies, particularly China and India and a few other emerging markets, grew slightly at higher rate of 9.7 percent in 2007. The newly industrialised Asian countries grew at the same rate of 5.6 percent as in 2006; a rate which was higher than that of developed economies and the world average.

Nevertheless, current projections indicate that both developed and developing countries will grow at slower rates in 2008 (Figure 2.3). The economy of the United States will be the major drag for the global slowdown in 2008, as its growth is forecasted to decrease due to a weakening housing market to a rate of 0.5 percent, down from 2.2 percent in 2007. The growth in other developed economies is also expected to be at a lower rate in 2008. The growth in the European Union and Japan is forecasted at 1.8 percent and 1.4 percent compared to 3.1 and 2.1 percent, respectively, in 2007. The growth in the newly industrialised Asian economies is also expected to slow down to 4 percent from 5.6 percent in 2007 (see 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 6.7 percent in 2008. 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 somehow vulnerable to any slowdown in the major developed economies and to the volatility of international commodity and financial markets.



The rapid improvement in the world economy experienced in recent years has been accompanied by high increases in commodity prices. Oil prices have increased notably in the period 2003-2007 (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 23.2 percent in 2006 and 14 percent in 2007, yet indicating a slowing trend. In 2008, the increase in these commodity prices is projected to slow further to 7 percent, though oil prices are estimated to rise by 34 percent.

Table 2.1	World Trade Prices and Inflation Rates (Annual % Change)					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
<b>World Trade Prices</b>						
Oil	15.8	30.7	41.3	20.5	10.7	34.3
Non-Oil Primary	5.9	15.2	6.1	23.2	14	7
Manufactures	14.4	9.5	3.6	3.8	9.7	6.4
<b>Inflation Rates</b>						
World	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.7
Developed countries	1.8	2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.6
Developing countries	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.4	6.4	7.4
Fuel Exporting countries	11.5	9.7	9.6	8.5	9.7	12.1

Source: Table A.1 in the Annex. \* Forecasts.

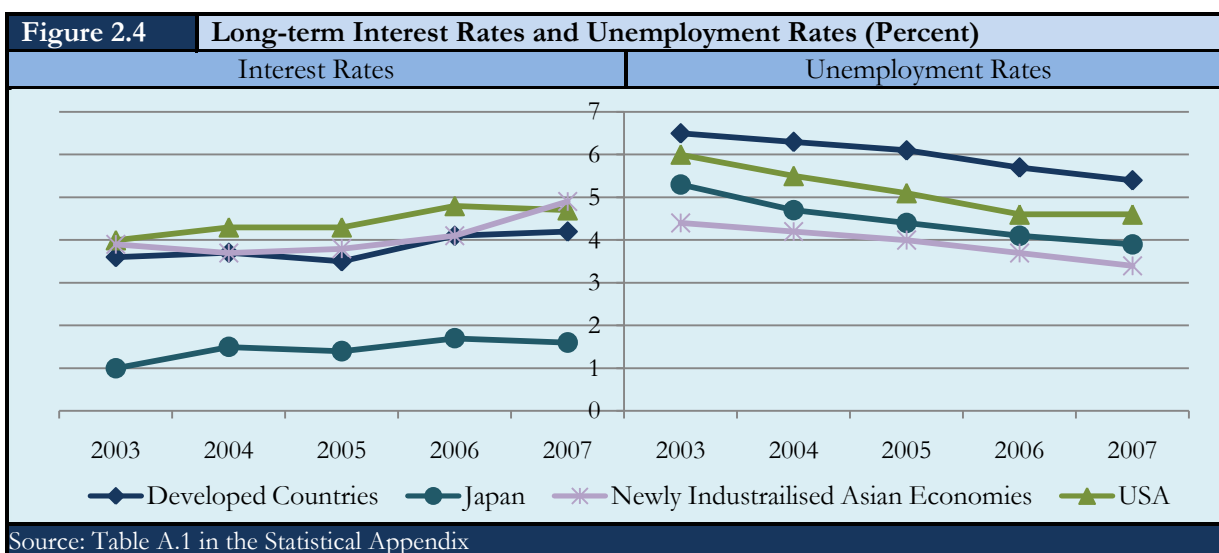
Although the United States is close to recession and growth in other developed and emerging economies has showed signs of slowdown, inflation has increased around the world as many countries are still facing rising inflation rates from high food and energy prices and also from strong domestic demand. In 2007, world inflation rate is estimated to be 3.9 percent, higher than in the previous four years, and projections for 2008 also indicates further increase in world prices by 4.7 percent (Table 2.1) as commodity prices have soared in the context of continuing tight supply-demand conditions. In the advanced economies, inflation rate was on an increasing trend between 2003 and 2006, yet in 2007, it decreased for the first time to 2.2 percent, 0.2 percentage point lower than in the previous year. However, as inflation gained an upward trend during the first half of 2008, despite the slowing growth, it is projected to rise by 2.6 percent for the year as a whole.

On the other hand, inflation in developing countries has risen more markedly, reflecting both strong growth in demand and the greater effect of the increase in energy and food prices partly

because food accounts for a bigger share in their consumer price indices. Although inflation in these countries decreased slightly in 2006 to 5.4 percent, it increased with a full percentage point in 2007 to 6.4 percent. As high commodity prices are likely to persist in the foreseeable future, inflation rate is expected to rise with another 1 point in 2008 to 7.4 percent.

Given this situation, while the oil-exporting developing countries have benefited from oil price increases, some other developing countries (net oil-importing countries) have faced rising inflationary pressures. This is true, particularly in Africa due to food shortages and currency depreciation. As the inflationary pressures are expected to be stronger in 2008 with respect to the projected increases in oil prices and persistency in high food prices, net food and oil importing countries are likely to suffer more in the short-term period.

On the other hand, the strong growth performance of the world economy in 2007 has helped improve labour market conditions in a large number of countries. In most developed economies, unemployment rates have declined in 2007 (see Figure 2.4). However, as growth is expected to be below trend in the USA in 2008, unemployment rate is expected to increase, while in the Euro Area and Japan, the declining trend of unemployment over the last few years will almost sustain in 2008. Overall, unemployment rates in developed countries are projected to increase slightly in 2008 in response to slowing economic growth. In contrast, with higher output growth, unemployment has been declining in many developing countries in recent years. Emerging Asian economies continued to have decreasing unemployment rate in 2007 and the forecast for 2008 also indicate a 0.1 point decrease despite the expected slowing growth.



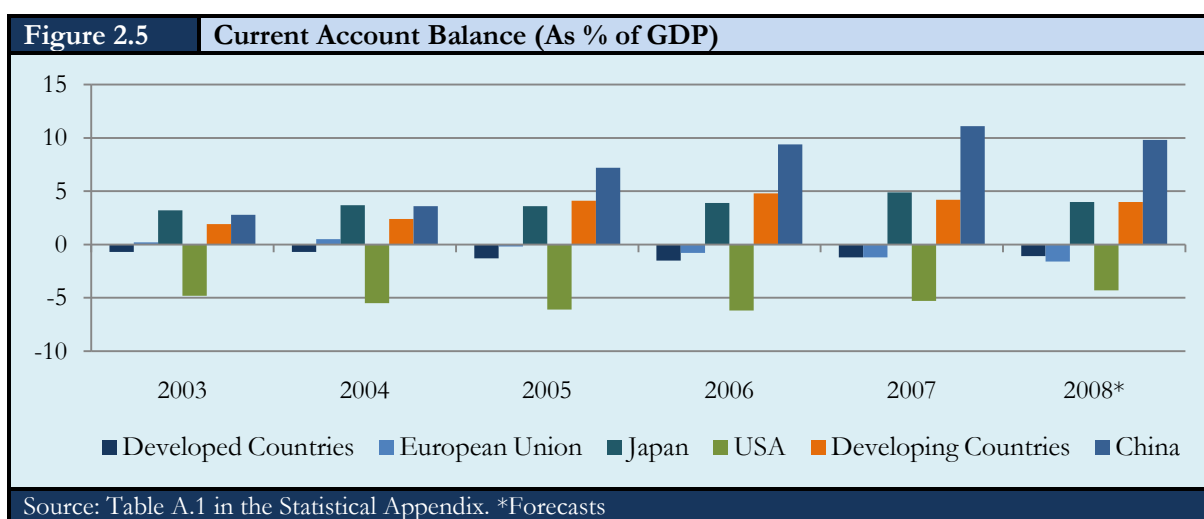
In spite of the continuing challenges from increasing oil and food prices and other global adverse political uncertainties, the strong growth in 2007 has been an encouraging achievement. The global economy still continues to face significant challenges and risks that could have short-term consequences for both the financial markets and the real economy more generally. These include the potential for the deep losses related to the US subprime mortgage sector and the spreading of the crisis in financial markets, which may impose negative external risks for the emerging economies through both trade and financial channels.

In addition, the inflationary pressures due to the current high oil and food prices and the risks related to global imbalances also remain a source of concern, which, among other things, include

the continued large current account deficit in the United States and surpluses elsewhere, particularly in Asia and oil-exporting countries in the Middle East. This is most likely to result in difficult medium-term fiscal situations in some industrial and many emerging market economies, which may reflect in higher global interest rates.

In this context, Figure 2.4 shows that, although the interest rates in the USA and Japan decreased 1 point in 2007 compared to 2006, the average rate for the developed countries increased 1 point to reach 4.2 percent in the same year. The interest rate in Euro area and, to a larger extent, in emerging Asian economies also increased in 2007 to 4.1 and 4.9 percent, respectively. During 2008, both the Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank raised their interest rates in response to rising inflation and soaring oil prices despite the raised concerns by some countries that rising interest rates would worsen the economic growth, which is already losing momentum. On the other hand, many policymakers in emerging economies consider the rise in inflation as the result of a short term supply shock and thereby do not intend to raise interest rates. Instead, they are mostly using price controls and subsidies to repress prices (see Section 4).

In general, apart from the uncertainties in the oil markets and the current high food prices, 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 2007 with the United States running a current account deficit of close to \$740 billion, matched by surpluses generated by Japan and most of the developing regions, particularly developing Asia and China (Figure 2.5).



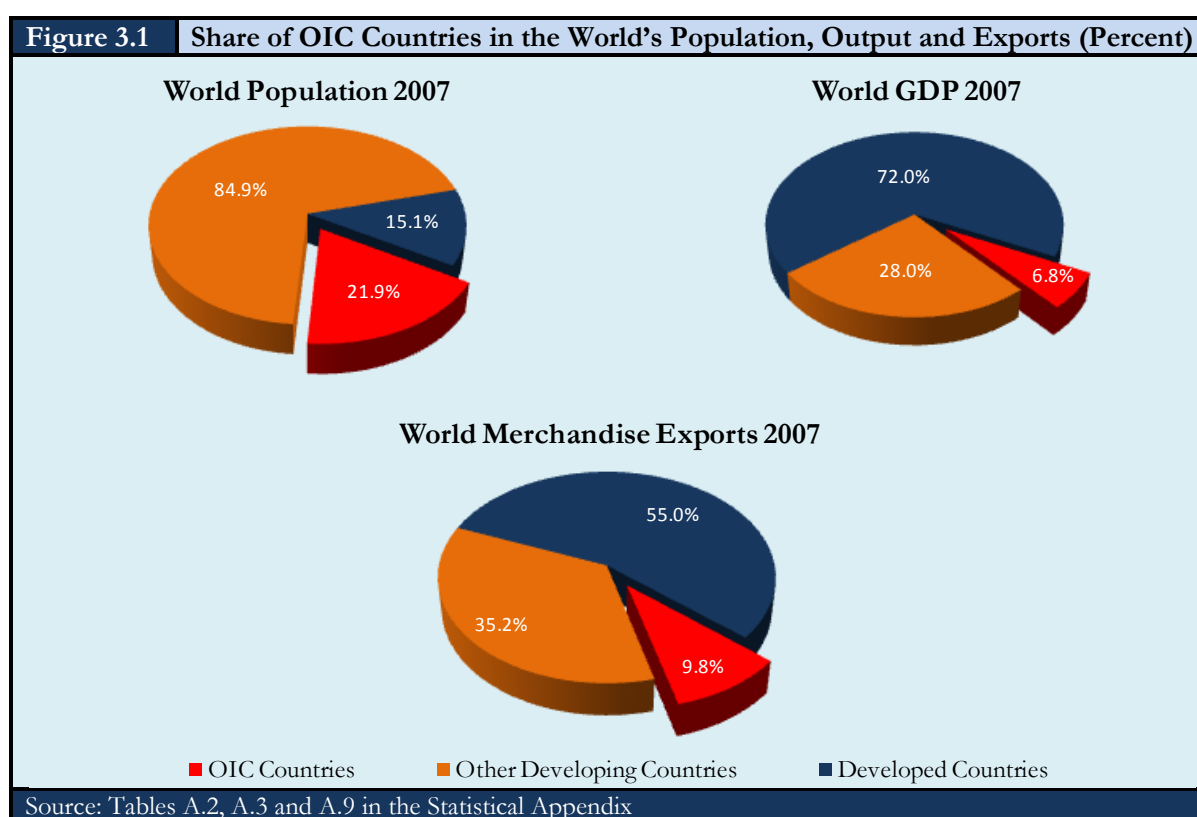
As a result of its continued and widening current account deficit, the indebtedness of the United States has deepened to a level which more seriously calls into question the sustainability of the current international efforts to reduce the risk of global imbalances and confidence in the dollar as the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

### 3.1 Background

The current 57 OIC member countries are dispersed over a large geographical region spread out 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 total world population. The OIC member countries constitute a substantial part of the developing countries<sup>2</sup>, and, being at different levels of economic development, they do not make up a homogenous economic group.



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 trade 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 OIC countries is compared with that of the developing countries where the OIC countries still lag behind the overall performance of the developing countries.

<sup>2</sup> In 2007, the OIC member countries as a group accounted for 25.8 percent of the total population of the developing countries, 24.3 percent of their total GDP and, 21.8 percent of their total merchandise exports (calculated based on the data in Tables A.2, A.3 and A.9 in the Statistical Appendix).



With almost 22 percent of the world total population, the 57 OIC member countries accounted for only 6.8% of the world total output (GDP) and 9.8% of world total merchandise exports, in terms of current US Dollars (see Figure 3.1). Although the average growth rates of both real GDP and per capita GDP recorded by the group of the OIC member 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 developing countries.

The mixed nature of the group of the OIC countries reflects high levels of heterogeneity and divergence in the 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 commodities. On the other hand, 17 OIC countries are classified as fuel-exporting countries, for which the prospects of growth and the development of their economies are dependant 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 member countries are currently classified by the World Bank (World Bank 2008) as Low-income countries and 25 are Middle-income countries (18 lower middle-income and 7 upper middle-income). In contrast, only 6 OIC member countries 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; only 10 countries accounted for 74 percent of the total income (GDP) of the OIC countries and 76 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 2006, the total external debt of these countries amounted to \$752.6 billion. In this context, and according to the recent World Bank classification by their level of indebtedness in 2008, 22 OIC member countries are considered as Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), potentially eligible to receive debt relief (see 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 as a group 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 the world economy as a whole.

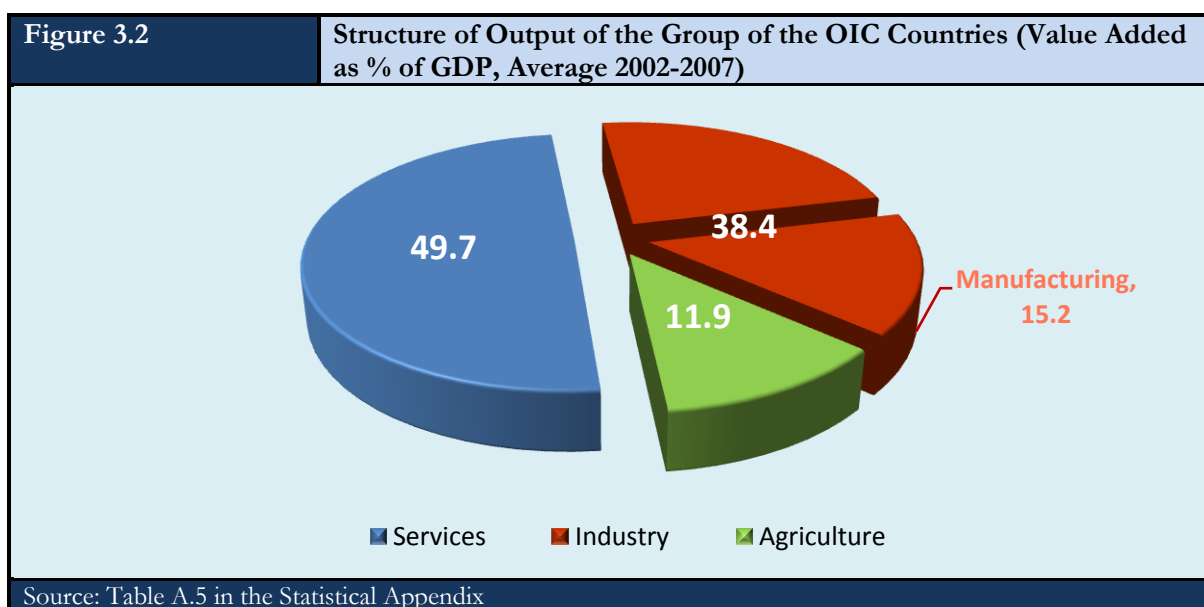
### **3.2     *Structure of the Economy***

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 group of the OIC countries. The average of the six-year period (2002-2007) is computed in order to avoid problems resulting from 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 stand firm in the case of many OIC countries. On average, the share of agriculture in the total GDP of the OIC countries amounted to only 11.2 percent during the six-year period 2002-2007. At the individual country level, the agriculture sector dominates in only 5 countries, all of which are Least-

Developed countries (LDCs). The share of agriculture in GDP varies quite a lot among the OIC countries; the highest share of 60.1 percent recorded by Somalia and the lowest share of less than 1 percent recorded by Qatar (see Table A.5 in the Statistical Appendix).

In fact, a combination of both internal and external factors has been contributing 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 (49.7 percent), the services sector continued to play a major role and constitute the most important source of income in many OIC countries. At the individual country level, the services sector retains the highest share of GDP in 41 of OIC countries. The share of the services sector in GDP varies from 25.2 percent in Nigeria to 87.2 percent in Djibouti (Table A.5 in the Statistical Appendix).

On the other hand, with a 38.4 percent average share in the GDP, industry constitutes the second major economic activity in the OIC countries as a group. At the individual country level, the share of industry in GDP exceeded 40 percent in 14 OIC countries. It varied from 3.2 percent in Somalia to 69.1 percent in Brunei (Table A.5 in the Statistical Appendix). This is mainly due to the fact that almost all of these countries are fuel exporting countries, where the production of oil and/or gas is classified under industrial activities.

However, the share of industry in the GDP of an economy, by itself, does not reflect the industrialization level of that economy. Therefore, the performance of the manufacturing sector must also be considered in order to present a clearer picture of industrialization in the OIC countries. Overall, although 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, it is gaining importance in a few member countries like Turkmenistan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Uzbekistan, constituting 20-35 percent of their GDP.

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 almost half of the OIC countries. In this context, and according to the recent IMF classifications of all economies by their main source of export earnings (IMF 2008), 11 of the 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 oil exporting and least developed countries. 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.

### 3.3 *Production and Growth*

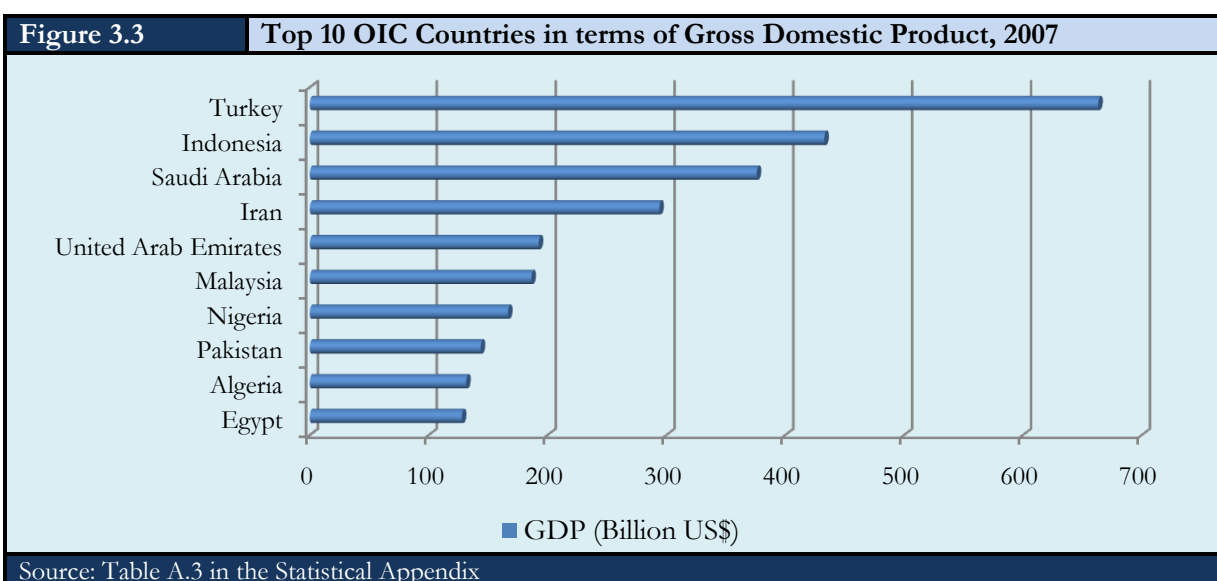
With a total population of 1.42 billion in 2007, or 21.9 percent of the world's population, the OIC countries' total output (GDP) in current US dollars amounted to 3692.6 billion, corresponding to only 6.8% of the world GDP (see Table 3.1). This output is expected to increase by 18.6% and reach 4378.2 billion dollars by the end of 2008. The average per capita GDP of the OIC countries (in terms of current US dollars) amounted to \$2595 in 2007, the highest level during the period under consideration. However, this level was still lower than that of the developing countries (\$2752) and considerably lower than the world average (\$8355) in the same year (Table 3.1).

<b>Table 3.1</b>	<b>Population and Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices</b>					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
<b>Population (Millions)</b>						
<b>OIC countries</b>	<b>1315.7</b>	<b>1341.9</b>	<b>1368.5</b>	<b>1395.5</b>	<b>1422.8</b>	<b>1450.4</b>
As % of:						
World	21.2	21.4	21.6	21.7	21.9	22.1
Developing countries	25.1	25.3	25.5	25.6	25.8	26.0
<b>GDP (Billion US\$)</b>						
<b>OIC countries</b>	<b>1885.1</b>	<b>2230.7</b>	<b>2657.2</b>	<b>3107.9</b>	<b>3692.6</b>	<b>4378.2</b>
As % of:						
World	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.4	6.8	7.3
Developing countries	24.9	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.3	24.2
<b>Per Capita GDP (US\$)</b>						
<b>OIC countries</b>	<b>1433</b>	<b>1662</b>	<b>1942</b>	<b>2227</b>	<b>2595</b>	<b>3019</b>
World	5962	6627	7072	7540	8355	9154
Developed countries	30614	33749	35189	36723	39772	42430
Developing countries	1444	1693	1991	2303	2752	3246
Source: Table A.2, Table A.3 and Table A.4 in the Annex. * Forecasts.						

In fact, during the period under consideration the average per capita GDP of the OIC countries could not reach the level of the developing countries and lagged behind in all the years with slight differences. By the end of the year 2008, the average per capita GDP of the OIC countries is estimated to reach \$3019. When considered at the individual country level, income per capita in the richest OIC country was 354 times that in the poorest country (see Table A.4 in the Statistical Appendix). Actually, these figures reflect the high level of income divergence and the huge gap

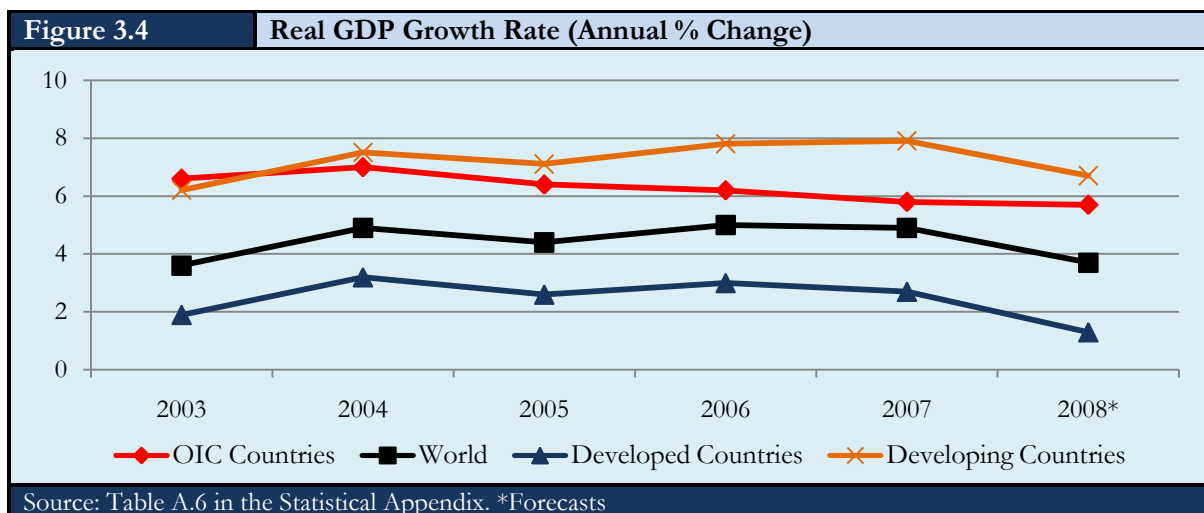
between the rich and the poor countries within the OIC community, which constitutes one of the major factors that hinder Intra-OIC economic cooperation.

Moreover, it is observed that the bulk of the total output (GDP) of the OIC countries is produced or generated by only a few countries. The top 10 OIC producing countries (Figure 3.3) accounted for 58 percent of the total OIC population but produced 73 percent of the total OIC output in 2007. Taking this into account, it seems that the overall performance of the OIC countries as a group is highly influenced by the developments of these top 10 countries, which are either oil exporting or middle/high income countries. This is the reason why the average growth rates, in this Report, are computed based on the percentage changes for individual countries weighted by their GDP values in current US dollars. For this reason, the arguments in the following analysis related to the average growth rates of the OIC countries as a group must be considered cautiously.

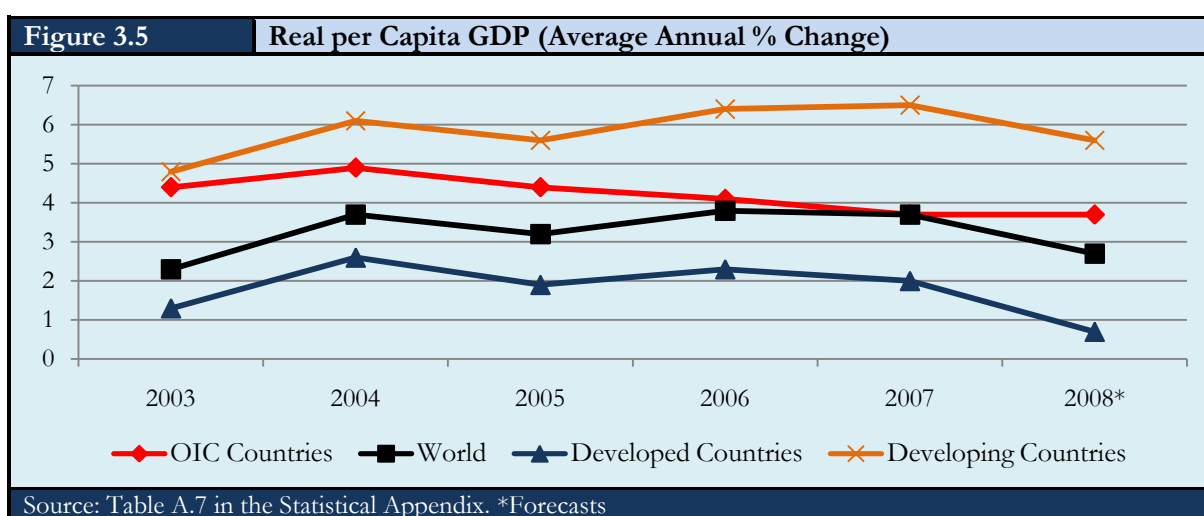


Following the upward trend in the average real GDP growth rate recorded by the OIC group in 2004, this rate has witnessed a downward trend in the following three year period 2005-2007. In 2004, the average real GDP growth rate of the OIC countries (7 percent) was higher than that of the world average (4.9 percent) and the average of the developed countries (3.2 percent), but slightly less than that of developing countries (7.5 percent).

In fact, in of the years of the period under consideration, the performance in terms of average economic growth of the OIC countries, as a group, reached that of developing countries except in 2003, when the OIC countries recorded a growth rate of 6.6 percent compared to the 6.2 percent of the developing countries. 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 of 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 global economic activity in 2005 where the average real GDP growth rate of the OIC countries stood at 6.4 percent. Yet, although the world economy witnessed its growth momentum in 2006, the OIC countries were, in general, unable to benefit enough from the expansion in the world economic activity in that year and, consequently, they recorded, as a group, a moderate growth rate of 6.2 percent. The average growth rate of the group was even deteriorated more and recorded at 5.8 percent in 2007. It is also projected to decrease slightly at 5.7 percent for the year 2008 as a whole (Figure 3.4).



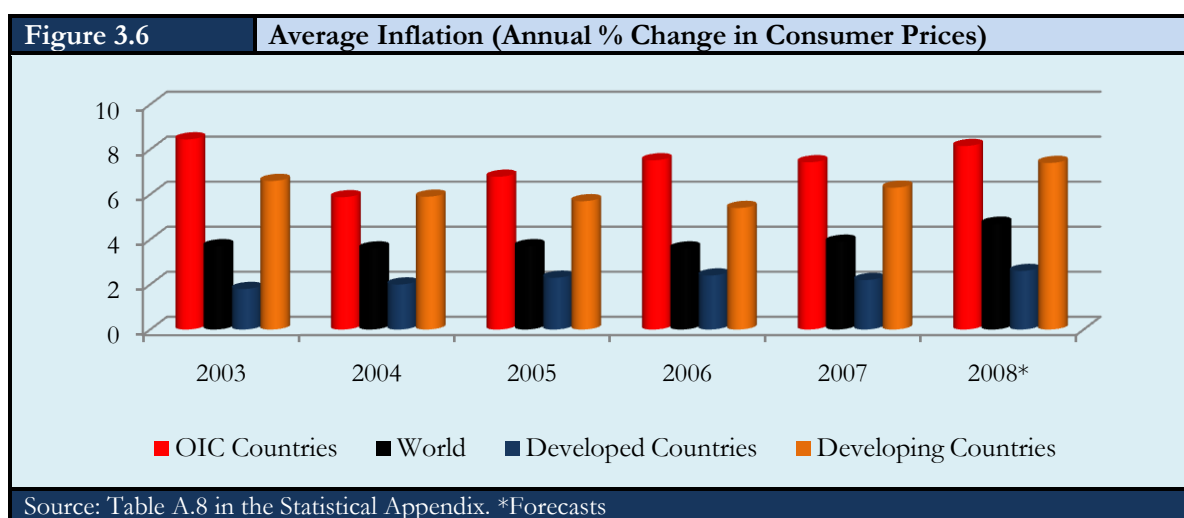
On the other hand, when the figures of the average real per capita GDP growth rates are being examined, as displayed in Figure 3.5, it is observed that the group of OIC countries recorded the highest average real per capita GDP growth rate of 4.9 percent in 2004. Although, this rate was higher than that of the world average and the average of the developed countries, it was still lower than that of 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 under consideration, but in the same period the developing countries recorded a better performance than the OIC countries as a group. Moreover, following the growth rate of 4.9 percent in 2004, a decreasing trend is observed in the following years. In 2005, the OIC

countries recorded an average per capita GDP growth rate of 4.4 percent and this trend continued in 2006 with 4.1 percent, 3.7 percent in 2007 and is projected to be at the same level in 2008.

### 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 to this theory and apply different fiscal and monetary policies in order 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 in many developing countries. For example, the developing countries as a group experienced inflation rates over 50 percent during the 1990s, but managed to decrease this rate to only 6.3 percent in 2007 (IMF, 2008: 249).

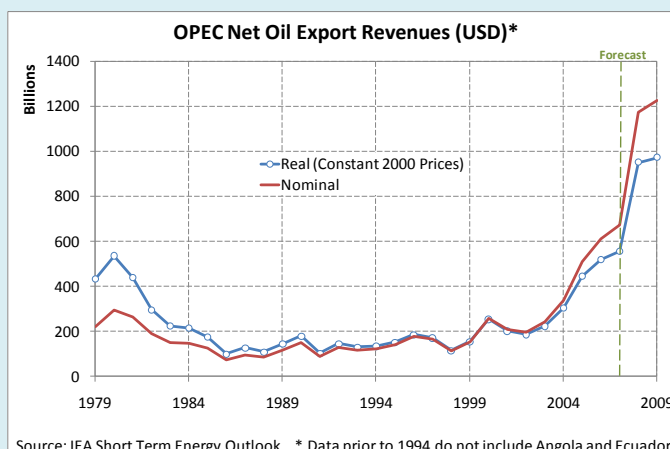
Figures for average inflation rates show that, during the period under consideration, the annual average inflation rates in the group of OIC countries were considerably higher than the world average and the average maintained by the developed countries (Figure 3.6). On the other hand, the figures of the OIC countries were relatively close to the figures of the developing countries with the OIC countries having higher average rates except in the year 2004 when both groups achieved the same rate of 5.9 percent. This rate was the lowest average rate of inflation recorded by the OIC countries in the period under consideration. This is a quite considerable achievement recalling that the average annual change in consumer prices of the OIC countries as a group accelerated in the first half of the 1990s to reach 84.5 in 1994 (SESRIC, 1998).



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 last decade. The OIC member countries in Central Asian (the independent republics of the former Soviet Union) and Turkey are typical examples in this regard. Following the moderate rate of 5.9 percent in 2004, the average inflation rate of the OIC countries, as a group, increased to 6.8 percent in 2005 then to 7.5 percent in 2006. Although this rate stood at 7.4 percent in 2007, it is projected to reach 8.2 percent in 2008 in parallel with the recent inflationary pressures in the world as a result of the soaring oil and food prices.

### Box 3.1: The Recent Boom in Oil Prices: Implications for OIC Member Countries

Oil prices reached the record high \$ 140 per barrel mark during the second quarter of 2008. In this perspective, revenue for the oil exporting countries is estimated to be \$7 billion per day or \$2.5 trillion annually and the value of proven reserves of oil exporting countries has reached to an estimated total of \$140 trillion. Provided the fact that more than half of world's proven oil reserves and over a third of production is concentrated in the OIC member countries, oil-exporting member countries will receive massive inflow of oil revenue. Not surprisingly, member states in the Gulf stand to gain the most of it. Energy Information Agency (EIA) estimates that members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) earned \$671 billion in net oil export revenues in 2007, a 10 percent increase from 2006. The GCC members alone are estimated to have earned more than 350 billion dollars from oil last year. Among the GCC members, Saudi Arabia received the largest share of these earnings, \$194 billion, representing 29 percent of total OPEC revenues.



Based on projections from the EIA July 2008 Short Term Energy Outlook (STEO), OPEC net oil export revenues could be \$1,251 billion in 2008 and \$1,322 billion in 2009. However, recently in the third quarter of 2008, oil prices decreased from the record high \$147 to below \$100 per barrel. Therefore, the oil export revenues may be less than the forecasted level. Despite this sharp decline, nevertheless, oil market experts are of the view that per barrel oil prices will not decrease to the level of two years ago.

Major Oil Exporters	Real GDP (Annual percent change)			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Bahrain	7.9	6.5	6.6	6.2
Iran	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.8
Kuwait	11.4	6.3	4.6	6
Oman	6	6.8	6.4	7.4
Qatar	9.2	10.3	14.2	14.1
Saudi Arabia	6.1	4.3	4.1	4.8
Syria	3.3	4.4	3.9	4
UAE	8.2	9.4	7.4	6.3
Yemen	5.6	3.2	3.1	4.1
<b>Africa</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Algeria	5.1	2.0	4.6	4.9
Egypt	4.5	6.8	7.1	7
Libya	6.3	5.2	6.8	8.8
Nigeria	5.4	6.2	6.4	9.1

Source: IMF WEO April 2008

The high oil prices of the past few years have brought the major oil exporting OIC members the highest growth rates in nearly three decades. In the oil-exporting countries, the oil boom has gone hand in hand with surging fiscal and external surpluses, shrinking public debts and raising levels of foreign reserves. This windfall has been shared by the non-oil-exporting member countries through investment flows, remittances, and trade. However, despite earning significant revenue from the oil boom, several OIC members especially in Africa were unable to translate this boom into infrastructure development, improvement in civic amenities, employment generation and broad based poverty reduction.

In the Middle East, derived by large current account surpluses, several countries have set up special funds to deposit their excess oil revenues. Bilateral and multilateral aid institutions and funds like Kuwait Fund, Abu Dhabi Development Fund, Saudi Fund, and OPEC Fund for International Development etc. have been established.



### Box 3.1: The Recent Boom in Oil Prices: Implications for OIC Member Countries (continued)

According to the 2005 report of the Arab Monetary Fund, a major portion of cumulative lending by these institutions was allocated to the infrastructure building projects, both in oil and non-oil exporting OIC member countries. Higher oil revenues also have been injected into the domestic economy through increased government spending on development projects. Several megaprojects, such as the Palm Islands Project, are currently underway in the UAE and other GCC countries.

Oil market experts are of the view that current boom has developed gradually and expected to last longer than the previous booms experienced by the oil exporting countries in 70's and 80's. This boom provides the major oil exporting member countries with the opportunity to address some of the longstanding structural reforms such as generating employment opportunities for a rapidly growing indigenous labour force, broad based poverty reduction and diversification of the economies

The major issues oil exporting countries have to deal with are the depreciation of the dollar, inflation and development of non-oil sectors.

- During 2007, oil prices grew by 13 percent in contrast to the previous year but the US dollar lost 8 percentage points to the Euro and Pound Sterling during that period. Provided the fact that imports of major oil exporting countries are coming from the Euro zone countries, the cash surplus generated from the oil exports goes back to the oil importing countries. According to The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), an estimated third of the cash surplus generated from the oil

exports of its members in 2007 went back to the consumer countries.

- Both the rise in energy prices and the massive inflow of oil revenues culminated into high inflation rate in the oil exporting countries e.g. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and UAE are experiencing double digit inflation rate of 10-11%. To combat the effects of inflation, major oil exporting gulf countries have raised government salaries by 15 percent to 70 percent. But despite helping the civil servants in the short run, it may further increase the prices in the long run.

- Majority of OIC oil exporting countries are heavily dependent on oil revenues as the oil sector represents more than half of their GDPs. Provided the fact that oil market is extremely volatile and oil reserves are non renewable, it can have both short and long run sever fiscal implications for these economies.

Major Oil Exporters	Current Account balance (% of GDP)			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>23</b>
Bahrain	11	13.3	19.9	20.4
Iran	8.8	9.3	10.4	11.2
Kuwait	42.5	51.7	47.4	45.2
Oman	15.2	12.1	10	11.7
Qatar	33.2	30.6	34.6	44.6
Saudi Arabia	28.5	27.4	26.2	30.1
Syria	-4.1	-6.1	-5.8	-6.6
UAE	18.3	22	21.6	27.5
Yemen	3.8	1.1	-4.3	-1.4
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Algeria	20.6	25.2	23.2	26
Egypt	3.2	0.8	1.5	0.8
Libya	41.8	51.6	42.5	42.6
Nigeria	7.1	9.5	0.7	6.5

Source: IMF WEO April 2008

Current oil revenue boom has provided the oil exporting OIC member countries with an opportunity to foster their economic development and growth, to create employment opportunities, to promote the non-oil economy, and to make poverty a history for their people. However, given the inherent volatility of oil market and exhaustible nature of oil reserves, oil exporting member countries should adopt a prudent fiscal policy to ensure macroeconomic stability, sustainable growth, and an efficient allocation of resources.

Sources: World Bank, *MENA Economic Developments and Prospects 2005, 2006 & 2007*; IMF, *World Economic Outlook, October 2007 & April 2008*; Arab Monetary Fund, *Joint Arab Economic Report, 2005*; Stephen Jen, "A Monumental Petro-Wealth Transfer", Morgan Stanley GEF; EIA, *Short Term Energy Outlook (STEO)*, July 2008.



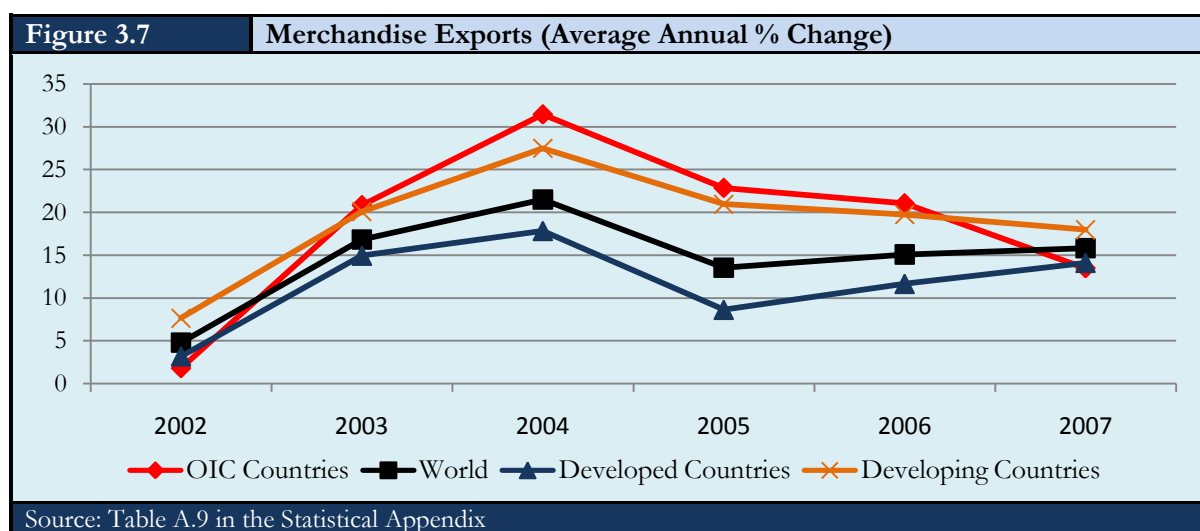
### 3.5 Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments

#### 3.5.1 Exports and Imports of Merchandise

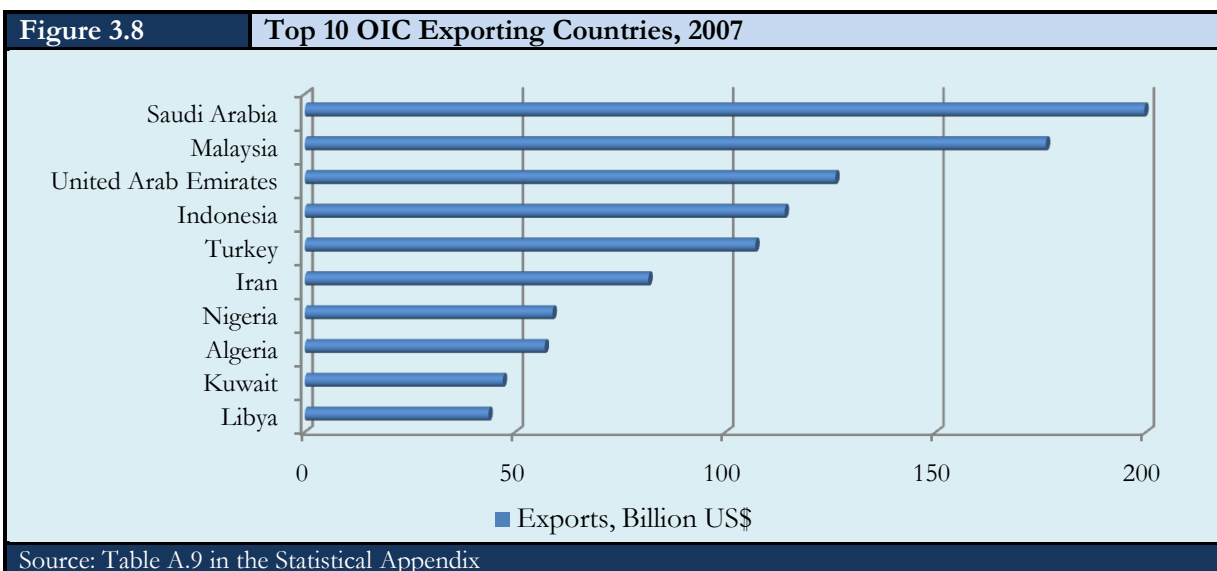
During the period 2003-2007, total merchandise exports of the OIC countries increased significantly to reach \$1356 billion in 2007 compared to \$612 billion in 2002 (See Table 3.2). Yet, this figure accounted only for 9.8 percent of the world total merchandise exports in that year. In fact, this was only 0.2 percentage point lower than that in the earlier year (10.0%), which was the highest share in the world total exports achieved by the OIC countries in the period under consideration. This share has been slightly rising, indicating a higher market share of OIC countries in global exports. On the other hand, total merchandise exports of the OIC countries accounted for 21.8 percent of the total exports of the developing countries in 2007 compared to 21.4 percent in 2003, indicating a stable performance in this period.

<b>Table 3.2</b>	<b>Merchandise Trade</b>				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Exports (F.O.B, Billion US\$)</b>					
<b>OIC countries</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1195</b>	<b>1356</b>
As % of:					
World	8.1	8.8	9.5	10.0	9.8
Developing countries	21.4	22.1	22.4	22.7	21.8
<b>Imports (C.I.F, Billion US\$)</b>					
<b>OIC countries</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>1207</b>
As % of:					
World	6.5	7.3	7.7	7.9	8.4
Developing countries	18.7	20.0	20.3	20.1	20.3
Source: Table A.9 and Table A.10 in the Annex					

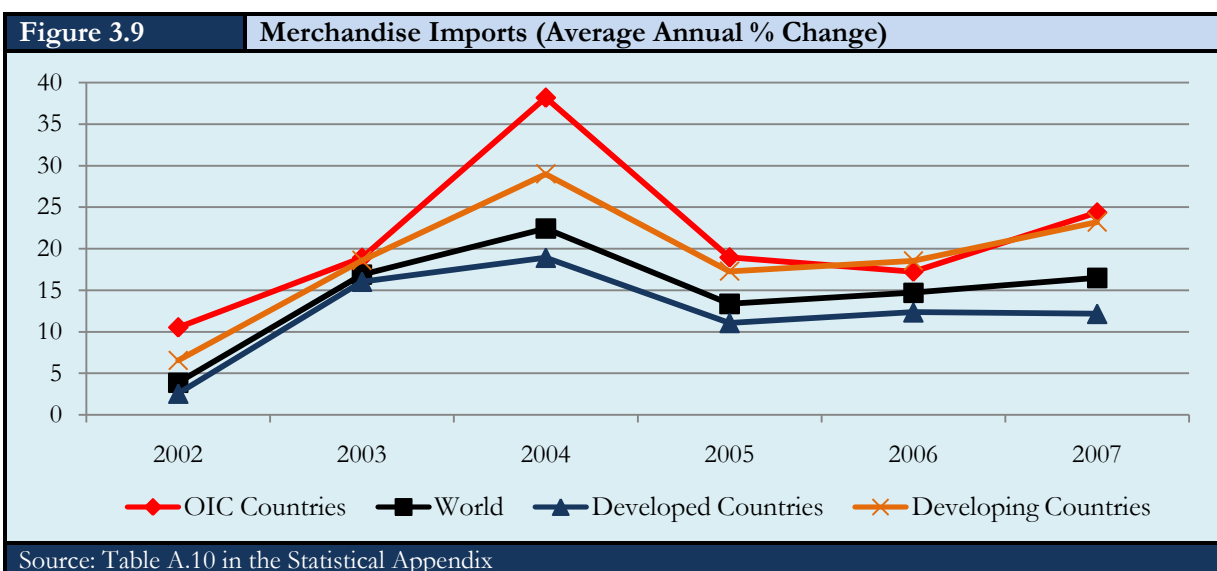
Following the deterioration in export performance in 2001 when all the groups recorded negative growth rates (-7.7 percent in OIC countries), a strong recovery has been experienced by all the groups in the following three years as the trends reversed and positive rates were recorded. The OIC countries recorded the highest export growth rates among all the groups between 2003 and 2006, peaking in 2004 with 31.4 percent. However, the last three years witnessed a declining trend in the export performance of both the developing and OIC countries, while for the developed countries and the world as a whole, the growth rate of exports somewhat recovered in 2006 after declining in 2005, and continued to rise in 2007 (Figure 3.7).



Although the export volume of the OIC countries as a whole has been increasing recently, it is observed that, as in the case of output, the majority of merchandise exports of OIC countries is still heavily concentrated in a few countries (Figure 3.8). The top 10 exporting OIC countries, almost the same top 10 producing countries, accounted for 74.6 percent of the total merchandise exports of the OIC countries in 2007.



Similar patterns are also observed in the case of the import performance of the OIC countries, where, during the period under consideration, the total merchandise imports of the OIC countries increased more than twofold to reach \$1207 billion in 2007 (Table 3.2). This figure was equivalent to only 8.4 percent of the world total merchandise imports. On the other hand, the share of OIC countries' imports in total imports of the developing countries was stable at around 20.0-20.3 in the last four years, slightly lower than those in the case of exports.



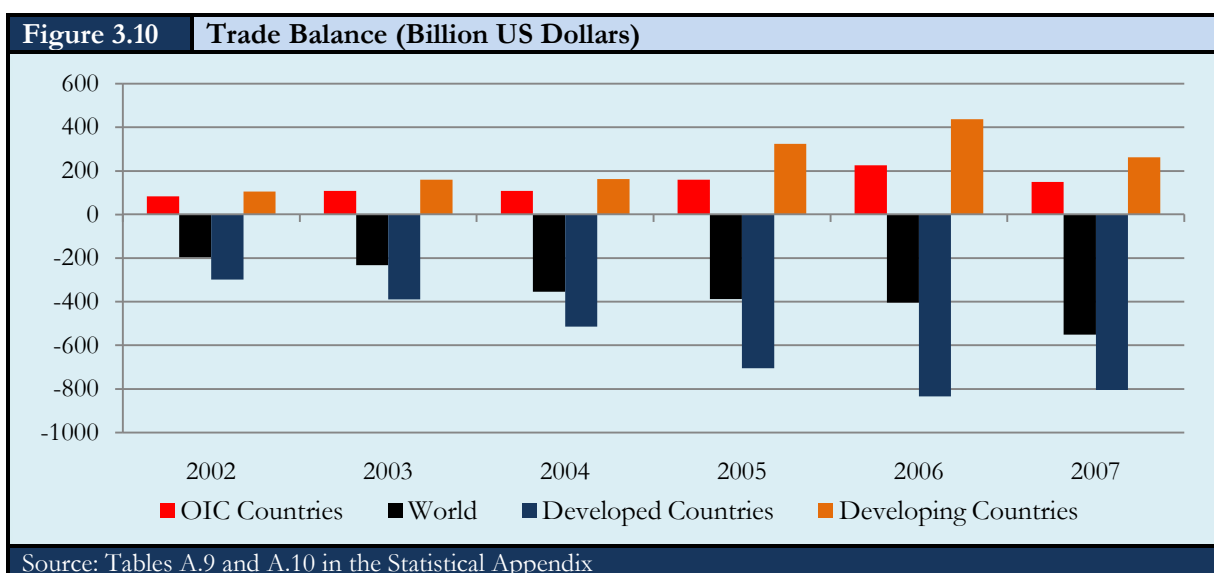
As a group, the OIC countries recorded the highest average growth rate of imports in 2004, when this rate was peaking for all the groups. Furthermore, as Figure 3.9 shows, the average growth rate

of merchandise imports of the OIC countries, during the period under consideration, was higher than that of the world and both developing and developed countries.

Similar to exports, the imports of the OIC countries are also heavily concentrated in a few countries. The top 10 importer OIC countries in 2007 were Turkey, Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Iran, Egypt, Pakistan, Nigeria, and Kazakhstan. Together, they accounted for 70.3 percent of the total OIC countries' imports.

### 3.5.2 Trade Balance, Current Account and Reserves Positions

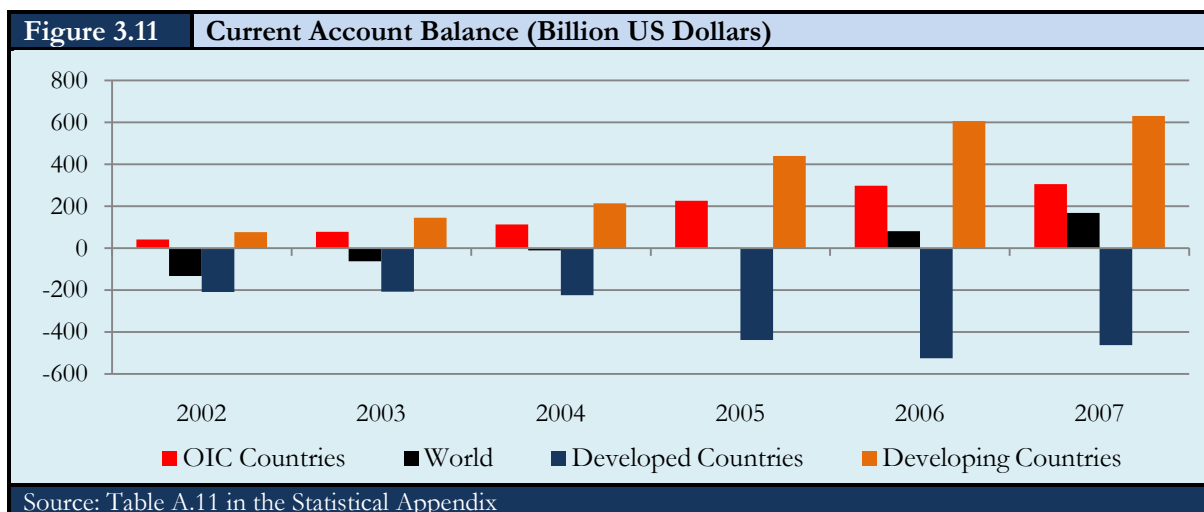
Given the developments in their exports and imports during the period under consideration (2002-2007), the OIC countries, as a group, recorded a combined trade balance surplus in all the years of the mentioned period (Figure 3.10). The highest trade surplus of the OIC group (\$225 billion) was recorded in 2006 while the lowest (\$83 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 increasing 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.



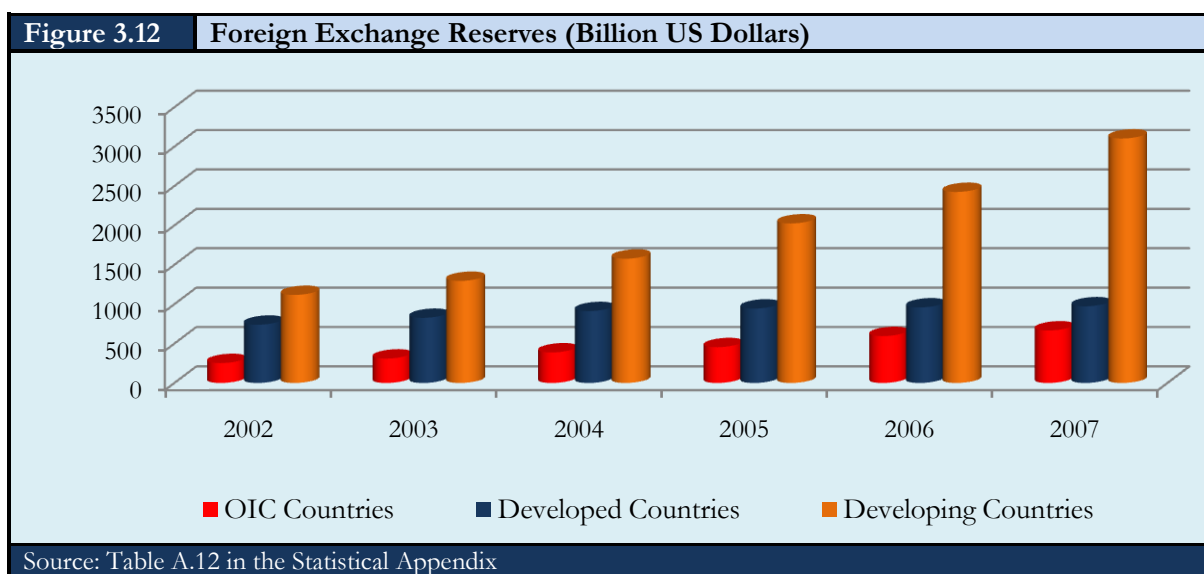
Similar trends have been also observed in the case of the combined current account balance of the OIC countries (Figure 3.11). The group of the OIC countries, like the group of the developing countries, maintained a current account surplus in all the years in the period under consideration. In contrast, the group of the developed countries experienced current account deficits. However, the surpluses of the OIC countries as a group were always around half of those of the developing countries. The highest current account surplus recorded by the group of OIC countries amounted to \$306 billion in 2007, while the lowest was recorded in 2002 at \$40.6 billion.

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 (Figure 3.12). They increased from \$252.6 billion in 2002 to \$666.5 billion in 2007, corresponding to an average annual increase of 17.6 percent. Similar trends have also been observed in both the developing and developed countries.

At the individual country level, the figures in Table A.12 in the Statistical Appendix show that from 2002 to 2007, among the countries for which data were available, there were 39 OIC countries with improving foreign exchange reserves. 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 following section.



### Box 3.2: Transition to Knowledge Economy

Higher education institutions and research and development (R&D) programs are the main forces in helping to attain economic growth and competitiveness for the knowledge-based societies. However, for most of the developing countries, the transition to the Knowledge Economy is not an easy goal to achieve.

Hence, the World Bank initiated a program called “The Knowledge for Development (K4D) Program” to assist countries identify the challenges and opportunities they face in making the transition to the Knowledge Economy (KE) and compete with forerunners.

Knowledge Economy Index (KEI) over Time			
Regional Group	most recent	1995	Change
Africa	2.78	3.12	-0.34
East Asia and the Pacific	6.61	7.06	-0.45
Europe and Central Asia	6.35	6.05	0.3
Latin America	5.05	5.4	-0.35
Middle East and North Africa	5.38	5.47	-0.09
South Asia	2.44	2.57	-0.13
World	6	6.3	-0.3
Income Group	most recent	1995	Change
High Income	8.27	8.62	-0.35
Upper Middle Income	6.23	6.12	0.11
Lower Middle Income	4.07	4.18	-0.11
Low Income	2.05	2.29	-0.24
* The KEI scores of regional and income groups do NOT reflect only OIC countries. They include all available countries under KAM.			

Through an interactive benchmarking tool, namely Knowledge Assessment Methodology (KAM), the comparative performances of 140 countries<sup>3</sup> on 83 structural and qualitative variables<sup>4</sup> are measured on a normalized scale of 0 to 10. To track the overall level of preparedness of the countries towards knowledge-based economy, KAM also presents two indices: Knowledge Index (KI) and Knowledge Economy Index (KEI). While KEI is an aggregate index involving four KE pillars –Economic and Institutional Regimes (EIRs), Education and Human Resources, Innovation System, and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)–, the simple average of variables under the last three pillars is taken for calculating KI.

Following this methodology, an analysis have been undertaken on the performance of 40 OIC countries<sup>5</sup> under 6 regional (Africa, East Asia-Pacific, Europe-Central Asia, Latin America, Middle East-North Africa, South Asia) and 4 income (High, Upper Middle, Lower Middle, Low) groups<sup>6</sup>.

In terms of regional averages, KEI progress was seen only in Europe and Central Asia region. Despite having a nearly half point decline, the group average of East Asia & Pacific was still above the World score of 6 points. While the decrease in KEI scores of Middle East & North Africa and South Asia regions are relatively small, Latin America and Africa regions had lost 0.35 points since 1995.

The KEI declined for all income groups, except for upper middle income countries where a 0.11 increase was recorded since 1995.

<sup>3</sup> <http://go.worldbank.org/CY9PINAVF0>

<sup>4</sup> <http://go.worldbank.org/E7ISX99P10>

<sup>5</sup> 17 OIC countries that are not included in KAM website are Afghanistan, Brunei, Chad, Comoros, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Libya, Maldives, Niger, Palestine, Somalia, Suriname, Togo, and Turkmenistan.

<sup>6</sup> The KEI regression plots of OIC countries could be found in Education Report (SESRIC, 2008a) based on these regional and income groups.

### Box 3.2: Transition to Knowledge Economy (continued)

Among the 140 countries included in the Knowledge Assessment Methodology (KAM), only ten OIC countries, namely UAE, Malaysia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Turkey, Jordan, Oman, Saudi Arabia, and Lebanon could be placed in the top 70 countries (see the table below). Despite being high income countries –except for Malaysia being an upper middle income country–, the KEI scores of the first five countries were just above the World average of 6. Additionally, it is thought provoking that among the investigated four Knowledge Economy pillars, the Education and Human Resources was the least contributing part even for OIC countries with broad opportunities.

While the situation of Bahrain, Guyana, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Djibouti, and Cote d'Ivoire highly exacerbated compared to the previous year, the KEI position of Turkey, Tunisia, Algeria and Mauritania increased by more than 10 ranks.

In general, the transition process of OIC member countries to Knowledge Economy has followed a slow but promisingly upward trend as the rank of 27 out of 40 OIC countries increased in 2008.

Knowledge Assessment Methodology (KAM 2008) for OIC member countries*																	
Rank	Change in Rank	Country	KEI	KI	EIR	Innov.	Edu.	ICT	Rank	Change in Rank	Country	KEI	KI	EIR	Innov.	Edu.	ICT
43	3	UAE	6.32	6.11	7.0	6.7	4.6	7.0	95	12	Algeria	3.2	3.42	2.5	3.5	3.6	3.2
46	1	Malaysia	6.16	6.16	6.2	6.8	4.4	7.3	99	-11	Uzbekistan	3.06	3.74	1.0	3.5	5.7	2.0
47	4	Kuwait	6.09	5.78	7.0	5.0	5.0	7.3	103	2	Syria	2.84	3.27	1.6	3.4	2.9	3.5
48	2	Qatar	6.01	6.01	6.0	5.8	5.2	7.0	107	4	Senegal	2.58	2.09	4.1	2.7	0.9	2.6
49	-14	Bahrain	6	5.72	6.8	4.2	5.8	7.2	109	-12	Tajikistan	2.36	2.36	2.4	2.3	4.0	0.8
52	12	Turkey	5.68	5.24	7.0	5.7	4.2	5.9	112	9	Uganda	2.24	1.64	4.0	2.7	1.0	1.2
62	3	Jordan	5.35	5.22	5.8	5.7	5.5	4.5	114	16	Mauritania	2.08	1.47	3.9	1.8	0.7	1.9
64	7	Oman	5.33	4.66	7.3	5.0	4.2	4.9	115	3	Pakistan	2.04	1.92	2.4	2.7	1.0	2.0
67	5	Saudi Arabia	5.07	4.96	5.4	4.0	5.0	5.9	116	-2	Benin	1.95	1.59	3.0	2.3	0.8	1.7
69	-9	Lebanon	5	5.09	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.7	117	6	Nigeria	1.91	2.16	1.2	2.7	1.8	2.0
71	4	Kazakhstan	4.74	4.72	4.8	3.8	7.2	3.2	118	7	Cameroon	1.77	1.96	1.2	2.5	1.7	1.7
72	14	Tunisia	4.69	4.5	5.3	4.6	4.0	4.9	119	9	Yemen	1.74	1.74	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
83	-1	Egypt	4.01	4.15	3.6	4.5	4.4	3.5	120	4	Mali	1.66	1.02	3.6	1.7	0.7	0.8
84	-26	Guyana	3.96	4.5	2.3	4.5	4.2	4.9	121	6	Burkina Faso	1.55	0.99	3.2	2.2	0.3	0.6
87	0	Kyrgyzstan	3.65	3.79	3.3	2.7	5.9	2.8	122	9	Mozambique	1.54	0.98	3.2	1.8	0.2	1.0
88	4	Albania	3.62	3.52	3.9	3.1	5.0	2.5	127	5	Bangladesh	1.33	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.1
91	-6	Azerbaijan	3.46	3.47	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.6	129	-20	Djibouti	1.17	1.17	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.7
92	-1	Morocco	3.4	3.26	3.8	3.6	2.0	4.2	132	1	Sierra Leone	0.85	0.84	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.3
93	3	Indonesia	3.27	3.23	3.4	3.3	3.5	2.9	136	-19	Cote D'Ivoire	n/a	n/a	0.6	2.5	n/a	1.8
94	9	Iran	3.21	3.89	1.2	3.0	3.9	4.8	139	-5	Sudan	n/a	n/a	0.6	2.0	n/a	3.4

n/a: A pillar index is not calculated if more than one variable from the pillar is missing.

KEI: Knowledge Economy Index

KI: Knowledge Economy

EIR: Economic Incentive Regime

Innov.: Innovation System

Edu.: Education and Human Resources

ICT: Information and Communication Technologies

\* For a detailed analysis of the performance of the OIC countries on Knowledge Index and Knowledge Economy Index at both individual country and sub-regional groups, see SESRIC, *Education: Prospects and Challenges in the OIC Member Countries*, 2008a.

### 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 developing countries except for the last two years when it showed signs of decreasing trend to reach 25.2 percent in 2006. In 2001, the level of external debt of the OIC countries was \$615 billion and since then, it was steadily increasing to reach \$753 billion in 2006, corresponding to an increase by 3.4 percent per annum.

At the individual country level, according to World Bank classification of Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), 22 OIC countries were classified as HIPCs, 18 of them are also Least Developed Countries (LDCs (see Table A.13 in the Statistical Appendix). The top 5 most indebted OIC countries, in terms of total external debt in 2006, were Turkey (\$208 billion, equivalent to 39.3 percent of its GDP), Indonesia (\$131 billion, equivalent to 35.3 percent of its GDP), Kazakhstan (\$74 billion, equivalent to 91.5 percent of its GDP), Malaysia (\$53 billion, equivalent to 33.6 percent of its GDP) and Pakistan (\$36 billion, equivalent to 28.3 percent of its GDP)<sup>7</sup>.

<b>Table 3.3</b>	<b>External Debt and Foreign Direct Investment (Billion US\$)</b>					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>External Debt</b>						
<b>OIC countries</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>753</b>
As % of:						
Developing countries	27.0	27.7	27.2	27.2	25.9	25.2
<b>Foreign Direct Investment</b>						
<b>OIC countries</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>84</b>
As % of:						
Developing countries	7.2	12.6	15.0	14.4	17.6	22.7
Source: Table A.13 and Table A.14 in the Annex						

On the other hand, the levels of net foreign direct investment (FDI) flows into OIC countries during the period under consideration were generally unsatisfactory. Although there has been a steady increase in these flows from \$13 billion in 2001 to \$84 billion in 2006, this accounted for only 22.7 percent of the total FDI flows to all developing countries, though it was only as low as 7.2 percent in 2001 (Table 3.3). FDI flows into the OIC countries are also concentrated in a few of them, where only 10 countries, namely Turkey, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Tunisia and Jordan, attracted 81 percent of the total FDI to all OIC countries (see Table A.14 in the Statistical Appendix). This picture shows that many of the OIC countries, particularly the LDCs, are still unable to create an enabling economic environment and required conditions likely to attract more FDI flows.

Considering this state of affairs, it becomes clear that the middle and high income countries of the OIC that have favourable economic environments attracted and accumulated more than half of both the FDI inflows and the foreign exchange reserves of all the OIC countries. Meanwhile, the OIC countries, as a group, maintained a surplus in their combined current account while, at the same time, improving the position of their foreign reserve, but on the other hand did not manage to decrease their total external debt. This implies that most of these countries, particularly the LDCs, with low levels of FDI inflows and foreign exchange reserves, will continue facing difficulties in financing their trade and current account deficits through external debt.

<sup>7</sup> Calculated based on the data in Table A.3 and Table A.13 in the Statistical Appendix.

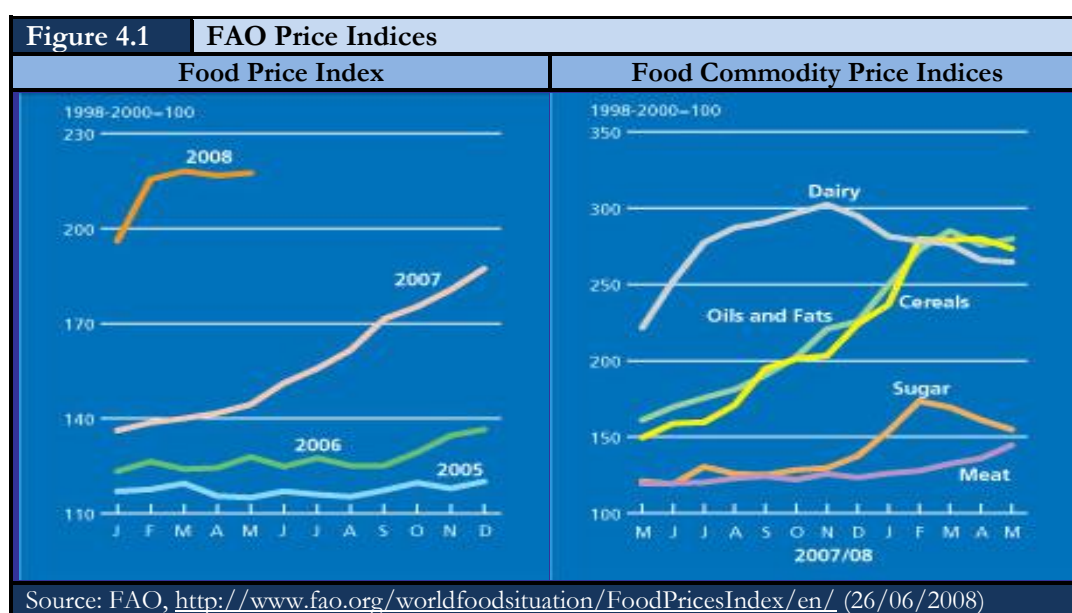
It is obvious that each income group of the OIC countries has its own development challenges that need to be taken up altogether and, in that sense, offer a new avenue of cooperation for enhancing efforts to promote sustainable growth in OIC countries. Consequently, OIC countries, in general, need to take certain measures to create an environment conducive to attracting more foreign investments. To achieve this goal, reforms are needed to improve the business climate and to introduce investment incentives for local and foreign investors. This 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.



## 4.1. Recent Trends in Food Prices

Since 2005, the world has been experiencing a dramatic surge in the price of food commodities. Agricultural commodity prices rose sharply in the last two years, and the increase in 2007 was quite higher than the preceding year. Moreover, during the first months of 2008, international nominal prices of all major food commodities reached their highest levels in nearly 50 years (FAO, 2008a).

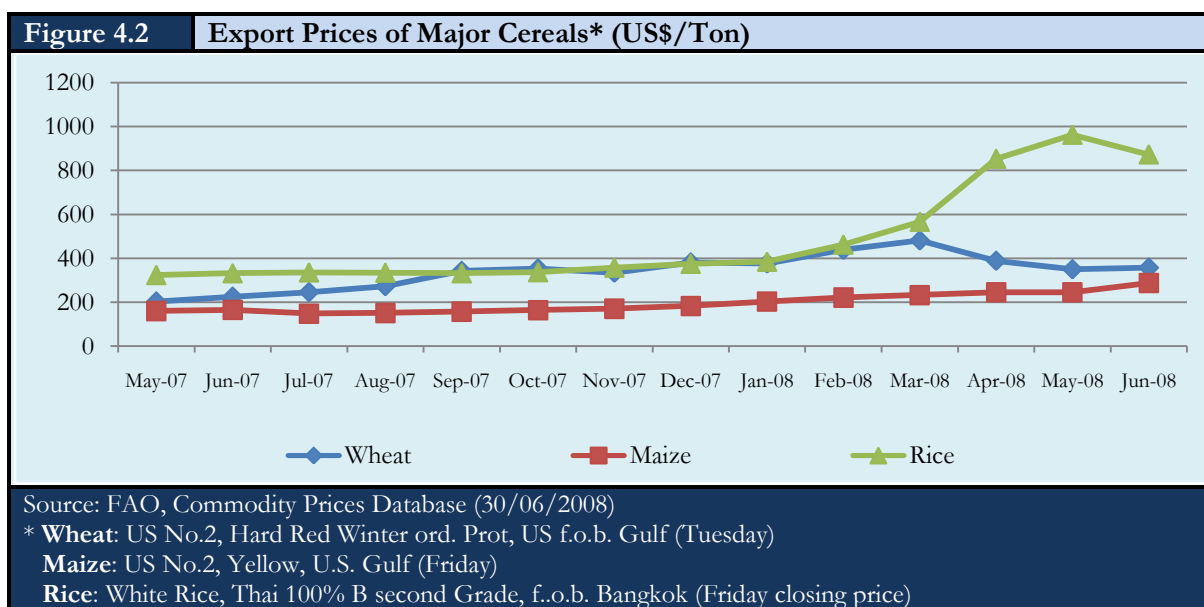
While the FAO Food Price Index rose 8.6 percent in 2006 compared with the previous year, it increased by 23.5 percent in 2007 compared to 2006. Although the index has remained stable at around 216-218 points since February 2008 (Figure 4.1), the increase in the average of the first five months compared to the same months of the previous year was 52.5 percent. This increase was lead mainly by oils & fats and cereals, which on average increased by 89.4 and 80.6 percent respectively during the same period, followed by dairy products with 41.8 percent, sugar with 24.2 percent, and meat with 11.9 percent.



March was the month when prices of many commodities reached their peaks. Nevertheless, recent developments in the food commodity price indices point out that the prices of all food commodities except meat products started to decline (Figure 4.1). The FAO Cereal Index averaged 273 in May 2008, corresponding to 16.7 percent increase since December 2007 and 84.5 percent more than in May 2007 but 2.2 percent lower than in March 2008.

The price of wheat, among the major cereals, has showed a sharp decline since March 2008 (Figure 4.2), and this decline is expected to go further during 2008 as a result of the supply response to high prices combined with generally favourable weather conditions. However, although this development may pave the way for re-balancing the wheat market, any deterioration in production side is quite likely to yield reverse effects. As for rice, international prices have reached unprecedented levels since the beginning of 2008 despite the record level production in 2007 and optimistic prospects for 2008. The main contributor to this development appears to be

the export restraints of some major rice exporters<sup>8</sup> aimed at controlling domestic food inflation. Yet, rice prices fell down for the first time in June 2008 by 9.3 percent after peaking in May at US\$ 963 per tonne (Figure 4.2), three times as high as their May 2007 level. However, over the longer term, world prices are not expected to fall back to their pre-2007 levels due to rising costs and the need of several countries to restore their rice stocks.

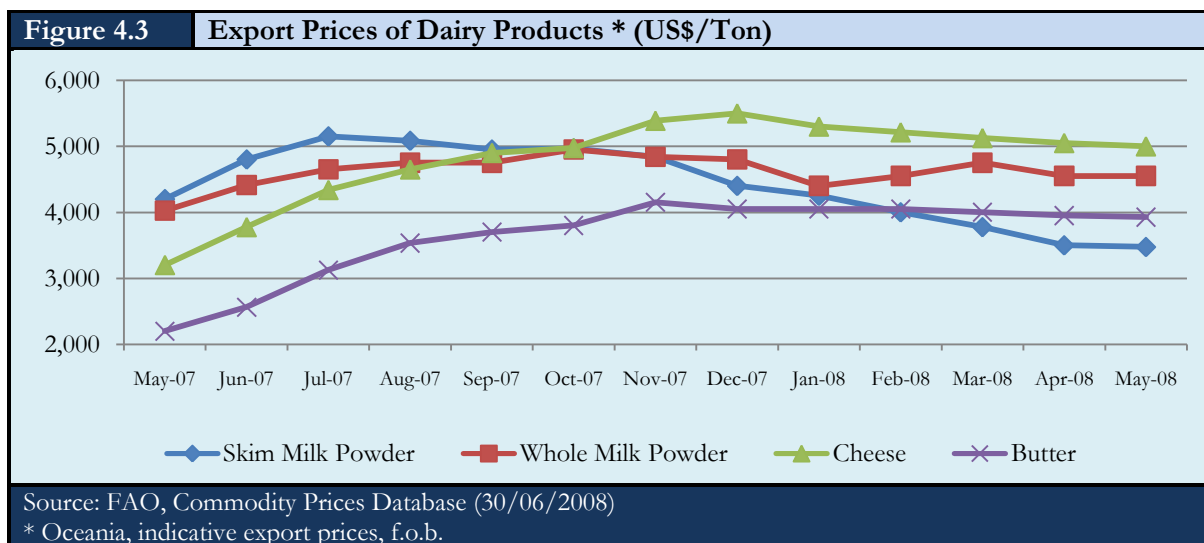


The price of maize has also been steadily on the rise since August 2007. In June 2008, it averaged US\$ 287.4 per tonne, corresponding to 56.7 percent increase since December 2007 and 73.8 percent higher than its June 2007 level. This trend is estimated to persist in the long term as the production is expected to remain virtually unchanged compared to its 2007 level while utilization is also expected to be strong due, in part, to increasing demand for bio-fuel production, a case that has raised a global concern (see Box 4.1).

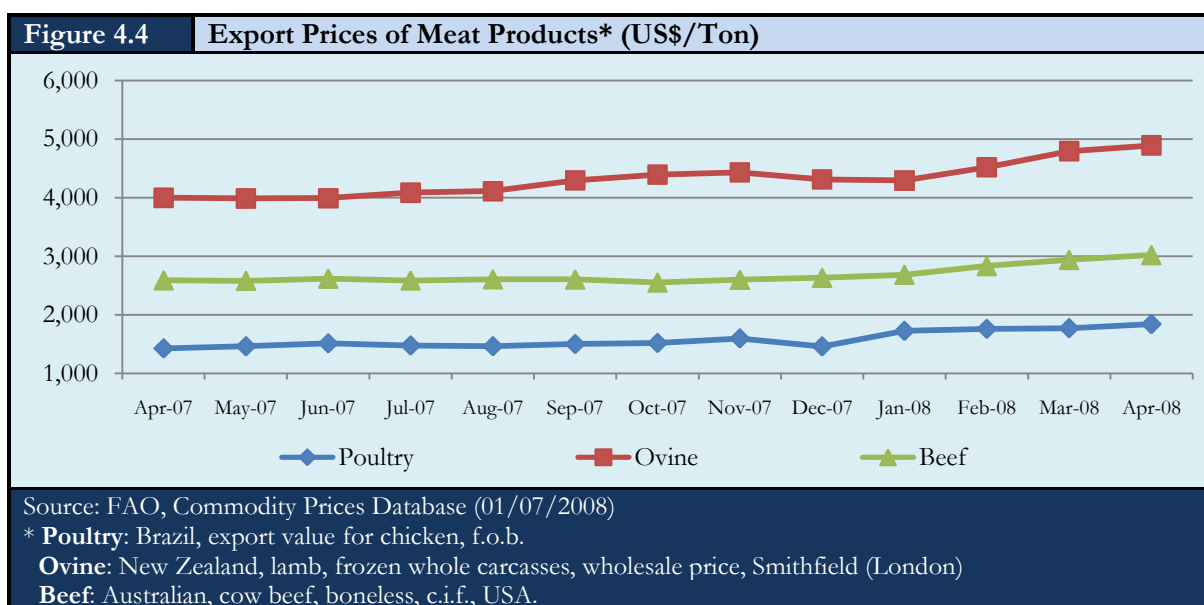
On the other hand, the FAO Dairy Index recorded unprecedented levels in late 2006 and continued to increase through 2007. Shortages of feed wheat accompanied by generally tight supplies from traditional exporters and shrinking stocks, strong import demand, and the weak US dollar continued to contribute to high maize prices during this period (FAO, 2008a, 2008b). After a long soaring period, the index averaged 265 in May 2008, 12.3 percent lower than its peak level in November 2007 (Figure 4.1), but still 19.4 percent higher than in May 2007.

The highest decline in FAO Dairy Index by products was recorded for skim milk powder with 32.5 percent lower than its peak level of US\$ 5,150 per tonne in July 2007 and also 28.2 percent down from November (Figure 4.3). As of May 2008, world prices of other major milk products also fell compared to their peak level in November: whole milk powder by 6.0 percent to US\$ 4,550/tonne, butter by 5.4 percent to US\$ 3,925/tonne, and cheese by 7.2 percent to US\$ 5,000/tonne. The future trend of dairy prices currently seems to be uncertain as Oceania, a key exporter of dairy products, is suffering drought and the European supply response is limited while, on the other hand, many countries react to higher prices by increasing their production.

<sup>8</sup> India, Pakistan, and Viet Nam, and even smaller suppliers such as Brazil, Cambodia, Ecuador, and Egypt.

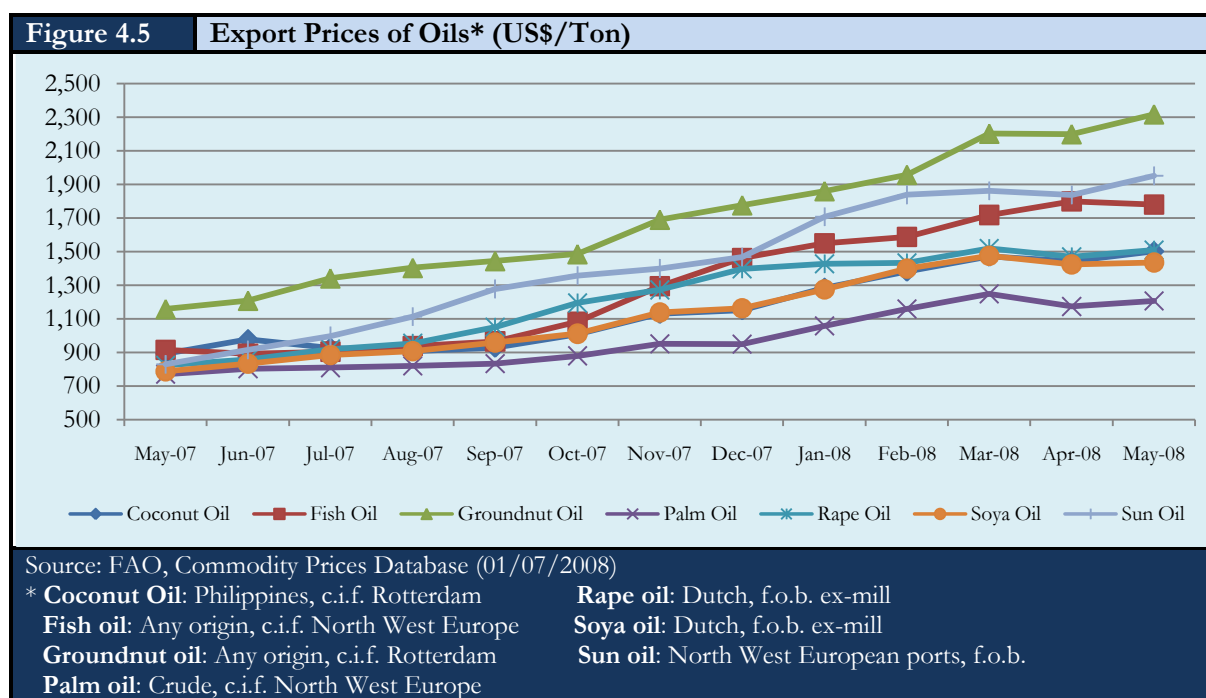


The FAO Meat Index, after some fluctuation in late 2007, has been steadily increasing since the beginning of 2008 (Figure 4.1). Nevertheless, the index has not so far recorded a price hike comparable to that in the case of cereals or dairy products. As of May 2008, the index was 17.9 percent higher than its November level and 21.8 percent higher than its level of the same month in the previous year. High feed costs, the depreciating US dollar, and the rising demand for meat mainly by fast growing developing countries, particularly in Asia, were the major reasons behind the rising meat prices. In terms of products, the highest price increase –as of April 2008 compared to the same month of the previous year– was recorded for poultry meat with 29.1 percent, followed by ovine meat with 22.3 percent and beef with 16.6 percent. However, in the first quarter of 2008, price movement in ovine meat was higher than in the other meat products (Figure 4.4). It is expected that meat prices will experience higher pressures during 2008 due to persistent increase in production costs, especially for feed.



The FAO Oils & Fats Index has also been increasing as a result of the slowdown in production growth and the continuous expansion in the demand for vegetable oils and fats for food uses as well as for bio-fuel production. The index reached up to 280 points in May 2008, 1.8 percent

down from its peak in March yet it was still higher by 23.9 percent than in November and by 73.9 percent than in May 2007 (Figure 4.1). In April 2008, the index had decreased by 3.2 percent compared to the record level of the preceding month. This has been reflected in declines in the prices of all vegetable oils (Figure 4.5). Surprisingly, the decline in prices of fish oil was experienced in May when prices of all vegetable oils were rising again. Compared to the last year, the highest increase in oil prices in May 2008 was recorded for sun oil by 134.9 percent, followed by groundnut oil with 100.0 percent, fish oil with 94.4 percent, rape oil with 83 percent, soya oil with 82.2 percent, coconut oil with 68.0 percent, and palm oil with 56.5 percent.



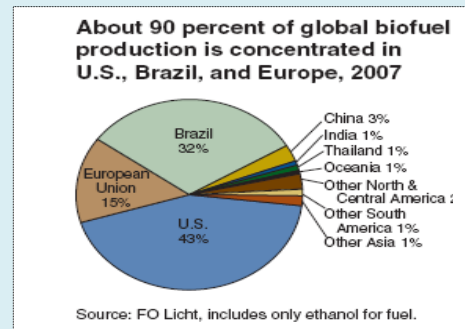
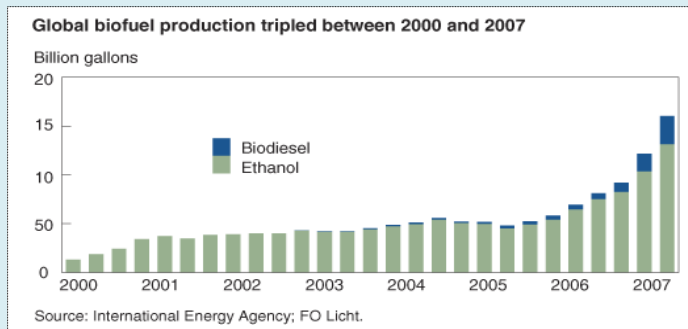
#### 4.2. Soaring Food Prices: Impacts on OIC Member Countries

The recent developments in international prices of agricultural commodities, particularly food prices, have been immediately considered as one of the world top priority development agenda items and raised international and regional debate, particularly on the reasons beyond the recent record level food prices. On the supply side, the ongoing subsidies to agricultural producers in the United States, Europe, and Japan, weather-related production shortfalls (droughts or floods), the decrease in the global level of stocks, and the rapid increase in energy prices that has reflected as higher costs for production and transportation have been reported as the major sources of the crisis.

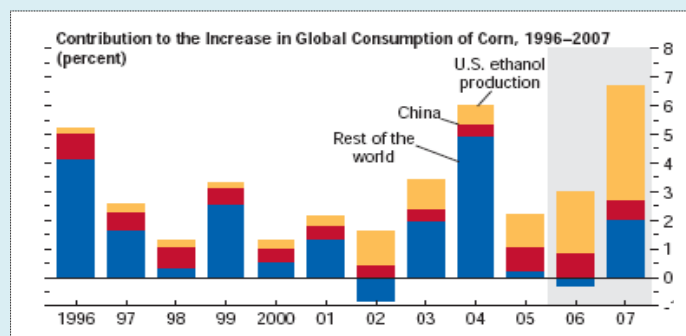
On the other hand, the effects emerged from the demand side has been even stronger. High economic growth rates, especially in China and India, accompanied by continuing increase in population in the developing countries, have resulted in a significant increase and diversification in the demand for food. In particular, the increase in demand for meat and poultry, together with the high feed prices that raised the cost of animal production, led to higher livestock prices. The emerging bio-fuels market is also a significant source of demand for some major agricultural commodities such as wheat, maize, and palm oil, which have been used mostly as food but currently being grown as feedstock for producing bio-fuels (see Box 4.1). The rapid increase in petroleum prices and the rise in environmental concerns worldwide have also contributed to this development.

#### Box 4.1: Bio-fuels and Food Price Inflation

Production and use of bio-fuels has increased significantly in the recent years. Bio-fuels production has tripled from 4.8 billion gallons in 2000 to about 16.0 billion gallons in 2007, with US, Brazil and EU accounting for the majority of this growth. However, changing world food situation and food price hike has generated intensive debate about bio-fuels. Critics argue that bio-fuel production consumes crops that could be used for food; it also competes with food production for land, water, and other inputs and it damages the ecosystem, hence it will have negative impacts on food supplies and push the food prices up.

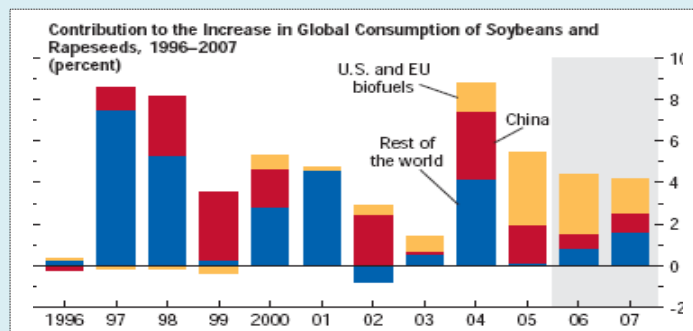


The most important bio-fuels is ethanol which is mainly produced from grains and sugar. The two largest producers of ethanol - United States and Brazil- make ethanol from corn and sugar respectively. In the US corn demand for ethanol jumped from 54million tons in 2006 to 81 million tons in 2007 and at this rate, half of US corn harvest will be diverted to ethanol production by the end of 2008. Given the fact that US corn represents 40 percent of global corn, ethanol production will further exacerbate food situation worldwide.



Biodiesel, the second most important bio-fuels, is processed from vegetable oils that are derived from soybeans, oil palm, and rapeseed, among other crops. Europe and USA are currently the leading producers of biodiesel along with several Asian countries, including Malaysia and Indonesia. In US 14-15 percent of total soybean oil production while in EU 47 percent of vegetable oil is used in the production of biodiesel.

There is clear evidence that additional demand for grains and vegetable oil created by the bio-fuel production has contributed significantly to the current food price hike. One of the most reliable and independent estimates comes from International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).



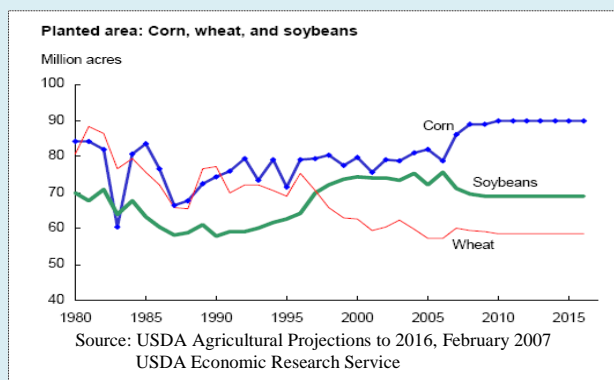
#### Box 4.1: Bio-fuels and Food Price Inflation (continued)

According to the IFPRI's International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade (IMPACT), the most sophisticated model of global agriculture commodity supply and utilization, 30 percent increase in food grain prices attributed to the bio-fuels. While according to an unpublished World Bank report, bio-fuels share in current food price hike is approximately 75 percent.

Across the world bio-fuel production and consumption is highly subsidized. The US leads this list, with nearly 6 billion U.S. dollars in annual support, followed by the EU with about 4.8 billion U.S. dollars. This provides an incentive for farmers to grow more “energy crops”; so more and more land is grabbed from the production of other staple crops. This diversion of land also played an important role in the current food crisis.

Environmentalists are of the view that bio-fuel production has strong negative impacts on the ecosystem and biodiversity. The basic threat is associated primarily with land use change especially when natural forests are converted for bio-fuel feedstock production. Each year Indonesia loses about 2 millions hectares of its rainforest to palm oil production while in Brazil Amazon river forests are under threat. Oxfam estimates that by 2020, CO<sub>2</sub> emission from land use change in the palm oil sector may have reached over 3.1 billion tones and that it would take over 46 years of bio-fuel use at 2020 levels to repay this carbon debt. This could further aggravate the global warming and climate change problem which is one of the most important factors behind current food crisis.

In the light of the fact that bio-fuels are currently accounted for only a tiny fraction of global energy demand (approximately 1 percent), but have severe negative repercussions for food security across the world, policy makers should be called for a moratorium on bio-fuel targets, dismantling subsidies and tax exemptions and devising techniques to produce bio-fuels from non-food feedstock, including agricultural and forestry wastes, as well as fast growing cellulose-rich energy crops such as perennial grasses and trees. In addition it is highly recommended that efforts should be made to encourage the use of other sources of energy like wind energy and solar power.



Sources: FAO, *The right to food and the impact of liquid Bio-fuels*, 2008; OECD, *Bio-fuels: is the cure worse than the disease?* 2007; USDA, *The future of Bio-fuels: A global perspective*, Economic Research Service, November 2007; IMF, *World Economic Outlook April 2008 and October 2007*.

Obviously, such large increases in prices of agricultural commodities, mainly food products, would have serious impacts on the real incomes of poor households in low-income OIC member countries as well as in other developing countries that are net food importers. Accordingly, the recent increases in prices of food products are most likely to raise the income of food exporting low-income countries, while harming net food importers, particularly the poor people in these countries who generally spend most of their incomes on staple food.

According to the FAO, out of the world 82 low-income food deficit countries (LIFDC), 36 are OIC members<sup>9</sup>. Moreover, 13 of these countries, mainly in Asia and Africa, are currently among the 37 countries which are classified as “countries in crisis requiring external assistance” (Table 4.1).

<b>Table 4.1</b>		<b>OIC Member Countries in Crisis and Requiring External Assistance*</b>
<b>ASIA (4 countries)</b>		
<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		
Iraq		Conflict and insecurity
<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		
Afghanistan		Conflict and insecurity
<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		
Bangladesh		Past floods and cyclone, avian influenza
Tajikistan		Severe cold, floods/landslides, poor market access
<b>AFRICA (9 countries)</b>		
<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		
Somalia		Conflict, adverse weather
<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		
Mauritania		Several years of drought
Sierra Leone		Post-conflict recovery period
<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		
Chad		Refugees, conflict
Côte d'Ivoire		Civil strife
Guinea		Refugees
Guinea-Bissau		Localized insecurity
Sudan		Civil strife
Uganda		Civil strife in the north, localized crop failure
Source: FAO (2008), “Crop Prospects and Food Situation, No: 2, April.		
* Countries in crisis requiring external assistance are expected to lack the resources to deal with reported critical problems of food insecurity. Food crises are nearly always due to a combination of factors but for the purpose of response planning, it is important to establish whether the nature of food crises is predominantly related to lack of food availability, limited access to food, or severe but localized problems. Accordingly, the list of countries requiring external assistance is organized into three broad, not mutually exclusive, categories: Countries facing an <b>exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</b> as a result of crop failure, natural disasters, interruption of imports, disruption of distribution, excessive post-harvest losses, or other supply bottlenecks. Countries with <b>widespread lack of access</b> , where a majority of the population is considered to be unable to procure food from local markets, due to very low incomes, exceptionally high food prices, or the inability to circulate within the country. Countries with <b>severe localized food insecurity</b> due to the influx of refugees, a concentration of internally displaced persons, or areas with combinations of crop failure and deep poverty.		

Iraq is still suffering political conflicts and insecurity throughout the country, leaving behind thousands of unemployed and hungry people. Moreover, the situation sometimes gets worse since the clashes often result in the cessation of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable people in the country. On the other hand, as drought and sandstorms have destroyed the country's wheat crop, concerns have been raised on wheat imports.

<sup>9</sup> Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iraq, Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, and Yemen.



Political conflicts and insecurity have been also problematic related issues for Afghanistan, where agricultural production was also hit by the extreme cold conditions in January and February, causing difficulties and crop losses. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, high food prices and drought have rendered more than one million vulnerable people “high-risk food-insecure” in the past five months, leading to an increase in the total number of most vulnerable people to over 3.5 million (IRIN News, 2008).

Bangladesh suffered quite a lot from the Cyclone Sidr that devastated coastal districts of the country and forced millions of people to abandon their homes. The local agricultural industry was also devastated as around 2.4 million acres of crops were washed away and around 1.5 million livestock were wiped out (Islamic Relief, 2008). Not only the decline in production, but also high prices in international markets discouraged imports and contributed to larger reduction in domestic stocks of crops. Given this situation, prices of rice in Bangladesh in March 2008 –four months after the Cyclone– were 66 percent higher than those of the previous year.

In Tajikistan, a low-income country, the food security is of a particular importance to a significant segment of the population, where most of the population have already been spending over half of their income on food. The recent increasing food prices continue to limit access to wheat and vegetable oils as well as fuel due to low income level. Moreover, last year, severe cold winter caused considerable damage to winter crops and, therefore, since the end of last year, the price of bread has doubled and the prices of many other basic goods have also increased by half.

In Somalia, more than two million people continue to suffer from food insecurity and therefore still have to rely on food assistance. The country witnessed record level of high food prices (the price of wheat flour in northern areas has almost tripled in the last year) and drought. It needs copious rainfall in order to avoid further water and food shortages.

Food prices are a key determinant of access to food in Mauritania since the country heavily depends on imports of coarse grain from neighbouring Senegal and Mali, and wheat from the international market. Therefore, the country has been suffering from the recent boom in international food prices and the poor harvest in Senegal in the last two years has also contributed to food shortages and high prices in the country.

In Sierra Leone, which was ranked last in the 2007 Human Development Index of the UNDP, where 52% of the population live on less than US\$1 a day, food prices have also increased sharply in parallel with the international trend. In December 2007, the cost of rice increased by 40 percent compared to December 2006 while the price of palm oil increased by about 50 percent and bread by 25 percent in the same period. Given the current poverty rates in the country, further increases in food prices will undoubtedly impose unbearable risks for the majority of the population.

In Chad, households at risk are experiencing food access problems as food prices –especially for pearl millet, the staple grain– continue to rise. This price increase is the result of a combination of both internal and external factors, ranging from the downward prospects for harvest and security problems accompanied by flows of refugees to rising oil prices, poor grain harvests in northern Nigeria and higher international prices for grain. These higher agricultural prices are expected to cause serious hardships for poor households that have used up almost all of their food stocks and, therefore, are forced to buy food products at the local markets.



In Côte d'Ivoire, which was among the countries where social unrest and food riots resulted in loss of lives in some cases, prices of rice in March 2008 was more than double their levels of a year earlier. Following the recent social unrest against the sharp increases in oil and milk prices, the Government has temporarily suspended import duties on staple food products.

Guinea, where more than half of the population lives below the poverty line, suffered from an instable regional and internal political environment that have lead to internal displacements and the inflows of refugees. The fuel and food price shock has exacerbated structural food insecurity, a chronic phenomenon in the country. Unfair competition in the import sector, an inefficient port and high shipment costs, and fluctuating exchange rate have worsened the impact of higher world prices. In the past year, the real price of imported rice has increased by 85 percent and gas prices increased by 62 percent on 1st April 2008. Setting up an emergency committee to address the crisis, the Government, in May 2008, appealed for international assistance and introduced macroeconomic measures to support both consumers –easier access to foreign currencies, suspension of tax on rice import, etc.– and agricultural production –emergency support with seeds, fertilisers, veterinary inputs, etc. (UN-WFP, 2008).

Guinea-Bissau was also negatively affected by the increase in international prices of agricultural commodities due to its dependence on agricultural imports, particularly wheat and rice. Fields of rice paddies have been destroyed by flooding in the south of the country. Moreover, since farmers have almost stopped growing rice in favour of cashew nuts, the country doesn't grow enough rice to feed itself though it has become the second largest producer of the nut. Despite constituting 90 percent of the total export volume of the country, export prices of the nut have fallen dramatically and farmers now have to swap more and more nuts for food, particularly for the imported rice. As the cashew crops are sold unprocessed at quite low prices, the country emphasizes the need to invest in processing this primary export commodity while trying to diversify its agricultural production.

Conflicts in Sudan have caused market distortions and threatened food security in the country. The conflicts moved nearly two million people from their villages and farms and lowered the production of both livestock and crops. Low levels of rainfall in most parts of the country last year also contributed to the low level of production. Consequently, consumers in the country are facing severe price increases in major agricultural commodities such as sorghum, millet and wheat. For instance, prices of wheat in the capital city, Khartoum, in February 2008 were 90 percent higher than a year earlier.

In Uganda, where about 10 million people are living in extreme poverty, heavy rains in the second half of 2007 resulted in severe floods in many parts of the country, causing crop losses. The continuous insecurity in some parts of the country was also a major factor behind food insecurity. Moreover, declining livestock prices due in part to poor pasture and water conditions and high grain prices made it difficult for farmers to access to sufficient grain. Prices of maize in March 2008 were 65 percent higher than their levels of September 2007.

Of course, the member countries that have been seriously affected by the recent boom in food prices are not limited to those mentioned above. To exemplify; in Senegal, which imports about half of its grain consumption, there were riots over grain prices as, for example, wheat prices in February 2008 were twice their level of a year ago. In Morocco, where a sixth of the population still lives below the official poverty level, rising bread and flour prices resulted in protests and a number of people died during riots over the increase in food prices. In Egypt, which is the largest

importer of wheat in the world, rising wheat prices lead to widespread protests and forced more and more people to rely on subsidised bread. In Yemen, which is one of the poorest countries in the world, hundreds of children marched in Sana'a to highlight child hunger in the country. In Jordan, where 30 percent of the population are already deemed poor, the large increase in the cost of living are rendering many of the poor more food insecure, which have lead the government to cancel taxes on a dozen of basic commodities and promise to keep bread prices unchanged. In Indonesia, which is a major importer of soybean, wheat, and rice, the increase in prices of these staple commodities that hit millions of Indonesia's poor people have sparked off protests across the country.

All in all, it is clear that the most affected by the high food price rises are, undoubtedly, the poor people in low-income and food deficit developing countries who spend a significant part of their limited income on food. They became unable to afford the food they need; an issue which constitute a major factor for social tension. While big farmers in these countries may benefit when selling their products in the world markets, many small farmers may no longer be able to afford to buy the basic needed agricultural inputs. Moreover, rising food prices forced inflation rates in these countries to move up, leading to higher price expectations and wage settings with a potential to distort or worsen the macroeconomic and financial stability.

#### ***4.3. Policy Response at National Level***

As agricultural commodity prices have increased sharply in recent months, some countries have responded with adjustments in their trade policy to control the flow of agricultural products in an attempt to protect their people from rising prices, control inflationary pressures, and ensure adequate food supplies for their population. In this context, some countries reduced or removed import restrictions. Such measures are obviously in the direction of trade liberalization, allowing the price mechanism to function under the dynamics of global markets with fewer interventions.

However, in most of these cases, the measures taken were to impose restrictions on exports of food crops. Although such –temporary– measures may not cause permanent distortions and may indeed alleviate a short-term emergency, they create hardships for the food importing developing countries. In addition, they negatively affect the food producers, who in general receive less support than those in the developed countries, limiting their sales to the world markets and thereby depriving of possibly higher gains they would obtain from those markets. Therefore, such measures should be eliminated in parallel with the recovery from the emergency. Instead, policies that help liberalize the trade of agricultural commodities should be adopted, which in turn contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Doha Round.

In addition to the above-mentioned measures taken within the framework of trade policy, some countries also resorted to use state grain reserves while some others fixed domestic prices of some key food products or eliminated consumer taxes (VAT) on them. Moreover, a number of countries introduced subsidies on staple foodstuff and/or provided food aids to the poor groups. In this context, Table 4.2 presents information on the measures taken by some OIC member countries to alleviate the effects of rising food prices. It is obvious that most of these countries have used their agricultural trade policies to cope with the crisis. Price controls and food subsidies have also been important measures within the consumption policies implemented by the governments.

Table 4.2	Measures Taken by OIC Member Countries to Limit the Impact of High International Cereal Prices*									
	Trade Policies			Consumption Policies				Marketing Policies		Other
	Lower/ eliminate cereal import tariff	Introduce/increase export taxes/ minimum export prices	Reduce/ban exports	Food subsidies	Price controls	Food aid/ safety nets	Lower/eliminate food taxes	Release food stocks	Food procurement	Agricultural production support
Afghanistan									√	
Azerbaijan	√						√			
Bangladesh			√	√	√					
Benin	√				√					
Burkina Faso	√									
Cameroon					√					
Egypt						√				
Guinea			√							
Indonesia	√		√	√	√					
Jordan				√						
Kazakhstan			√							
Malaysia					√			√	√	√
Mauritania									√	
Niger							√			
Nigeria	√			√						
Pakistan		√								√
Saudi Arabia	√			√		√				
Senegal	√			√	√					

Source: FAO, Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS).

\* As of July 2008.

## 5 Concluding Remarks and Policy Implications

Comprising a substantial part of the developing countries, as a group, the OIC member countries followed, in general, similar trends during the period under consideration. Yet, the average economic performance of the OIC countries as a whole remained below the level maintained by the group of the developing countries. Therefore, the OIC countries, as group, seem 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.

Overall, it has been observed that the average economic performance of the OIC group is highly dependent on the performance of a few members as only 10 major member countries account for 74 percent of the total GDP and 76 percent of the total exports of the OIC countries. This also reflects a wide income disparity within the OIC community and a huge gap between the rich and poor member countries. The GDP per capita in the richest country is 353 times that in the poorest one, and this is expected to be higher in the coming year as up to 445 times, indicating further divergence between the rich and the poor members. Additionally, the high external debt and low FDI levels in many OIC member countries further aggravate the situation, where 21 of these countries are currently classified among the Highly Indebted Poor Countries.

The structure of output in OIC member countries has not changed much, with services accounting for almost half of the output (48%), followed by industry (39%), and agriculture (13%). In fact, agriculture has been slightly replaced by services and, to a smaller extent, by industry over time in most of the countries. This may also be explained by the results of the transformation efforts in some countries as well as by other structural difficulties such as scarcity of water resources, inadequate agricultural investment and infrastructure, and low level of machinery and technology utilization.

On the other hand, the high share of industry in the total output of many OIC countries, particularly in the fuel exporting countries, may not be comfortably used as an indication of the high level of industrialisation in these countries since the production of oil and gas are classified as industrial activities. In contrast, the low share of manufacturing in the total output of many OIC countries is a clear indicator of the low level of industrialization in these countries.

Overall, as the economies of the majority of OIC countries are heavily relying on the production and exportation of primary commodities, mostly oil and agricultural ones, fluctuations in world commodity prices carry high risks to sustainable economic growth in these countries. In this regard, improving the manufacturing facilities in these countries is of utmost importance for diversification of their productive base that would enable them to increase the value-added and quality of their products while helping them become less dependent on manufacturing imports and thereby relieve the pressure on their trade balance.

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.

This was clear as the recent boom in oil and food prices has imposed both negative and positive effects on the net exporters and importers of these commodities. While net oil exporter countries benefited from the increase in oil prices, they were negatively affected from high prices of major agricultural commodities they have been importing. On the other hand, the effect on net food exporting countries is not clear-cut since though they were able to export their agricultural products at higher prices, the increase in prices of energy and other agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and transportation costs imposed negative effects on them.

The sharp increase in world prices of many basic food commodities in the last year has been mainly due to increasing gap between demand and supply. Among the factors which have contributed to the increase in the global demand for food crops are the high economic and population growth levels of the emerging and developing countries and the increasing demand for feedstock for bio-fuel production. Considering that these trends seem to persist, the growth in global food demand is likely to continue in the foreseeable future. Although agricultural production has been modestly increased in recent years, despite a number of negative aspects including droughts or floods and rapidly increasing energy prices, it has not been sufficient to meet the continuing increase in global demand for food.

Inevitably, high prices have inflated import bills of food importing countries, particularly the developing and the least developed ones that heavily rely on imports of major agricultural commodities. Although the FAO has reported that there are currently 37 countries in food crisis requiring external assistance, 13 of which are OIC members, the countries that have been seriously affected from the increasing food prices are, of course, not only limited to these countries. Such a situation has led to protests and riots in many other countries, including some OIC members. This implies that the current food crisis is not limited to certain countries but it is a problem facing the poor people all over the world, who already spend the bulk of their income on food consumption.

Indeed, with the recent developments, the people at risk are becoming poor and the poor are getting poorer, a situation which is conducive to increasing social tension and unrest in societies. Therefore, policy measures with the aim of protecting the poor from increases in food prices should be considered as an immediate action by the governments of these countries. Although it is quite understandable that governments can prohibit or limit the exports of food at times when their own people are in need, export restrictions create difficulties for the needy people in importing countries, set aside their negative aspects for trade liberalization. In addition, they may deprive domestic producers and exporters of possible higher earnings from foreign markets. Therefore, such policies should be reconsidered and abandoned in parallel with the recovery from the emergency situation.

Reductions in or elimination of tariffs and taxes on agricultural commodities, already implemented by many countries, can offer some relief to consumers, particularly to the poor ones, nevertheless at the expense of a fiscal cost for governments, which may entail cutbacks in areas of lower priority. In this respect, targeted transfers to the vulnerable people may appear as a better and more direct option to alleviate food insecurity in some cases.

In the long run, however, as demand for food is likely to continue to increase more rapidly, policies that have the potential to improve supply over time are mostly needed. In many developing and least-developed countries, poor agriculture infrastructure, such as the lack of agricultural technologies and inappropriate transportation, is the main factor that undermines agricultural output. Moreover, since availability of water is a vital factor in maintaining and

increasing agricultural production, policy measures to improve irrigation facilities and land utilisation are critical. Policy measures to improve such infrastructure could generate a considerable expansion in supply over time. Therefore, more efforts should be exerted in order to improve the infrastructure in the agricultural sector through more investment, both public and private, and to create the favourable environment for foreign investment in agriculture sector.

For countries which depend on producing and exporting of a few agricultural commodities, fluctuating international commodity prices is indeed a real serious risk. To avoid such a risk, diversification agricultural production base is highly recommended. In addition, investments in agro-industry are another important policy action in addressing agricultural development and unemployment challenges in these countries.

On the other hand, as the recent increase in prices has been common for almost all agricultural commodities as well as many manufactured products and energy, inflationary pressures are on the rise with a potential to distort or exacerbate the macroeconomic and financial stability in many countries, including the OIC members. In this respect, a prudent monetary policy with a proper understanding of the nature of the recent developments in global markets with regard to their implications on macroeconomic and price stability becomes necessary in order to control inflation in the medium term.

Last but not least, the continued internal conflicts in some member countries, particularly in Africa, undoubtedly, have serious negative impact on all aspects of life, not only through exacerbating the already existing unfavourable living conditions but also through impeding any national efforts towards furthering the potential for economic development. This has been clear in the case of the recent food crisis, where the conflicts caused a great number of farmers to abandon their lands, and the insecure environment directly or indirectly affected production and trade in those countries. Moreover, the local conflicts and insecure conditions make it difficult for the food aids from other countries or international organisations to reach the needy areas in some countries.

Overall, there is a need to alleviate the effects of soaring food prices on the most vulnerable population in the member countries through various direct transfers under concerted actions by governments, NGOs, and international organizations while implementing appropriate policies or programmes to support agricultural development in the OIC member countries.

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## STATISTICAL APPENDIX

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# Statistical Appendix

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
<b>Output(Real GDP)</b>						
World	3.6	4.9	4.4	5	4.9	3.7
Developed countries	1.9	3.2	2.6	3	2.7	1.3
United States	2.5	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.2	0.5
European Union	1.5	2.7	2.1	3.3	3.1	1.8
Japan	1.4	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.4
Newly Industrialised Asian Economies	3.2	5.9	4.8	5.6	5.6	4
Developing countries	6.2	7.5	7.1	7.8	7.9	6.7
Africa	5.3	6.5	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.0	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.6
Developing Asia	8.1	8.6	9	9.6	9.7	8.2
China	10	10.1	10.4	11.1	11.4	9.3
<b>Real Domestic Demand</b>						
Developed countries	2.1	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.2	0.9
United States	2.8	4.1	3.1	2.8	1.5	-0.6
Euro Area	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.6	2	1.4
Japan	0.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1	0.9
Newly Industrialised Asian Economies	0.1	5	2.6	4	4.5	4
<b>Inflation Rate (1)</b>						
World	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.7
Developed countries	1.8	2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.6
United States	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.9	3
European Union	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.1
Japan	-0.3	0	-0.3	0.3	0	0.6
Developing countries	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.4	6.4	7.4
Fuel Exporting Countries	11.5	9.7	9.6	8.5	9.7	12.1
<b>World Trade Volume (2)</b>						
Goods and Services	5.4	10.7	7.6	9.2	6.8	5.6
Goods	6.3	10.8	7.5	9.1	6.4	5.9
<b>World Exports Value (3)</b>						
Goods and Services	16.4	21.3	13.6	14.7	15.8	14.8
Goods	16.9	21.4	14.1	15.5	15.5	15.3
<b>World Trade Prices in US Dollars</b>						
Oil	15.8	30.7	41.3	20.5	10.7	34.3
Non-fuel primary commodities	5.9	15.2	6.1	23.2	14	7
Manufactures	14.4	9.5	3.6	3.8	9.7	6.4
<b>US Dollar Exchange Rate (4)</b>						
Euro	0.884	0.805	0.803	0.796	0.796	-
Pound sterling	0.612	0.546	0.549	0.543	0.511	-
Japanese yen	115.8	108.1	110	116.3	120.4	-
<b>Current Account Balance (% of GDP)</b>						
Developed countries	-0.7	-0.7	-1.3	-1.5	-1.2	-1.1
United States	-4.8	-5.5	-6.1	-6.2	-5.3	-4.3
European Union	0.2	0.5	-0.2	-0.8	-1.2	-1.6
Japan	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.9	4
Newly Industrialised Asian Economies	6.8	6.3	5.1	5.2	6	4.5
Developing countries	1.9	2.4	4.1	4.8	4.2	4.0
China	2.8	3.6	7.2	9.4	11.1	9.8
<b>Long-term Interest Rate (5)</b>						
Developed countries	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.1	4.2	-
United States	4	4.3	4.3	4.8	4.7	-
Euro Area	3.9	3.8	3.3	4	4.1	-
Japan	1	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6	-
Newly Industrialised Asian Economies	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.9	-
<b>Unemployment Rate (6)</b>						
Developed countries	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.6
United States	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.4
Euro Area	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.2	7.4	7.3
Japan	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.9
Newly Industrialised Asian Economies	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.3

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, WEO Database, April 2008.

(\*) IMF 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)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Afghanistan	23.8	24.7	25.7	26.7	27.4	28.1
Albania	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Algeria	31.8	32.4	32.9	33.8	34.4	34.9
Azerbaijan	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6
Bahrain	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Bangladesh	147.7	150.5	153.3	156.1	159.0	161.9
Benin	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.1
Brunei	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Burkina Faso	12.4	12.8	13.1	13.4	13.7	14.0
Cameroon	16.9	17.4	17.8	18.3	18.9	19.4
Chad	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.7
Comoros	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Cote d'Ivoire	17.6	17.9	18.2	18.5	18.8	19.0
Djibouti	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Egypt	68.0	69.3	70.7	72.1	73.6	75.0
Gabon	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Gambia	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Guinea	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.3
Guinea-Bissau	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Guyana	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Indonesia	213.6	216.4	219.2	222.1	224.9	227.9
Iran	66.5	67.5	68.5	69.5	70.9	72.3
Iraq						
Jordan	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9
Kazakhstan	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
Kuwait	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4
Kyrgyz Republic	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3
Lebanon	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8
Libya	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2
Malaysia	25.0	25.5	26.0	26.4	26.8	27.3
Maldives	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mali	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.8	13.1	13.4
Mauritania	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
Morocco	29.5	29.8	30.1	30.4	30.7	31.0
Mozambique	18.8	19.1	19.6	20.0	20.5	21.0
Niger	11.8	12.2	12.6	12.9	13.4	13.8
Nigeria	129.1	132.6	136.3	140.0	143.9	147.8
Oman	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Pakistan	146.8	149.7	152.5	155.4	158.2	160.9
Palestine						
Qatar	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
Saudi Arabia	22.0	22.5	23.1	23.7	24.3	24.9
Senegal	11.1	11.4	11.7	11.9	12.2	12.5
Sierra Leone	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9
Somalia						
Sudan	33.6	34.5	35.3	36.2	37.2	38.1
Suriname	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Syria	17.6	18.0	18.4	18.9	19.4	19.9
Tajikistan	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5
Togo	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6
Tunisia	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.4
Turkey	65.9	66.9	67.9	68.1	68.9	69.7
Turkmenistan	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3
Uganda	26.9	27.8	28.8	29.9	30.9	32.0
United Arab Emirates	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.8
Uzbekistan	25.6	25.9	26.2	27.0	27.4	27.7
Yemen	19.7	20.3	21.0	21.6	22.3	23.0
<b>OIC countries</b>	<b>1315.7</b>	<b>1341.9</b>	<b>1368.5</b>	<b>1395.5</b>	<b>1422.8</b>	<b>1450.4</b>
World	6194.5	6269.5	6346.7	6423.5	6500.5	6566.7
Developed countries	959.3	965.0	971.3	977.4	983.9	990.1
Developing countries	5235.2	5304.5	5375.4	5446.1	5516.6	5576.6

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, WEO Database, April 2008.

(\*) IMF projections.

# Statistical Appendix

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Afghanistan (L)	4.4	5.4	6.5	7.0	8.8	11.2
Albania (LM)	5.7	7.3	8.2	9.1	10.6	12.0
Algeria (LM)	67.8	85.1	102.7	114.8	131.6	158.7
Azerbaijan (LM)	7.3	8.7	13.2	20.9	31.3	49.0
Bahrain (HI)	9.7	11.2	13.5	15.8	19.7	24.4
Bangladesh (L)	54.5	59.1	61.1	64.9	72.4	80.5
Benin (L)	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.9
Brunei (HI)	6.6	7.9	9.5	11.6	12.4	14.9
Burkina Faso (L)	4.3	5.1	5.6	6.1	7.0	8.3
Cameroon (LM)	13.6	15.8	16.6	18.0	20.6	24.0
Chad (L)	2.7	4.4	5.9	6.3	7.1	8.8
Comoros (L)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Cote d'Ivoire (L)	13.8	15.5	16.4	17.3	19.6	22.7
Djibouti (LM)	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
Egypt (LM)	81.4	78.8	89.8	107.4	127.9	151.3
Gabon (UM)	6.1	7.2	8.7	9.6	11.3	14.4
Gambia (L)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
Guinea (L)	3.6	3.9	3.3	3.1	4.7	5.3
Guinea-Bissau (L)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Guyana (LM)	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
Indonesia (LM)	234.8	257.0	285.9	364.4	432.9	488.1
Iran (LM)	134.0	161.3	188.0	222.1	294.1	364.5
Iraq (LM)						
Jordan (LM)	10.2	11.4	12.6	14.1	16.0	18.5
Kazakhstan (UM)	30.9	43.2	57.1	81.0	103.8	133.7
Kuwait (HI)	47.8	59.4	80.8	98.7	111.3	145.1
Kyrgyz Republic (L)	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.7	4.8
Lebanon (UM)	19.8	21.5	21.6	22.8	24.6	26.8
Libya (UM)	24.0	30.5	41.7	49.7	57.1	78.9
Malaysia (UM)	110.2	124.7	137.2	156.1	186.5	207.6
Maldives (LM)	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2
Mali (L)	4.4	4.9	5.4	6.2	6.7	7.3
Mauritania (L)	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.8	3.0
Morocco (LM)	49.8	56.4	59.0	65.4	73.4	84.4
Mozambique (L)	4.7	5.7	6.6	6.8	7.6	8.4
Niger (L)	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.6	4.2	4.9
Nigeria (L)	66.8	86.9	112.2	146.9	166.8	219.9
Oman (UM)	21.8	24.8	30.9	35.7	40.1	50.5
Pakistan (L)	83.5	98.1	109.6	127.0	143.8	160.2
Palestine (LM)						
Qatar (HI)	23.5	31.7	42.5	52.7	67.8	98.3
Saudi Arabia (HI)	214.9	250.7	315.8	349.1	376.0	464.4
Senegal (L)	6.9	8.0	8.7	9.2	11.1	12.9
Sierra Leone (L)	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8
Somalia (L)						
Sudan (L)	17.8	21.7	27.4	36.4	46.2	54.0
Suriname (LM)	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7
Syria (LM)	22.7	25.0	28.6	34.9	37.8	41.9
Tajikistan (L)	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.1
Togo (L)	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.8
Tunisia (LM)	25.0	28.3	29.0	31.0	35.0	39.2
Turkey (UM)	304.1	392.9	482.8	528.7	663.4	748.3
Turkmenistan (LM)	11.4	14.2	17.2	21.8	26.9	n/a
Uganda (L)	6.2	6.8	8.7	9.5	11.2	12.9
United Arab Emirates (HI)	88.6	103.8	133.0	163.3	192.6	239.9
Uzbekistan (L)	10.1	12.0	14.3	17.0	22.3	26.3
Yemen (L)	11.8	13.9	16.8	19.1	21.7	25.9
<b>OIC countries</b>	<b>1885.1</b>	<b>2230.7</b>	<b>2657.2</b>	<b>3107.9</b>	<b>3692.6</b>	<b>4378.2</b>
World	36931.3	41546.2	44880.8	48436.0	54311.6	60109.4
Developed countries	29369.2	32567.8	34179.0	35894.3	39131.1	42009.3
Developing countries	7562.1	8978.4	10701.8	12541.7	15180.6	18100.1

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, WEO Database, April 2008.

(\*) IMF 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)**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan	186	218	252	264	323	399
Albania	1835	2342	2620	2892	3354	3761
Algeria	2129	2631	3122	3397	3825	4545
Azerbaijan	880	1040	1574	2469	3663	5689
Bahrain	13726	15601	18324	21123	25731	31302
Bangladesh	369	393	399	415	455	497
Benin	511	564	596	624	692	732
Brunei	18800	22002	25754	30626	32167	38005
Burkina Faso	345	399	429	456	508	591
Cameroon	807	909	930	979	1095	1237
Chad	319	501	651	681	747	900
Comoros	553	605	633	645	691	718
Cote d'Ivoire	782	867	900	936	1045	1190
Djibouti	890	931	973	1030	1099	1216
Egypt	1197	1137	1270	1489	1739	2016
Gabon	4684	5402	6366	6836	7887	9878
Gambia	246	273	306	328	411	492
Guinea	413	435	349	326	473	513
Guinea-Bissau	159	176	191	190	206	214
Guyana	991	1043	1081	1170	1365	1469
Indonesia	1100	1188	1304	1641	1925	2142
Iran	2015	2390	2746	3197	4149	5042
Iraq						
Jordan	1949	2133	2304	2519	2795	3159
Kazakhstan	2064	2863	3786	5363	6868	8835
Kuwait	18783	21567	27013	31014	33634	42159
Kyrgyz Republic	381	435	479	546	713	895
Lebanon	5559	5949	5898	6147	6569	7047
Libya	4267	5309	7123	8327	9372	12703
Malaysia	4409	4898	5288	5914	6948	7605
Maldives	2197	2390	2242	2629	3040	3368
Mali	371	405	433	487	517	547
Mauritania	477	542	658	938	931	993
Morocco	1688	1890	1956	2149	2389	2720
Mozambique	248	298	336	338	369	400
Niger	224	238	265	277	313	358
Nigeria	518	656	824	1049	1159	1488
Oman	8858	9994	12335	14032	15584	19463
Pakistan	569	655	719	817	909	995
Palestine						
Qatar	32788	41949	53333	62914	72849	95167
Saudi Arabia	9758	11127	13658	14733	15481	18655
Senegal	618	705	743	768	910	1027
Sierra Leone	191	202	223	254	290	307
Somalia						
Sudan	529	629	776	1005	1242	1415
Suriname	2614	2964	3531	4136	4577	5057
Syria	1293	1392	1560	1844	1946	2109
Tajikistan	248	329	364	441	578	637
Togo	287	323	343	352	387	425
Tunisia	2525	2846	2891	3044	3398	3760
Turkey	4616	5872	7110	7760	9629	10738
Turkmenistan	2347	2871	3418	4280	5189	5405
Uganda	232	245	303	318	363	404
United Arab Emirates	24945	27595	32392	38613	42934	50383
Uzbekistan	396	464	547	631	815	950
Yemen	598	682	799	884	972	1126
<b>OIC countries</b>	<b>1433</b>	<b>1662</b>	<b>1942</b>	<b>2227</b>	<b>2595</b>	<b>3019</b>
World	5962	6627	7072	7540	8355	9154
Developed countries	30614	33749	35189	36724	39772	42430
Developing countries	1445	1693	1991	2303	2752	3246

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, WEO Database, April 2008.

(\*) IMF projections.

# Statistical Appendix

**Table A.5: Structure of Output (% of GDP, Average 2002-2007)**

	Agriculture	Industry	Manufacturing	Services
Afghanistan	41.0	16.5	16.2	42.5
Albania	21.4	9.5	5.5	69.1
Algeria <sup>1</sup>	9.0	50.1	5.0	40.9
Azerbaijan <sup>1</sup>	8.8	55.7	6.7	35.4
Bahrain <sup>1</sup>	0.4	34.7	10.8	64.9
Bangladesh	20.5	19.2	16.7	60.3
Benin	36.7	10.1	8.6	53.2
Brunei	1.0	66.1	12.7	32.9
Burkina Faso <sup>2</sup>	34.3	16.3	14.5	49.4
Cameroon	20.7	28.5	19.8	50.8
Chad <sup>2</sup>	24.2	45.7	7.2	30.1
Comoros	48.1	5.7	4.2	46.3
Cote d'Ivoire	26.3	23.3	18.1	50.5
Djibouti	3.8	9.1	2.9	87.2
Egypt	14.3	30.5	16.8	55.2
Gabon <sup>1</sup>	5.4	49.4	4.4	45.3
Gambia	31.7	6.8	5.3	61.4
Guinea <sup>2</sup>	18.1	23.2	3.9	58.7
Guinea-Bissau <sup>2</sup>	59.0	9.4		31.8
Guyana <sup>2</sup>	35.2	15.1	3.5	49.7
Indonesia	13.9	38.9	28.1	47.2
Iran <sup>1</sup>	10.9	37.7	11.0	51.4
Iraq	6.8	63.0	1.6	30.2
Jordan	2.8	22.5	16.9	74.7
Kazakhstan <sup>1</sup>	6.5	30.1	12.7	63.3
Kuwait <sup>1</sup>	0.4	54.9	7.6	44.7
Kyrgyz Republic	33.6	17.9	13.6	48.5
Lebanon	5.4	11.8	11.7	82.8
Libya <sup>1</sup>	3.5	69.1	1.9	27.3
Malaysia	9.0	43.9	28.7	47.0
Maldives	8.3	11.6	7.3	80.1
Mali	37.0	19.2	9.2	43.9
Mauritania <sup>2</sup>	25.0	18.5	4.6	56.5
Morocco	14.9	20.9	16.0	64.2
Mozambique <sup>2</sup>	26.9	21.8	15.5	51.3
Niger	45.5	9.7	6.1	44.8
Nigeria <sup>1</sup>	35.3	39.5	2.9	25.2
Oman <sup>1</sup>	1.6	54.6	9.0	43.8
Pakistan	20.7	24.3	18.6	55.0
Palestine	9.3	14.8	12.5	75.9
Qatar <sup>1</sup>	0.1	65.6	8.0	34.3
Saudi Arabia <sup>1</sup>	3.7	54.6	9.8	41.7
Senegal	16.0	19.3	15.5	64.7
Sierra Leone <sup>2</sup>	48.8	8.9	2.8	42.3
Somalia	60.1	3.2	2.5	36.8
Sudan <sup>1</sup>	33.8	18.5	8.7	47.7
Suriname <sup>2</sup>	6.9	37.5	18.8	55.5
Syria <sup>1</sup>	22.0	26.5	3.1	51.5
Tajikistan <sup>2</sup>	23.7	28.0	28.0	48.3
Togo	41.0	16.0	9.1	43.0
Tunisia	12.4	25.7	19.1	62.0
Turkey	10.7	25.7	21.0	63.6
Turkmenistan <sup>1</sup>	21.6	34.5	34.5	43.9
Uganda	31.2	11.1	9.1	57.7
United Arab Emirates <sup>1</sup>	2.4	47.4	12.5	50.1
Uzbekistan <sup>2</sup>	30.9	20.3	20.3	48.8
Yemen <sup>1</sup>	11.2	40.8	7.1	48.0
<b>OIC countries</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>49.7</b>

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; UNSD, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database.

(1) Fuel exporting countries, (2) non-fuel primary product exporting countries.

# Statistical Appendix

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Afghanistan	15.1	9.4	16.4	6.1	12.4	8.6
Albania	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.0	6.0	6.0
Algeria	6.9	5.2	5.1	2.0	4.6	4.9
Azerbaijan	10.5	10.4	24.3	30.6	23.4	18.6
Bahrain	7.2	5.6	7.9	6.5	6.6	6.2
Bangladesh	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.4	5.6	5.5
Benin	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.8	4.2	5.4
Brunei	2.9	0.5	0.4	5.1	0.4	-0.5
Burkina Faso	8.0	4.6	7.1	5.5	4.2	4.0
Cameroon	4.0	3.7	2.3	3.2	3.3	4.5
Chad	14.7	33.6	7.9	0.2	0.6	1.8
Comoros	2.5	-0.2	4.2	1.2	-1.0	1.6
Cote d'Ivoire	-1.7	1.6	1.8	-0.3	1.6	2.9
Djibouti	3.2	3.0	3.2	4.8	5.2	6.5
Egypt	3.2	4.1	4.5	6.8	7.1	7.0
Gabon	2.4	1.1	3.0	1.2	5.6	4.2
Gambia	6.9	7.0	5.1	6.5	7.0	6.5
Guinea	1.2	2.7	3.3	2.2	1.5	4.9
Guinea-Bissau	-0.6	2.2	3.2	1.8	2.5	3.2
Guyana	-0.7	1.6	-1.9	5.1	5.4	4.6
Indonesia	4.8	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.1
Iran	7.2	5.1	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.8
Iraq						
Jordan	4.2	8.6	7.1	6.3	5.7	5.5
Kazakhstan	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.7	8.5	5.0
Kuwait	17.3	10.7	11.4	6.3	4.6	6.0
Kyrgyz Republic	7.0	7.0	-0.2	3.1	8.2	7.0
Lebanon	4.1	7.5	1.1	0.0	4.0	3.0
Libya	5.9	5.0	6.3	5.2	6.8	8.8
Malaysia	5.8	6.8	5.0	5.9	6.3	5.0
Maldives	8.5	9.5	-4.5	19.1	6.6	4.5
Mali	7.2	2.4	6.1	5.3	2.5	4.3
Mauritania	5.6	5.2	5.4	11.4	0.9	6.1
Morocco	6.1	5.2	2.4	8.0	2.2	6.5
Mozambique	6.5	7.9	8.4	8.0	7.0	7.0
Niger	7.7	-0.8	7.4	5.2	3.2	4.4
Nigeria	10.3	10.6	5.4	6.2	6.4	9.1
Oman	2.0	5.3	6.0	6.8	6.4	7.4
Pakistan	4.8	7.4	7.7	6.9	6.4	6.0
Palestine						
Qatar	6.3	17.7	9.2	10.3	14.2	14.1
Saudi Arabia	7.7	5.3	6.1	4.3	4.1	4.8
Senegal	6.7	5.8	5.3	2.1	5.0	5.4
Sierra Leone	9.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.5
Somalia						
Sudan	7.1	5.1	6.3	11.3	10.5	7.6
Suriname	6.0	8.2	4.5	4.8	5.5	6.8
Syria	1.1	2.8	3.3	4.4	3.9	4.0
Tajikistan	10.2	10.6	6.7	7.0	7.8	4.1
Togo	5.2	2.4	1.3	4.1	2.1	3.0
Tunisia	5.6	6.0	4.0	5.5	6.3	5.5
Turkey	5.3	9.4	8.4	6.9	5.0	4.0
Turkmenistan	17.1	14.7	12.9	11.1	11.6	9.5
Uganda	4.7	5.4	6.8	5.1	6.5	7.1
United Arab Emirates	11.9	9.7	8.2	9.4	7.4	6.3
Uzbekistan	4.2	7.7	7.0	7.3	9.5	8.0
Yemen	3.7	4.0	5.6	3.2	3.1	4.1
<b>OIC countries</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>
World	3.6	4.9	4.4	5.0	4.9	3.7
Developed countries	1.9	3.2	2.6	3.0	2.7	1.3
Developing countries	6.2	7.5	7.1	7.8	7.9	6.7

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, WEO Database, April 2008.

(\*) IMF projections.



# Statistical Appendix

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Afghanistan	10.3	5.3	12.0	2.1	9.5	5.8
Albania	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.5	5.5	5.5
Algeria	5.3	3.5	3.4	-0.7	2.8	3.3
Azerbaijan	9.6	9.3	23.3	29.5	22.4	17.6
Bahrain	5.7	4.2	5.8	4.4	4.5	4.1
Bangladesh	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.5	3.7	3.6
Benin	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.0	2.1
Brunei	0.5	-2.0	-2.9	2.9	-1.4	-2.5
Burkina Faso	4.6	1.4	4.6	3.1	1.8	1.7
Cameroon	1.2	0.9	-0.5	0.4	0.5	1.7
Chad	4.8	30.4	5.3	-2.3	-1.8	-0.7
Comoros	0.4	-2.2	2.0	-0.9	-3.0	-0.4
Cote d'Ivoire	-3.2	0.1	0.0	-1.8	0.1	1.4
Djibouti	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.2	2.7	4.0
Egypt	1.1	2.1	2.4	4.7	5.0	4.9
Gabon	-0.1	-1.3	0.5	-1.3	3.0	2.6
Gambia	4.1	4.4	2.5	3.9	4.3	3.8
Guinea	-2.3	-0.5	0.1	-1.1	-1.7	1.8
Guinea-Bissau	-3.4	-0.7	0.4	-1.1	-0.4	0.3
Guyana	-1.0	1.3	-2.2	4.7	5.1	4.2
Indonesia	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.2	5.0	4.7
Iran	5.7	3.5	3.2	4.3	3.8	3.8
Iraq						
Jordan	1.6	6.1	4.7	3.9	3.3	3.1
Kazakhstan	8.7	8.7	9.6	10.6	8.4	4.9
Kuwait	11.5	2.4	2.6	-0.1	0.6	1.9
Kyrgyz Republic	6.0	6.0	-1.2	2.0	7.0	5.8
Lebanon	2.8	6.1	-0.2	-1.3	2.7	1.7
Libya	3.9	3.0	4.2	3.1	4.7	6.7
Malaysia	3.8	4.8	3.0	4.2	4.5	3.2
Maldives	5.4	6.1	-7.4	15.6	6.6	4.5
Mali	4.8	0.1	3.7	2.9	0.2	1.9
Mauritania	3.1	2.7	3.0	8.8	-1.4	3.7
Morocco	4.9	4.1	1.4	7.0	1.2	5.5
Mozambique	4.5	6.0	5.8	5.5	4.6	4.6
Niger	4.4	-3.8	4.2	2.0	0.1	1.3
Nigeria	7.4	7.6	2.6	3.4	3.5	6.2
Oman	1.4	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4	6.4
Pakistan	2.3	5.3	5.6	4.9	4.5	4.2
Palestine						
Qatar	1.1	11.8	3.8	4.8	2.9	2.9
Saudi Arabia	5.1	2.9	3.4	1.8	1.6	2.2
Senegal	4.1	3.3	2.9	-0.3	2.6	2.9
Sierra Leone	6.7	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.1	3.8
Somalia						
Sudan	4.3	2.4	3.8	8.5	7.7	4.8
Suriname	4.4	4.6	3.1	3.2	4.1	5.1
Syria	-1.4	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5
Tajikistan	9.5	9.9	6.1	6.4	7.2	3.4
Togo	2.4	-0.2	-1.3	1.5	-0.4	0.5
Tunisia	4.4	5.6	2.8	4.2	5.0	4.1
Turkey	3.6	7.7	6.8	6.5	3.8	2.8
Turkmenistan	15.3	12.9	11.1	9.4	9.8	7.7
Uganda	1.2	1.8	3.1	1.4	2.8	3.4
United Arab Emirates	5.5	3.6	-0.9	6.2	1.2	0.2
Uzbekistan	3.0	6.5	5.8	4.1	7.9	6.7
Yemen	0.5	0.8	2.3	0.1	0.0	1.0
<b>OIC countries</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>
World	2.3	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.7	2.7
Developed countries	1.3	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.0	0.7
Developing countries	4.8	6.1	5.6	6.4	6.5	5.6

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, WEO Database, April 2008.

(\*) IMF projections.

# Statistical Appendix

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Afghanistan	24.1	13.2	12.3	5.1	13.0	19.6
Albania	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.9	4.2
Algeria	2.6	3.6	1.6	2.5	3.7	4.3
Azerbaijan	2.2	6.7	9.7	8.4	16.6	19.6
Bahrain	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.2	3.4	3.3
Bangladesh	5.4	6.1	7.0	6.5	8.4	9.3
Benin	1.5	0.9	5.4	3.8	2.0	2.4
Brunei	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.8
Burkina Faso	2.0	-0.4	6.4	2.4	-0.2	6.4
Cameroon	0.6	0.3	2.0	5.1	0.9	3.0
Chad	-1.8	-5.4	7.9	7.9	-8.8	3.0
Comoros	3.7	4.5	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.0
Cote d'Ivoire	1.3	0.6	4.2	5.0	2.1	4.7
Djibouti	2.0	3.1	3.1	3.5	5.0	6.1
Egypt	3.2	8.1	8.8	4.2	11.0	8.8
Gabon	2.1	0.4	1.2	-1.4	5.0	4.0
Gambia	17.0	14.3	5.0	2.1	5.0	5.0
Guinea	12.9	17.5	31.4	34.7	22.9	13.2
Guinea-Bissau	-3.5	0.8	3.4	2.0	3.8	3.3
Guyana	6.0	4.7	6.9	6.6	12.2	6.2
Indonesia	6.8	6.1	10.5	13.1	6.4	7.1
Iran	15.6	15.3	10.4	11.9	17.5	20.7
Iraq						
Jordan	1.6	3.4	3.5	6.3	5.4	10.9
Kazakhstan	6.4	6.9	7.6	8.6	10.8	17.1
Kuwait	1.0	1.3	4.1	3.1	5.0	6.5
Kyrgyz Republic	3.1	4.1	4.3	5.6	10.2	18.8
Lebanon	1.3	1.7	-0.7	5.6	4.1	5.5
Libya	-2.1	-2.2	2.0	3.4	6.7	8.0
Malaysia	1.1	1.4	3.0	3.6	2.1	2.4
Maldives	-2.8	6.3	3.3	3.7	5.0	6.0
Mali	-1.3	-3.1	6.4	1.9	2.5	2.5
Mauritania	5.3	10.4	12.1	6.2	7.3	7.1
Morocco	1.2	1.5	1.0	3.3	2.0	2.0
Mozambique	13.5	12.6	6.4	13.2	7.9	5.7
Niger	-1.8	0.4	7.8	0.1	0.1	4.5
Nigeria	14.0	15.0	17.8	8.3	5.5	8.6
Oman	0.2	0.7	1.9	3.2	5.5	6.0
Pakistan	3.1	4.6	9.3	7.9	7.8	8.5
Palestine						
Qatar	2.3	6.8	8.8	11.8	13.8	12.0
Saudi Arabia	0.6	0.4	0.6	2.3	4.1	6.2
Senegal	0.0	0.5	1.7	2.1	5.9	4.5
Sierra Leone	7.5	14.2	12.1	9.5	11.7	12.4
Somalia						
Sudan	7.7	8.4	8.5	7.2	8.0	8.0
Suriname	23.0	9.1	9.9	11.3	6.4	8.0
Syria	5.8	4.4	7.2	10.6	7.0	7.0
Tajikistan	16.4	7.2	7.3	10.0	13.2	18.5
Togo	-0.9	0.4	6.8	2.2	1.0	4.1
Tunisia	2.7	3.6	2.0	4.5	3.1	4.7
Turkey	25.3	8.6	8.2	9.6	8.8	7.5
Turkmenistan	5.6	5.9	10.7	8.2	6.4	12.0
Uganda	5.7	5.0	8.0	6.6	6.8	5.9
United Arab Emirates	3.2	5.0	6.2	9.3	11.0	9.0
Uzbekistan	11.6	6.6	10.0	14.2	12.3	11.8
Yemen	10.8	12.5	11.8	18.2	12.5	10.3
<b>OIC countries</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>
World	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.7
Developed countries	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.6
Developing countries	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.4	6.3	7.4

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, WEO Database, April 2008.

(\*) IMF projections.

# Statistical Appendix

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan	210	185	239	275	328
Albania	447	604	658	696	976
Algeria	24905	31829	43657	53775	57050
Azerbaijan	2590	3615	4347	6372	13627
Bahrain	10354	13593	15943	19681	23916
Bangladesh	6229	7586	8494	11608	12639
Benin	271	290	300	343	415
Brunei	4422	4510	5633	6816	7361
Burkina Faso	248	375	373	418	470
Cameroon	2240	3465	3624	4684	4932
Chad	91	1111	1840	2281	2340
Comoros	33	35	24	32	30
Cote d'Ivoire	5493	6545	7251	8134	8318
Djibouti	247	252	274	340	423
Egypt	8499	12187	15593	20684	23440
Gabon	3674	4499	5104	4667	6266
Gambia	18	38	28	34	46
Guinea	629	560	1328	1363	1766
Guinea-Bissau	71	110	109	133	164
Guyana	578	648	641	683	809
Indonesia	61013	71550	85623	100797	114098
Iran	31782	40998	55403	70580	81706
Iraq	8141	16119	17657	23863	28112
Jordan	3081	3530	4301	5204	5534
Kazakhstan	12927	20095	23508	30078	37568
Kuwait	18746	25520	35191	41768	47099
Kyrgyz Republic	582	727	634	796	877
Lebanon	1194	1927	2183	2547	3329
Libya	13761	19361	29013	39609	43674
Malaysia	104968	126509	140977	160664	176207
Maldives	113	123	99	167	172
Mali	215	328	257	378	235
Mauritania	594	803	943	1400	1687
Morocco	8764	9911	10643	13275	15839
Mozambique	1044	1504	1745	2381	2721
Niger	200	222	298	428	435
Nigeria	24062	33307	43531	52871	58924
Oman	10362	12726	17419	23677	24387
Pakistan	11928	13284	16046	16980	19388
Palestine					
Qatar	13380	18546	18001	25090	30916
Saudi Arabia	86547	112687	156967	189578	199610
Senegal	1159	1276	1443	1364	1716
Sierra Leone	141	184	196	209	266
Somalia	150	190	251	301	380
Sudan	2609	3774	4822	5704	8754
Suriname	584	880	924	1187	1410
Syria	6053	23586	10220	12099	14540
Tajikistan	797	915	909	1399	992
Togo	416	408	364	569	700
Tunisia	8027	9679	10488	11786	14834
Turkey	47233	62989	73451	85492	107113
Turkmenistan	3449	4063	5699	6230	7727
Uganda	533	574	671	688	849
United Arab Emirates	50096	66788	93173	111873	126136
Uzbekistan	1975	2697	3468	4948	6046
Yemen	3724	4076	5606	6440	7162
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>611599</b>	<b>803893</b>	<b>987584</b>	<b>1195438</b>	<b>1356458</b>
World	7513450	9128400	10363590	11926660	13812810
Developed countries	4657340	5487900	5960540	6654620	7593390
Developing countries	2856110	3640500	4403050	5272040	6219420

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics Database.

# Statistical Appendix

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan	1608	1973	3007	3816	4825
Albania	1846	2315	2622	2917	3730
Algeria	15375	20849	23535	25017	32443
Azerbaijan	2626	3516	4210	5266	7870
Bahrain	4839	5862	7098	8664	10406
Bangladesh	9835	11590	13851	16096	18476
Benin	886	897	893	3474	4869
Brunei	1341	1640	1668	1987	3934
Burkina Faso	863	1024	1096	1258	1578
Cameroon	1788	2248	2534	2904	3605
Chad	351	412	488	529	727
Comoros	124	111	114	142	161
Cote d'Ivoire	3585	4706	5873	5814	6413
Djibouti	864	896	1206	1546	1919
Egypt	21351	27936	33181	39880	49981
Gabon	1357	1610	1698	1946	2732
Gambia	506	577	638	708	853
Guinea	694	1140	1879	2246	2891
Guinea-Bissau	159	136	213	201	244
Guyana	584	610	721	942	1032
Indonesia	32549	46524	57700	61065	74473
Iran	30646	38546	43587	46679	55917
Iraq	4453	10241	12912	13541	15868
Jordan	5743	8164	10497	11548	13531
Kazakhstan	8409	12780	20156	27078	36339
Kuwait	11406	12834	15285	16546	20940
Kyrgyz Republic	712	943	1112	1711	5657
Lebanon	7705	9380	9631	10945	12955
Libya	6103	8164	8749	10212	13043
Malaysia	82735	104304	113609	130477	146982
Maldives	471	645	745	929	1144
Mali	1525	1887	2067	2355	2841
Mauritania	1001	1123	1368	1467	1820
Morocco	14197	17807	20336	25110	32248
Mozambique	1740	2035	2467	2914	3758
Niger	495	588	838	1011	1116
Nigeria	14852	20472	24497	29283	38014
Oman	6572	7691	9644	11529	15659
Pakistan	13048	17756	25410	33774	39486
Palestine					
Qatar	4897	6052	9093	12688	21696
Saudi Arabia	36916	44745	59509	70334	91341
Senegal	2359	2854	3215	3423	4981
Sierra Leone	602	523	609	564	691
Somalia	422	547	626	793	972
Sudan	2714	4086	6689	8072	8739
Suriname	680	751	916	962	1236
Syria	8598	26331	15743	18793	23195
Tajikistan	908	1191	1330	1725	2521
Togo	563	557	590	2628	4112
Tunisia	10951	12724	13173	16413	19866
Turkey	69339	97340	116562	139480	169986
Turkmenistan	2511	2729	2703	2781	3514
Uganda	1375	1494	1702	2133	2832
United Arab Emirates	38827	74752	99672	114692	145383
Uzbekistan	2485	3156	3552	4292	5884
Yemen	4404	3984	4800	7011	9230
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>503494</b>	<b>695748</b>	<b>827619</b>	<b>970309</b>	<b>1206660</b>
World	7743070	9479010	10744540	12323300	14356360
Developed countries	5047000	6001390	6665550	7488050	8398800
Developing countries	2696070	3477620	4078990	4835250	5957560

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics Database.

# Statistical Appendix

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan	-0.15	-0.46	-0.27	-0.18	-0.44	-0.07
Albania	-0.32	-0.30	-0.29	-0.55	-0.54	-0.88
Algeria	4.36	8.81	11.12	21.18	28.95	30.58
Azerbaijan	-0.77	-2.02	-2.59	0.17	3.71	9.01
Bahrain	-0.06	0.20	0.47	1.48	2.11	3.91
Bangladesh	0.17	0.18	-0.19	0.01	0.76	0.33
Benin	-0.24	-0.30	-0.29	-0.26	-0.30	-0.31
Brunei	2.41	3.13	3.83	5.03	6.46	7.10
Burkina Faso	-0.33	-0.38	-0.53	-0.64	-0.59	-0.69
Cameroon	-0.56	-0.24	-0.60	-0.56	0.12	0.09
Chad	-1.85	-1.28	-0.71	0.12	-0.60	-0.30
Comoros	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	0.01
Cote d'Ivoire	0.77	0.30	0.24	0.04	0.53	0.27
Djibouti	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.01	-0.11	-0.21
Egypt	0.61	1.94	3.42	2.91	0.87	1.86
Gabon	0.34	0.58	0.80	1.72	1.72	1.45
Gambia	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.07	-0.06	-0.07
Guinea	-0.08	-0.12	-0.23	-0.15	-0.19	-0.43
Guinea-Bissau	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.04	-0.01
Guyana	-0.09	-0.06	-0.07	-0.12	-0.17	-0.19
Indonesia	7.82	8.11	1.56	0.28	10.84	11.01
Iran	3.59	0.82	1.44	16.64	20.65	30.47
Iraq						
Jordan	0.55	1.25	0.09	-2.20	-1.60	-2.77
Kazakhstan	-1.02	-0.27	0.34	-1.06	-1.80	-6.85
Kuwait	4.26	9.42	18.17	34.31	51.05	52.73
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.06	0.03	0.11	0.08	-0.19	-0.24
Lebanon	-2.66	-2.61	-3.33	-2.93	-1.37	-2.63
Libya	0.66	5.26	7.41	17.44	25.65	24.28
Malaysia	8.03	13.21	14.87	19.99	25.31	26.05
Maldives	-0.04	-0.03	-0.13	-0.27	-0.37	-0.47
Mali	-0.10	-0.28	-0.42	-0.45	-0.30	-0.45
Mauritania	0.04	-0.18	-0.52	-0.88	-0.04	-0.18
Morocco	1.48	1.59	0.97	1.13	1.86	-0.07
Mozambique	-0.57	-0.49	-0.36	-0.75	1.34	-0.71
Niger	-0.14	-0.22	-0.23	-0.31	-0.31	-0.32
Nigeria	-7.65	-4.04	4.33	7.95	13.89	1.21
Oman	1.37	0.82	0.59	4.70	4.33	4.00
Pakistan	2.83	4.06	1.81	-1.53	-5.02	-7.11
Palestine						
Qatar	4.25	5.95	7.10	14.10	16.11	23.44
Saudi Arabia	11.89	28.09	52.00	90.11	95.51	100.77
Senegal	-0.30	-0.42	-0.49	-0.68	-0.90	-0.91
Sierra Leone	-0.02	-0.05	-0.06	-0.09	-0.05	-0.06
Somalia						
Sudan	-1.54	-1.39	-1.40	-2.98	-5.49	-5.43
Suriname	-0.06	-0.14	-0.03	-0.08	0.00	0.02
Syria	1.64	0.18	-0.81	-1.18	-2.13	-2.18
Tajikistan	-0.04	-0.02	-0.08	-0.06	-0.08	-0.35
Togo	-0.08	-0.07	-0.06	-0.11	-0.13	-0.16
Tunisia	-0.75	-0.74	-0.56	-0.31	-0.63	-0.86
Turkey	-1.52	-8.04	-15.60	-22.60	-32.19	-38.03
Turkmenistan	0.58	0.30	0.08	0.88	3.35	4.53
Uganda	-0.29	-0.36	-0.15	-0.28	-0.38	-0.22
United Arab Emirates	3.76	7.59	10.34	24.32	35.94	41.67
Uzbekistan	0.12	0.88	1.22	1.95	3.20	5.30
Yemen	0.44	0.18	0.23	0.63	0.21	-0.92
<b>OIC countries</b>	<b>40.62</b>	<b>78.33</b>	<b>112.48</b>	<b>225.88</b>	<b>298.45</b>	<b>305.96</b>
World	-132.15	-62.76	-10.54	0.87	81.50	167.59
Developed countries	-208.80	-207.04	-224.18	-438.66	-525.21	-463.28
Developing countries	76.65	144.28	213.64	439.53	606.71	630.88

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, WEO Database, April 2008.

# Statistical Appendix

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan						
Albania	839	1009	1358	1404	1769	2104
Algeria	23238	33125	43246	56303	77914	110318
Azerbaijan	720	803	1075	1178	2500	4273
Bahrain	1726	1778	1941			
Bangladesh	1683	2578	3172	2767	3806	5420
Benin	616	718	640	657	912	1209
Brunei	438	482	505	494	523	
Burkina Faso	313	752	669	438	555	1029
Cameroon	630	640	829	949	1716	2909
Chad	219	187	222	226	625	960
Comoros	80	94	104	86	94	
Côte d'Ivoire	1863	1304	1694	1322	1798	2519
Djibouti	74	100	94	89	120	
Egypt	13242	13589	14273	20609	24462	30188
Gabon	140	197	443	669	1113	1225
Gambia	107	59	84	98	121	143
Guinea	171		110	95		
Guinea-Bissau	103	33	73	80	82	113
Guyana	284	276	232	252	280	313
Indonesia	30971	34962	34953	33141	41103	54976
Iran						
Iraq			7824	12104	19535	
Jordan	3976	5194	5267	5250	6722	7542
Kazakhstan	2555	4236	8473	6084	17751	15540
Kuwait	9208	7577	8242	8863	12566	16660
Kyrgyz Republic	289	365	528	570	764	1107
Lebanon	7244	12519	11735	11887	13376	12910
Libya	14307	19584	25689	39508	59289	79405
Malaysia	33361	43822	65881	69858	82132	101024
Maldives	133	159	204	186	231	308
Mali	594	952	861	855	970	1087
Mauritania	396	415				
Morocco	10133	13851	16337	16187	20341	
Mozambique	803	938	1131	1054	1156	1445
Niger	134	260	258	250	371	593
Nigeria	7331	7128	16956	28280	42299	51334
Oman	3173	3593	3597	4358	5014	9523
Pakistan	8078	10941	9799	10033	11543	14044
Palestine						
Qatar	1567	2944	3396	4542	5383	9453
Saudi Arabia	20610	22620	27291	26530	27523	33760
Senegal	637	1111	1386	1191	1334	1660
Sierra Leone	85	67	125	171	184	217
Somalia						
Sudan	249	529	1338	1869	1660	1378
Suriname	106	106	129	126	215	401
Syria						
Tajikistan	90	112	158	168	175	
Togo	205	205	360	195	375	438
Tunisia	2290	2945	3936	4437	6773	7851
Turkey	27069	33991	35669	50579	60892	73384
Turkmenistan						
Uganda	934	1080	1308	1344	1811	
United Arab Emirates	15219	15088	18530	21010	27617	
Uzbekistan						
Yemen	4411	4987	5665	6115	7512	7715
<b>OIC countries</b>	<b>252644</b>	<b>310008</b>	<b>387788</b>	<b>454459</b>	<b>595006</b>	<b>666479</b>
Developed countries	739676	826638	912265	944450	958938	973099
Developing countries	1117730	1296010	1577760	2025260	2425250	3103520

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, WEO Database, April 2008.

# Statistical Appendix

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Afghanistan*						1771
Albania	1095	1118	1484	1547	1842	2340
Algeria	22566	22828	23523	22158	16839	5583
Azerbaijan	1278	1480	1727	1949	1815	1900
Bahrain						
Bangladesh	15250	17046	18774	20129	18928	20521
Benin*	1661	1836	1828	1916	1855	824
Brunei						
Burkina Faso*	1493	1546	1735	2045	2042	1142
Cameroon*	9312	9608	10703	10181	7195	3171
Chad*	1136	1323	1590	1701	1633	1772
Comoros*	247	275	293	307	291	282
Cote d'Ivoire*	11618	11791	12187	13229	11901	13840
Djibouti	263	326	385	417	412	464
Egypt	28168	28683	29446	31177	30096	29339
Gabon	3423	3546	3792	4150	3902	4350
Gambia*	488	577	634	672	668	725
Guinea*	3254	3401	3457	3538	3247	3281
Guinea-Bissau*	668	699	745	765	693	711
Guyana*	1310	1372	1432	1363	1216	1162
Indonesia	133828	132839	136654	139402	130709	130956
Iran	7480	8900	13912	20356	21260	20113
Iraq						
Jordan	7534	8108	8337	8066	7696	8000
Kazakhstan	14887	17981	22767	32815	43378	74148
Kuwait						
Kyrgyz Republic*	1717	1851	2024	2111	2027	2382
Lebanon	12451	17082	18605	22173	22362	23963
Libya						
Malaysia	45089	48272	48557	52156	51981	52526
Maldives	235	272	284	353	368	459
Mali*	2910	2827	3114	3320	3025	1436
Mauritania*	2285	2266	2355	2333	2316	1630
Morocco	19163	18399	18701	17420	16657	18493
Mozambique*	4899	5059	3941	4869	4637	3265
Niger*	1587	1787	2070	1973	1980	805
Nigeria	31042	30476	34700	37883	22178	7693
Oman	6021	4708	3978	3887	4027	4819
Pakistan	31655	33586	35741	35547	33173	35909
Palestine						
Qatar						
Saudi Arabia						
Senegal*	3659	4102	4385	3940	3883	1984
Sierra Leone*	1292	1440	1604	1728	1682	1428
Somalia*	2563	2689	2838	2849	2750	2836
Sudan*	16524	17314	18406	19353	18455	19158
Suriname						
Syria	20741	19966	19266	18981	6508	6502
Tajikistan	1058	1142	1152	993	1034	1154
Togo*	1395	1573	1702	1836	1708	1806
Tunisia	12870	15466	18421	20026	17662	18480
Turkey	113161	130951	144351	161052	169279	207854
Turkmenistan	2271	1975	1743	1522	1058	881
Uganda*	3731	3980	4543	4753	4427	1264
United Arab Emirates						
Uzbekistan	4877	4798	4921	4833	4302	3892
Yemen	5087	5225	5375	5488	5363	5563
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>615241</b>	<b>652486</b>	<b>698182</b>	<b>749263</b>	<b>710459</b>	<b>752575</b>
All Developing countries	2276193	2353535	2571461	2752244	2740149	2983659

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; World Bank, WDI and GDF Databases.

(\*) Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC).

# Statistical Appendix

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Afghanistan						
Albania	207	135	178	341	262	325
Algeria	1113	1065	634	882	1081	1795
Azerbaijan	227	1392	3285	3556	1680	-584
Bahrain						
Bangladesh	79	52	268	449	802	697
Benin	44	14	45	64	53	63
Brunei						
Burkina Faso	9	15	29	14	19	26
Cameroon	73	602	220	319	225	309
Chad	460	924	713	478	705	700
Comoros	1	0	1	0	1	1
Cote d'Ivoire	273	213	165	283	312	315
Djibouti	3	4	14	39	23	108
Egypt	510	647	237	1253	5376	10043
Gabon	-89	39	158	320	321	268
Gambia	35	43	22	57	52	82
Guinea	2	30	79	0	102	108
Guinea-Bissau	0	4	4	2	10	42
Guyana	56	44	26	30	77	102
Indonesia	-2977	145	-597	1896	8336	5580
Iran	61	548	482	100	30	901
Iraq						
Jordan	180	122	443	816	1774	3219
Kazakhstan	2835	2590	2092	4157	1975	6143
Kuwait						
Kyrgyz Republic	5	5	46	175	43	182
Lebanon	1451	1336	2977	1993	2751	2794
Libya						
Malaysia	554	3203	2473	4624	3966	6064
Maldives	12	12	14	15	9	14
Mali	122	244	132	101	159	185
Mauritania	92	118	214	5	115	-3
Morocco	144	79	2313	787	1552	2699
Mozambique	255	348	337	245	108	154
Niger	23	2	15	26	44	20
Nigeria	1191	1874	2005	1874	2013	5445
Oman	5	122	494	229	900	952
Pakistan	383	823	534	1118	2201	4273
Palestine						
Qatar						
Saudi Arabia						
Senegal	32	78	52	77	54	58
Sierra Leone	10	10	9	61	83	59
Somalia	0	0	-1	21	24	96
Sudan	574	713	1349	1511	2305	3534
Suriname						
Syria	110	115	160	275	500	600
Tajikistan	9	36	32	272	54	339
Togo	64	54	34	58	78	57
Tunisia	457	795	541	593	723	3270
Turkey	3352	1137	1752	2883	9801	20070
Turkmenistan	170	100	100	-15	62	731
Uganda	151	185	202	295	380	392
UAE						
Uzbekistan	83	65	70	1	45	164
Yemen	155	114	-89	144	-302	1121
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>12506</b>	<b>20195</b>	<b>24263</b>	<b>32424</b>	<b>50885</b>	<b>83512</b>
Developing countries	173027	160672	161890	225546	288472	367492

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, Balance of Payments Statistics Database.



# COUNTRY PROFILES

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# Country Profiles

## Technical Notes

The following Country Profiles have been prepared by SESRIC. 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 2005, 2006 and 2007. 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 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 blue diamond. Any point outside the reference diamond indicates the country's position exceeding the group average, while any point inside

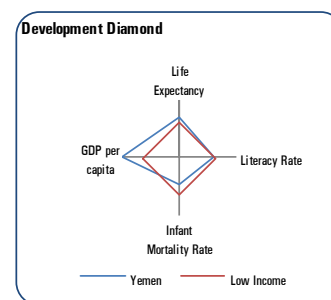


Chart 1: A diamond chart comparing a country's chosen aspects (blue) with the reference low income group (red).

represents the country's position below the group average. For example, for the country presented in Chart 1, the country's average infant mortality rate is less than the average infant mortality rate of low income group as the blue diamond is inside the red diamond for this variable.

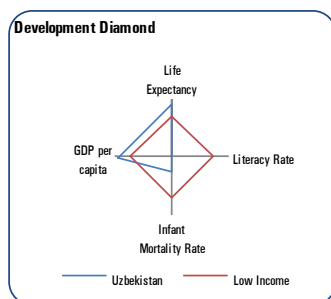


Chart 2: A partial diamond (blue) with its reference diamond (red) with intersection points on scale value of 1.

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 2007.

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 2002 and 2007 are portrayed.

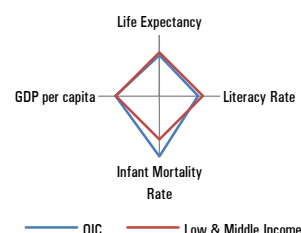
# The Group of OIC Member Countries

		OIC Group	World	
			High Income	Low & Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	1,464,518	1,033,436	5,528,406
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	2,574	38,874	2,557
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	4,356	36,106	4,977
Annual Growth Rates				
Population (%)	(2007)	1.96	0.73	1.29
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.68	0.81	1.66
Poverty/Development Indicators				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	45.75	77.40	43.87
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	71.85	95.61	80.82
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	65.20	6.00	47.10
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	60.20	78.80	64.60

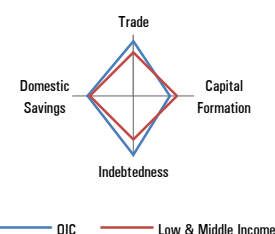
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	2,657.25	3,107.85	3,692.55
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	22.67	22.98	24.24
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	32.62	33.90	33.55
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	46.73	47.73	46.94
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	37.11	36.79	37.87
Current Account Balance/GDP	8.50	9.60	8.29
Total External Debt/GDP	36.94	33.39	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.51	1.18	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	15.89	14.33	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	6.06	6.06	5.84
GDP per capita	3.99	3.99	3.81
Agriculture	3.68	5.14	6.61
Industry	5.28	5.16	6.60
Services	7.26	6.65	5.38
General Government Final Expenditure	8.24	10.62	4.02
Exports of Goods and Services	9.18	8.67	6.53
Imports of Goods and Services	13.07	9.54	9.35
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	11.17	11.00	11.52
Industry	40.23	40.35	39.52
Services	48.60	48.64	48.96
General Government Final Expenditure	13.44	13.42	12.89
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	6.78	7.58	7.75
Implicit GDP Deflator	12.43	10.77	12.37
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	1,215,824	1,463,256	1,688,148
Imports of Goods and Services	965,371	1,128,005	1,361,953
Current Account Balance	225,882	298,451	305,959

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

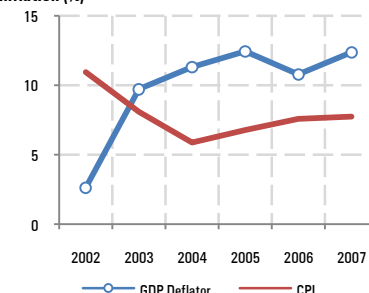
**Development Diamond**



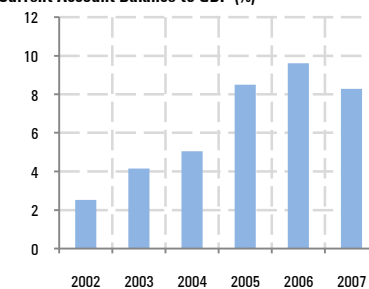
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



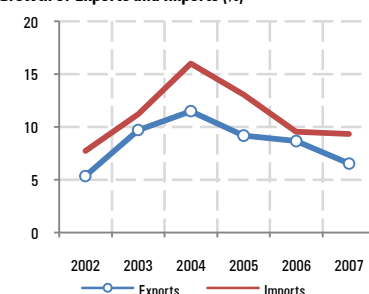
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***



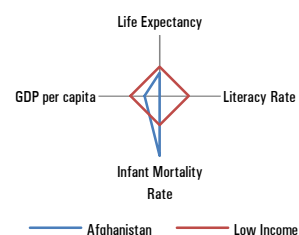
# Afghanistan

		Afghanistan	South Asia	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	27,407	1,513,527	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	323	903	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	..	2,537	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.67	1.54	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	..	2.03	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	23.28	28.79	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	..	63.68	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	157.40	47.30	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	43.80	66.20	55.30

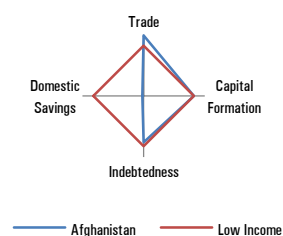
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	6.48	7.05	8.84
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	21.30	24.18	20.98
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-24.77	-20.98	-25.84
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	25.20	25.11	27.27
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	71.26	70.27	74.09
Current Account Balance/GDP	-2.82	-6.30	-0.76
Total External Debt/GDP	..	23.81	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	0.08	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	0.50	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	16.42	6.06	12.44
GDP per capita	10.21	3.36	9.51
Agriculture	6.71	-12.07	36.78
Industry	19.46	16.19	11.64
Services	18.66	21.85	-3.49
General Government Final Expenditure	13.60	20.00	4.80
Exports of Goods and Services	-8.35	6.95	22.12
Imports of Goods and Services	1.11	5.89	18.53
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	40.90	33.77	39.33
Industry	16.66	18.46	17.11
Services	42.45	47.76	43.56
General Government Final Expenditure	9.71	10.86	10.12
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	12.32	5.11	13.03
Implicit GDP Deflator	6.99	3.02	11.95
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	1,724	1,868	2,552
Imports of Goods and Services	4,874	5,228	6,933
Current Account Balance	-183	-444	-67

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

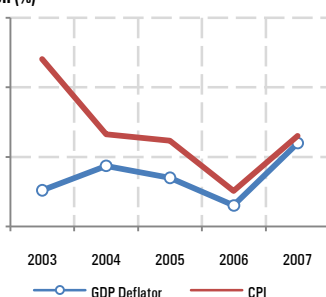
Development Diamond



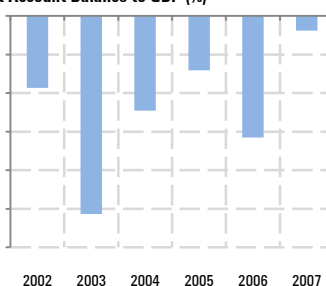
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



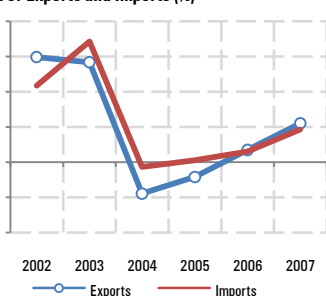
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\*



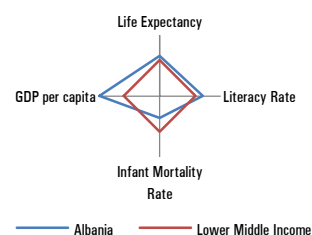
# Albania

		Albania	Europe & Central Asia	Lower Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	3,166	873,107	3,439,600
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	3,354	23,081	1,996
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	6,580	21,788	4,544
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	0.48	0.27	1.10
Labor (%)	(2006)	0.96	0.66	1.43
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	46.14	69.80	41.11
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	99.04	97.62	82.59
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	20.00	14.80	32.60
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	77.60	73.80	69.50

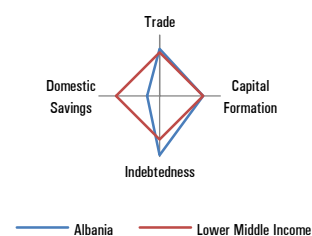
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	8.21	9.11	10.62
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	37.57	34.72	35.55
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	13.00	11.36	11.21
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	22.75	24.69	25.75
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	47.32	48.04	50.07
Current Account Balance/GDP	-6.64	-5.87	-8.26
Total External Debt/GDP	22.51	25.77	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.38	0.52	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	4.31	5.89	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	5.52	5.00	6.00
GDP per capita	5.30	4.98	5.51
Agriculture	0.88	3.20	9.39
Industry	2.06	4.89	7.68
Services	8.64	5.27	5.21
General Government Final Expenditure	-1.13	-0.91	4.37
Exports of Goods and Services	8.96	14.39	12.46
Imports of Goods and Services	13.76	6.72	8.58
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	20.66	20.24	20.24
Industry	9.67	10.04	10.05
Services	69.66	69.70	69.71
General Government Final Expenditure	10.83	10.32	10.24
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	2.36	2.37	2.90
Implicit GDP Deflator	3.53	3.67	2.39
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	1,862	2,242	2,760
Imports of Goods and Services	3,873	4,363	5,366
Current Account Balance	-545	-535	-877

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

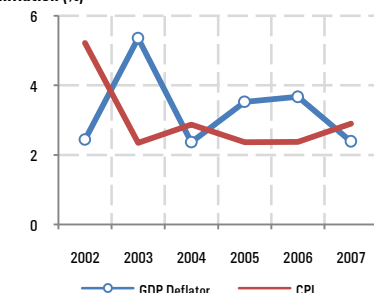
Development Diamond



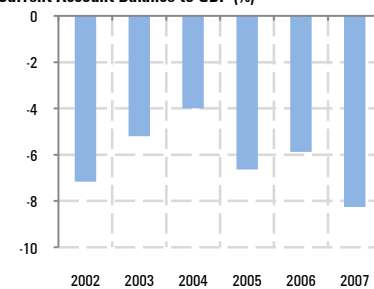
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



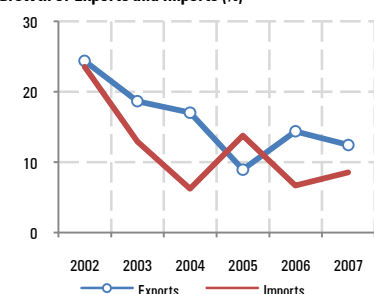
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



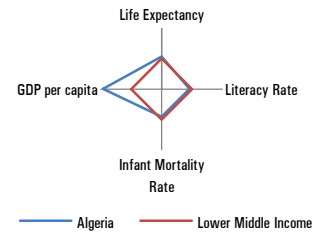
Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\*



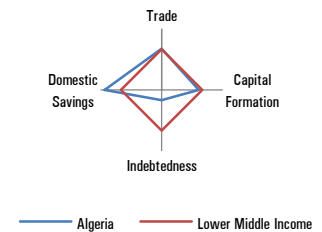
# Algeria

		Algeria	Middle East & North Africa	Lower Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	34,400	354,888	3,439,600
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	3,825	5,275	1,996
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	7,850	7,413	4,544
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	1.78	2.07	1.10
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.41	3.40	1.43
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	63.94	60.70	41.11
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	75.39	76.24	82.59
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	29.80	33.40	32.60
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	73.50	71.20	69.50

**Development Diamond**



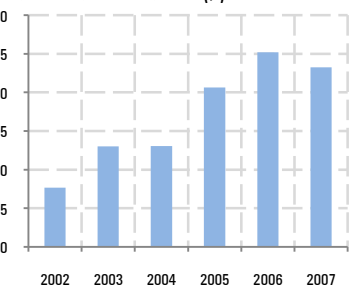
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



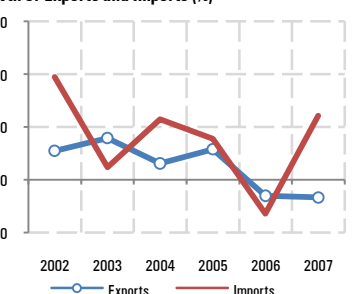
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	102.72	114.83	131.57
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	31.55	29.19	32.36
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	54.88	56.94	55.29
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	47.60	49.92	47.35
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	24.28	22.17	24.41
Current Account Balance/GDP	20.62	25.21	23.24
Total External Debt/GDP	16.46	4.79	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.90	0.54	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	12.28	22.97	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	5.10	2.00	4.60
GDP per capita	3.57	-0.70	2.78
Agriculture	1.90	4.99	3.75
Industry	5.36	2.38	4.32
Services	5.63	2.15	4.39
General Government Final Expenditure	4.71	3.55	16.65
Exports of Goods and Services	5.80	-3.01	-3.32
Imports of Goods and Services	7.80	-6.43	12.13
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	8.22	7.99	8.79
Industry	53.28	53.83	51.53
Services	38.50	38.18	39.68
General Government Final Expenditure	11.55	11.28	12.18
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	1.60	2.50	3.70
Implicit GDP Deflator	16.98	9.95	3.71
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	48,715	58,134	62,710
Imports of Goods and Services	24,843	25,821	32,335
Current Account Balance	21,183	28,950	30,579

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.



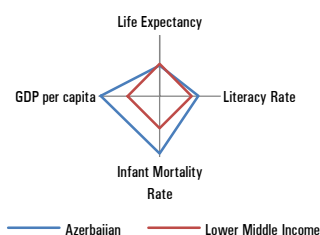
# Azerbaijan

		Azerbaijan	Europe & Central Asia	Lower Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	8,551	873,107	3,439,600
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	3,663	23,081	1,996
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	6,260	21,788	4,544
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	0.80	0.27	1.10
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.10	0.66	1.43
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	51.58	69.80	41.11
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	99.38	97.62	82.59
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	58.30	14.80	32.60
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	66.00	73.80	69.50

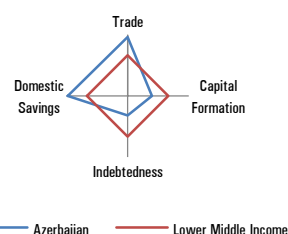
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	13.25	20.95	31.32
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	41.53	29.86	21.27
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	47.45	54.36	58.17
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	62.94	66.50	72.05
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	52.90	38.76	30.15
Current Account Balance/GDP	1.26	17.70	28.77
Total External Debt/GDP	13.70	9.05	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.25	0.17	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	2.77	1.73	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	24.27	30.55	23.38
GDP per capita	25.44	33.37	24.06
Agriculture	7.56	0.85	4.06
Industry	57.01	57.57	35.12
Services	3.55	14.40	14.24
General Government Final Expenditure	2.17	10.11	-4.35
Exports of Goods and Services	63.11	42.06	35.48
Imports of Goods and Services	-8.03	-1.49	-2.69
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	9.84	7.42	6.23
Industry	53.14	59.91	64.68
Services	37.02	32.67	29.09
General Government Final Expenditure	10.42	8.54	6.53
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	9.68	8.37	16.60
Implicit GDP Deflator	18.13	14.67	16.23
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	8,337	13,954	22,516
Imports of Goods and Services	7,007	8,132	9,423
Current Account Balance	167	3,708	9,010

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

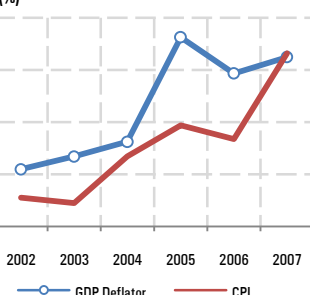
**Development Diamond**



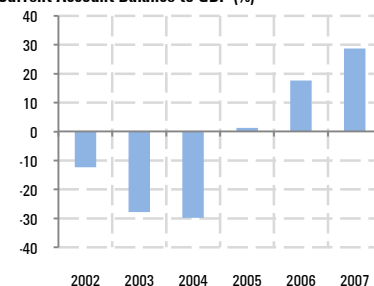
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



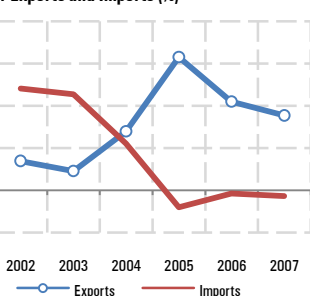
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



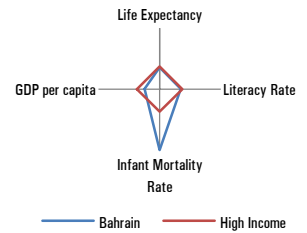
**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***



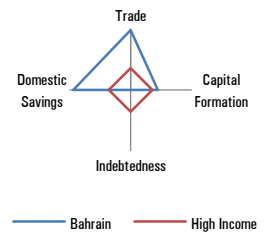
# Bahrain

		Bahrain	Middle East & North Africa	High Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	764	354,888	1,033,436
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	25,731	5,275	38,874
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2005)	34,310	7,413	36,106
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.00	2.07	0.73
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.40	3.40	0.81
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	96.72	60.70	77.40
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	88.76	76.24	95.61
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	16.20	33.40	6.00
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	74.70	71.20	78.80

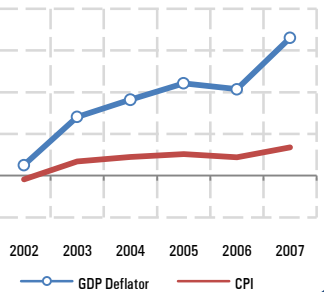
**Development Diamond**



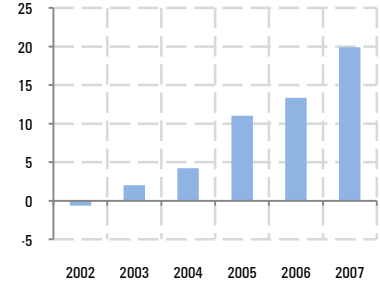
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



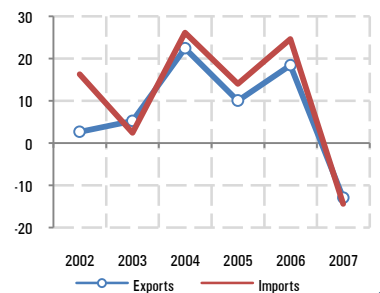
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	13.46	15.82	19.66
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	24.42	24.37	26.12
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	47.53	50.30	55.06
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	99.53	98.95	97.36
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	76.43	73.03	68.41
Current Account Balance/GDP	11.02	13.35	19.90
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	7.85	6.55	6.63
GDP per capita	5.80	4.40	4.54
Agriculture	0.00	-7.14	19.23
Industry	5.12	6.46	7.59
Services	9.99	8.56	4.63
General Government Final Expenditure	6.93	2.81	20.66
Exports of Goods and Services	10.06	18.47	-12.93
Imports of Goods and Services	14.07	24.67	-14.37
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	0.35	0.31	0.36
Industry	34.93	36.37	34.53
Services	64.72	63.32	65.10
General Government Final Expenditure	15.73	14.23	14.17
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	2.59	2.19	3.39
Implicit GDP Deflator	11.08	10.36	16.52
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	13,397	15,662	19,145
Imports of Goods and Services	10,287	11,559	13,453
Current Account Balance	1,483	2,112	3,913

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

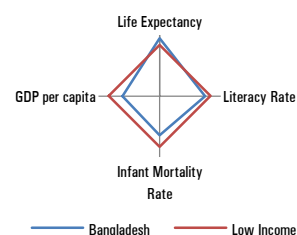
# Bangladesh

		Bangladesh	South Asia	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	159,005	1,513,527	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	455	903	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	1,340	2,537	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	1.85	1.54	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.35	2.03	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	25.54	28.79	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	53.48	63.68	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	59.10	47.30	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	62.80	66.20	55.30

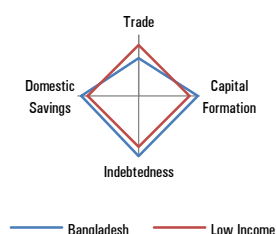
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	61.13	64.85	72.42
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	24.53	24.65	24.33
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	20.01	20.25	20.46
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	16.58	18.97	21.97
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	23.05	25.24	28.87
Current Account Balance/GDP	0.01	1.17	0.46
Total External Debt/GDP	32.85	34.03	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.41	0.38	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	8.42	5.98	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	6.30	6.43	5.58
GDP per capita	4.05	4.69	4.58
Agriculture	2.21	4.94	3.18
Industry	8.27	10.41	10.64
Services	6.72	6.75	6.84
General Government Final Expenditure	7.81	5.96	6.35
Exports of Goods and Services	15.59	25.83	27.02
Imports of Goods and Services	19.06	18.19	23.57
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	20.14	19.61	18.87
Industry	19.05	19.72	20.40
Services	60.81	60.67	60.73
General Government Final Expenditure	5.54	5.54	5.55
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	7.04	6.54	8.37
Implicit GDP Deflator	5.13	5.52	6.94
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	9,555	11,443	14,911
Imports of Goods and Services	13,281	15,225	19,593
Current Account Balance	8	762	334

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

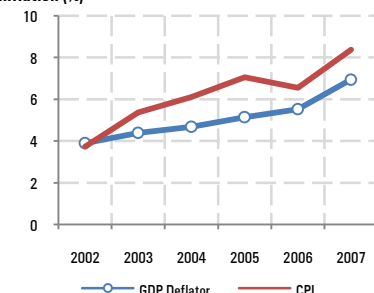
Development Diamond



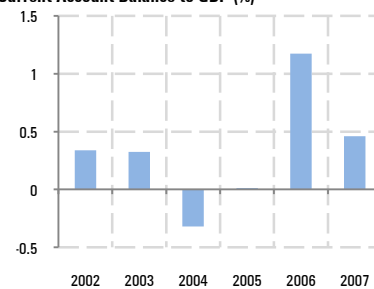
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



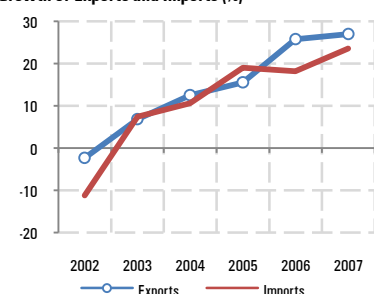
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\*



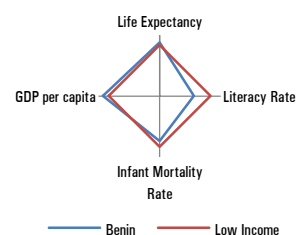
# Benin

		Benin	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	7,856	776,103	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	692	1,104	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	1,310	1,870	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	3.21	2.45	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.48	2.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	40.50	35.85	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	40.54	66.64	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	67.80	84.40	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	58.10	50.40	55.30

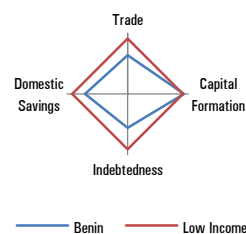
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	4.41	4.75	5.43
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	18.15	20.84	21.22
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	11.17	11.63	13.96
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	21.57	18.48	20.29
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	28.55	27.70	27.57
Current Account Balance/GDP	-5.90	-6.23	-5.71
Total External Debt/GDP	42.56	17.49	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.47	0.37	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	7.34	9.50	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	2.84	4.07	6.00
GDP per capita	-0.12	1.11	2.70
Agriculture	-0.85	6.70	8.32
Industry	5.48	-2.60	7.00
Services	5.38	3.22	4.24
General Government Final Expenditure	3.37	4.45	3.98
Exports of Goods and Services	13.42	-5.03	13.35
Imports of Goods and Services	2.46	1.98	5.92
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	35.91	37.01	37.85
Industry	9.70	9.88	9.85
Services	54.36	53.11	52.32
General Government Final Expenditure	12.00	12.10	12.03
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	5.37	3.80	1.96
Implicit GDP Deflator	5.39	3.08	3.01
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	940	871	1,132
Imports of Goods and Services	1,244	1,305	1,538
Current Account Balance	-260	-296	-310

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

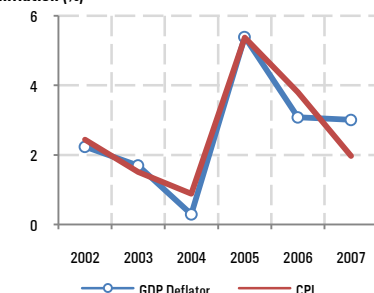
**Development Diamond**



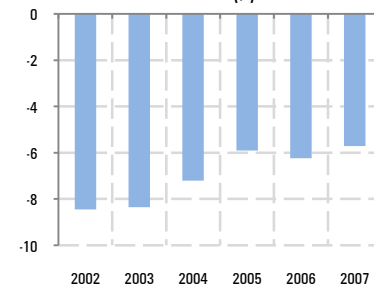
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



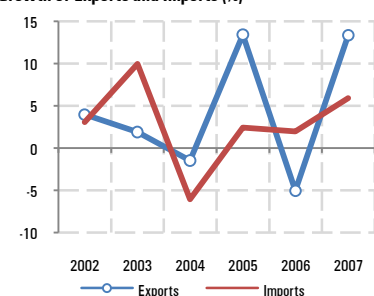
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



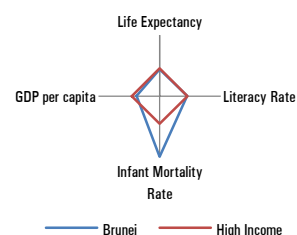
# Brunei

		Brunei	East Asia & Pacific	High Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	385	2,141,165	1,033,436
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	32,167	5,221	38,874
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2006)	49,900	4,941	36,106
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	1.85	0.74	0.73
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.24	1.04	0.81
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	73.94	45.50	77.40
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	94.85	92.76	95.61
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	13.10	24.10	6.00
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	75.30	72.10	78.80

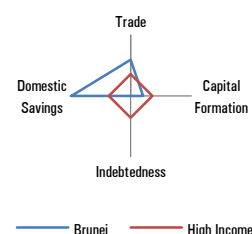
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	9.53	11.56	12.39
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	11.36	10.35	11.96
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	59.13	62.43	56.85
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	70.17	71.16	71.37
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	27.29	25.02	28.56
Current Account Balance/GDP	52.80	55.89	57.33
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	0.39	5.14	0.40
GDP per capita	-2.87	2.92	-1.44
Agriculture	1.39	-10.96	13.85
Industry	-2.40	4.62	3.20
Services	4.37	6.15	0.00
General Government Final Expenditure	-1.03	12.87	-2.31
Exports of Goods and Services	-1.25	3.66	3.43
Imports of Goods and Services	2.82	4.12	1.73
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	0.94	0.70	0.93
Industry	68.92	70.45	68.02
Services	30.12	28.86	31.06
General Government Final Expenditure	18.41	17.92	19.83
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	1.09	0.20	0.40
Implicit GDP Deflator	18.77	10.13	1.22
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	6,688	8,227	8,841
Imports of Goods and Services	2,601	2,892	3,538
Current Account Balance	5,032	6,462	7,101

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

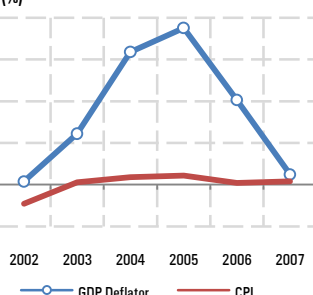
**Development Diamond**



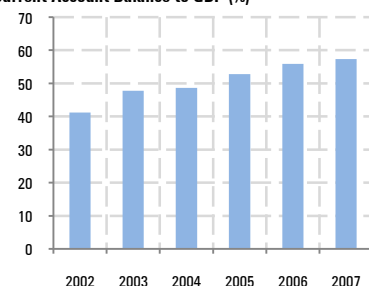
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



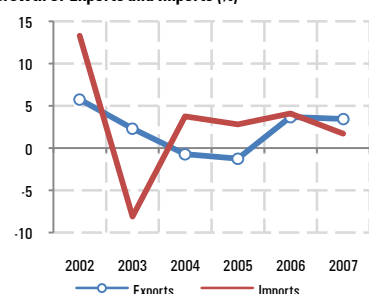
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***



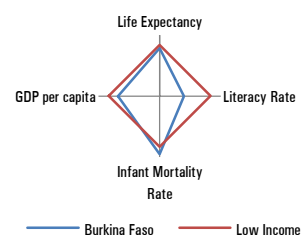
# Burkina Faso

		Burkina Faso	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	13,727	776,103	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	508	1,104	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	1,120	1,870	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.30	2.45	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.26	2.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	18.70	35.85	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	28.73	66.64	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	87.60	84.40	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	52.10	50.40	55.30

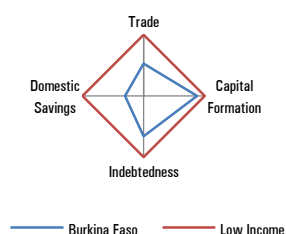
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	5.62	6.12	6.98
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	20.56	17.11	18.29
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	5.95	3.99	5.52
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	9.67	11.37	11.70
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	24.28	24.49	24.45
Current Account Balance/GDP	-11.30	-9.55	-9.86
Total External Debt/GDP	36.37	18.99	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.31	0.28	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	8.45	7.57	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	7.11	5.48	4.17
GDP per capita	4.58	3.70	4.35
Agriculture	11.79	4.13	3.55
Industry	8.10	6.01	11.91
Services	4.30	6.42	5.74
General Government Final Expenditure	8.65	3.33	5.05
Exports of Goods and Services	4.60	28.68	6.39
Imports of Goods and Services	6.58	4.04	5.42
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	34.12	34.88	34.13
Industry	16.35	15.91	16.88
Services	49.55	49.20	48.99
General Government Final Expenditure	21.54	21.08	20.47
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	6.41	2.35	-0.25
Implicit GDP Deflator	2.40	2.48	0.20
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	543	684	835
Imports of Goods and Services	1,363	1,473	1,745
Current Account Balance	-635	-585	-688

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

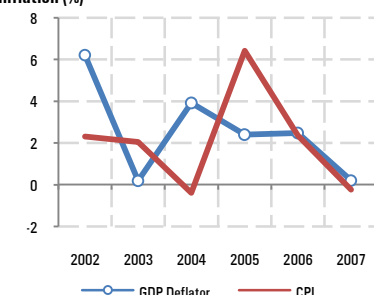
**Development Diamond**



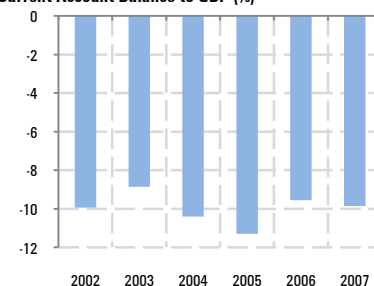
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



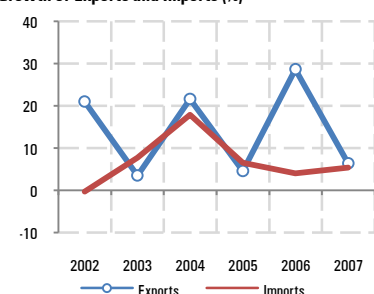
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



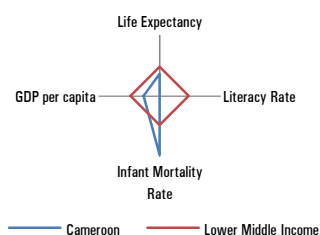
# Cameroon

		Cameroon	Sub Saharan Africa	Lower Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	18,855	776,103	3,439,600
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	1,095	1,104	1,996
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	2,120	1,870	4,544
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.80	2.45	1.10
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.34	2.66	1.43
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	55.46	35.85	41.11
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	..	66.64	82.59
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	65.80	84.40	32.60
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	52.90	50.40	69.50

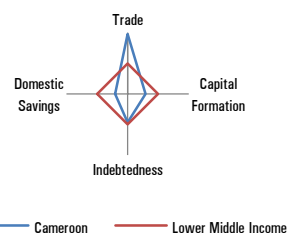
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	16.59	17.96	20.65
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	19.36	16.72	20.79
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	18.34	18.78	16.11
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	20.38	23.05	65.33
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	21.40	20.99	72.95
Current Account Balance/GDP	-3.36	0.66	0.41
Total External Debt/GDP	43.22	17.69	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.47	0.78	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	24.23	12.56	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	2.30	3.22	3.30
GDP per capita	-0.55	0.47	0.48
Agriculture	2.70	2.96	3.35
Industry	-1.34	4.82	3.51
Services	3.05	0.65	4.82
General Government Final Expenditure	0.69	2.98	19.27
Exports of Goods and Services	1.43	1.30	6.42
Imports of Goods and Services	1.90	2.31	38.29
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	20.40	20.28	20.32
Industry	28.59	30.14	28.62
Services	51.01	49.58	51.06
General Government Final Expenditure	9.93	9.62	5.73
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	1.99	5.13	0.91
Implicit GDP Deflator	2.63	3.94	2.03
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	3,393	4,130	5,644
Imports of Goods and Services	3,562	3,762	6,302
Current Account Balance	-557	118	85

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

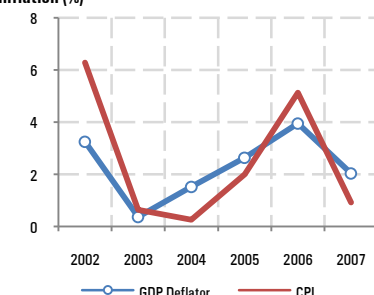
**Development Diamond**



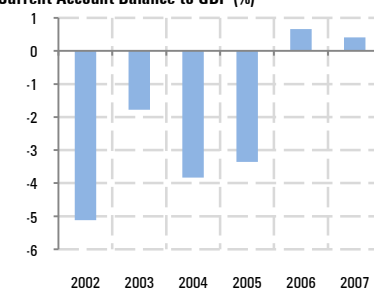
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



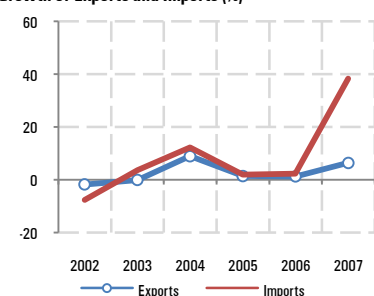
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***



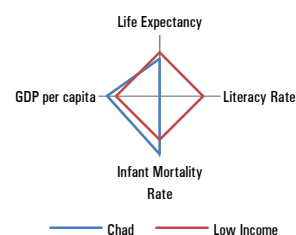
# Chad

		Chad	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	9,493	776,103	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	747	1,104	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	1,280	1,870	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.51	2.45	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.07	2.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	25.76	35.85	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	..	66.64	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	102.10	84.40	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	47.20	50.40	55.30

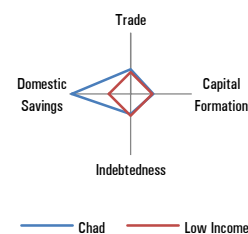
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	5.88	6.31	7.10
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	26.69	23.64	21.81
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	54.51	51.94	49.18
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	54.39	55.73	51.74
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	26.58	27.45	25.17
Current Account Balance/GDP	2.06	-9.51	-4.26
Total External Debt/GDP	27.74	26.69	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.32	0.28	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	1.91	1.83	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	7.94	0.15	0.65
GDP per capita	5.92	0.36	-1.81
Agriculture	13.25	7.36	-2.68
Industry	4.70	-2.87	6.81
Services	9.64	5.61	-0.70
General Government Final Expenditure	2.54	18.48	11.09
Exports of Goods and Services	10.02	-4.47	-6.59
Imports of Goods and Services	9.89	15.03	-7.68
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	21.35	21.29	22.03
Industry	52.76	52.88	50.52
Services	25.89	25.85	27.46
General Government Final Expenditure	20.78	24.02	26.50
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	7.89	7.89	-8.81
Implicit GDP Deflator	23.07	6.17	2.42
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	3,201	3,699	3,862
Imports of Goods and Services	1,564	1,822	1,879
Current Account Balance	121	-600	-302

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

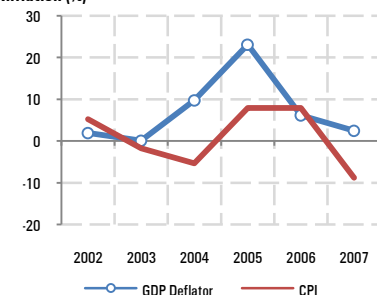
**Development Diamond**



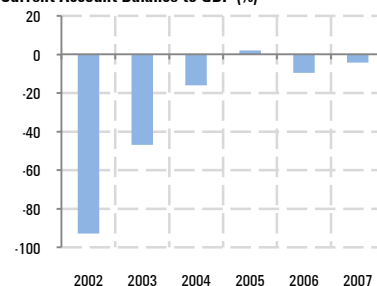
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



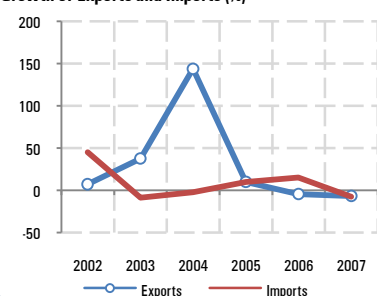
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**

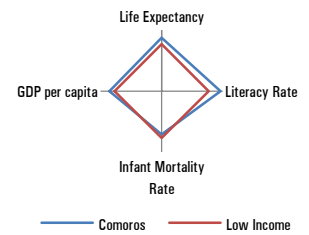




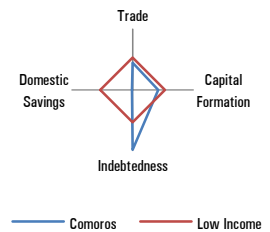
# Comoros

		Comoros	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	639	776,103	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	691	1,104	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	1,150	1,870	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.08	2.45	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.54	2.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	37.68	35.85	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	75.06	66.64	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	70.70	84.40	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	62.70	50.40	55.30

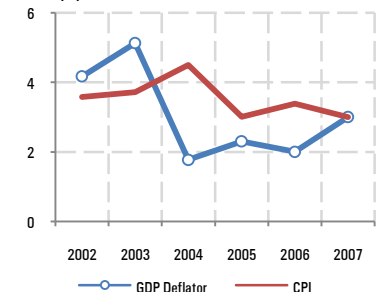
**Development Diamond**



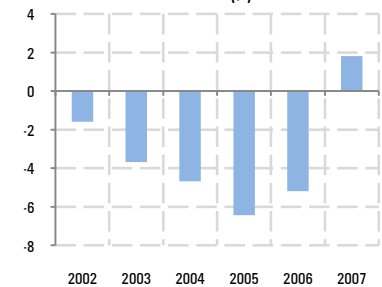
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



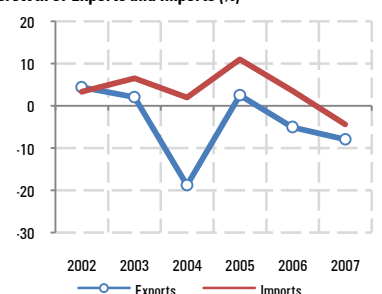
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	0.39	0.40	0.44
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	9.30	9.93	13.49
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-12.92	-14.14	-12.21
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	12.40	11.66	12.21
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	34.63	35.48	37.90
Current Account Balance/GDP	-6.44	-5.20	1.81
Total External Debt/GDP	75.11	69.93	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.37	0.33	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	8.34	7.69	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	4.23	1.24	-1.00
GDP per capita	2.02	-1.46	-5.08
Agriculture	4.49	-10.43	4.79
Industry	5.56	0.00	-5.26
Services	7.69	1.95	-5.10
General Government Final Expenditure	-4.88	5.13	-7.32
Exports of Goods and Services	2.56	-5.00	-7.89
Imports of Goods and Services	11.00	3.60	-4.35
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	48.40	45.16	47.71
Industry	5.65	5.71	5.63
Services	45.95	49.13	46.88
General Government Final Expenditure	12.14	12.66	15.42
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	3.01	3.39	3.00
Implicit GDP Deflator	2.30	2.00	3.00
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	48	47	57
Imports of Goods and Services	134	143	177
Current Account Balance	-25	-21	8

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

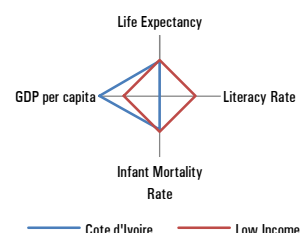
# Côte d'Ivoire

		Côte d'Ivoire	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	18,750	776,103	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	1,045	1,104	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	1,590	1,870	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	1.50	2.45	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.22	2.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	45.44	35.85	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	..	66.64	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	71.50	84.40	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	53.90	50.40	55.30

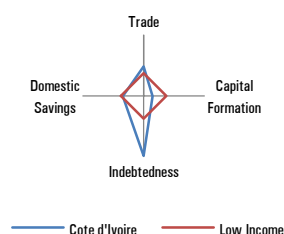
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	16.37	17.28	19.60
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	10.86	9.43	8.18
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	13.90	18.39	16.79
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	47.92	49.25	46.52
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	47.55	43.98	43.04
Current Account Balance/GDP	0.24	3.06	1.35
Total External Debt/GDP	70.83	75.96	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.29	0.31	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	4.04	1.41	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	1.81	-0.31	1.64
GDP per capita	-1.78	-1.46	0.13
Agriculture	-2.76	-1.66	3.78
Industry	10.46	-0.02	-1.53
Services	0.67	0.76	0.93
General Government Final Expenditure	0.39	9.70	2.51
Exports of Goods and Services	2.98	2.77	-3.04
Imports of Goods and Services	10.68	-7.50	2.59
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	25.25	24.89	25.45
Industry	24.39	24.24	23.76
Services	50.36	50.86	50.80
General Government Final Expenditure	12.24	13.43	13.60
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	4.18	5.00	2.08
Implicit GDP Deflator	3.54	5.06	2.20
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	8,052	8,973	9,607
Imports of Goods and Services	7,990	8,014	8,888
Current Account Balance	39	529	265

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

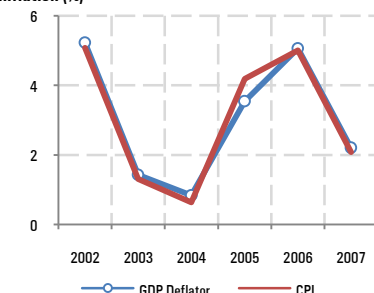
Development Diamond



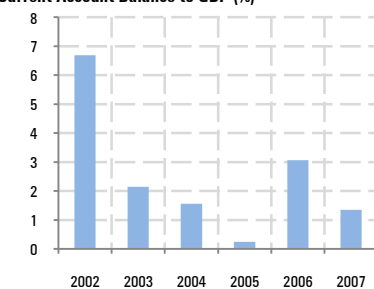
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



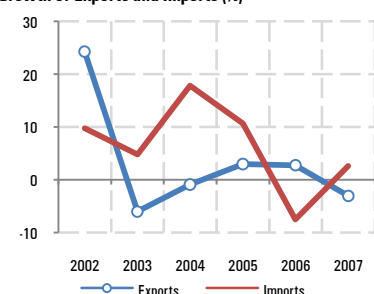
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



Growth of Exports and Imports (%)



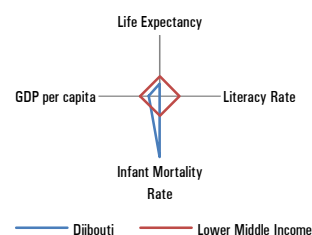
# Djibouti

		Djibouti	Middle East & North Africa	Lower Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	765	354,888	3,439,600
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	1,099	5,275	1,996
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	2,260	7,413	4,544
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.41	2.07	1.10
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.76	3.40	1.43
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	86.50	60.70	41.11
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	..	76.24	82.59
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	100.80	33.40	32.60
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	43.20	71.20	69.50

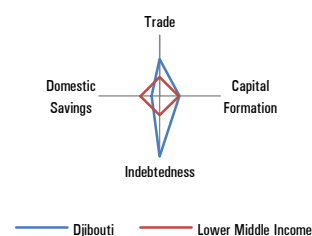
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	0.71	0.77	0.84
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	18.90	29.35	37.01
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	8.60	12.08	16.53
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	40.62	39.87	57.96
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	50.92	57.27	78.56
Current Account Balance/GDP	1.27	-14.17	-25.21
Total External Debt/GDP	58.14	60.20	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.55	0.68	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	5.11	7.35	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	3.17	4.82	5.23
GDP per capita	1.44	2.07	2.37
Agriculture	5.56	5.26	5.00
Industry	6.25	5.88	3.70
Services	2.56	3.18	4.85
General Government Final Expenditure	-4.07	13.94	-9.57
Exports of Goods and Services	1.87	3.21	52.44
Imports of Goods and Services	2.24	17.81	43.77
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	3.73	3.59	3.72
Industry	9.25	9.13	9.24
Services	87.01	87.13	87.17
General Government Final Expenditure	27.08	29.35	25.39
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	3.11	3.47	5.02
Implicit GDP Deflator	3.13	3.48	3.98
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	288	307	484
Imports of Goods and Services	361	441	656
Current Account Balance	9	-109	-212

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

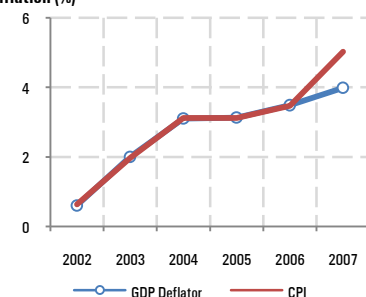
**Development Diamond**



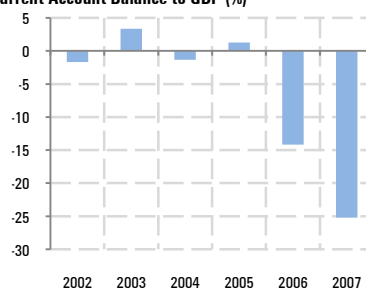
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



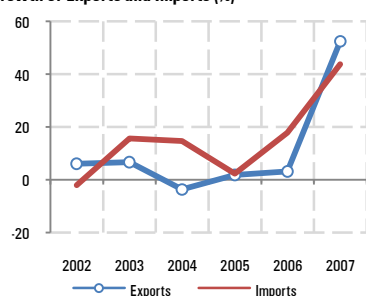
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



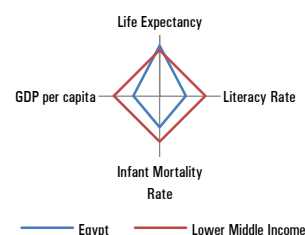
# Egypt

		Egypt	Middle East & North Africa	Lower Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	73,574	354,888	3,439,600
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	1,739	5,275	1,996
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	5,400	7,413	4,544
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.00	2.07	1.10
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.56	3.40	1.43
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	42.98	60.70	41.11
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	72.04	76.24	82.59
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	29.50	33.40	32.60
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	71.60	71.20	69.50

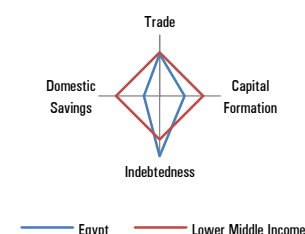
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	89.79	107.38	127.93
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	17.59	19.33	20.23
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	16.01	16.38	14.15
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	31.29	32.19	30.87
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	32.87	35.14	37.05
Current Account Balance/GDP	3.24	0.81	1.46
Total External Debt/GDP	30.61	26.16	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.72	0.65	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	7.59	6.10	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	4.47	6.84	7.09
GDP per capita	4.75	4.99	4.88
Agriculture	6.93	6.94	7.05
Industry	6.99	6.96	7.02
Services	5.88	7.51	7.02
General Government Final Expenditure	3.11	3.22	4.12
Exports of Goods and Services	21.26	23.29	3.26
Imports of Goods and Services	21.78	28.48	15.06
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	14.88	14.61	14.69
Industry	30.77	32.31	31.45
Services	54.35	53.08	53.86
General Government Final Expenditure	11.12	10.73	10.36
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	8.80	4.20	10.95
Implicit GDP Deflator	6.21	7.36	10.54
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	30,766	36,102	41,243
Imports of Goods and Services	32,318	39,409	49,499
Current Account Balance	2,910	868	1,862

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

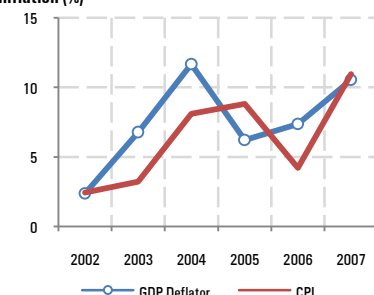
**Development Diamond**



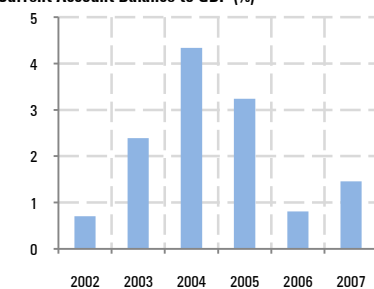
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



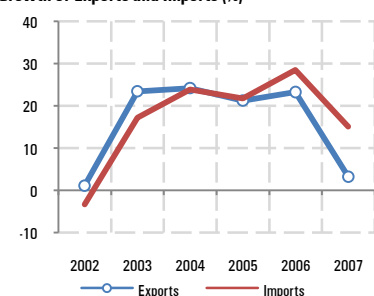
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***



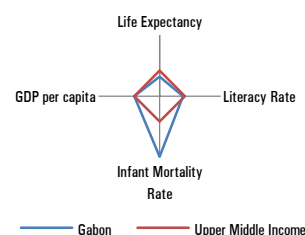
# Gabon

		Gabon	Sub Saharan Africa	Upper Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	1,433	776,103	815,349
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	7,887	1,104	7,949
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	13,080	1,870	11,868
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.50	2.45	0.72
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.56	2.66	1.15
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	84.08	35.85	75.12
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	86.17	66.64	93.90
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	53.50	84.40	22.40
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	54.00	50.40	70.60

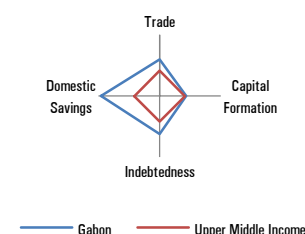
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	8.68	9.56	11.30
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	21.28	23.07	23.47
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	57.11	59.08	58.23
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	66.56	65.85	58.90
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	31.24	29.83	30.39
Current Account Balance/GDP	19.78	17.97	12.83
Total External Debt/GDP	45.03	45.57	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.49	0.26	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	1.92	1.35	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	3.02	1.18	5.55
GDP per capita	0.47	-1.29	2.98
Agriculture	3.39	2.02	4.20
Industry	1.24	-4.92	9.96
Services	3.49	4.03	2.74
General Government Final Expenditure	8.42	10.06	13.03
Exports of Goods and Services	-2.42	-9.22	2.70
Imports of Goods and Services	-3.55	7.91	12.84
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	4.89	4.94	5.15
Industry	52.41	52.25	50.68
Services	42.71	42.80	44.17
General Government Final Expenditure	7.15	8.40	8.76
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	1.17	-1.41	5.03
Implicit GDP Deflator	17.00	7.93	2.65
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	5,768	6,286	6,647
Imports of Goods and Services	2,707	2,848	3,429
Current Account Balance	1,717	1,717	1,450

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

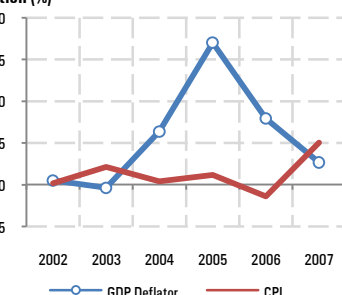
**Development Diamond**



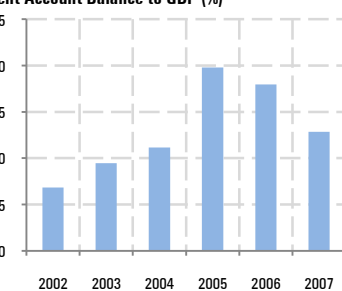
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



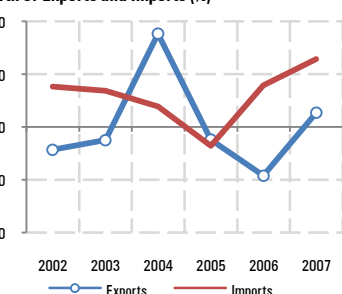
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



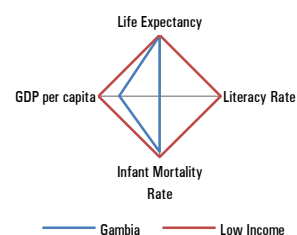
# Gambia

		Gambia	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	1,589	776,103	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	411	1,104	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	1,140	1,870	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.65	2.45	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.03	2.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	54.74	35.85	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	..	66.64	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	70.10	84.40	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	54.50	50.40	55.30

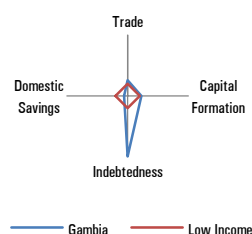
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	0.46	0.51	0.65
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	26.90	27.95	23.60
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	3.90	10.63	5.43
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	44.47	43.70	34.78
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	67.25	60.83	52.95
Current Account Balance/GDP	-15.18	-11.42	-10.72
Total External Debt/GDP	144.97	142.73	..
Interest Payments/GDP	2.28	1.92	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	13.83	14.93	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	5.11	6.55	7.04
GDP per capita	2.46	1.86	2.11
Agriculture	4.80	6.87	3.57
Industry	3.45	6.67	3.13
Services	5.10	4.85	4.94
General Government Final Expenditure	16.28	8.00	-3.70
Exports of Goods and Services	-8.47	2.89	-1.97
Imports of Goods and Services	-0.18	-5.63	8.85
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	32.54	32.17	32.59
Industry	6.46	6.74	6.72
Services	60.77	60.87	60.52
General Government Final Expenditure	8.89	9.25	9.01
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	4.96	2.06	5.00
Implicit GDP Deflator	4.14	1.45	4.96
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	205	222	224
Imports of Goods and Services	310	309	341
Current Account Balance	-70	-58	-70

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

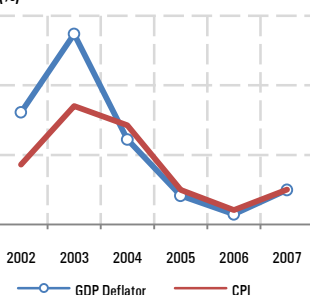
**Development Diamond**



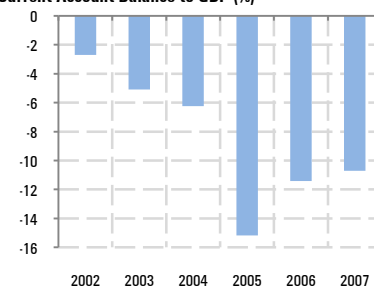
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



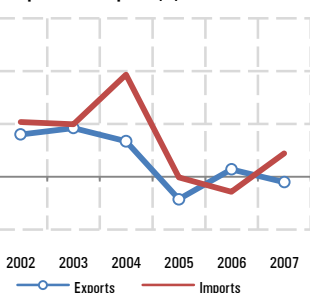
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



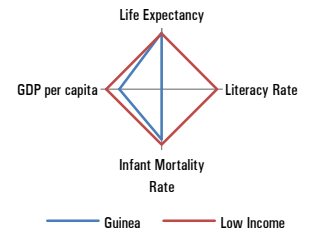
**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



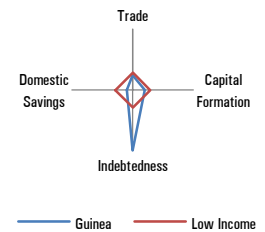
# Guinea

		Guinea	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	9,958	776,103	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	473	1,104	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	1,120	1,870	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	3.25	2.45	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.10	2.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	33.46	35.85	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	..	66.64	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	69.70	84.40	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	56.00	50.40	55.30

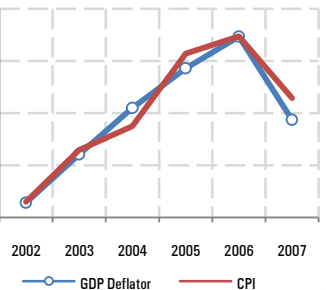
**Development Diamond**



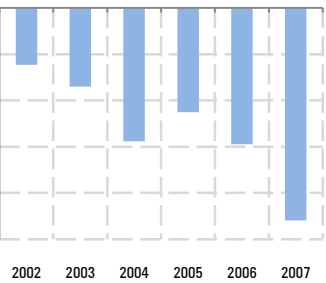
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	3.26	3.14	4.71
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	14.06	13.73	14.72
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	10.93	9.10	6.14
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	28.34	34.95	24.90
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	31.47	39.57	33.48
Current Account Balance/GDP	-4.51	-5.89	-9.19
Total External Debt/GDP	99.68	99.89	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.44	1.34	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	17.53	14.35	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	3.33	2.17	1.51
GDP per capita	0.08	-1.05	-1.68
Agriculture	3.02	3.96	0.50
Industry	3.11	-0.95	3.75
Services	2.40	3.14	1.25
General Government Final Expenditure	2.50	21.54	-8.70
Exports of Goods and Services	39.07	25.95	-27.73
Imports of Goods and Services	28.21	28.47	-14.19
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	19.78	12.93	16.17
Industry	23.66	25.47	23.54
Services	56.56	61.56	60.29
General Government Final Expenditure	6.32	7.52	6.76
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	31.36	34.70	22.86
Implicit GDP Deflator	28.60	34.67	18.71
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	923	1,148	1,054
Imports of Goods and Services	1,025	1,300	1,417
Current Account Balance	-147	-185	-433

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

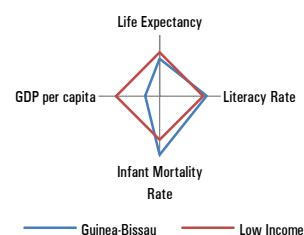
# Guinea-Bissau

		Guinea-Bissau	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	1,669	776,103	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	206	1,104	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	470	1,870	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.90	2.45	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.90	2.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	29.68	35.85	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	64.55	66.64	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	103.50	84.40	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	47.20	50.40	55.30

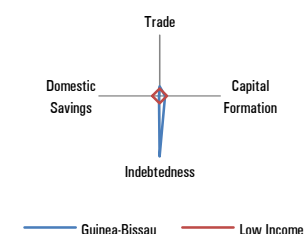
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	0.30	0.31	0.34
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	14.62	17.11	15.13
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	1.33	5.92	1.40
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	37.87	42.43	36.97
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	50.83	53.29	50.42
Current Account Balance/GDP	-4.97	-11.36	-1.75
Total External Debt/GDP	230.13	233.98	..
Interest Payments/GDP	2.90	3.08	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	28.62	26.23	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	3.25	1.81	2.48
GDP per capita	0.67	1.24	0.74
Agriculture	3.79	2.19	5.00
Industry	0.00	11.11	0.00
Services	3.13	10.10	0.00
General Government Final Expenditure	4.65	2.22	4.35
Exports of Goods and Services	4.76	4.55	2.90
Imports of Goods and Services	6.82	10.64	-1.92
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	60.47	58.42	59.49
Industry	8.78	9.24	9.07
Services	31.08	32.67	31.73
General Government Final Expenditure	18.27	15.46	16.25
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	3.43	1.96	3.76
Implicit GDP Deflator	7.90	-0.55	3.81
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	114	129	132
Imports of Goods and Services	153	162	180
Current Account Balance	-15	-35	-6

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

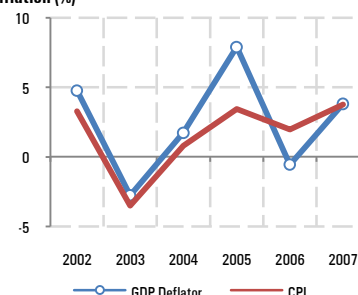
**Development Diamond**



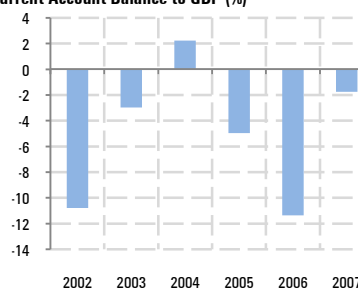
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



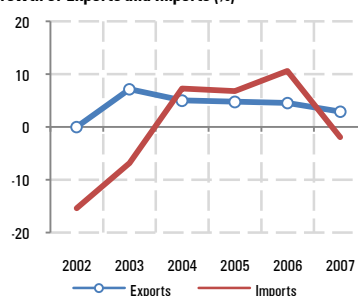
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**





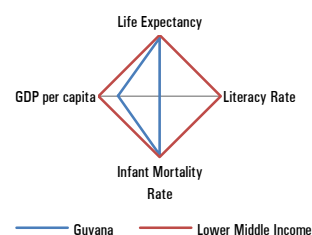
# Guyana

		Guyana	Latin America & Caribbean	Lower Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	761	568,087	3,439,600
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	1,365	6,345	1,996
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	3,270	9,320	4,544
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	0.26	1.38	1.10
Labor (%)	(2006)	0.40	1.95	1.43
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	28.26	77.66	41.11
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	..	91.06	82.59
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	31.40	23.40	32.60
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	66.20	72.60	69.50

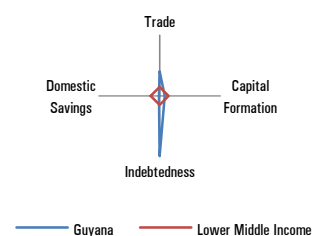
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	0.82	0.89	1.04
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	32.32	45.95	20.59
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-0.12	10.77	3.21
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	84.62	90.12	86.78
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	119.85	116.43	108.50
Current Account Balance/GDP	-14.81	-19.37	-18.19
Total External Debt/GDP	147.21	128.99	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.29	1.80	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	4.90	4.06	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	-1.90	5.10	5.40
GDP per capita	-2.48	4.28	5.08
Agriculture	-13.91	5.79	12.10
Industry	-6.25	-10.00	-14.81
Services	7.76	8.05	7.06
General Government Final Expenditure	9.09	-4.17	18.26
Exports of Goods and Services	-13.51	11.62	1.37
Imports of Goods and Services	7.37	1.83	-1.91
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	34.69	34.97	31.09
Industry	13.93	12.98	15.01
Services	51.52	52.05	53.78
General Government Final Expenditure	26.88	24.53	27.57
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	6.90	6.60	12.20
Implicit GDP Deflator	7.88	5.61	12.89
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	699	812	919
Imports of Goods and Services	990	1,049	1,149
Current Account Balance	-121	-172	-189

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

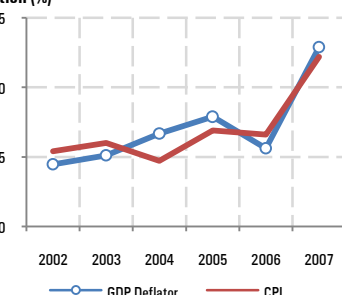
**Development Diamond**



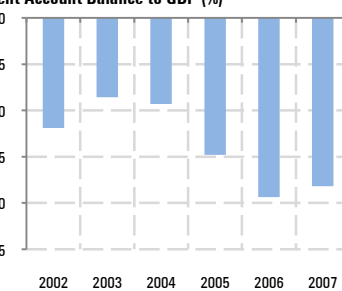
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



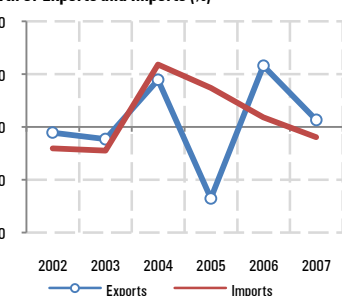
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



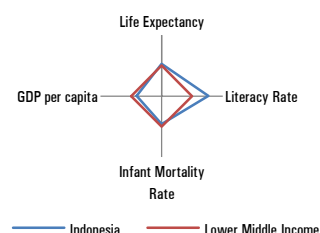
# Indonesia

		Indonesia	East Asia & Pacific	Lower Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	224,938	2,141,165	3,439,600
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	1,925	5,221	1,996
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	3,580	4,941	4,544
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	1.30	0.74	1.10
Labor (%)	(2006)	1.77	1.04	1.43
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	49.22	45.50	41.11
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	91.42	92.76	82.59
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	32.10	24.10	32.60
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	70.20	72.10	69.50

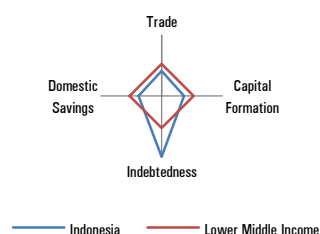
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	285.86	364.38	432.94
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	25.08	25.39	24.86
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	27.53	28.71	28.21
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	34.07	31.03	29.36
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	29.92	25.62	25.33
Current Account Balance/GDP	0.10	2.97	2.54
Total External Debt/GDP	45.72	35.92	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.31	1.14	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	16.59	18.06	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	5.69	5.51	6.32
GDP per capita	4.33	4.16	4.95
Agriculture	2.66	2.98	9.13
Industry	4.23	4.05	7.81
Services	8.20	7.23	4.37
General Government Final Expenditure	6.63	9.61	3.90
Exports of Goods and Services	16.60	9.41	8.02
Imports of Goods and Services	17.77	8.58	8.89
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	13.07	12.91	13.44
Industry	39.76	39.63	39.16
Services	47.17	47.46	47.40
General Government Final Expenditure	8.11	8.63	8.33
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	10.46	13.10	6.41
Implicit GDP Deflator	14.33	14.09	11.46
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	97,388	113,143	127,082
Imports of Goods and Services	85,534	93,412	109,643
Current Account Balance	278	10,836	11,009

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

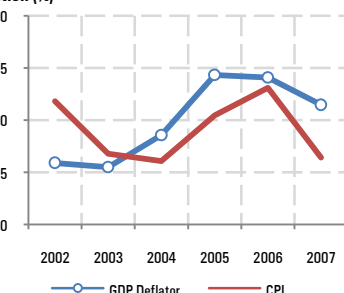
**Development Diamond**



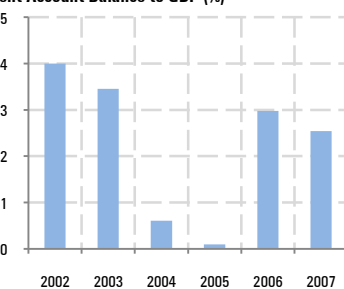
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



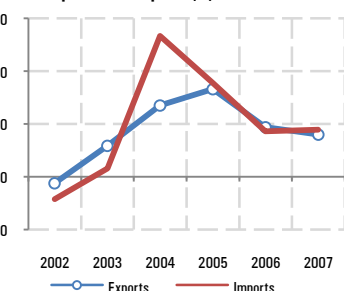
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***



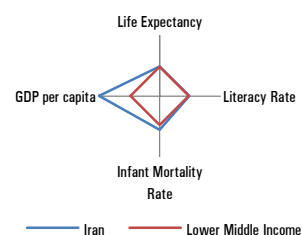
# Iran

		Iran	Middle East & North Africa	Lower Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	70,875	354,888	3,439,600
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	4,149	5,275	1,996
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	10,800	7,413	4,544
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.00	2.07	1.10
Labor (%)	(2006)	4.33	3.40	1.43
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	67.42	60.70	41.11
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	84.71	76.24	82.59
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	38.10	33.40	32.60
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	70.60	71.20	69.50

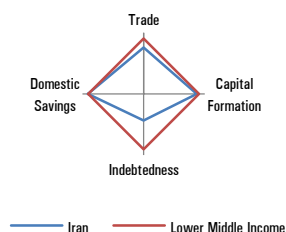
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	188.05	222.13	294.09
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	31.07	34.78	34.06
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	40.03	39.40	39.68
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	34.84	31.35	32.23
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	25.88	26.73	26.61
Current Account Balance/GDP	8.85	9.30	10.36
Total External Debt/GDP	11.07	9.02	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.40	0.36	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	3.77	3.66	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	4.67	5.85	5.84
GDP per capita	3.00	3.66	3.77
Agriculture	6.72	4.48	5.60
Industry	4.84	3.76	6.71
Services	5.56	4.72	5.81
General Government Final Expenditure	5.38	5.61	5.28
Exports of Goods and Services	7.68	4.93	4.98
Imports of Goods and Services	2.05	3.89	7.59
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	9.88	10.87	10.58
Industry	39.43	37.69	38.32
Services	50.69	51.44	51.09
General Government Final Expenditure	13.29	13.09	12.99
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	10.40	11.87	17.49
Implicit GDP Deflator	15.33	13.77	24.38
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	66,906	69,874	93,441
Imports of Goods and Services	49,696	59,584	77,153
Current Account Balance	16,637	20,650	30,465

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

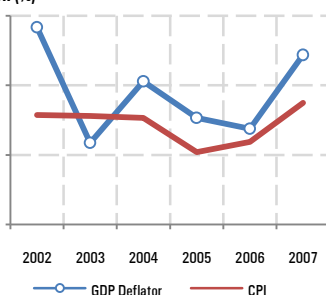
**Development Diamond**



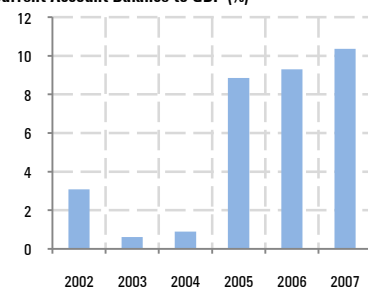
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



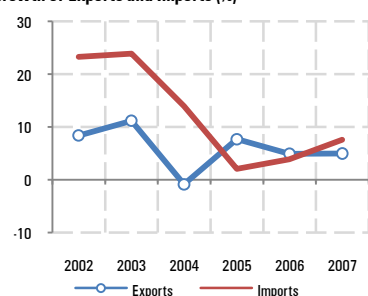
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***



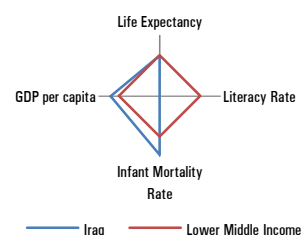
# Iraq

		Iraq	Middle East & North Africa	Lower Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	28,993	354,888	3,439,600
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	2,404	5,275	1,996
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	..	7,413	4,544
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	1.71	2.07	1.10
Labor (%)	(2006)	..	3.40	1.43
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	66.84	60.70	41.11
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	..	76.24	82.59
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	47.00	33.40	32.60
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	69.30	71.20	69.50

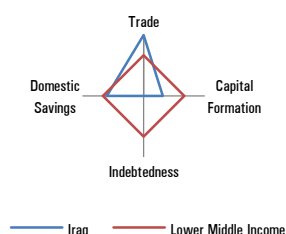
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	33.96	54.83	69.71
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	26.14	22.47	16.85
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	27.12	37.22	35.79
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	79.28	60.63	63.05
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	78.30	45.88	42.24
Current Account Balance/GDP	..	..	..
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	3.26	39.64	2.77
GDP per capita	1.27	37.14	1.04
Agriculture	17.37	58.47	-8.98
Industry	-2.96	19.39	16.96
Services	20.20	89.73	-18.88
General Government Final Expenditure	-17.42	-11.47	-18.25
Exports of Goods and Services	2.35	6.79	6.88
Imports of Goods and Services	-10.34	-18.18	-5.39
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	6.61	5.80	6.61
Industry	63.80	57.55	62.41
Services	29.58	36.66	30.98
General Government Final Expenditure	29.37	18.62	14.81
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	0.00	0.00	0.00
Implicit GDP Deflator	30.67	15.26	5.77
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	26,925	33,242	43,955
Imports of Goods and Services	26,593	25,156	29,443
Current Account Balance	..	..	..

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

**Development Diamond**



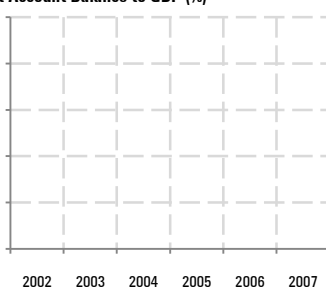
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



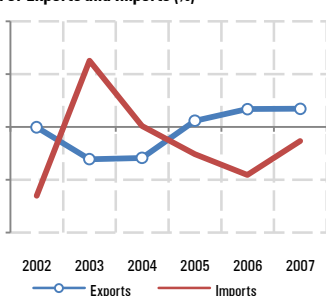
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***



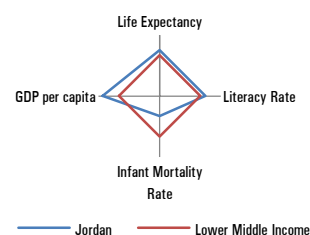
# Jordan

		Jordan	Middle East & North Africa	Lower Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	5,728	354,888	3,439,600
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	2,795	5,275	1,996
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	5,160	7,413	4,544
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.30	2.07	1.10
Labor (%)	(2006)	4.19	3.40	1.43
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	82.62	60.70	41.11
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	93.08	76.24	82.59
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	16.20	33.40	32.60
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	78.50	71.20	69.50

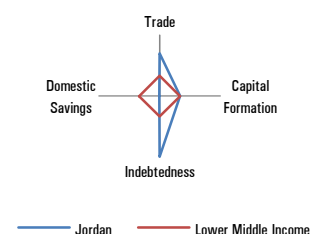
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	12.61	14.10	16.01
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	34.09	35.03	35.92
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-6.80	-2.44	0.36
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	52.61	54.56	56.32
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	93.50	91.47	90.95
Current Account Balance/GDP	-17.45	-11.33	-17.29
Total External Debt/GDP	61.03	56.73	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.57	1.75	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	9.29	8.95	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	7.07	6.30	5.70
GDP per capita	4.67	3.90	3.42
Agriculture	0.00	0.90	12.50
Industry	6.22	10.43	1.95
Services	9.90	6.56	4.41
General Government Final Expenditure	1.04	8.22	6.65
Exports of Goods and Services	5.83	0.72	10.16
Imports of Goods and Services	21.25	4.93	2.54
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	2.97	2.98	2.78
Industry	22.55	23.67	22.37
Services	74.46	73.35	74.85
General Government Final Expenditure	19.50	20.31	23.69
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	3.49	6.26	5.39
Implicit GDP Deflator	3.22	5.18	7.43
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	6,635	7,693	8,855
Imports of Goods and Services	11,791	12,898	14,301
Current Account Balance	-2,200	-1,598	-2,769

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

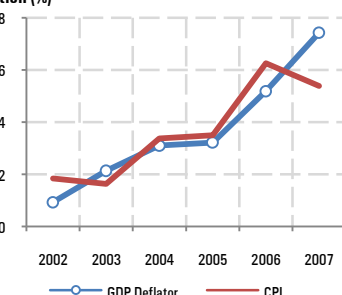
**Development Diamond**



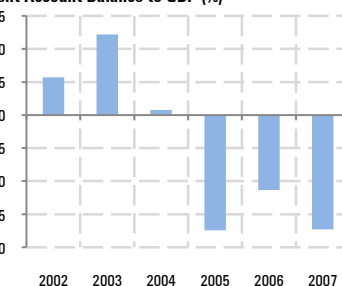
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



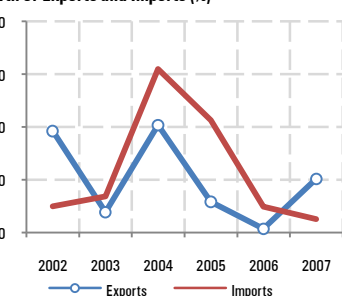
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



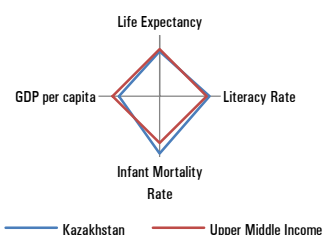
# Kazakhstan

		Kazakhstan	Europe & Central Asia	Upper Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	15,120	873,107	815,349
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	6,868	23,081	7,949
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	9,700	21,788	11,868
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	0.10	0.27	0.72
Labor (%)	(2006)	1.99	0.66	1.15
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	57.56	69.80	75.12
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	99.62	97.62	93.90
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	27.40	14.80	22.40
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	67.20	73.80	70.60

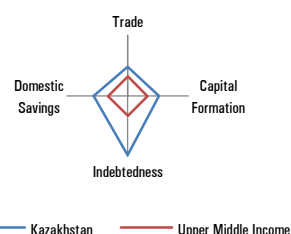
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	57.12	81.00	103.84
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	30.97	33.90	35.86
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	38.89	44.10	43.42
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	53.54	51.14	49.77
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	44.73	40.43	42.89
Current Account Balance/GDP	-1.85	-2.22	-6.60
Total External Debt/GDP	75.94	91.54	..
Interest Payments/GDP	3.03	2.91	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	43.10	35.08	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	9.70	10.70	8.50
GDP per capita	9.59	10.47	8.59
Agriculture	7.15	6.01	8.49
Industry	7.10	7.90	6.59
Services	13.98	14.78	13.72
General Government Final Expenditure	10.79	6.85	14.92
Exports of Goods and Services	0.53	6.47	8.98
Imports of Goods and Services	11.45	12.10	25.54
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	6.63	5.70	5.82
Industry	31.02	30.63	28.66
Services	62.34	63.67	65.52
General Government Final Expenditure	11.25	10.18	11.13
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	7.57	8.56	10.77
Implicit GDP Deflator	17.87	21.55	14.84
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	30,585	41,423	51,833
Imports of Goods and Services	25,549	32,748	44,667
Current Account Balance	-1,056	-1,795	-6,851

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

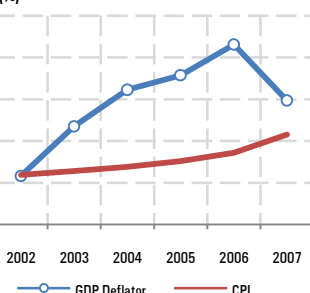
Development Diamond



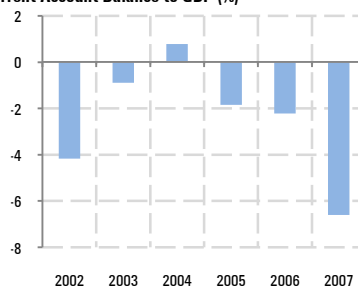
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



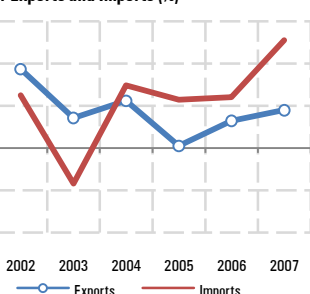
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



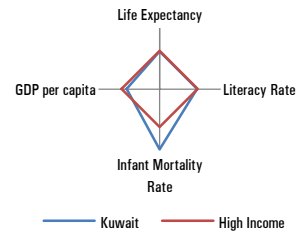
Growth of Exports and Imports (%)



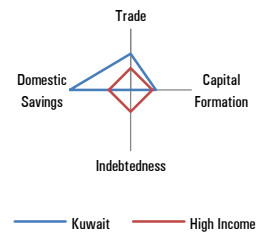
# Kuwait

		Kuwait	Middle East & North Africa	High Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	3,310	354,888	1,033,436
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	33,634	5,275	38,874
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2005)	49,970	7,413	36,106
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	3.99	2.07	0.73
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.06	3.40	0.81
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	98.32	60.70	77.40
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	93.91	76.24	95.61
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	9.50	33.40	6.00
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	77.40	71.20	78.80

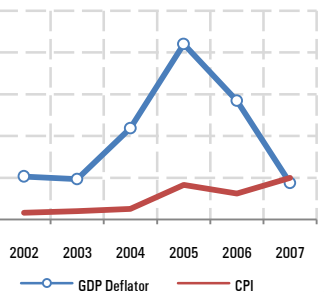
**Development Diamond**



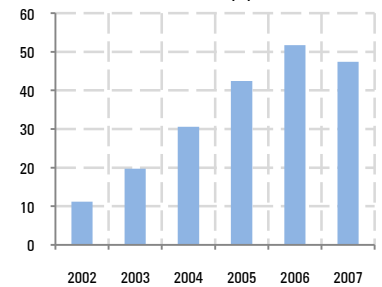
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



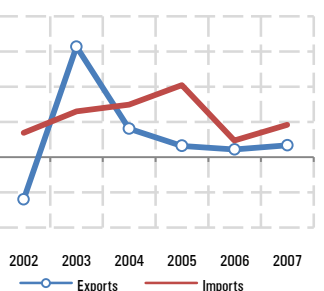
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



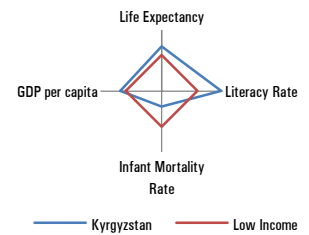
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	80.80	98.72	111.34
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	19.74	18.31	24.37
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	53.23	57.80	58.24
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	63.84	66.38	67.41
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	30.35	26.76	32.77
Current Account Balance/GDP	42.46	51.71	47.36
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	11.40	6.28	4.58
GDP per capita	1.25	-0.13	0.56
Agriculture	7.79	11.56	1.81
Industry	12.01	5.30	4.58
Services	8.00	7.79	4.23
General Government Final Expenditure	5.58	2.93	4.81
Exports of Goods and Services	3.27	2.22	3.39
Imports of Goods and Services	20.47	4.74	9.20
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	0.32	0.38	0.36
Industry	61.55	54.65	56.49
Services	38.13	44.96	43.14
General Government Final Expenditure	15.42	14.18	14.29
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	4.12	3.09	4.98
Implicit GDP Deflator	21.01	14.24	4.37
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	51,572	65,511	74,140
Imports of Goods and Services	24,517	26,413	36,046
Current Account Balance	34,308	51,050	52,734

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

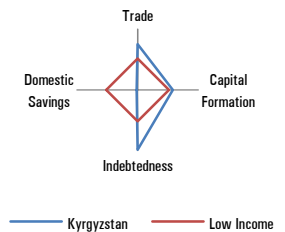
# Kyrgyz Republic

		Kyrgyz Republic	Europe & Central Asia	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	5,253	873,107	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	713	23,081	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	1,950	21,788	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	1.10	0.27	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	1.88	0.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	35.96	69.80	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	99.30	97.62	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	33.40	14.80	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	68.80	73.80	55.30

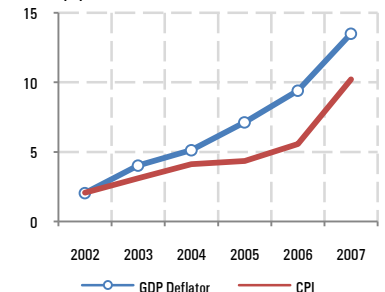
Development Diamond



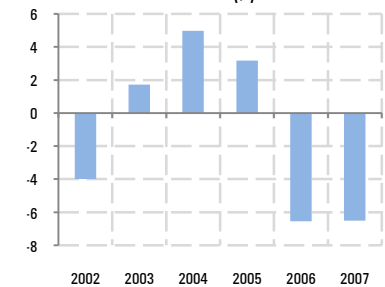
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



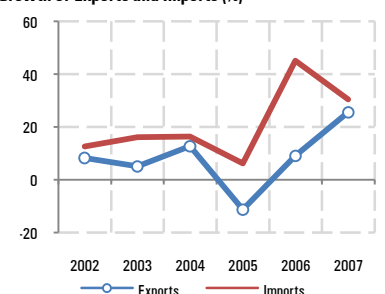
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



Growth of Exports and Imports (%)



<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	2.46	2.84	3.75
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	16.42	24.21	26.33
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-2.07	-13.13	-18.88
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	38.29	41.71	44.67
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	56.79	79.04	89.88
Current Account Balance/GDP	3.17	-6.56	-6.51
Total External Debt/GDP	82.41	84.04	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.92	0.83	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	13.48	8.17	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	-0.16	3.10	8.20
GDP per capita	-1.10	1.92	7.10
Agriculture	-4.10	1.80	1.55
Industry	-2.61	-3.57	7.41
Services	6.05	7.22	3.90
General Government Final Expenditure	-3.28	0.85	0.84
Exports of Goods and Services	-11.29	9.09	25.56
Imports of Goods and Services	6.25	45.10	30.41
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	31.35	32.01	33.58
Industry	19.01	16.61	15.04
Services	49.64	51.42	51.41
General Government Final Expenditure	17.52	18.00	17.76
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	4.34	5.55	10.20
Implicit GDP Deflator	7.11	9.39	13.50
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	942	1,182	1,673
Imports of Goods and Services	1,397	2,240	3,366
Current Account Balance	78	-186	-244

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.



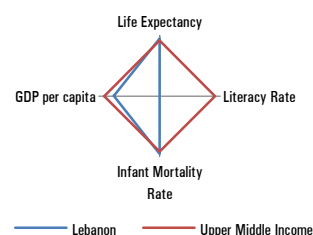
# Lebanon

		Lebanon	Middle East & North Africa	Upper Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	3,751	354,888	815,349
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	6,569	5,275	7,949
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	10,050	7,413	11,868
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	1.30	2.07	0.72
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.41	3.40	1.15
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	86.72	60.70	75.12
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	..	76.24	93.90
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	23.40	33.40	22.40
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	73.20	71.20	70.60

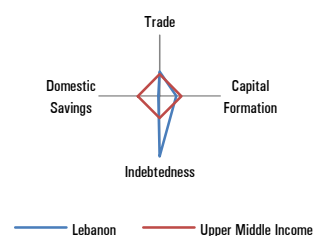
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	21.56	22.76	24.64
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	21.79	14.09	14.74
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-0.14	-2.61	-7.87
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	21.14	23.67	23.98
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	43.07	43.79	47.67
Current Account Balance/GDP	-13.57	-6.03	-10.69
Total External Debt/GDP	103.73	105.29	..
Interest Payments/GDP	6.65	6.55	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	77.99	82.28	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	1.08	0.00	4.00
GDP per capita	-0.30	-1.30	2.68
Agriculture	1.04	0.00	1.93
Industry	0.82	0.08	2.03
Services	3.89	-1.85	2.28
General Government Final Expenditure	2.46	-1.03	2.42
Exports of Goods and Services	2.01	-0.54	1.98
Imports of Goods and Services	-8.32	6.76	0.95
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	5.20	5.32	5.26
Industry	11.07	11.79	11.60
Services	83.73	82.89	83.14
General Government Final Expenditure	15.39	15.72	14.81
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	-0.72	5.57	4.06
Implicit GDP Deflator	-0.64	5.57	4.10
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	4,557	5,388	5,909
Imports of Goods and Services	9,284	9,967	11,745
Current Account Balance	-2,926	-1,372	-2,634

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

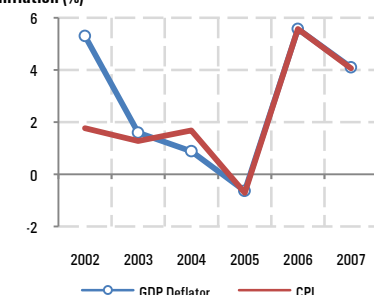
**Development Diamond**



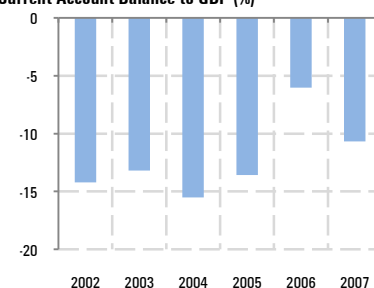
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



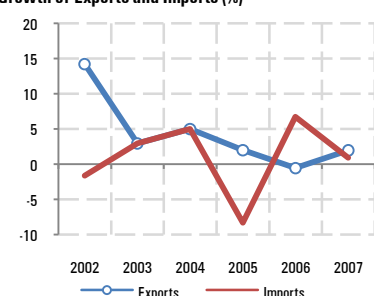
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



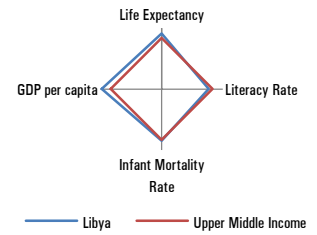
**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***



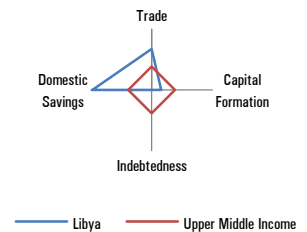
# Libya

		Libya	Middle East & North Africa	Upper Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	6,089	354,888	815,349
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	9,372	5,275	7,949
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	15,070	7,413	11,868
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	1.99	2.07	0.72
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.94	3.40	1.15
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	85.10	60.70	75.12
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	86.78	76.24	93.90
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	22.80	33.40	22.40
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	76.90	71.20	70.60

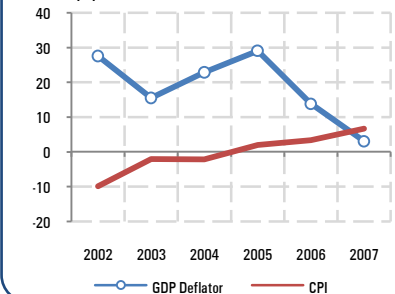
**Development Diamond**



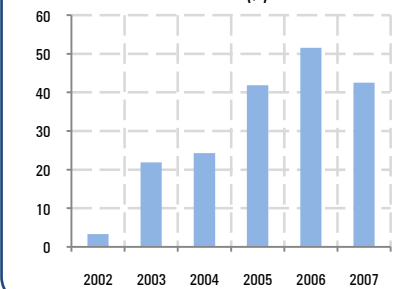
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



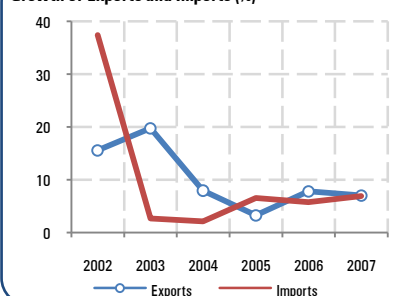
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



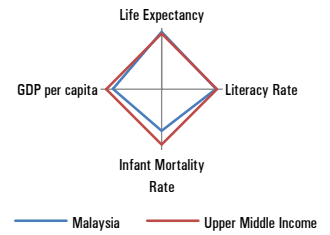
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	41.70	49.72	57.06
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	8.94	9.13	9.15
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	55.63	59.12	63.78
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	72.49	85.71	84.09
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	25.81	26.33	24.83
Current Account Balance/GDP	41.83	51.58	42.55
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	6.31	5.16	6.78
GDP per capita	3.50	3.55	5.79
Agriculture	2.51	12.99	7.92
Industry	4.84	4.63	7.90
Services	6.56	5.18	7.90
General Government Final Expenditure	2.94	6.27	0.66
Exports of Goods and Services	3.26	7.81	7.02
Imports of Goods and Services	6.56	5.74	6.88
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	2.77	3.53	3.26
Industry	74.27	69.24	70.92
Services	22.95	27.23	25.82
General Government Final Expenditure	11.98	11.10	9.75
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	1.95	3.38	6.65
Implicit GDP Deflator	29.05	13.83	3.05
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	31,041	43,131	52,188
Imports of Goods and Services	11,050	13,248	15,410
Current Account Balance	17,444	25,646	24,278

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

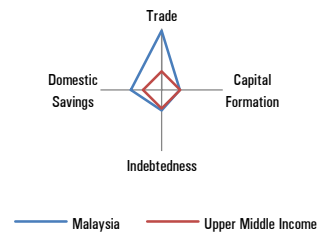
# Malaysia

		Malaysia	East Asia & Pacific	Upper Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	26,841	2,141,165	815,349
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	6,948	5,221	7,949
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	13,570	4,941	11,868
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	1.70	0.74	0.72
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.61	1.04	1.15
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	68.20	45.50	75.12
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	91.90	92.76	93.90
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	16.90	24.10	22.40
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	72.80	72.10	70.60

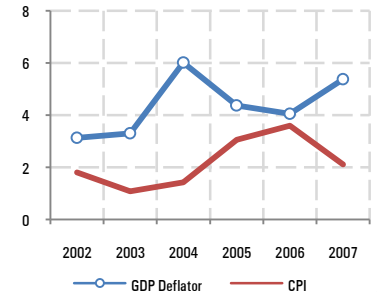
**Development Diamond**



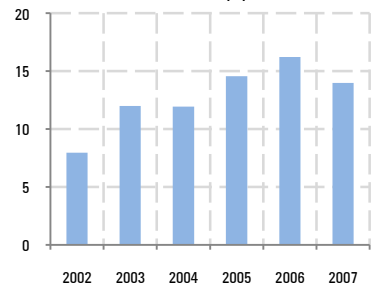
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



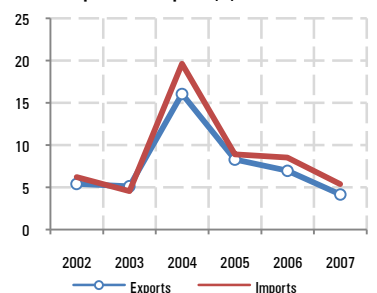
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	137.23	156.09	186.48
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	19.99	20.95	21.94
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	42.82	43.19	42.20
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	117.47	116.74	110.17
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	94.63	94.49	89.91
Current Account Balance/GDP	14.57	16.22	13.97
Total External Debt/GDP	37.68	33.58	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.59	1.51	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	5.79	4.18	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	5.00	5.93	6.33
GDP per capita	3.37	4.01	4.57
Agriculture	2.60	5.39	2.18
Industry	3.96	4.82	3.19
Services	6.82	7.02	9.76
General Government Final Expenditure	6.50	5.36	6.13
Exports of Goods and Services	8.30	6.97	4.17
Imports of Goods and Services	8.91	8.53	5.35
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	8.22	8.62	10.03
Industry	45.75	45.90	44.09
Services	46.02	45.49	45.87
General Government Final Expenditure	12.35	11.94	12.20
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	3.05	3.59	2.11
Implicit GDP Deflator	4.36	4.05	5.37
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	162,049	182,591	205,714
Imports of Goods and Services	130,552	147,798	167,883
Current Account Balance	19,994	25,313	26,045

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

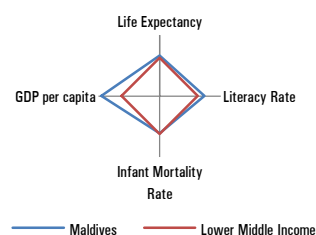
# Maldives

		Maldives	South Asia	Lower Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	345	1,513,527	3,439,600
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	3,040	903	1,996
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	5,040	2,537	4,544
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	0.00	1.54	1.10
Labor (%)	(2006)	4.89	2.03	1.43
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	30.10	28.79	41.11
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	97.05	63.68	82.59
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	31.80	47.30	32.60
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	73.50	66.20	69.50

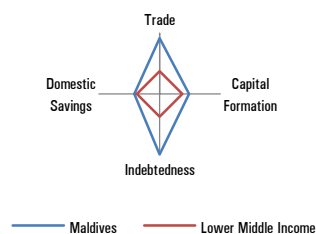
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	0.75	0.91	1.05
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	61.25	55.57	46.07
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	28.10	32.30	43.98
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	67.24	82.58	87.49
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	100.40	105.84	86.35
Current Account Balance/GDP	-35.82	-40.68	-45.00
Total External Debt/GDP	49.02	50.63	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.32	1.31	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	6.74	4.62	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	-4.50	19.10	6.60
GDP per capita	-7.89	20.04	7.76
Agriculture	13.33	-1.96	-16.00
Industry	-1.54	6.25	5.88
Services	-6.85	23.77	9.11
General Government Final Expenditure	47.37	38.78	-19.49
Exports of Goods and Services	-22.11	37.16	8.70
Imports of Goods and Services	14.48	34.44	9.70
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	9.76	8.13	6.30
Industry	12.20	10.96	10.79
Services	78.05	80.91	83.01
General Government Final Expenditure	38.08	37.93	34.88
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	3.29	3.70	5.00
Implicit GDP Deflator	1.22	1.44	8.50
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	505	749	923
Imports of Goods and Services	754	960	911
Current Account Balance	-269	-369	-472

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

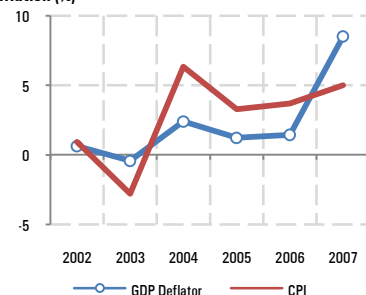
**Development Diamond**



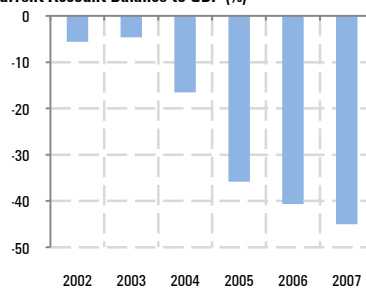
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



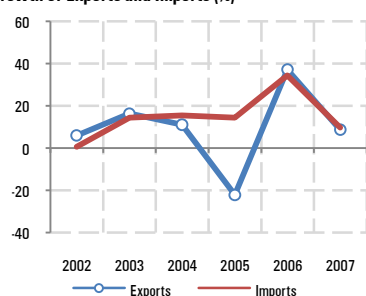
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***



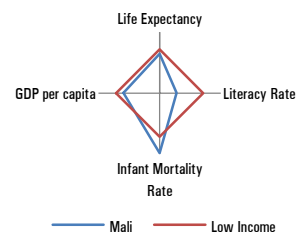
# Mali

		Mali	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	13,059	776,103	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	517	1,104	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	1,040	1,870	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.30	2.45	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.87	2.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	31.06	35.85	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	23.32	66.64	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	105.70	84.40	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	49.50	50.40	55.30

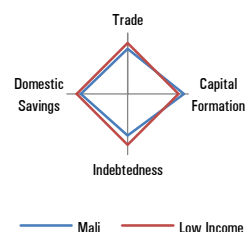
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	5.41	6.22	6.75
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	22.02	20.37	23.07
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	14.13	17.39	16.70
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	25.03	29.92	27.24
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	32.92	32.89	33.60
Current Account Balance/GDP	-8.30	-4.86	-6.61
Total External Debt/GDP	55.14	23.46	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.45	0.35	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	6.40	4.38	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	6.11	5.27	2.48
GDP per capita	3.75	2.89	0.18
Agriculture	6.63	4.31	5.68
Industry	9.28	9.58	1.44
Services	4.37	8.81	3.46
General Government Final Expenditure	2.68	9.69	4.37
Exports of Goods and Services	12.38	1.26	6.39
Imports of Goods and Services	1.37	1.82	4.61
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	37.46	36.52	37.25
Industry	19.33	19.23	19.19
Services	43.20	44.27	43.56
General Government Final Expenditure	16.95	17.28	14.82
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	6.40	1.90	2.50
Implicit GDP Deflator	2.14	5.15	2.14
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	1,373	1,832	1,863
Imports of Goods and Services	1,806	2,014	2,298
Current Account Balance	-449	-302	-446

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

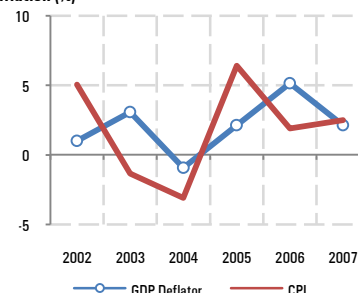
**Development Diamond**



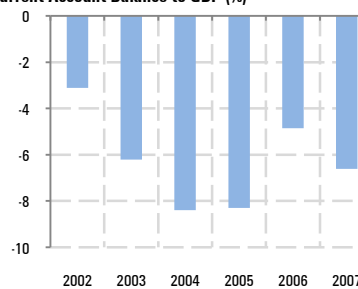
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



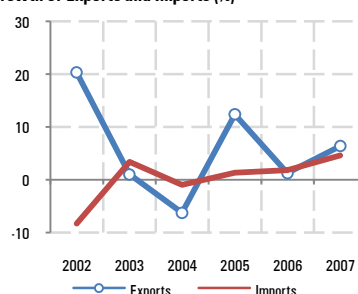
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



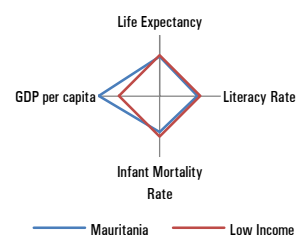
# Mauritania

		Mauritania	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	2,961	776,103	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	931	1,104	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	2,010	1,870	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.39	2.45	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.20	2.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	40.60	35.85	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	55.80	66.64	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	68.10	84.40	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	53.50	50.40	55.30

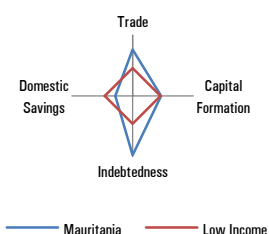
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.86	2.71	2.76
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	49.89	23.00	21.45
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	1.84	18.56	11.42
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	34.63	53.59	52.05
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	82.68	57.99	62.08
Current Account Balance/GDP	-47.23	-1.33	-6.68
Total External Debt/GDP	125.31	61.25	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.27	0.96	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	10.50	6.83	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	5.45	11.45	0.94
GDP per capita	4.13	8.83	-1.47
Agriculture	8.16	15.41	-1.91
Industry	0.43	14.47	1.12
Services	6.65	10.78	1.28
General Government Final Expenditure	18.57	-28.68	3.70
Exports of Goods and Services	18.97	72.43	-2.02
Imports of Goods and Services	12.44	-21.78	7.92
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	24.28	25.18	24.74
Industry	21.53	18.05	19.21
Services	54.19	56.77	56.09
General Government Final Expenditure	30.47	19.54	20.06
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	12.13	6.23	7.26
Implicit GDP Deflator	17.97	32.52	-1.80
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	640	1,426	1,422
Imports of Goods and Services	1,528	1,543	1,696
Current Account Balance	-877	-36	-184

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

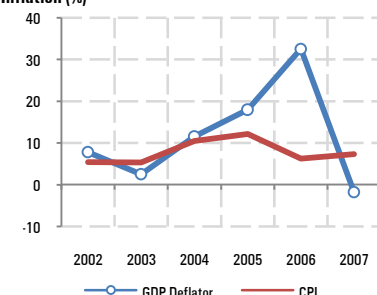
Development Diamond



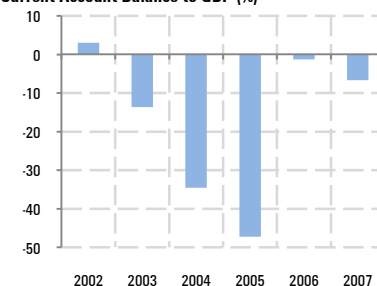
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



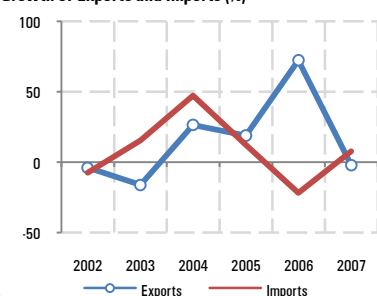
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



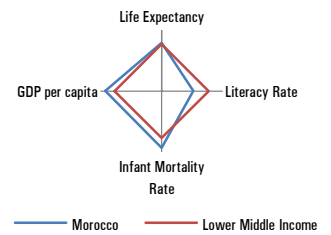
Growth of Exports and Imports (%)



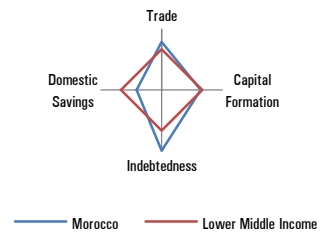
# Morocco

		Morocco	Middle East & North Africa	Lower Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	30,732	354,888	3,439,600
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	2,389	5,275	1,996
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	3,990	7,413	4,544
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	0.97	2.07	1.10
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.16	3.40	1.43
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	59.34	60.70	41.11
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	55.58	76.24	82.59
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	39.60	33.40	32.60
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	71.20	71.20	69.50

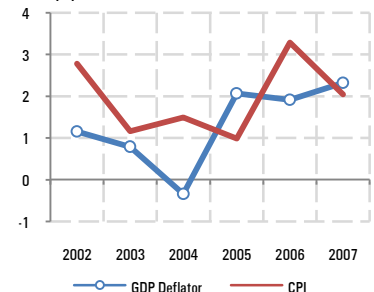
**Development Diamond**



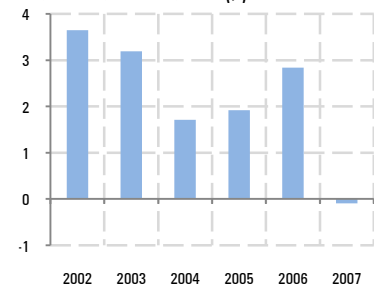
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



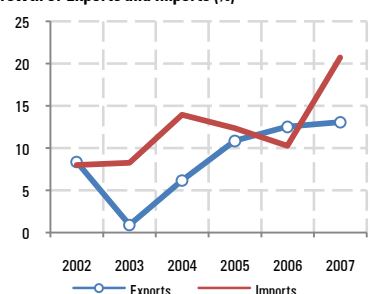
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	58.96	65.41	73.43
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	30.26	31.64	34.09
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	24.12	26.24	24.31
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	31.64	33.01	36.77
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	37.78	38.42	46.55
Current Account Balance/GDP	1.92	2.84	-0.10
Total External Debt/GDP	28.25	28.27	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.00	0.95	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	14.54	15.77	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	2.40	8.00	2.20
GDP per capita	0.69	6.96	1.22
Agriculture	-17.71	26.01	-0.65
Industry	5.69	5.05	2.79
Services	4.49	6.30	2.37
General Government Final Expenditure	16.46	-2.37	4.42
Exports of Goods and Services	10.85	12.51	13.06
Imports of Goods and Services	12.33	10.27	20.71
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	12.71	14.93	14.43
Industry	21.46	20.56	20.83
Services	65.83	64.51	64.74
General Government Final Expenditure	19.24	18.29	18.46
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	0.98	3.29	2.04
Implicit GDP Deflator	2.06	1.92	2.32
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	18,656	21,593	26,998
Imports of Goods and Services	22,272	25,126	34,182
Current Account Balance	1,130	1,856	-71

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

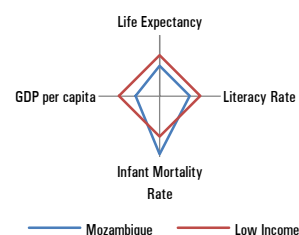
# Mozambique

		Mozambique	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	20,502	776,103	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	369	1,104	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	690	1,870	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.30	2.45	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	1.62	2.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	35.28	35.85	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	44.38	66.64	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	109.90	84.40	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	40.90	50.40	55.30

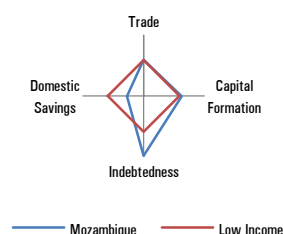
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	6.58	6.78	7.56
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	17.68	19.36	22.11
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	3.75	5.37	8.37
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	30.46	29.15	27.05
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	44.38	43.13	42.14
Current Account Balance/GDP	-11.43	19.70	-9.43
Total External Debt/GDP	70.48	47.78	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.42	0.41	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	4.18	2.76	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	8.39	7.97	7.03
GDP per capita	5.83	5.55	4.59
Agriculture	6.43	9.24	6.80
Industry	5.52	7.07	8.63
Services	11.33	10.01	4.73
General Government Final Expenditure	5.35	11.43	5.78
Exports of Goods and Services	6.27	7.71	7.86
Imports of Goods and Services	5.50	5.08	9.98
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	26.36	27.38	26.82
Industry	21.58	21.78	22.28
Services	52.06	50.85	50.90
General Government Final Expenditure	12.97	12.97	14.25
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	6.43	13.24	7.89
Implicit GDP Deflator	8.78	3.34	7.89
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	2,004	1,992	2,098
Imports of Goods and Services	2,920	2,947	3,268
Current Account Balance	-752	1,335	-713

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

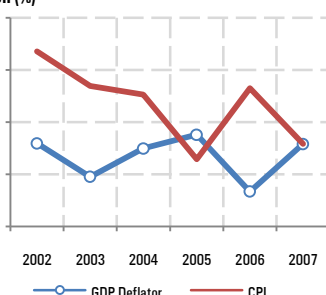
**Development Diamond**



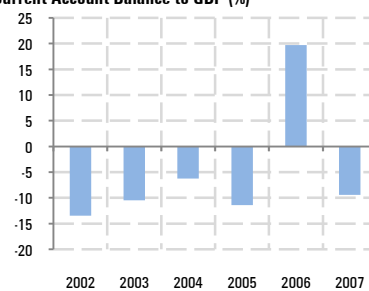
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



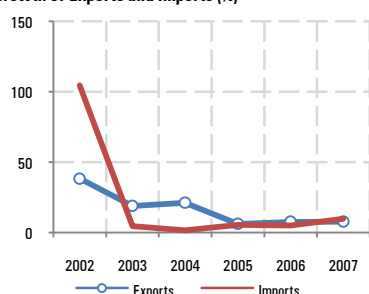
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***





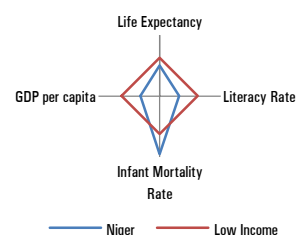
# Niger

		Niger	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	13,351	776,103	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	313	1,104	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	630	1,870	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	3.10	2.45	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.51	2.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	17.00	35.85	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	30.45	66.64	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	116.80	84.40	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	44.00	50.40	55.30

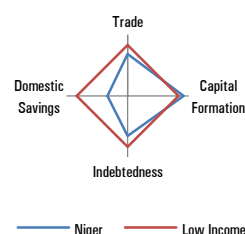
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	3.33	3.58	4.17
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	22.75	21.82	23.01
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	10.19	10.60	7.23
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	18.97	18.73	20.31
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	31.53	29.92	36.04
Current Account Balance/GDP	-9.24	-8.57	-7.69
Total External Debt/GDP	59.51	22.64	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.43	0.33	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	6.01	27.20	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	7.42	5.18	3.20
GDP per capita	4.17	1.96	0.03
Agriculture	11.56	7.64	1.83
Industry	-1.43	6.10	0.82
Services	4.72	2.67	4.33
General Government Final Expenditure	3.46	0.20	5.89
Exports of Goods and Services	6.36	2.74	3.33
Imports of Goods and Services	10.52	-4.85	6.53
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	45.94	47.06	45.14
Industry	9.39	8.89	10.22
Services	44.68	44.02	44.64
General Government Final Expenditure	15.96	15.38	18.31
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	7.84	0.05	0.06
Implicit GDP Deflator	6.76	1.37	3.45
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	631	666	834
Imports of Goods and Services	1,049	1,064	1,480
Current Account Balance	-308	-307	-321

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

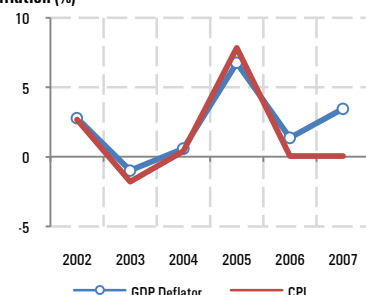
**Development Diamond**



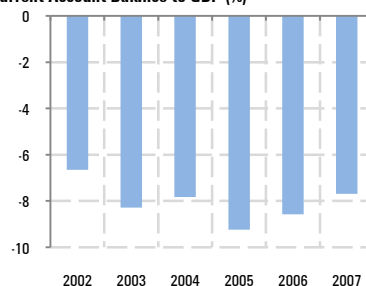
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



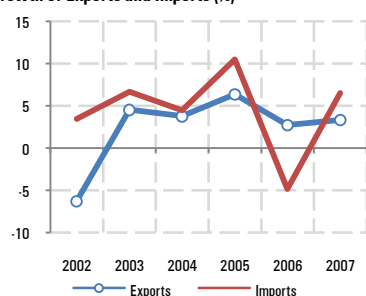
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



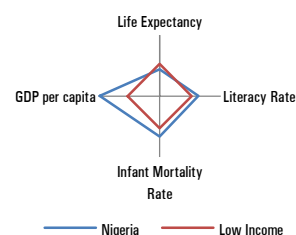
# Nigeria

		Nigeria	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	143,854	776,103	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	1,159	1,104	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	1,770	1,870	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.75	2.45	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.66	2.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	49.00	35.85	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	72.01	66.64	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	97.20	84.40	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	46.00	50.40	55.30

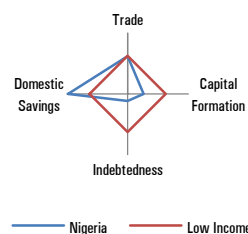
Basic Indicators			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	112.25	146.89	166.78
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	5.47	8.27	8.71
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	24.65	27.63	28.37
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	31.66	45.96	45.73
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	19.09	21.44	22.23
Current Account Balance/GDP	7.08	9.46	0.72
Total External Debt/GDP	19.76	5.29	..
Interest Payments/GDP	4.46	0.26	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	24.99	10.18	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	5.39	6.21	6.35
GDP per capita	2.57	3.37	2.19
Agriculture	7.06	7.40	3.69
Industry	2.24	-1.68	11.79
Services	11.15	13.08	-0.95
General Government Final Expenditure	10.46	35.76	40.87
Exports of Goods and Services	12.38	70.38	23.47
Imports of Goods and Services	33.62	35.96	16.80
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	32.75	32.00	32.98
Industry	42.03	40.57	41.08
Services	25.22	27.43	25.94
General Government Final Expenditure	6.81	6.86	9.34
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	17.82	8.34	5.47
Implicit GDP Deflator	19.77	19.55	4.87
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	35,534	66,842	79,198
Imports of Goods and Services	21,430	31,174	38,493
Current Account Balance	7,950	13,891	1,205

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

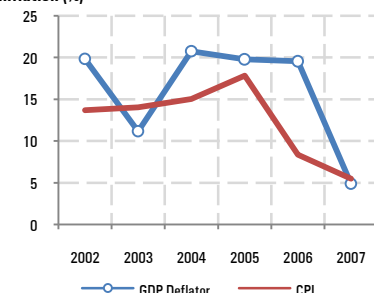
Development Diamond



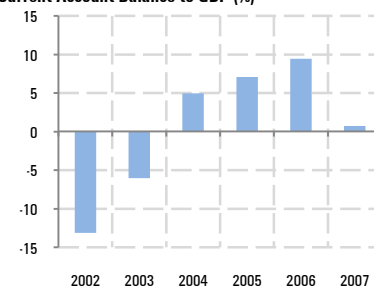
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



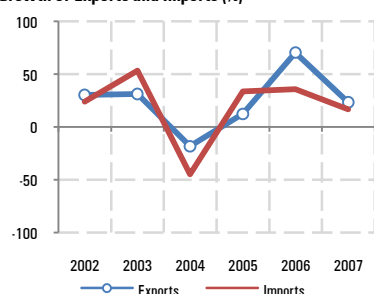
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\*



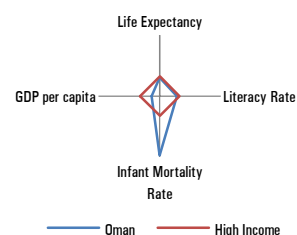
# Oman

		Oman	Middle East & North Africa	High Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	2,570	354,888	1,033,436
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	15,584	5,275	38,874
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2005)	19,740	7,413	36,106
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	0.94	2.07	0.73
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.92	3.40	0.81
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	71.54	60.70	77.40
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	84.37	76.24	95.61
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	18.10	33.40	6.00
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	73.70	71.20	78.80

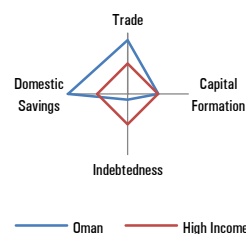
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	30.92	35.73	40.06
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	17.92	18.53	21.26
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	44.93	43.34	40.83
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	62.84	62.97	62.55
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	35.83	38.17	43.68
Current Account Balance/GDP	15.19	12.11	9.98
Total External Debt/GDP	13.02	13.49	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.66	0.48	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	7.78	1.38	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	6.02	6.79	6.38
GDP per capita	4.81	5.59	4.95
Agriculture	-0.45	0.00	13.57
Industry	3.73	3.90	9.00
Services	7.15	9.61	4.03
General Government Final Expenditure	9.76	4.84	30.05
Exports of Goods and Services	-4.79	-0.35	31.02
Imports of Goods and Services	3.76	16.33	36.75
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	1.53	1.40	1.30
Industry	57.54	58.60	55.79
Services	40.93	40.00	42.91
General Government Final Expenditure	19.25	17.89	19.15
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	1.85	3.20	5.50
Implicit GDP Deflator	17.75	8.20	5.40
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	19,433	22,499	25,233
Imports of Goods and Services	11,079	13,636	17,620
Current Account Balance	4,697	4,328	3,996

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

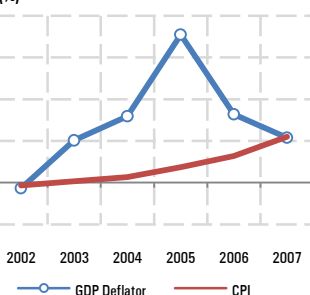
**Development Diamond**



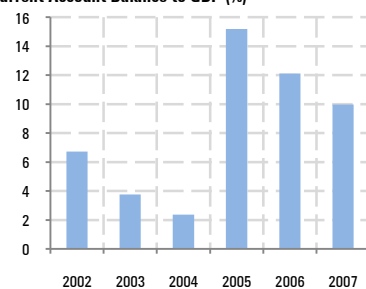
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



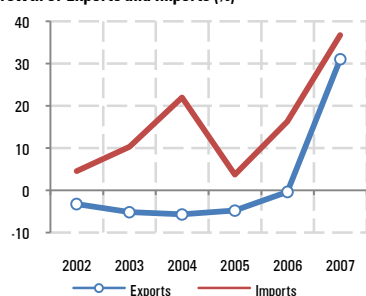
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***



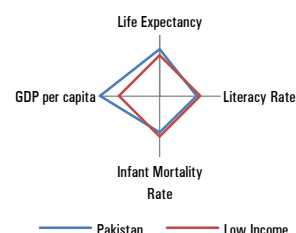
# Pakistan

		Pakistan	South Asia	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	158,170	1,513,527	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	909	903	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	2,570	2,537	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	1.78	1.54	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.88	2.03	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	35.32	28.79	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	54.89	63.68	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	68.80	47.30	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	63.80	66.20	55.30

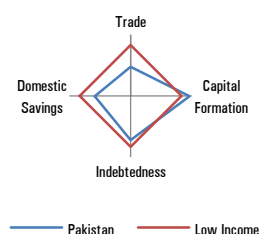
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	109.60	127.00	143.77
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	21.77	23.03	24.14
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	13.75	14.74	12.84
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	15.29	13.94	14.05
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	23.31	22.23	25.34
Current Account Balance/GDP	-1.40	-3.95	-4.94
Total External Debt/GDP	26.00	24.86	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.57	0.59	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	12.40	11.33	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	7.67	6.92	6.38
GDP per capita	4.90	4.42	4.14
Agriculture	1.58	4.99	8.82
Industry	4.92	5.87	7.02
Services	9.56	8.42	3.84
General Government Final Expenditure	48.32	1.99	26.65
Exports of Goods and Services	9.89	0.42	-1.39
Imports of Goods and Services	18.68	1.26	1.70
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	19.39	19.55	20.14
Industry	24.78	24.28	24.55
Services	55.82	56.17	55.31
General Government Final Expenditure	10.85	10.37	7.86
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	9.28	7.92	7.77
Implicit GDP Deflator	7.03	9.27	7.78
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	19,512	20,143	22,939
Imports of Goods and Services	29,747	32,113	41,381
Current Account Balance	-1,534	-5,015	-7,105

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

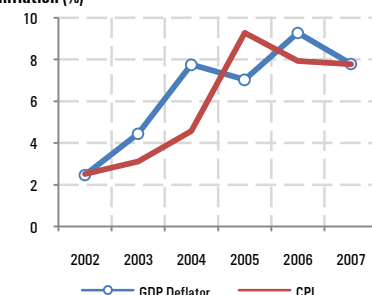
**Development Diamond**



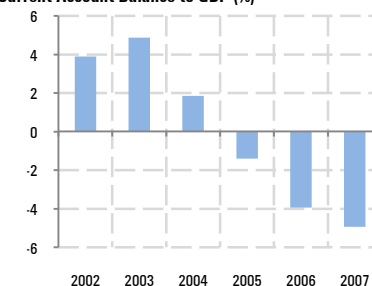
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



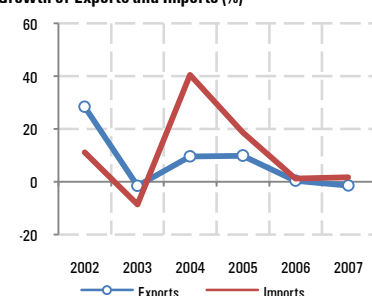
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



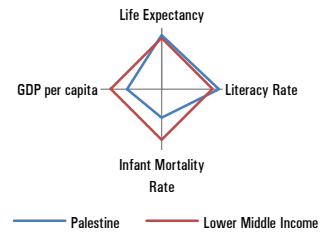
**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***



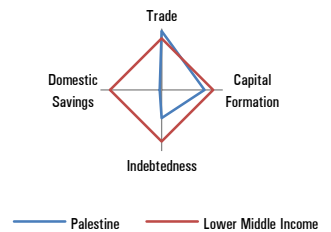
# Palestine

		Palestine	Middle East & North Africa	Lower Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	4,017	354,888	3,439,600
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	1,359	5,275	1,996
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	..	7,413	4,544
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	3.30	2.07	1.10
Labor (%)	(2006)	4.51	3.40	1.43
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	71.70	60.70	41.11
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	92.77	76.24	82.59
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	18.30	33.40	32.60
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	73.50	71.20	69.50

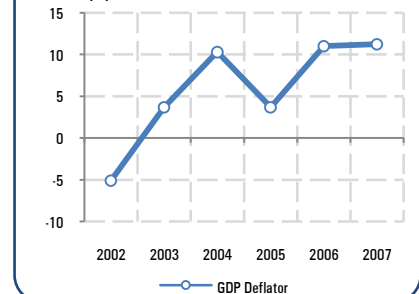
Development Diamond



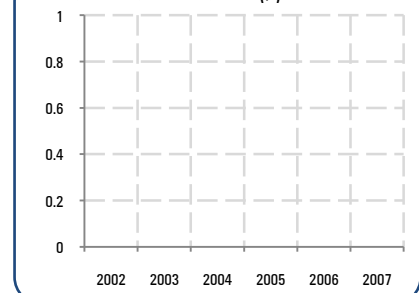
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



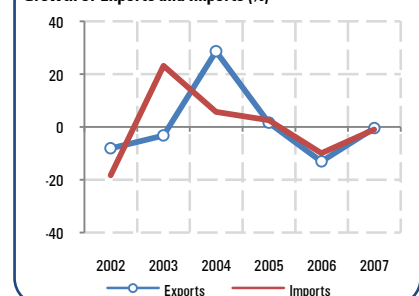
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\*



<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	4.84	4.90	5.46
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	24.13	21.11	22.21
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-43.08	-45.60	-43.99
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	13.13	11.81	13.19
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	80.33	78.51	79.39
Current Account Balance/GDP	..	..	..
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	6.02	-8.79	0.00
GDP per capita	2.46	-11.77	-3.19
Agriculture	-1.92	6.86	-7.65
Industry	0.18	-5.97	-0.19
Services	6.16	-13.29	3.41
General Government Final Expenditure	9.92	-7.05	-1.82
Exports of Goods and Services	1.61	-13.02	-0.42
Imports of Goods and Services	2.60	-9.92	-0.89
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	7.96	9.53	8.66
Industry	14.40	15.15	14.85
Services	77.66	75.32	76.49
General Government Final Expenditure	30.78	32.61	30.98
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	0.00	0.00	0.00
Implicit GDP Deflator	3.68	11.00	11.22
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	636	579	720
Imports of Goods and Services	3,891	3,850	4,333
Current Account Balance	..	..	..

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

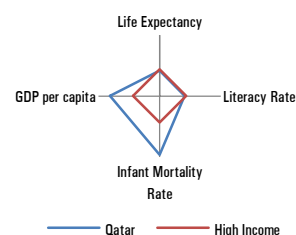
# Qatar

		Qatar	Middle East & North Africa	High Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	930	354,888	1,033,436
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	72,849	5,275	38,874
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	..	7,413	36,106
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	10.98	2.07	0.73
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.53	3.40	0.81
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	95.48	60.70	77.40
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	90.23	76.24	95.61
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	13.30	33.40	6.00
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	75.00	71.20	78.80

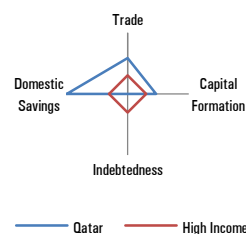
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	42.46	52.72	67.76
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	35.48	34.19	32.46
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	70.28	67.40	68.63
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	68.25	73.60	76.71
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	33.45	40.39	40.54
Current Account Balance/GDP	33.20	30.56	34.58
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	9.24	10.34	14.23
GDP per capita	0.75	4.81	2.93
Agriculture	0.00	22.45	8.33
Industry	2.27	14.38	12.92
Services	13.38	4.72	15.74
General Government Final Expenditure	12.51	58.98	9.10
Exports of Goods and Services	2.10	10.86	21.74
Imports of Goods and Services	53.91	44.37	14.76
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	0.14	0.11	0.11
Industry	68.01	65.57	64.16
Services	31.86	34.31	35.73
General Government Final Expenditure	11.50	15.68	15.35
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	8.81	11.83	13.76
Implicit GDP Deflator	22.49	12.52	12.51
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	28,983	41,782	48,996
Imports of Goods and Services	14,205	22,929	25,895
Current Account Balance	14,097	16,113	23,435

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

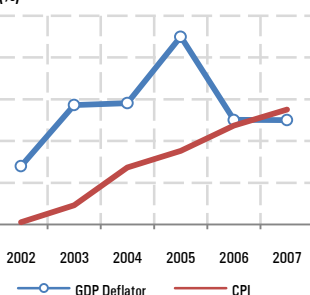
**Development Diamond**



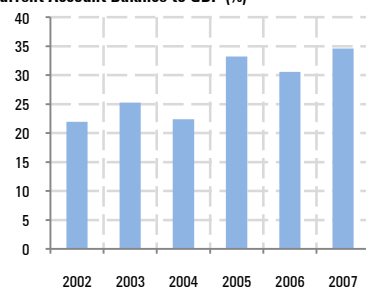
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



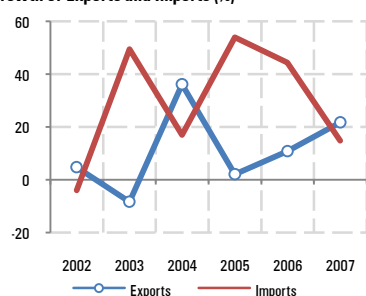
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***



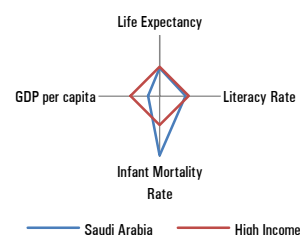
# Saudi Arabia

		Saudi Arabia	Middle East & North Africa	High Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	24,289	354,888	1,033,436
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	15,481	5,275	38,874
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	22,910	7,413	36,106
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.50	2.07	0.73
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.24	3.40	0.81
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	81.22	60.70	77.40
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	84.95	76.24	95.61
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	12.30	33.40	6.00
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	75.90	71.20	78.80

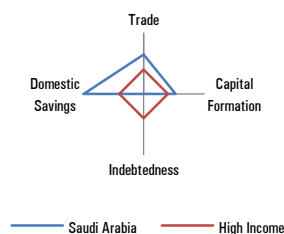
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	315.76	349.14	376.03
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	17.86	17.92	27.45
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	51.32	49.35	51.19
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	59.38	62.18	60.45
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	25.92	30.75	36.71
Current Account Balance/GDP	28.54	27.36	26.80
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	6.06	4.30	4.10
GDP per capita	2.85	0.76	0.98
Agriculture	0.73	0.91	6.81
Industry	7.35	0.91	4.53
Services	4.49	5.30	2.52
General Government Final Expenditure	9.42	22.60	-16.53
Exports of Goods and Services	8.52	-2.77	-2.40
Imports of Goods and Services	26.43	17.50	17.45
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	3.22	3.00	3.38
Industry	58.26	60.20	56.77
Services	38.53	36.80	39.84
General Government Final Expenditure	22.21	25.17	20.19
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	0.63	2.31	4.11
Implicit GDP Deflator	18.77	6.02	3.46
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	187,389	219,235	228,085
Imports of Goods and Services	81,798	108,413	138,530
Current Account Balance	90,110	95,514	100,767

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

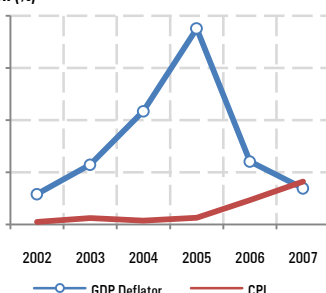
Development Diamond



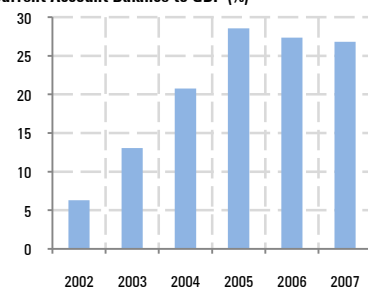
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



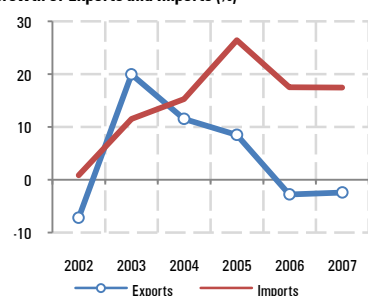
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\*



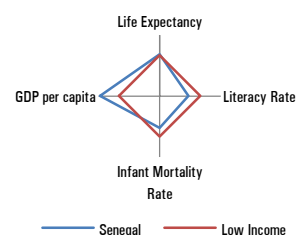
# Senegal

		Senegal	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	12,225	776,103	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	910	1,104	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	1,640	1,870	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.40	2.45	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.46	2.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	41.86	35.85	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	42.58	66.64	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	60.10	84.40	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	56.70	50.40	55.30

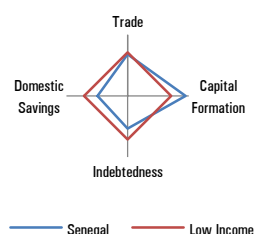
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	8.67	9.17	11.12
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	25.15	25.52	27.69
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	9.72	8.83	12.61
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	27.07	25.41	25.23
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	42.52	42.10	40.09
Current Account Balance/GDP	-7.80	-9.77	-8.15
Total External Debt/GDP	44.70	21.41	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.67	0.83	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	8.69	8.59	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	5.31	2.12	5.05
GDP per capita	3.16	-0.10	2.58
Agriculture	11.43	-9.42	12.02
Industry	-0.34	-3.04	11.08
Services	6.43	6.32	2.13
General Government Final Expenditure	8.31	3.11	-13.40
Exports of Goods and Services	2.41	-8.58	11.08
Imports of Goods and Services	9.66	1.05	2.01
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	16.85	15.08	15.87
Industry	18.80	18.09	18.91
Services	64.35	66.84	65.22
General Government Final Expenditure	12.93	13.13	10.54
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	1.71	2.11	5.87
Implicit GDP Deflator	2.35	2.75	5.85
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	2,352	2,355	2,837
Imports of Goods and Services	3,694	3,902	4,508
Current Account Balance	-676	-895	-906

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

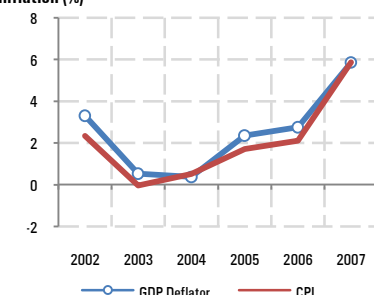
**Development Diamond**



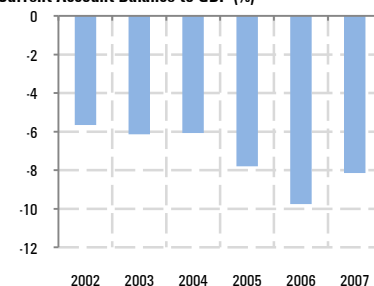
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



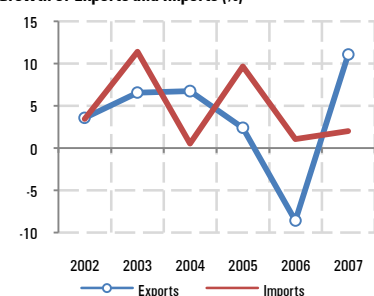
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***





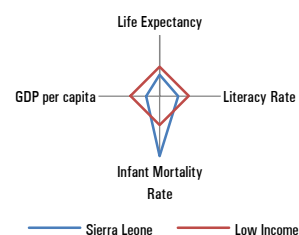
# Sierra Leone

		Sierra Leone	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	5,737	776,103	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	290	1,104	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	660	1,870	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.59	2.45	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.82	2.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	41.44	35.85	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	38.10	66.64	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	158.50	84.40	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	40.60	50.40	55.30

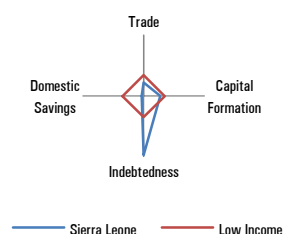
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.22	1.42	1.66
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	16.44	18.43	16.02
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-8.02	1.81	-0.10
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	15.31	15.95	13.39
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	39.77	32.57	28.32
Current Account Balance/GDP	-7.08	-3.58	-3.79
Total External Debt/GDP	112.40	86.26	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.86	0.77	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	10.89	12.84	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	7.25	7.38	6.85
GDP per capita	4.69	4.93	3.83
Agriculture	13.40	6.05	5.71
Industry	-3.70	3.85	13.58
Services	6.69	8.66	5.77
General Government Final Expenditure	40.15	-5.41	-13.71
Exports of Goods and Services	18.81	11.67	-11.19
Imports of Goods and Services	0.97	-11.90	-8.76
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	51.21	54.04	50.97
Industry	8.51	7.32	8.69
Services	40.28	38.70	40.33
General Government Final Expenditure	15.11	13.29	10.59
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	12.05	9.54	11.65
Implicit GDP Deflator	12.91	11.79	10.30
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	229	264	259
Imports of Goods and Services	595	539	548
Current Account Balance	-86	-51	-63

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

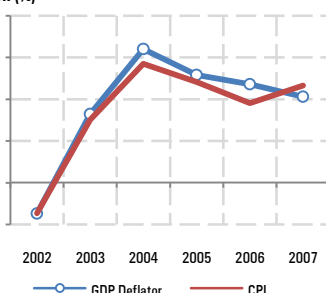
**Development Diamond**



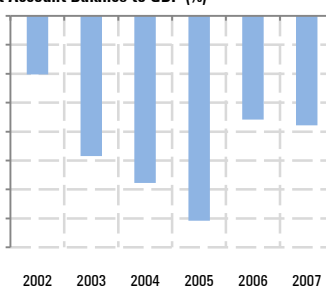
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



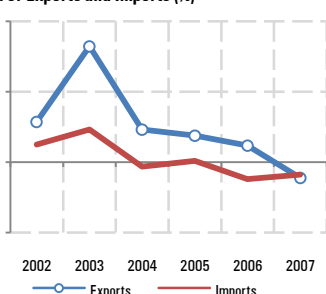
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



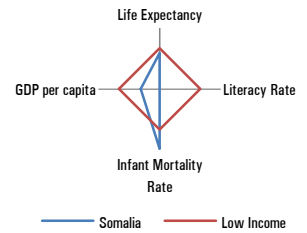
**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***



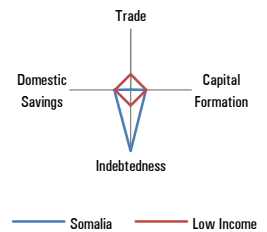
# Somalia

		Somalia	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	8,699	776,103	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	291	1,104	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	..	1,870	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	3.00	2.45	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.91	2.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	35.66	35.85	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	..	66.64	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	112.80	84.40	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	48.90	50.40	55.30

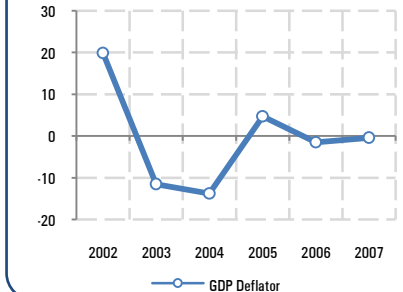
**Development Diamond**



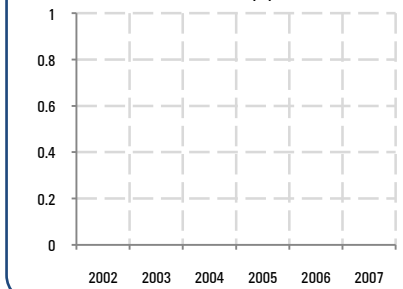
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



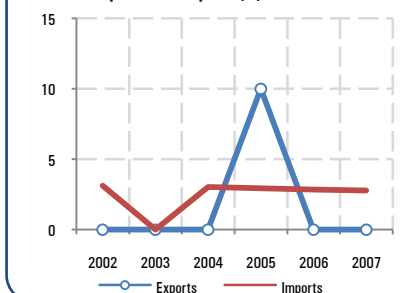
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	2.32	2.53	2.53
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	20.34	20.34	20.34
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	18.96	18.96	18.92
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	0.30	0.32	0.32
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	1.68	1.70	1.70
Current Account Balance/GDP	..	..	..
Total External Debt/GDP	118.76	111.99	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.01	0.00	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	1.84	0.24	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	2.34	2.63	2.68
GDP per capita	-0.68	-0.39	-0.31
Agriculture	2.34	2.67	2.60
Industry	3.23	3.13	3.03
Services	2.43	2.64	2.57
General Government Final Expenditure	2.35	2.30	3.37
Exports of Goods and Services	10.00	0.00	0.00
Imports of Goods and Services	2.94	2.86	2.78
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	60.08	60.10	60.08
Industry	3.17	3.16	3.16
Services	36.79	36.74	36.72
General Government Final Expenditure	8.68	8.65	8.69
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	0.00	0.00	0.00
Implicit GDP Deflator	4.67	-1.52	-0.43
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	7	8	8
Imports of Goods and Services	39	43	43
Current Account Balance	..	..	..

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

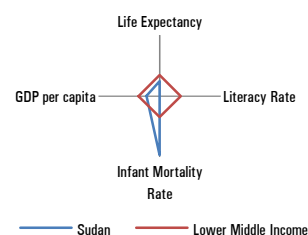
# Sudan

		Sudan	Sub Saharan Africa	Lower Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	37,159	776,103	3,439,600
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	1,242	1,104	1,996
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	1,880	1,870	4,544
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.60	2.45	1.10
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.58	2.66	1.43
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	41.68	35.85	41.11
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	..	66.64	82.59
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	91.80	84.40	32.60
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	49.10	50.40	69.50

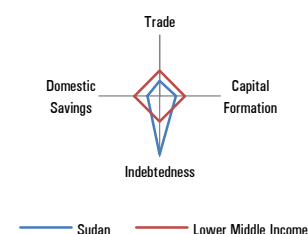
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	27.39	36.40	46.16
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	23.63	24.62	22.83
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	13.85	14.13	18.71
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	17.83	16.11	18.69
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	27.61	26.61	22.94
Current Account Balance/GDP	-10.87	-15.08	-11.77
Total External Debt/GDP	55.67	43.65	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.20	0.11	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	6.52	4.14	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	6.33	11.29	10.52
GDP per capita	6.13	6.63	7.72
Agriculture	2.78	3.50	16.96
Industry	10.42	16.54	5.46
Services	11.02	9.40	9.75
General Government Final Expenditure	42.64	9.87	1.47
Exports of Goods and Services	5.61	9.27	11.68
Imports of Goods and Services	0.52	7.56	14.83
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	32.91	31.42	32.89
Industry	19.24	20.90	19.31
Services	47.85	47.68	47.80
General Government Final Expenditure	16.76	16.21	14.70
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	8.52	7.20	7.98
Implicit GDP Deflator	12.19	6.47	6.52
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	5,910	7,071	10,399
Imports of Goods and Services	9,153	11,677	12,768
Current Account Balance	-2,977	-5,489	-5,432

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

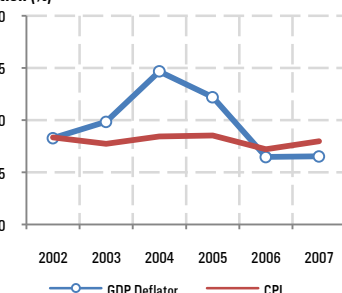
**Development Diamond**



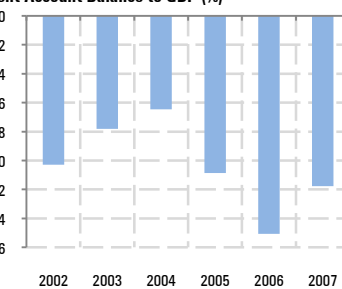
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



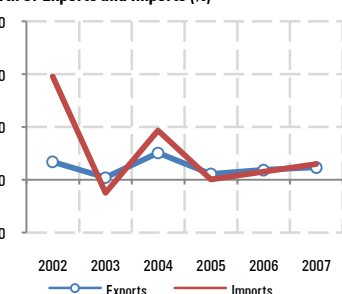
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***



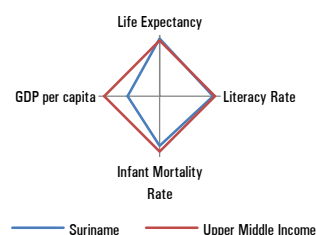
# Suriname

		Suriname	Latin America & Caribbean	Upper Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	525	568,087	815,349
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	4,577	6,345	7,949
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	7,510	9,320	11,868
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	1.35	1.38	0.72
Labor (%)	(2006)	1.50	1.95	1.15
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	74.24	77.66	75.12
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	90.38	91.06	93.90
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	20.10	23.40	22.40
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	73.20	72.60	70.60

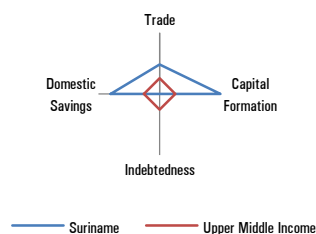
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.80	2.14	2.40
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	83.93	84.62	86.94
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	75.50	76.32	79.06
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	50.68	53.57	54.99
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	59.11	61.87	62.87
Current Account Balance/GDP	-4.33	0.14	1.00
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	4.53	4.85	5.50
GDP per capita	4.31	4.37	4.13
Agriculture	0.00	0.00	10.91
Industry	6.10	8.05	3.72
Services	6.56	5.10	5.66
General Government Final Expenditure	77.27	2.56	-7.50
Exports of Goods and Services	-11.68	11.85	8.37
Imports of Goods and Services	-7.64	10.87	7.25
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	6.47	6.07	6.42
Industry	40.68	38.26	38.87
Services	52.92	55.61	54.71
General Government Final Expenditure	5.44	5.27	4.65
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	9.93	11.31	6.43
Implicit GDP Deflator	15.57	13.86	6.50
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	782	975	1,124
Imports of Goods and Services	912	1,126	1,285
Current Account Balance	-78	3	24

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

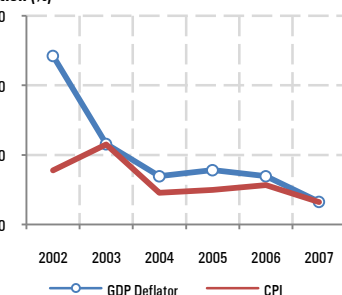
**Development Diamond**



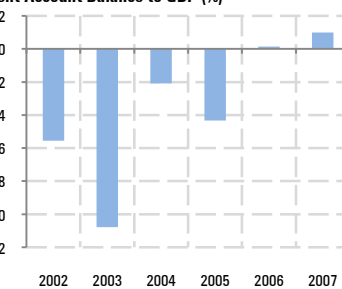
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



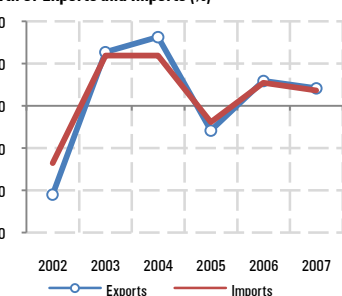
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***



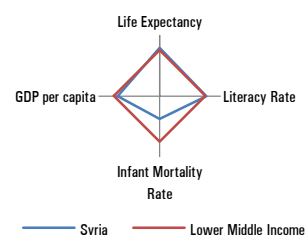
# Syria

		Syria	Middle East & North Africa	Lower Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	19,405	354,888	3,439,600
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	1,946	5,275	1,996
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	4,370	7,413	4,544
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.45	2.07	1.10
Labor (%)	(2006)	4.45	3.40	1.43
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	50.82	60.70	41.11
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	83.12	76.24	82.59
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	27.70	33.40	32.60
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	70.60	71.20	69.50

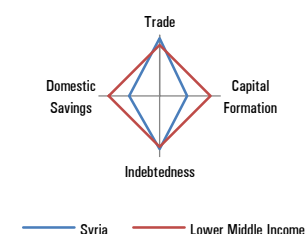
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	28.63	34.92	37.76
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	17.55	17.52	19.14
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	19.52	21.22	23.57
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	41.47	40.06	42.18
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	39.50	36.37	37.65
Current Account Balance/GDP	-4.11	-6.11	-5.78
Total External Debt/GDP	23.16	19.84	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.22	0.17	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	1.76	1.42	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	3.29	4.41	3.89
GDP per capita	2.36	1.85	1.40
Agriculture	6.62	9.48	0.46
Industry	-3.46	-0.60	10.87
Services	7.90	5.87	2.29
General Government Final Expenditure	1.92	1.38	-6.20
Exports of Goods and Services	-1.50	40.78	4.08
Imports of Goods and Services	25.98	0.18	2.80
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	20.50	20.26	21.09
Industry	27.58	26.59	26.90
Services	51.91	53.16	52.02
General Government Final Expenditure	13.86	12.80	11.65
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	7.24	10.58	7.00
Implicit GDP Deflator	14.42	14.20	6.20
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	11,655	13,128	15,829
Imports of Goods and Services	11,101	11,917	14,130
Current Account Balance	-1,177	-2,133	-2,181

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

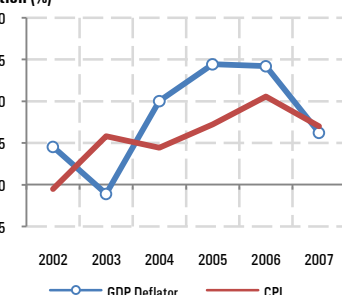
**Development Diamond**



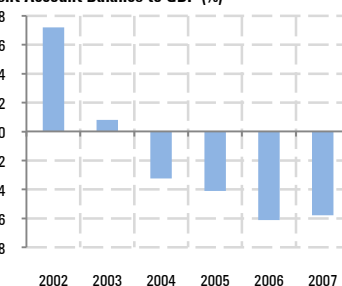
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



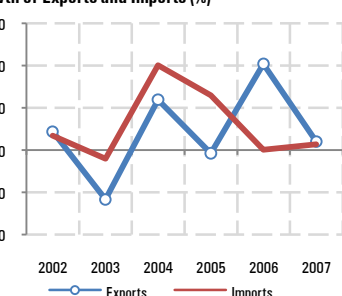
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***



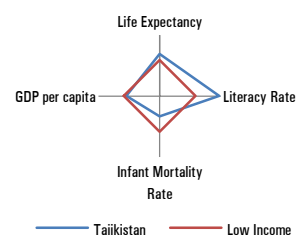
# Tajikistan

		Tajikistan	Europe & Central Asia	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	6,419	873,107	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	578	23,081	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	1,710	21,788	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	0.60	0.27	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.32	0.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	24.60	69.80	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	99.64	97.62	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	43.60	14.80	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	64.60	73.80	55.30

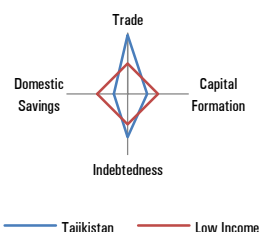
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	2.31	2.81	3.71
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	11.63	15.97	13.27
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	4.24	6.01	8.16
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	54.28	58.16	57.06
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	72.79	83.00	75.12
Current Account Balance/GDP	-2.68	-2.99	-9.46
Total External Debt/GDP	44.71	40.76	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.63	1.81	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	6.38	8.31	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	6.70	7.00	7.80
GDP per capita	6.07	4.85	7.13
Agriculture	2.79	5.88	8.97
Industry	6.43	4.29	8.60
Services	9.15	7.74	5.54
General Government Final Expenditure	0.68	2.70	11.84
Exports of Goods and Services	2.86	31.27	-5.21
Imports of Goods and Services	16.45	39.67	-12.05
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	23.76	23.92	23.06
Industry	25.61	23.72	26.38
Services	50.63	52.36	50.58
General Government Final Expenditure	14.62	13.64	13.32
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	7.28	9.97	13.17
Implicit GDP Deflator	9.60	20.34	27.86
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	1,255	1,646	2,133
Imports of Goods and Services	1,683	2,349	2,808
Current Account Balance	-62	-84	-351

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

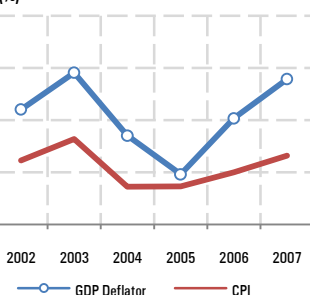
Development Diamond



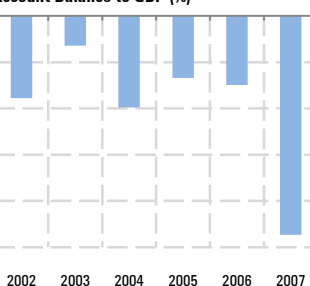
Economic Ratios (% of GDP)



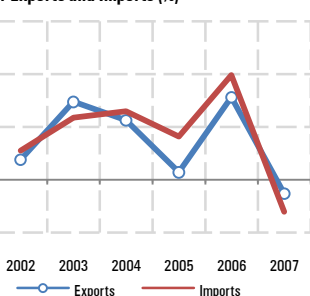
Inflation (%)



Current Account Balance to GDP (%)



Growth of Exports and Imports (%)



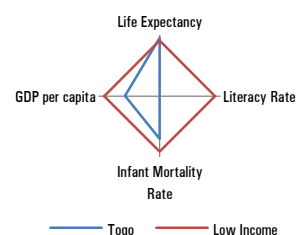
# Togo

		Togo	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	6,461	776,103	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	387	1,104	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	800	1,870	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	2.54	2.45	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.21	2.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	40.82	35.85	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	..	66.64	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	59.10	84.40	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	57.90	50.40	55.30

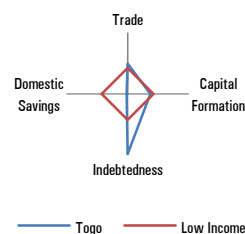
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	2.11	2.22	2.50
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	17.15	18.53	17.43
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-10.85	-9.01	-6.18
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	29.63	31.22	31.52
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	53.03	54.07	53.99
Current Account Balance/GDP	-5.31	-5.99	-6.41
Total External Debt/GDP	82.03	82.19	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.15	0.18	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	2.76	2.25	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	1.25	4.10	2.10
GDP per capita	-1.37	-0.51	0.33
Agriculture	11.01	-3.39	5.13
Industry	3.67	-10.61	14.75
Services	-6.03	12.45	-0.57
General Government Final Expenditure	24.88	-1.92	-10.16
Exports of Goods and Services	-0.85	2.34	3.37
Imports of Goods and Services	3.05	7.11	5.77
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	43.15	40.90	41.36
Industry	16.26	14.24	15.71
Services	40.59	44.86	42.93
General Government Final Expenditure	13.69	13.38	12.87
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	6.78	2.23	0.96
Implicit GDP Deflator	7.64	0.20	0.90
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	617	686	801
Imports of Goods and Services	1,104	1,188	1,372
Current Account Balance	-112	-133	-160

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

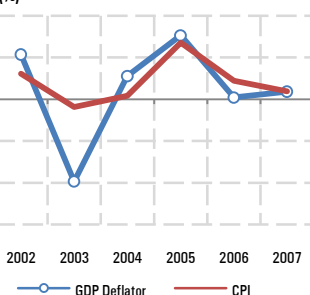
**Development Diamond**



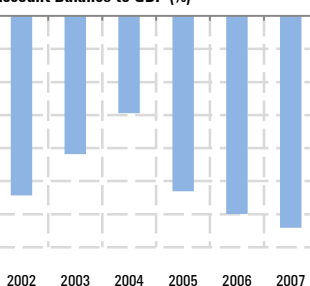
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



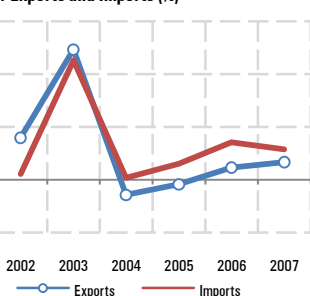
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



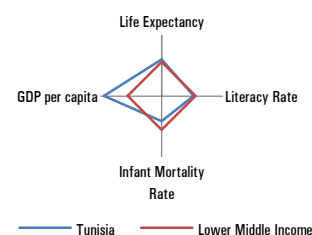
# Tunisia

		Tunisia	Middle East & North Africa	Lower Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	10,304	354,888	3,439,600
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	3,398	5,275	1,996
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	7,130	7,413	4,544
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	1.30	2.07	1.10
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.71	3.40	1.43
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	65.68	60.70	41.11
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	77.70	76.24	82.59
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	24.30	33.40	32.60
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	75.30	71.20	69.50

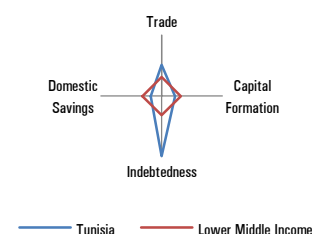
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	29.03	30.96	35.01
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	21.97	23.88	24.80
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	21.41	21.55	22.40
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	49.59	51.11	56.68
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	50.15	52.99	58.64
Current Account Balance/GDP	-1.06	-2.03	-2.46
Total External Debt/GDP	60.84	59.69	..
Interest Payments/GDP	2.97	2.78	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	14.30	15.92	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	3.97	5.52	6.33
GDP per capita	2.81	4.17	4.97
Agriculture	-6.99	2.80	3.86
Industry	1.66	2.96	4.02
Services	8.59	6.88	7.10
General Government Final Expenditure	3.99	4.02	4.09
Exports of Goods and Services	4.88	4.08	8.50
Imports of Goods and Services	-1.94	7.60	6.10
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	11.88	11.96	11.78
Industry	25.74	25.96	25.45
Services	62.38	62.08	62.76
General Government Final Expenditure	15.10	14.74	14.38
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	2.01	4.50	3.15
Implicit GDP Deflator	2.94	3.69	2.37
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	14,395	15,826	19,844
Imports of Goods and Services	14,559	16,406	20,531
Current Account Balance	-307	-630	-860

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

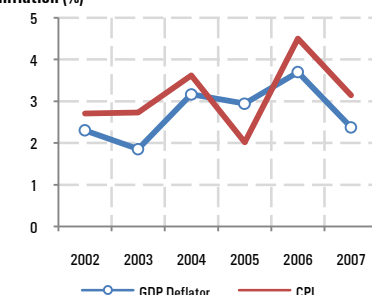
**Development Diamond**



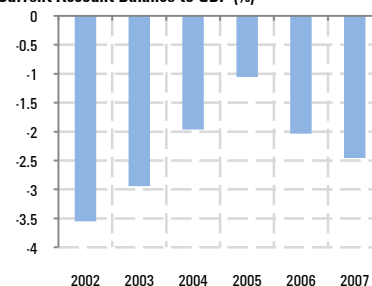
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



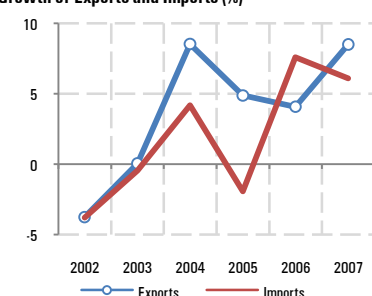
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**





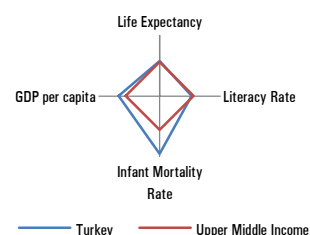
# Turkey

		Turkey	Europe & Central Asia	Upper Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	68,897	873,107	815,349
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	9,629	23,081	7,949
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	12,350	21,788	11,868
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	1.12	0.27	0.72
Labor (%)	(2006)	1.47	0.66	1.15
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	67.76	69.80	75.12
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	88.73	97.62	93.90
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	38.30	14.80	22.40
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	72.90	73.80	70.60

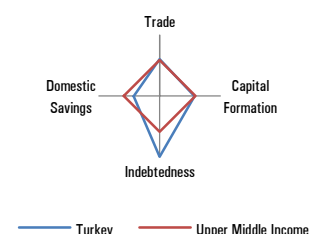
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	482.78	528.69	663.42
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	24.77	23.88	21.79
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	19.50	20.46	18.22
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	27.42	28.22	28.43
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	33.98	35.87	35.76
Current Account Balance/GDP	-4.68	-6.09	-5.73
Total External Debt/GDP	46.68	51.52	..
Interest Payments/GDP	2.34	2.35	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	41.55	35.59	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	8.40	6.89	4.95
GDP per capita	5.80	5.74	3.90
Agriculture	5.63	2.89	7.85
Industry	6.48	7.44	4.49
Services	7.22	5.42	5.57
General Government Final Expenditure	2.43	9.61	5.90
Exports of Goods and Services	8.52	8.49	10.03
Imports of Goods and Services	11.52	7.11	7.79
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	10.45	9.42	10.44
Industry	25.88	26.14	25.78
Services	63.66	64.44	63.77
General Government Final Expenditure	13.07	13.12	15.10
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	8.18	9.60	8.76
Implicit GDP Deflator	7.08	9.33	7.92
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	99,417	113,836	138,630
Imports of Goods and Services	123,229	144,736	174,336
Current Account Balance	-22,603	-32,193	-38,030

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

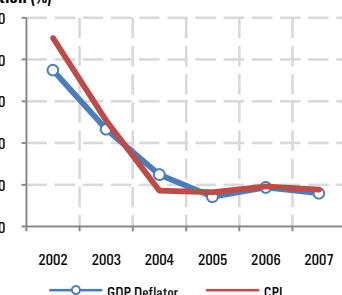
**Development Diamond**



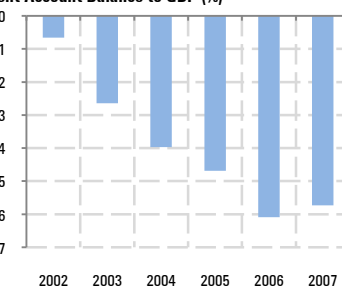
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



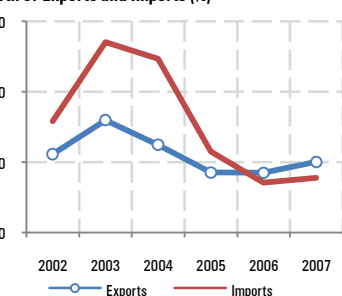
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



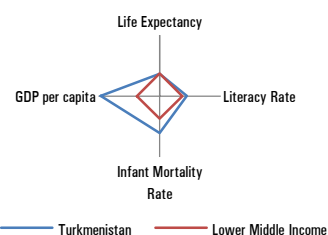
# Turkmenistan

		Turkmenistan	Europe & Central Asia	Lower Middle Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	5,186	873,107	3,439,600
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	5,189	23,081	1,996
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2005)	9,540	21,788	4,544
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	1.61	0.27	1.10
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.80	0.66	1.43
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	46.58	69.80	41.11
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	99.51	97.62	82.59
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	53.50	14.80	32.60
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	68.30	73.80	69.50

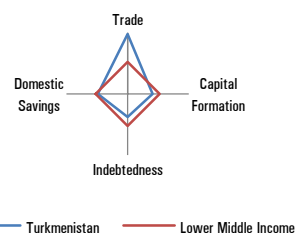
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	17.17	21.85	26.91
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	29.59	27.36	27.48
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	39.57	36.12	36.59
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	76.00	68.73	70.38
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	65.49	59.40	60.68
Current Account Balance/GDP	5.09	15.34	16.82
Total External Debt/GDP	18.27	13.53	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.79	0.59	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	6.98	5.69	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	12.90	11.10	11.60
GDP per capita	7.86	7.30	6.80
Agriculture	7.36	6.71	10.86
Industry	11.31	8.52	8.21
Services	9.36	10.66	7.52
General Government Final Expenditure	2.67	13.28	8.05
Exports of Goods and Services	25.47	-1.42	11.08
Imports of Goods and Services	25.60	-1.13	10.80
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	22.06	21.58	22.06
Industry	34.72	34.57	34.50
Services	43.21	43.86	43.44
General Government Final Expenditure	12.90	13.42	13.36
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	10.71	8.20	6.42
Implicit GDP Deflator	7.16	14.49	10.38
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	4,402	4,476	5,105
Imports of Goods and Services	3,793	3,868	4,401
Current Account Balance	875	3,351	4,525

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

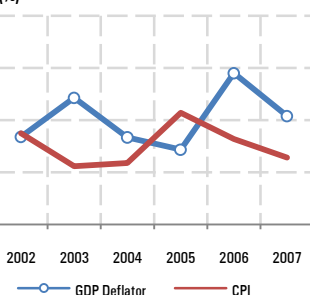
**Development Diamond**



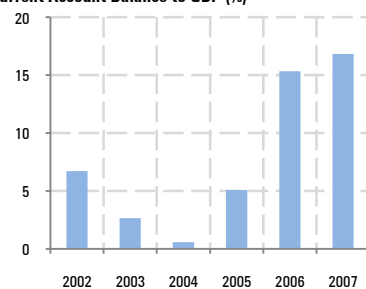
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



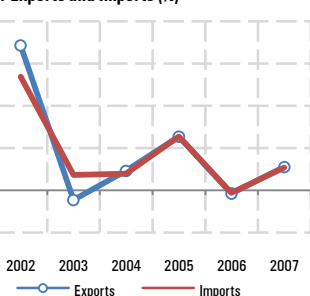
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



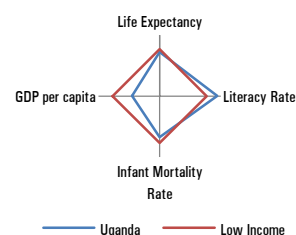
# Uganda

		Uganda	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	30,928	776,103	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	363	1,104	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	920	1,870	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	3.60	2.45	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.27	2.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	12.74	35.85	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	73.60	66.64	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	67.20	84.40	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	51.80	50.40	55.30

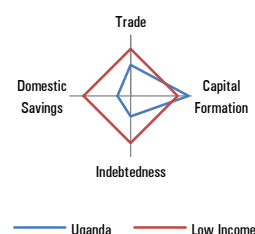
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	8.74	9.50	11.23
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	23.04	24.51	25.72
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	9.72	7.61	5.09
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	14.16	12.80	11.23
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	28.26	31.99	33.91
Current Account Balance/GDP	-3.22	-3.99	-2.00
Total External Debt/GDP	48.46	12.44	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.39	0.29	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	13.26	8.82	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	6.76	5.07	6.50
GDP per capita	1.83	3.07	2.79
Agriculture	0.64	1.35	12.07
Industry	4.32	2.21	10.08
Services	9.53	10.45	2.88
General Government Final Expenditure	5.95	5.50	7.38
Exports of Goods and Services	16.09	-2.35	4.57
Imports of Goods and Services	17.58	28.92	26.66
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	31.28	30.34	30.91
Industry	11.02	10.54	11.00
Services	57.70	59.13	58.08
General Government Final Expenditure	14.39	14.29	13.69
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	7.98	6.60	6.80
Implicit GDP Deflator	8.04	8.65	8.15
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	1,294	1,300	1,397
Imports of Goods and Services	2,582	3,250	4,217
Current Account Balance	-281	-379	-224

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

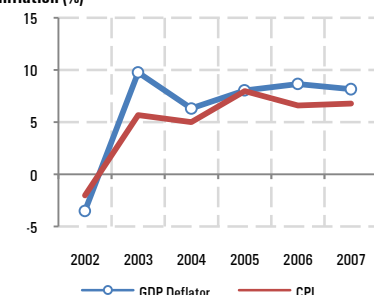
**Development Diamond**



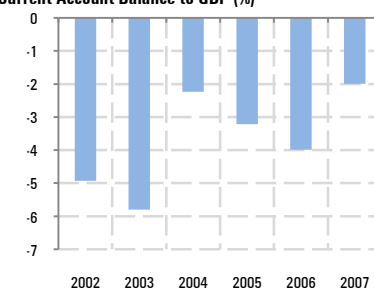
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



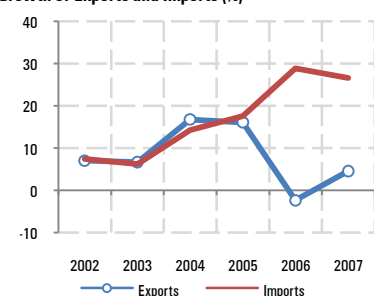
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**



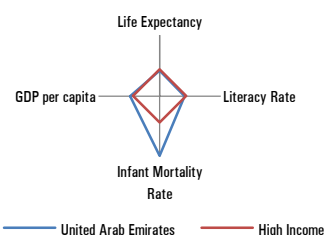
# United Arab Emirates

		United Arab Emirates	Middle East & North Africa	High Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	4,486	354,888	1,033,436
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	42,934	5,275	38,874
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2004)	46,070	7,413	36,106
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	6.08	2.07	0.73
Labor (%)	(2006)	3.97	3.40	0.81
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	76.74	60.70	77.40
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	90.45	76.24	95.61
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	13.50	33.40	6.00
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	75.70	71.20	78.80

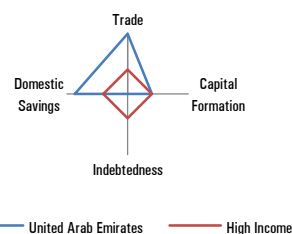
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	133.00	163.30	192.60
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	20.29	21.09	21.07
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	41.40	44.51	45.37
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	91.38	90.59	86.36
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	70.26	67.17	62.08
Current Account Balance/GDP	18.29	22.01	21.63
Total External Debt/GDP	..	..	..
Interest Payments/GDP	..	..	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	..	..	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	8.19	9.39	7.38
GDP per capita	-0.90	6.21	1.50
Agriculture	6.01	10.91	7.40
Industry	3.41	13.46	6.69
Services	11.98	6.28	8.53
General Government Final Expenditure	4.63	3.13	3.36
Exports of Goods and Services	12.29	6.83	5.24
Imports of Goods and Services	15.81	6.97	3.72
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	2.24	2.01	2.27
Industry	49.35	50.53	48.61
Services	48.41	47.45	49.12
General Government Final Expenditure	11.00	10.02	9.61
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	6.19	9.27	11.03
Implicit GDP Deflator	18.45	12.24	9.84
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	122,071	149,352	165,358
Imports of Goods and Services	93,862	110,737	118,853
Current Account Balance	24,321	35,942	41,666

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

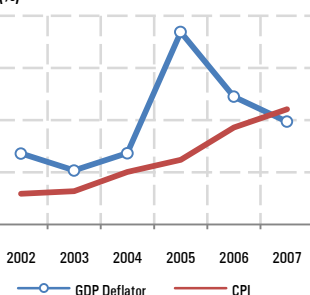
**Development Diamond**



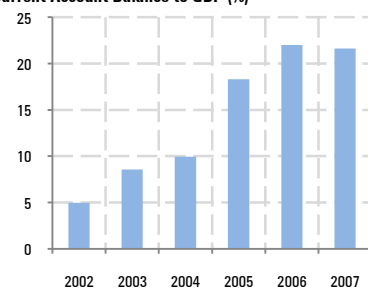
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



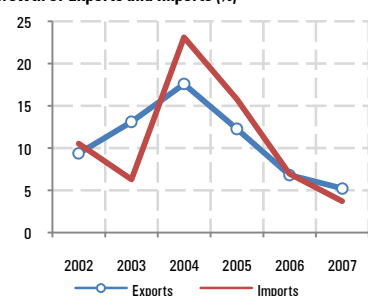
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***



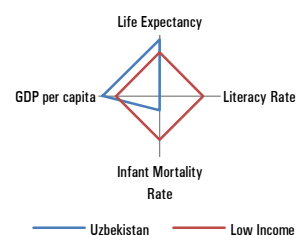
# Uzbekistan

		Uzbekistan	Europe & Central Asia	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	27,372	873,107	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	815	23,081	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	2,450	21,788	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	1.45	0.27	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	2.92	0.66	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	36.74	69.80	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	..	97.62	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	25.10	14.80	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	71.40	73.80	55.30

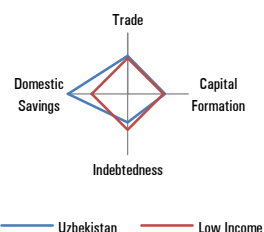
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	14.31	17.03	22.31
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	23.01	18.49	21.80
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	32.73	26.63	30.18
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	39.68	41.15	40.47
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	29.95	33.01	32.08
Current Account Balance/GDP	13.62	18.78	23.75
Total External Debt/GDP	31.28	22.79	..
Interest Payments/GDP	1.05	0.98	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	14.44	13.15	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	7.00	7.30	9.50
GDP per capita	5.88	4.06	5.87
Agriculture	5.62	6.21	8.65
Industry	7.29	-24.34	37.27
Services	5.52	-5.50	17.72
General Government Final Expenditure	2.91	16.89	2.88
Exports of Goods and Services	4.73	11.27	5.63
Imports of Goods and Services	-3.61	18.24	4.40
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	28.10	30.76	29.98
Industry	23.22	20.46	21.20
Services	48.68	48.78	48.82
General Government Final Expenditure	16.41	17.87	17.12
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	10.04	14.22	12.28
Implicit GDP Deflator	21.37	21.50	24.00
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	5,456	7,027	7,800
Imports of Goods and Services	4,119	5,637	6,184
Current Account Balance	1,949	3,198	5,298

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

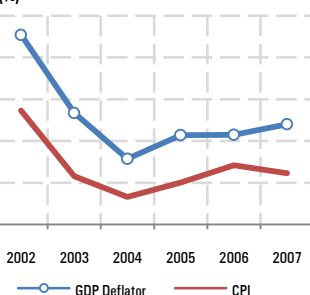
**Development Diamond**



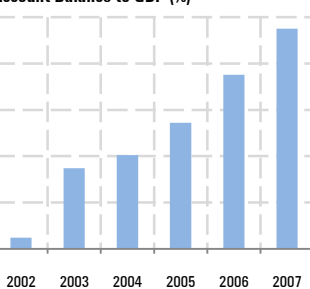
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



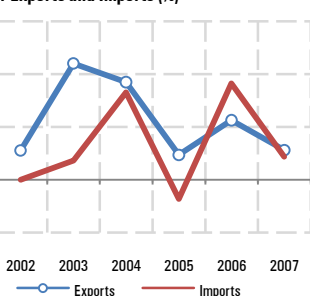
**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)\***



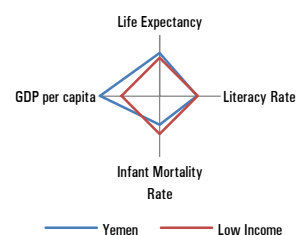
# Yemen

		Yemen	Middle East & North Africa	Low Income
Population (1000)	(2007)	22,290	354,888	1,273,457
GDP per capita (current \$)	(2007)	972	5,275	622
GNI per capita (PPP, int. \$)	(2007)	2,200	7,413	1,500
<b>Annual Growth Rates</b>				
Population (%)	(2007)	3.09	2.07	2.17
Labor (%)	(2006)	4.28	3.40	2.73
<b>Poverty/Development Indicators</b>				
Urban Population (% of total population)	(2006)	27.72	60.70	31.26
Literacy (% of population age 15 +)	(2007)	58.86	76.24	59.95
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	(2007)	57.90	33.40	76.70
Life Expectancy at births (Years)	(2007)	62.50	71.20	55.30

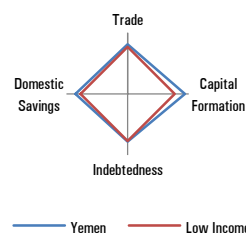
<b>Basic Indicators</b>			
Key Economic Ratios	2005	2006	2007
GDP (US\$ billions)	16.77	19.11	21.66
Gross Capital Formation/GDP	18.53	16.38	25.41
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	23.60	25.34	20.18
Exports of Goods and Services/GDP	40.86	41.14	33.47
Imports of Goods and Services/GDP	35.80	32.18	38.71
Current Account Balance/GDP	3.78	1.08	-4.27
Total External Debt/GDP	31.90	29.16	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.37	0.37	..
Total Debt Service/Exports	3.07	2.88	..
Annual Growth Rates (%)*	2005	2006	2007
GDP	5.59	3.17	3.09
GDP per capita	2.34	0.08	-0.01
Agriculture	2.38	3.74	4.31
Industry	3.99	-0.46	6.65
Services	8.38	6.04	0.82
General Government Final Expenditure	2.90	15.95	6.96
Exports of Goods and Services	18.50	4.06	-16.18
Imports of Goods and Services	6.63	17.37	-2.01
Structure of Economy (% of GDP)	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture	10.45	10.00	10.71
Industry	43.16	43.04	41.78
Services	46.39	46.95	47.51
General Government Final Expenditure	12.24	13.76	14.28
Inflation (%)	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Prices	11.76	18.25	12.48
Implicit GDP Deflator	18.53	13.59	11.17
Trade (Million US\$)	2005	2006	2007
Exports of Goods and Services	6,868	7,850	7,250
Imports of Goods and Services	6,017	6,140	8,384
Current Account Balance	633	206	-924

\* At Constant 1990 Prices.

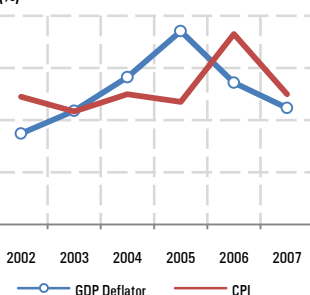
**Development Diamond**



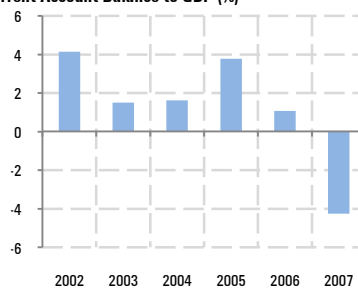
**Economic Ratios (% of GDP)**



**Inflation (%)**



**Current Account Balance to GDP (%)**



**Growth of Exports and Imports (%)**

