



ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

2017 **KEY DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS
FOR THE IDB MEMBER COUNTRIES**



IDBG, Responding to Member Countries Needs

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK NO. 37



Islamic Development Bank Group

KEY DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS FOR THE IDB MEMBER COUNTRIES

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Data Resources and Statistics Division
Economic Research and Policy Department
Group Chief Economist Complex

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PREFACE

This is the 37th edition of the Islamic Development Bank's **Statistical Yearbook**, previously known as the **Statistical Monograph on the Key Socio-Economic Statistics on IDB Member Countries**¹. In this new and improved edition we have sharpened our focus on the most important statistical highlights and trends, while making the full dataset — covering more than 200 social, economic and financial indicators for all the 57 IDB member countries — available on an attached USB flash drive.

Part I of the full version of the statistical yearbook (available on the flash drive) covers “**Demographic and Human Development Indicators**”, including data on the population size and structure, vital statistics, health, education, poverty, human development, information and communications technology, employment, productivity, competitiveness, environment, land use, and food and agricultural production.

Part II covers “**Macroeconomic Indicators**” and provides information on the national accounts, government finance, inflation, money supply, exchange rates and interest rates. The national accounts data provide essential information on economic performance in terms of growth and the structure of output, investments, and savings.

Part III covers “**External Sector Economic Indicators**” and presents statistics on external trade, balance of payments, external debt, and financial flows, including the IDB Group operations data.

The **Statistical Annexes** of the printed version of this publication covers 15 tables on selected development indicators as well as tables on the IDB Group operations for the main IDB economic and geographic regions.

As in the previous editions, the present publication contains individual country data as well as a number of aggregates. They include the aggregate for all the 57 IDB member countries, aggregates for the four IDB regional groupings (*ALA-9, MENA-18, ECA-8, and SSA-22*), two aggregates based on the United Nation's classification of the “least developed countries” (*LDMC-25 and Non-LDMC-32*), two aggregates (*fuel-exporters-18 & non-fuel exporters-39*), as well as the global aggregates for all developing countries, all least developed countries, all developed countries, and the world.

We hope that this statistical yearbook will be a useful tool for all those interested in studying social and economic developments in the IDB member countries and for monitoring their progress towards achieving the targets set out under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Suggestions for improvement are most welcome and should be emailed to dataRSD@isdb.org.

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SYMBOLS, ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Symbols

..	Data not available.
--	Aggregate is not computed because more than one-third of the observations in the series are missing in a given year.
%	Percentage
'000	Thousands

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ALA-9	Asia & Latin America
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
c.i.f	Cost, insurance, and freight
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CIT	Countries in Transition
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECA-8	Europe & Central Asia
f.o.b	Free on board
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
IGS	Imports of Goods and Services
ID	Islamic Dinar
IDB-57	Islamic Development Bank
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MCs	Member Countries
MENA-18	Middle East & North Africa
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIC	Organization of the Islamic Cooperation
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SSA-22	Sub-Saharan Africa
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UDEAC	Union Douanière et Économique de l'Afrique Centrale
XGS	Export of goods and services

DATA SOURCES

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TECHNICAL NOTE

A. AGGREGATION RULES

In calculating statistical aggregates, the following rules based on the World Bank's approach were used:

- Aggregate data for IDB are either totals or weighted averages.
- No aggregate values are calculated if missing data account for more than a third of the number of observations in a given year.
- Aggregates of ratios are calculated as weighted averages of the ratios using the value of the denominator as weight.
- Aggregate growth rates are calculated using exponential trend function. The resulting growth rates reflect trends that are not unduly influenced by exceptional values.
- Aggregates for income groups (such as LDCs, Developed Countries, Developed Countries, and the World) are taken directly from the data source, except for regional and economic groupings which are computed by the IDB staff.

B. REGIONAL AND ECONOMIC GROUPINGS

MENA-18	ECA-8	ALA-9	SSA-22	Fuel Exporters-18	Non-Fuel Exporters-39	LDMCs-25	Non-LDMCs-32
Algeria	Albania	Afghanistan	Benin	Algeria	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Albania
Bahrain	Azerbaijan	Bangladesh	Burkina Faso	Azerbaijan	Albania	Bangladesh	Algeria
Egypt	Kazakhstan	Brunei	Cameroon	Bahrain	Bangladesh	Benin	Azerbaijan
Iran	Kyrgyz Republic	Indonesia	Chad	Brunei	Benin	Burkina Faso	Bahrain
Iraq	Tajikistan	Malaysia	Comoros	Chad	Burkina Faso	Chad	Brunei
Jordan	Turkey	Maldives	Cote d'Ivoire	Gabon	Cameroon	Comoros	Cameroon
Kuwait	Turkmenistan	Pakistan	Djibouti	Iran	Comoros	Djibouti	Cote d'Ivoire
Lebanon	Uzbekistan	Suriname	Gabon	Iraq	Cote d'Ivoire	Gambia	Egypt
Libya		Guyana	Gambia	Kazakhstan	Djibouti	Guinea	Gabon
Morocco			Guinea	Kuwait	Egypt	Guinea Bissau	Guyana
Oman			Guinea Bissau	Libya	Gambia	Kyrgyz epublic	Indonesia
Palestine			Mali	Nigeria	Guinea	Maldives	Iran
Qatar			Mauritania	Oman	Guinea Bissau	Mali	Iraq
Saudi Arabia			Mozambique	Qatar	Guyana	Mauritania	Jordan
Syria			Niger	Saudi Arabia	Indonesia	Mozambique	Kazakhstan
Tunisia			Nigeria	Turkmenistan	Jordan	Niger	Kuwait
UAE			Senegal	UAE	Kyrgyz Republic	Palestine	Lebanon
Yemen			Sierra Leone	Yemen	Lebanon	Senegal	Libya
			Somalia		Malaysia	Sierra Leone	Malaysia
			Sudan		Maldives	Somalia	Morocco
			Togo		Mali	Sudan	Nigeria
			Uganda		Mauritania	Tajikistan	Oman
					Morocco	Togo	Pakistan
					Mozambique	Uganda	Qatar
					Niger	Yemen	Saudi Arabia
					Pakistan		Suriname
					Palestine		Syria
					Senegal		Tunisia
					Sierra Leone		Turkey
					Somalia		Turkmenistan
					Sudan		UAE
					Suriname		Uzbekistan
					Syria		
					Tajikistan		
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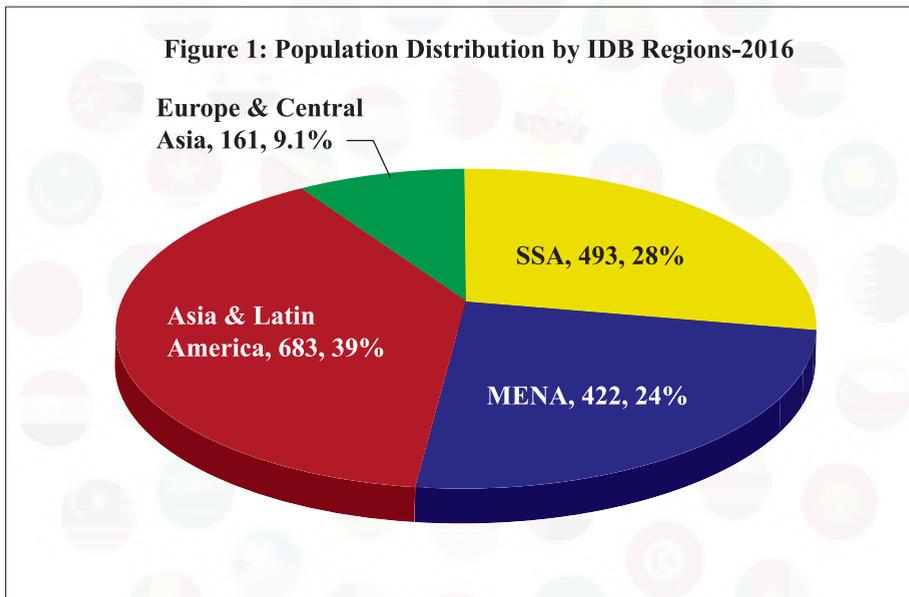
HIGHLIGHTS

1. PEOPLE

1.1 Population Structure

An estimated 1.8 billion lived in the 57 IDB member countries in 2016. This was 23.7% of the world population.

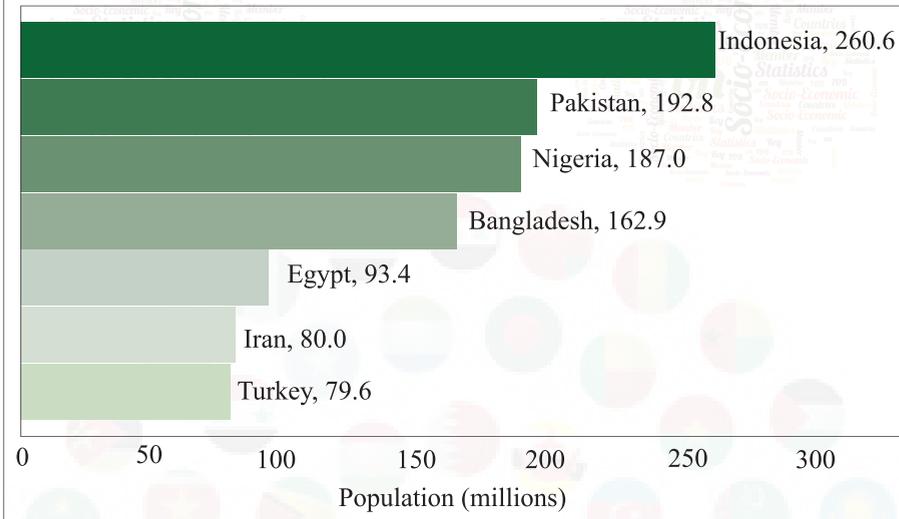
The largest share of the member countries' population lived in the ALA-9 region (38.8% or 683 million), followed by SSA-22 (28.0% or 493 million), MENA-18 (24.0% or 422 million), and the ECA-8 (9.1% or 161 million) (Figure 1).



The most populous member countries in excess of 70 million were Indonesia (261 million), Pakistan (189 million), Nigeria (187 million), Bangladesh (163 million), Egypt (93 million), Iran (80 million) and Turkey (79.6 million). These five countries accounted for more than half of the member countries' total population (Figure 2).

The average population density in the member countries was 55 persons per square kilometer (persons/km²), ranging widely from the highest in Bahrain (1,789 persons/km²), Maldives (1,364 persons/km²), Bangladesh (1,237 persons/km²) to the lowest in Suriname (3.5 persons/km²), Libya (3.6 persons/km²) and each Guyana and Mauritania (3.9 persons/km²). The highest

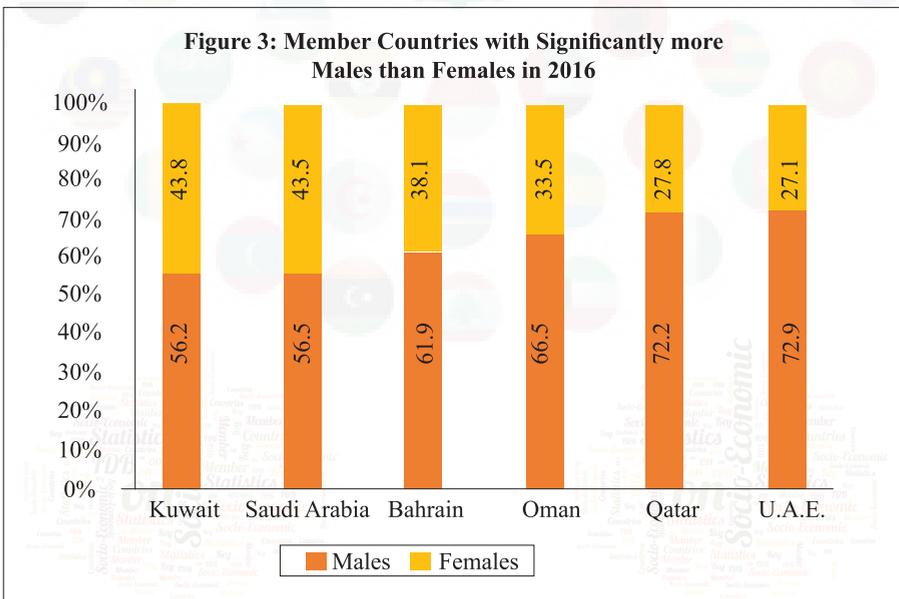
Figure 2: Member Countries with Population in Excess of 70 million in 2016



population density was in ALA-9 (169 persons/km²) and the lowest in the ECA-8 region (34 persons/km²).

The gender structure of the population in the IDB member countries was skewed towards more men (50.7%) than women (49.3%). For every 100 females there were, on average, 103 males in 2016. The GCC member

Figure 3: Member Countries with Significantly more Males than Females in 2016



countries had the largest gender gap (**Figure 3**). Women accounted for only 27.1% of the total population in the UAE, 27.8% in Qatar, 33.5% in Oman, 38.1% in Bahrain, 43.5% in Saudi Arabia, and 43.8% in Kuwait. This was mainly due to the large numbers of (mostly male) expatriate workers living in the Gulf.

In contrast, there are more women than men in the ECA-8 region (except in Tajikistan), in a number of SSA-22 countries (including Mozambique (51.1% vs. 48.9%) and Senegal (50.9% vs. 49.1%)), and in Turkey, Tunisia, Morocco, Albania and Malaysia.

The age structure of the population in the IDB member countries was more youthful than the world average in 2016. Moreover, for every 100 people in the economically active group (15-64 years) there were 63 people that are either too young (0-14 years) or too old (65+ years) to work. Youth dependency accounted for 89% of the total dependency ratio in the member countries, which was broadly in line with the average for the least developed countries, but nearly double the ratio for the high-income countries. Youth dependency was highest in the SSA-22 regions (89.4%), followed by ALA-9 (55.5%), MENA-18 (53.6%), and the ECA-8 (49.6%). At the country level, it varies from a low in U.A.E (17.8%) and Qatar (20.1%) to highest in Niger (113%), Uganda (102.3%), Chad (100.7%) and Mali (100.2).

In 2015, the share of younger population (0-14 years) less than 25% are in the following member countries (Iran-23.6%, Tunisia-23.4%, Brunei-23.1%, Kuwait-22.3%, Azerbaijan-21.9%, Bahrain-21.5%, Oman-20.5%, Albania-18.5%, Qatar-15.5% and U.A.E-13.9%). On the other hand, 24 member countries have younger population of 40% or more. They are mainly sub-Saharan member countries, which include Niger (50.5%), Uganda (48.1%), Chad (47.7%), Mali (47.5%), Somalia (46.7%) and Gambia (46.2%).

Member Countries with more than 70% share of their population in the economically active age group (15-64 years) are Iran (71.3%), Azerbaijan (72.5%), Brunei (72.5%), Kuwait (75.7%), Bahrain (76.1%), Oman (76.9%), Qatar (83.3%) and U.A.E. (84.9%). Contrariwise, three countries have economically active population of less than 50% and are Niger (47.0%), Uganda (49.4%) and Chad (49.8%). This could be attributed to the presence of large population of expatriate workers in these countries.

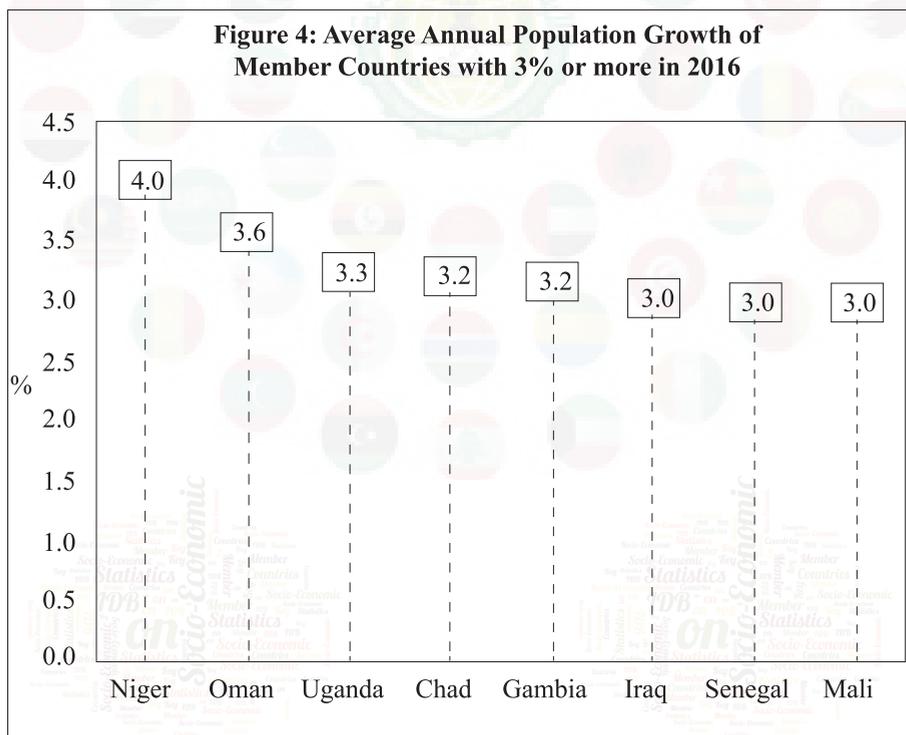
The highest aging in the member countries is observed in Albania (12.4%) and Lebanon (8.1%) and the lowest in U.A.E (1.1%) and Qatar (1.2%).

1.2 Population Dynamics

The IDB member countries' population more than doubled since the Bank's inception in 1975, with the fastest cumulative growth rate in the SSA-22 and MENA-18, and the slowest in the ECA-8. However, the population growth slowed significantly over the past 20 years from an annual average of 2.6% in 1985 to 1.9% in 2016.

Crude birth and death rates declined in member countries between 1990 and 2015. Crude death rates in IDB member countries declined to an average 7.5 per 1,000 persons in 2015 from 10.5 per 1,000 persons in 1990. Similarly, the average crude birth rate dropped from 35 to 27 per 1,000 persons during the same period. Consequently, the natural growth rate of the population declined from 24.5 per 1,000 persons in 1990 to 19.5 per 1,000 people in 2016.

At the regional level, the population in the SSA-22 member countries continued to grow the fastest at an average annual rate of 2.8%, followed by MENA-18 (1.8%), ALA-9 (1.5%) and the ECA-8 (1.3%). In 2016, eight member countries had an average population growth of 3% or more (Figure 4).



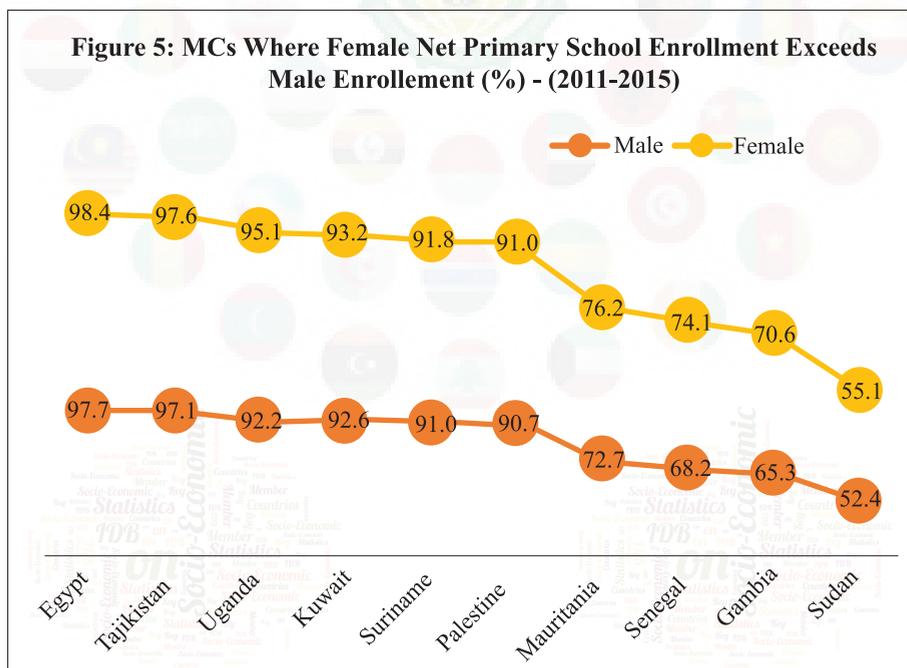
The average number of children born to a woman by the end of her childbearing years (the total fertility rate) declined in the IDB member countries from 4.9 in 1990 to 3.4 in 2015, but remained significantly higher than the world average (2.4) and the average in the low and middle-income countries (2.6). The fertility rate was highest in the SSA-22 member countries (5.5), and lowest in ALA-9 (2.8) and in ECA-8 (2.3).

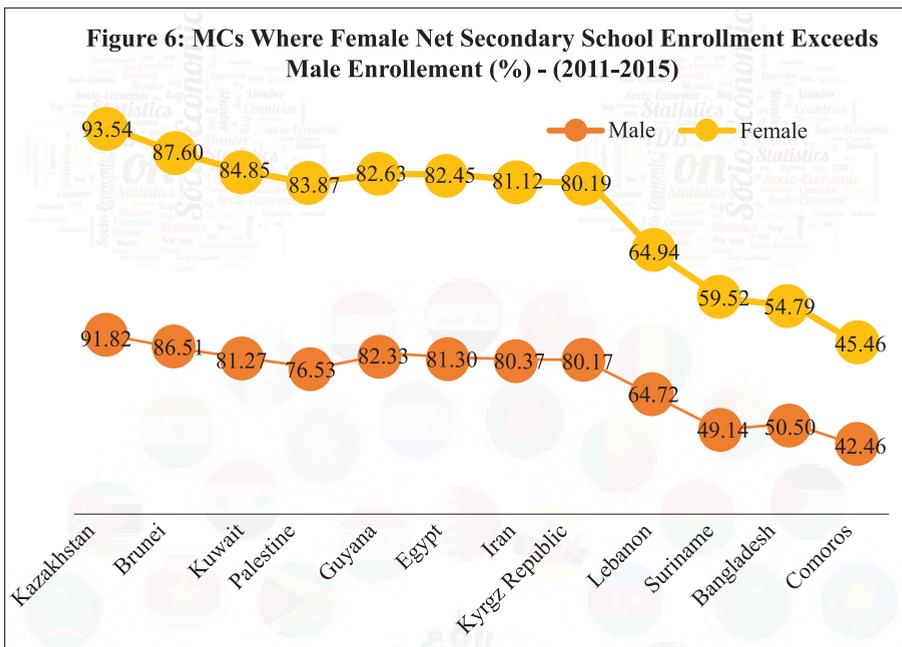
Meanwhile, the average under-five mortality rates also declined significantly in the IDB member countries from 11.7% (of all live births) in 1990 to 5.2% in 2015. However, child mortality remains alarmingly high in the SSA-22 region (9.4%) — especially in Chad (13.9%), Somalia (13.7%), Sierra Leone (12.0%), Mali (11.5%), and Nigeria (10.9%) — and compares unfavorably to the average for the least developed countries worldwide (6.5%).

Based on the current growth trends, the population of the IDB member countries is projected to reach 1.9 billion by 2020, nearly tripling since the Bank’s inception.

1.3 Education

The adult literacy rate in the member countries averaged 72.8%, with more literate men (79.3%) than women (66.3%). The highest literacy rate was among the ECA-8 member countries (97.8%), followed by the MENA-18 region (82.1%),





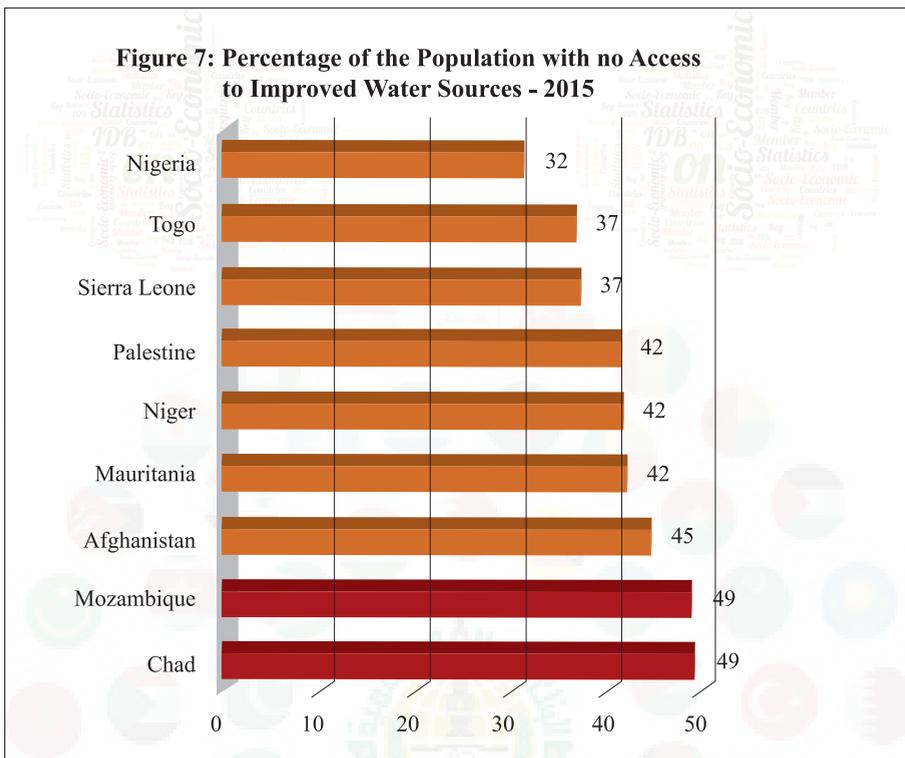
ALA-9 (73.5%) and SSA-22 (55.1%). Some of the lowest literacy rates were in Niger (19.1%) and Guinea (30.5%). Literacy rates were commensurate with the primary school enrollment rates.

Gender disparity in the primary and secondary school enrollment has narrowed considerably during the past 20 years, but men still outnumbered their women in most of the member countries. Even so, there were several member countries where females outnumbered males (**Figure 5 & Figure 6**).

1.4 Health

In 2015, the life expectancy at birth in the IDB member countries averaged 66.8 years compared to 59.7 in 1990. MENA-18 and ECA-8 region had the highest life expectancy at birth (72.9 years & 72.7 years respectively), followed by the ALA-9 (68.9 years). In the SSA-22 member countries, life expectancy averaged 56.5 years.

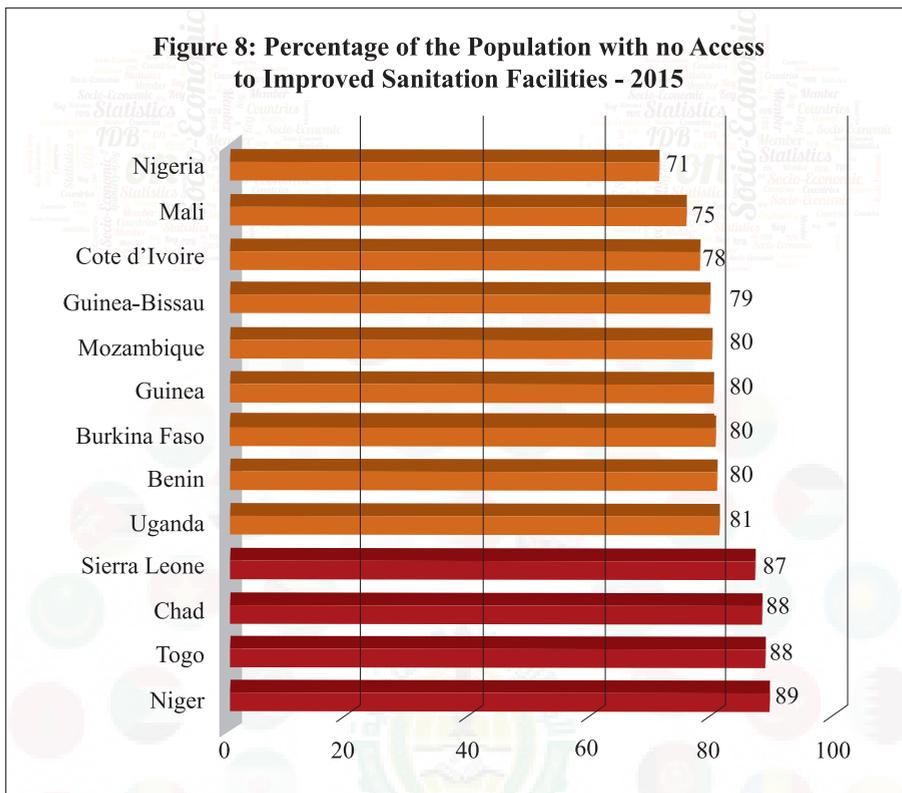
Total health expenditure in the member countries increased to an average of 4.6% of GDP in 2014 from 3.2% in 1995. The most remarkable increase in health expenditure was in ECA-8 and the MENA-18 region where the expenditure rose from 3.1% to 5.2% of GDP and 3.7% to 5.1% of GDP respectively. In contrast, the health expenditure in the ALA-9 member countries remained low at only 3.2% of GDP. In per-capita terms, healthcare expenditure more than



tripled in the IDB member countries as a group, in 2014 but varied widely, from the highest in ECA-8 region (US\$409.8), and the MENA-18 (US\$381), to only \$81 and \$84 in both the ALA-9 and the SSA-22 member countries respectively. Qatar, UAE, Kuwait, Bahrain, Maldives and Saudi Arabia had the highest per capita health expenditure of more than US\$ 1,000.

The share of the IDB member countries' population with access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities increased steadily over the past 20 years and averaged 84.8% and 62.6%, respectively, in 2015. However, there was a large variation in access to improved water sources among the countries, ranging from 100% in Turkey, Bahrain and Qatar to only around 49% in Chad and Mozambique. On average, the SSA-22 member countries had the poorest access to improved safe water sources and improved sanitation facilities at 70.2% and 26.1%, respectively (**Figure 7 & Figure 8**).

According to the most recent available figures, the IDB member countries had an average of 0.8 physicians, 1.8 nurses, and 1.2 hospital beds per 1,000 people. This compared quite unfavorably to the world average of 1.5 physicians, 3.3 nurses, and 2.9 hospital beds per 1,000 people. While ECA-8 countries were broadly in line with the high-income countries on these three healthcare



indicators, the SSA-22 countries had on average only 0.2 physicians and 1 nurse per 1,000 people.

1.5 Poverty and Human Development

The latest World Bank data indicate that the proportion of the IDB member countries' poverty headcount ratio at the national poverty line (% of population) generally declined over the past 20 years. Among the member countries where the data is available, five had poverty rates of less than 10 percent: Malaysia (0.6%), Turkey (1.6%), Kazakhstan (2.7%), Algeria (5.5%) and Azerbaijan (6.0%). In contrast, several member countries had poverty rates of more than 40%, mostly in the SSA-22 region: Burkina Faso (40.1%), Côte d'Ivoire (46.3%), Chad (46.7%), Niger (48.9%), Sierra Leone (52.9%), Togo (55.1%) and Guinea (55.2%).

Based on the Human Development Index (HDI) — a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income per capita published by the United Nations Development Program — the IDB member countries, on average, fall into the “Medium human development” category with an average HDI score of

Table 1: Level of Human Development in 2015	Number of Member Countries	%
Very High Human Development (6)	6	10.5
High Human Development (15)	15	26.3
Medium Human Development (12)	12	21.1
Low Human Development (24)	24	42.1
Total	57	100

0.6028. According to the latest estimates, MCs in MENA-18 and ECA-8 had the highest level of human development among the IDB member countries, scoring 0.7211 and 0.7188 respectively, which are equivalent to the “high human development” level and is slightly above the world average of 0.7177 (Figure 9). In contrast, the HDI score for the SSA-22 member countries was only 0.4654, indicating a “low human development” level (Tables 1 & 2).

1.6 Science and Innovation

Over the past ten years, there has been a rapid expansion in the development and the use of information and communications technology worldwide, and especially in developing countries. In the IDB member countries, mobile cellular phone subscriptions per 100 people increased from 19.4 in 2005 to 97.2 in 2015, which was in line with the global average. The

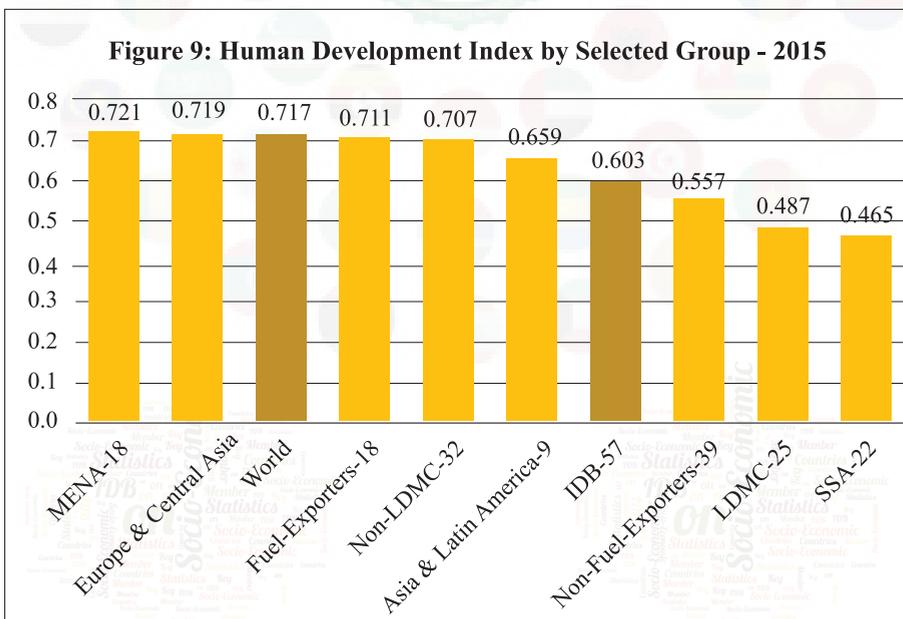


Table 2: Distribution of IDB MCs under the Human Development Groups - 2015

2015 HDI Rank	Very High Human Development (6)	2015 HDI Value	2015 HDI Rank	High Human Development (15)	2015 HDI Value
47	Bahrain	0.8239	75	Albania	0.7642
30	Brunei	0.8649	83	Algeria	0.7448
51	Kuwait	0.8002	78	Azerbaijan	0.7585
33	Qatar	0.8555	69	Iran	0.7741
38	Saudi Arabia	0.8466	86	Jordan	0.7415
42	U.A.E.	0.8398	56	Kazakhstan	0.7941
			76	Lebanon	0.7628
			107	Libya	0.7164
			59	Malaysia	0.7894
			105	Maldives	0.7010
			52	Oman	0.7958
			97	Suriname	0.7250
			97	Tunisia	0.7246
			71	Turkey	0.7670
			105	Uzbekistan	0.7007
2015 HDI Rank	Medium Human Development (12)	2015 HDI Value	2015 HDI Rank	Low Human Development (24)	2015 HDI Value
139	Bangladesh	0.5788	169	Afghanistan	0.4794
111	Egypt	0.6914	167	Benin	0.4851
109	Gabon	0.6971	185	Burkina Faso	0.4017
127	Guyana	0.6380	153	Cameroon	0.5175
113	Indonesia	0.6888	186	Chad	0.3961
121	Iraq	0.6495	160	Comoros	0.4975
120	Kyrgyz Republic	0.6636	171	Côte d'Ivoire	0.4737
123	Morocco	0.6474	172	Djibouti	0.4731
147	Pakistan	0.5504	173	Gambia	0.4516
114	Palestine	0.6840	183	Guinea	0.4142
129	Tajikistan	0.6275	178	Guinea-Bissau	0.4238
111	Turkmenistan	0.6915	175	Mali	0.4421
			157	Mauritania	0.5131
			181	Mozambique	0.4176
			187	Niger	0.3526
			152	Nigeria	0.5271
			162	Senegal	0.4940
			179	Sierra Leone	0.4203
			165	Sudan	0.4902
			149	Syria	0.5359
			166	Togo	0.4874
			163	Uganda	0.4928
			168	Yemen	0.4824
			..	Somalia	..

highest number of mobile phone subscriptions per 100 people were in the MENA-18 countries (113.2) and ECA-8 region (102.5). Meanwhile, the number of internet users increased from 5.97 per 100 people in 2005 to 30.6 in 2015. This, however, was lower than the global average of 44 and the high-income country average of 81. More than 90 out of 100 people used internet in Qatar, Bahrain and the UAE, while the internet use rate was less than 3% in Somalia, Niger, Sierra Leone and Chad.

According to the latest data, the number of researchers in R&D ranged from 38.2 per one million people in Togo to 2,052 in Malaysia. Similarly, the number of technicians in R&D ranged from 9.04 per one million in Togo to 354.9 per one million in Egypt. The value of high technology exports also ranged from US\$ 0.06 million in Guyana to US\$42.8 billion in Malaysia in 2015, while the number of trademark applications filed ranged from one in Maldives and Sierra Leone to 131,150 in Turkey.

2. ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Land Use and Emissions

The share of arable land in the IDB member countries increased only slightly from 8.5% of the total land area in 1990 to 9.7% in 2014. Non-agricultural land accounted for the lion's share (90.3%) of the total land area. Meanwhile, the share of the total land area covered by forests declined from 13.7% in 1990 to 11.4% in 2015.

2.2 Carbon Emissions

Total carbon dioxide emissions in the member countries more than doubled from 1,925 million metric tons in 1990 to 4,489 million metric tons in 2015. Similarly, the average per-capita carbon dioxide emissions of member countries increased from 1.9 metric tons in 1990 to 2.6 metric tons in 2015.

2.3 Food and Agriculture

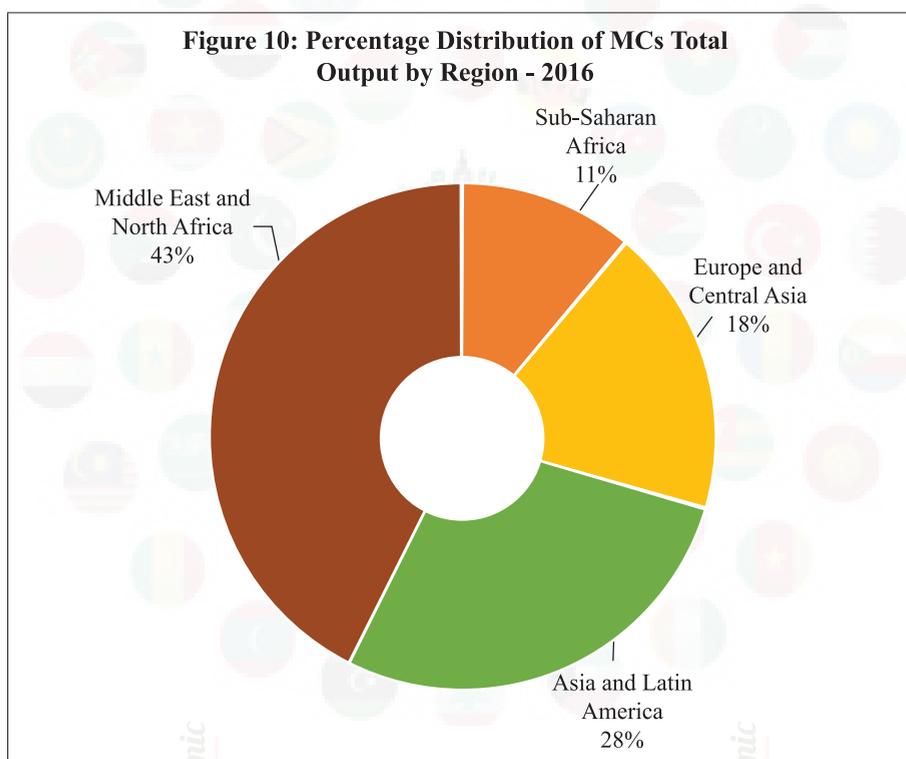
Agricultural and food production in the IDB member countries continued to grow over the past two decades. The average aggregated agricultural production index rose from 63 in 1990 to 124 in 2013 (i.e. it grew at an average annualized rate of 3%); while the food production index also rose from 62.5 in 1990 to 125.7 in 2013 (an average annualized rate of 3.3%). In 2014, Indonesia and Bangladesh accounted for 80.6% of the member countries' total rice production, while Pakistan, Turkey and Iran accounted for 55.2% of the member countries' total wheat production. Indonesia produced 27.3% of the member countries' annual maize output.

3. ECONOMY

3.1 Output Structure

The total value of output of the IDB member countries (IDB-57) more than tripled in the past 15 years. It increased from US\$ 1.9 trillion in 2000 to US\$ 6.4 trillion 2016. IDB member countries accounted for 8.2% of the world output and 20.6% of the developing countries' output in 2016.

MENA-18 was the largest IDB region by output (**Figure 10**), accounting for 43% of the total in 2016, followed ALA-9 (28%), SSA-22 (11%) and the ECA-8 (18%). The three largest IDB economies — Indonesia, Turkey and Saudi Arabia — accounted for 38% of the IDB total (**Figure 11**). By contrast, IDB least developed member countries made up only 8%.



3.2 Growth

The economies of the IDB member countries grew at an annual average rate of 4.6% during the past decade (2007-2016), which was marginally slower than 4.7% during 1997-2006. Eight IDB economies grew at an average rate of more than 7% (**Table 3**). However, growth slowed significantly in the past

Growth Level	1997-2006					2007-2016				
	SSA-22	MENA-18	ALA-9	ECA-8	TOTAL	SSA-22	MENA-18	ALA-9	ECA-8	TOTAL
7% or more	2	1	1	4	8	0	1	1	2	4
5% to less than 7%	5	5	1	2	13	6	1	3	2	12
3% to less than 5%	8	7	3	2	20	12	8	3	4	27
0% to less than 3%	6	3	3	0	12	3	4	1	0	8
Negative	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Missing data	1	2	1	0	4	1	2	0	0	3
Total	22	18	9	8	57	22	18	9	8	57
Average growth rate (%)	5.8	5.0	3.5	5.5	4.7	5.1	3.8	5.2	5.2	4.6

two years to 3.7% in 2015 and 2016 (**Table 4**). A notable slowdown was in the MENA-18 region where a 10-year growth average declined to 3.8% from 5%. In contrast, ALA-9 member countries registered an impressive 10-year growth average of 5.2% from 3.5% a decade earlier. In the SSA-22 member countries, the slowdown was to 5.1% from the 10-year average of 5.8%.

However, despite the overall slowdown, some member countries managed to maintain a strong pace of economic expansion, namely Iraq (10.1%), Uzbekistan (7.8%), Côte d'Ivoire (7.5%), Bangladesh (6.9%), Tajikistan

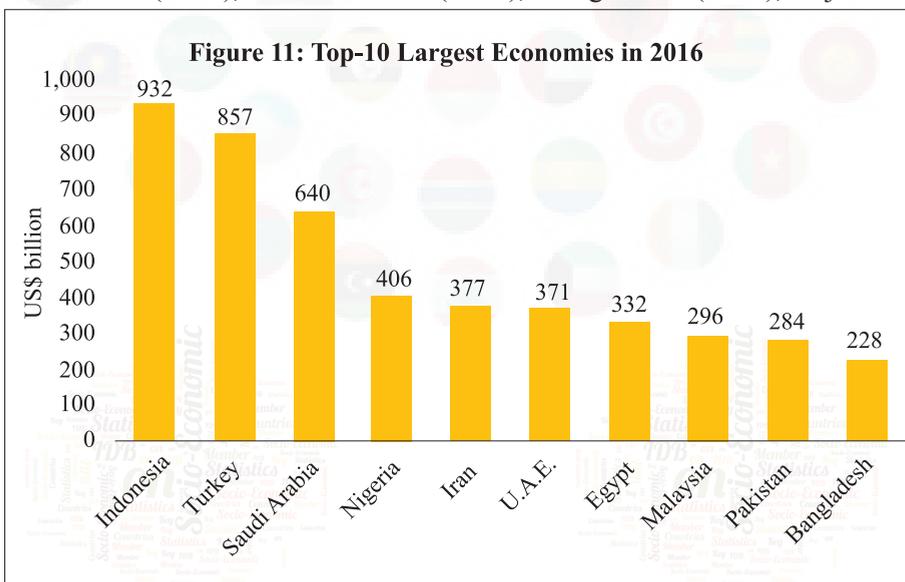
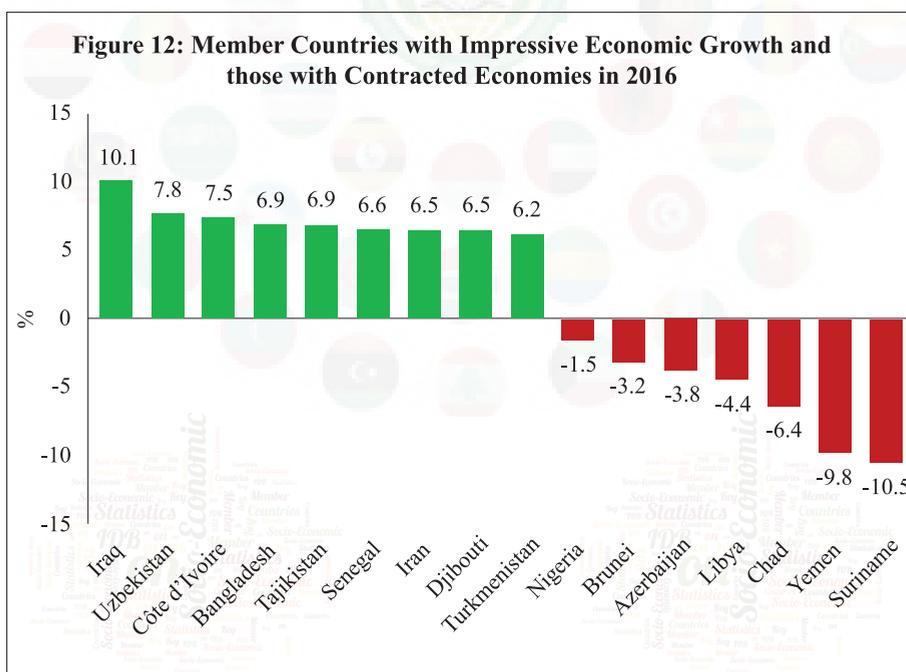


Table 4: Distribution of MCs Growth Performance										
Growth Level	2015					2016				
	SSA-22	MENA-18	ALA-9	ECA-8	TOTAL	SSA-22	MENA-18	ALA-9	ECA-8	TOTAL
7% or more	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	3
5% to less than 7%	7	0	1	3	11	7	1	2	2	12
3% to less than 5%	6	8	4	1	19	7	3	4	2	16
0% to less than 3%	6	5	2	3	16	4	9	1	2	16
Negative	1	3	2	0	6	2	2	2	1	7
Missing data	1	2	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	3
Total	22	18	9	8	57	22	18	9	8	57
Average growth rate (%)	3.5	2.5	4.9	5.1	3.7	0.7	3.8	4.9	2.7	3.7

(6.9%), Senegal (6.6%), Iran (6.5%), Djibouti (6.5%) and Turkmenistan (6.2%). By contrast, some of the IDB member economies contracted sharply because of external shocks or conflicts.



Namely, real output dropped by 10.5% in Suriname, 9.8% in Yemen, 6.4% in Chad, 4.4% in Libya, 3.8% in Azerbaijan, 3.2% in Brunei and 1.5% in Nigeria (Figure 12).

3.3 Per Capita Income

The average per capita GDP adjusted by purchasing power parity (PPP) rose from US\$10,418 in 2015 to US\$10,729 in 2016. The MENA-18 region continued to have the largest per capita income (US\$19,981), followed by the ECA-8 (US\$18,478), ALA-9 (US\$8,265) and SSA-22 (US\$3,902). The average per capita output for non-LDMCs was US\$13,788 as compared to US\$2,855 for LDMCs.

Over the past 10 years, PPP-adjusted per-capita GDP in the IDB member countries grew at an average annual rate of 3.9%, down from 4.6% during the previous decade. The sharpest slowdown was among the fuel exporters (from 4.8% to 2.6%) but the growth in the ALA-9 region recorded an impressive growth (from 3.9% to 5.1%).

3.4 Structure of Output and Demand

The contribution of agriculture to the GDP of the IDB member countries continued to decline on average from 13.7% in 2000 to 11.8% in 2015. Similarly, the share of the manufacturing sector declined from 18.1% to 14.9%. Both of these reflected an expansion in the services sector (from 47.1% to 54.2%) and other industries, such as mining and utilities.

In 2015, the share of the agriculture sector in GDP ranged from as low as 0.2% in Qatar to 61.3% percent in Sierra Leone. Countries from SSA-22 have the highest share of agriculture in GDP, especially in Chad (52.4%), Mali (41.0%), Togo (40.7%), Niger (39.9%), Sudan (39.3%) and Burkina Faso (34.2%). Conversely, the contribution of industry to GDP ranged from the low of 2.6% in Sudan to 61.4% in Brunei and 58.5% in Qatar, and the contribution of the services sector ranged from 33.4% in Chad to 78.6% in tourism-reliant Maldives.

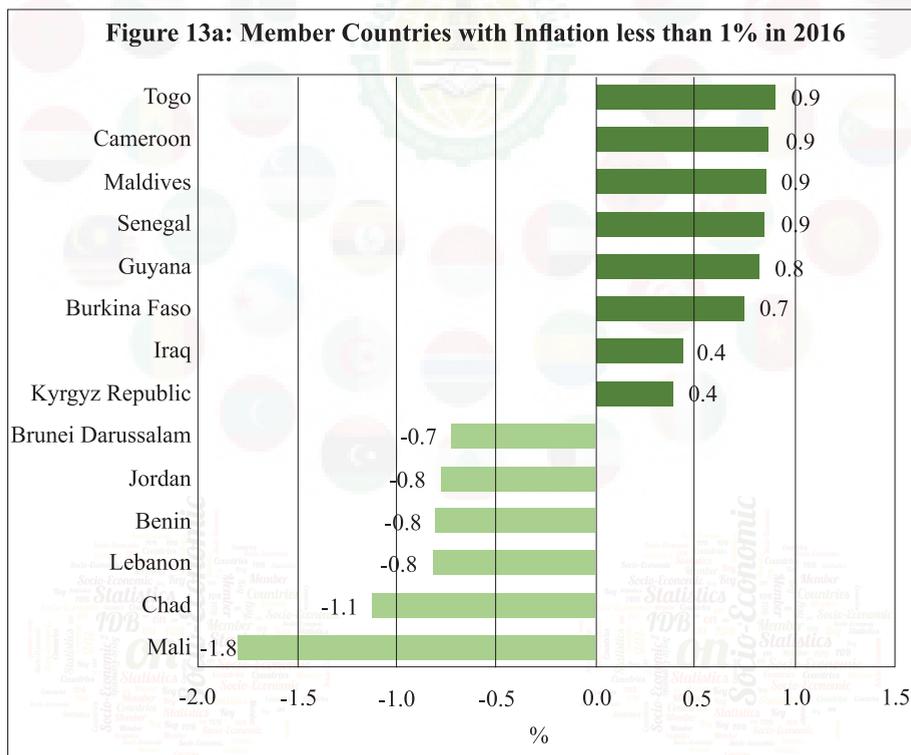
The shares of private and government consumption in member countries' GDP declined from 62.4% and 14.5% in 1990 to 58.6% and 14.7%, respectively, in 2015. This decline is a mirror image of the increase in gross domestic savings during the same period from 22.5% of GDP in 1990 to 26.8% in 2015, and the increase in fixed investment from 22.7% in 1990 to 24.2% in 2014. Between 1990 and 2015, the IDB member countries also became significantly more open to international trade with exports of goods and services increasing from 23.9% of GDP to 32.4% and imports rising from 25.7% of GDP to 32.7%.

3.5 Employment

The total labor force in the IDB member countries increased substantially from 358 million in 1990 to 667 million in 2016, representing an average annual growth rate of 2.3 percent. This was about a quarter percentage point faster than the population growth, and reflects — among other factors — a steady increase in the female labor force participation rate from an IDB member countries' average of 39.1% in 1990 to 44% in 2016.

The sectoral distribution of the labor force varied considerably from one country to another. For example, the percentage of males employed in agriculture ranged from 0.6% of all men in Brunei to 66.5% in Uganda, and 51.6% in Ivory Coast. Nearly 80% of all employed females in Uganda were working in the agriculture sector, compared to a statistically insignificant number in Kuwait, Bahrain or Qatar.

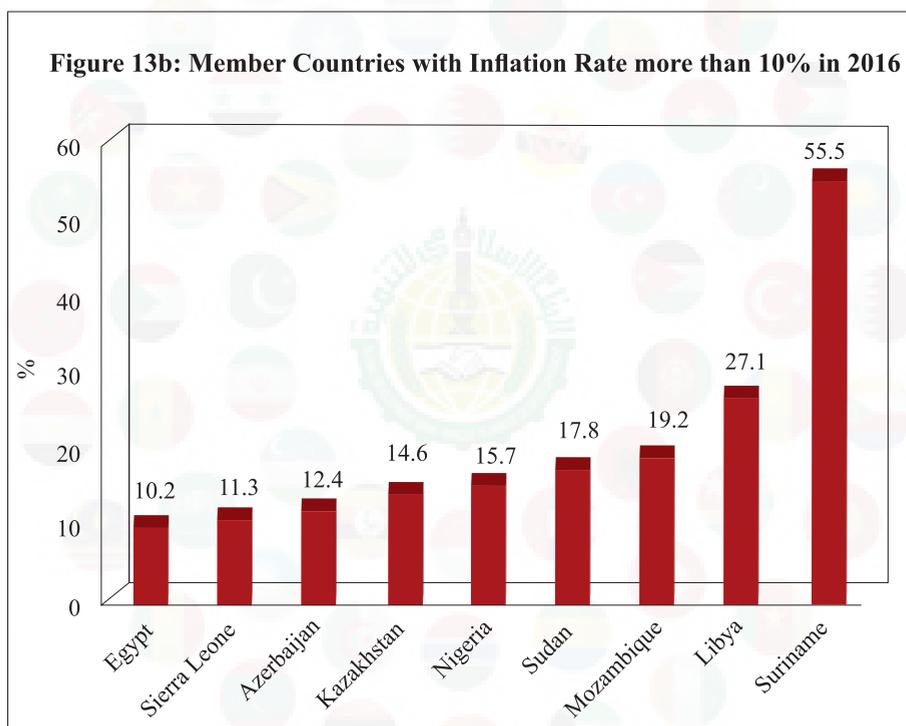
The percentage of all employed males working in industry ranged from 8.7% in Ivory Coast to 61.5% in Qatar. Meanwhile, 1.6% of employed females worked in industry in Saudi Arabia, compared to 23.8% in Iran. Interestingly, only 11.7% of employed females worked in the services sector in Algeria,



while nearly all employed females in Saudi Arabia were working in the services industry.

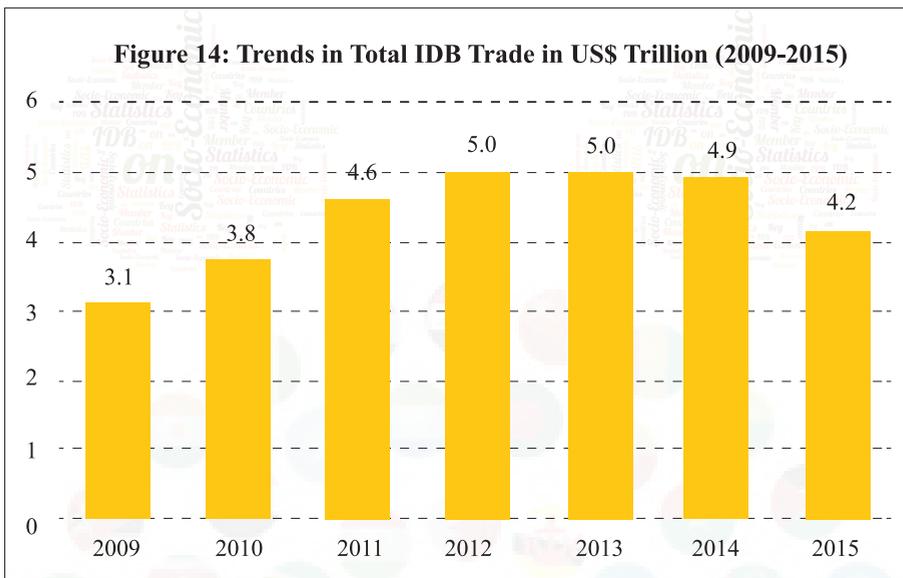
3.6 Inflation

The inflation rate in the IDB member countries, measured as an annual change in the consumer price index, declined slightly to an average of 6.0% in 2016 from 6.1% in 2015, but was well above the world average of 2.8%. The inflation rate in 2016 for individual countries varied from 0.4% in Kyrgyz Republic to 55.5% in Suriname. Nine countries recorded inflation rate of more than 10% while fourteen countries recorded inflation rate of less than one percent (Figure 13a & 13b).



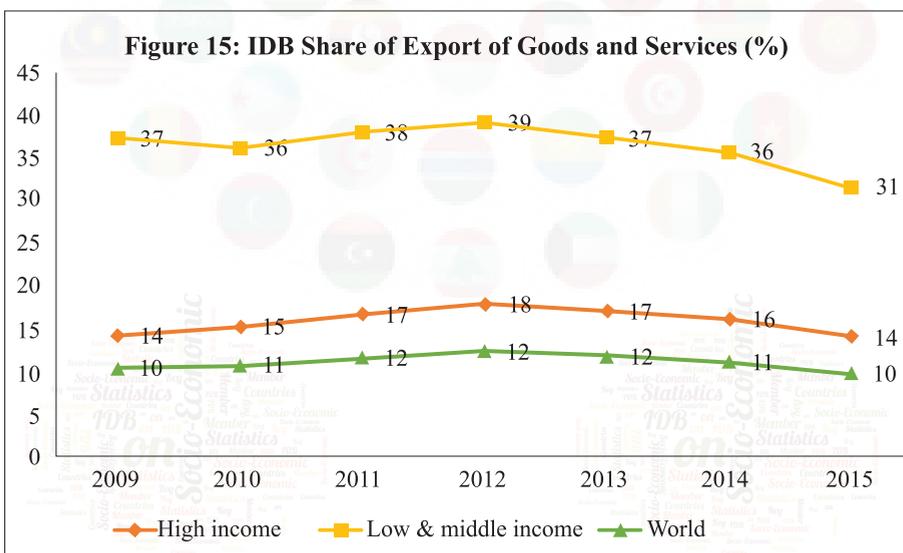
3.7 External Trade

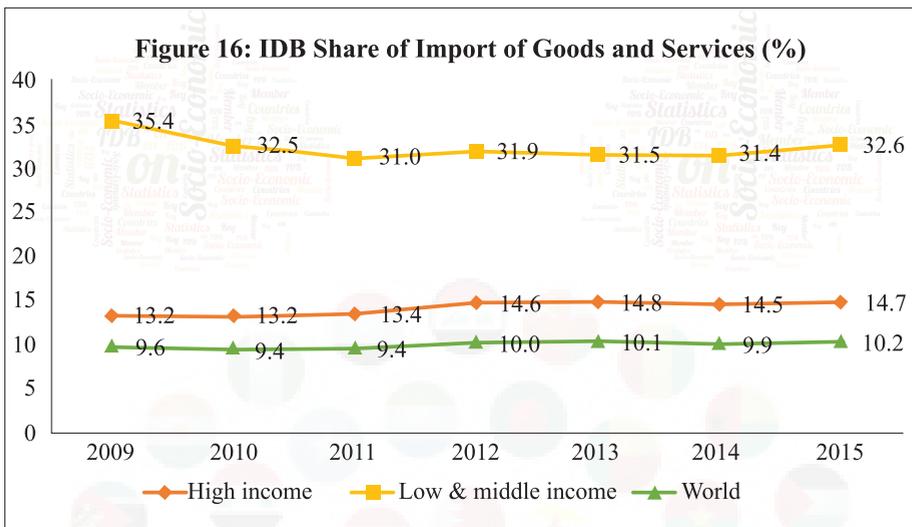
The total value of the IDB member countries' external trade has been increasing steadily over the past two decades, reaching US\$ 4.9 trillion in 2014 but declined to US\$ 4.2 trillion in 2015 (Figure 14). The IDB member countries' exports of goods and services also reached US\$ 2.6 trillion in 2014 but also declined to US\$ 2.1 trillion in 2015, having grown at an average annual growth rate of nearly 6% in the last decade, helped by the strong commodity super cycle.



Over the last five years, the member countries' share of the world's total exports of goods and services fluctuated in the range of 10-12%, and compared to the 14-18% share of the high-income countries and the 31-37% of all low & middle-income countries (**Figure 15**).

The IDB member countries with largest exports of goods and services in 2015 were UAE (US\$ 361 billion), Saudi Arabia (US\$ 218 billion), Malaysia (US\$ 210 billion), Turkey (US\$ 201 billion) and Indonesia (US\$ 182 billion).





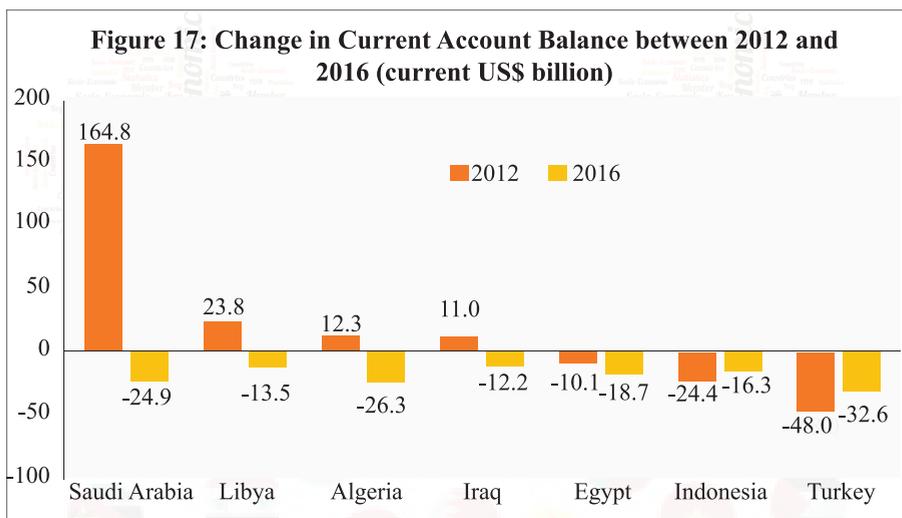
Together they accounted for 62% of the total member countries' exports of goods and services. Similarly, the MENA-18 region accounted for 55% of the total IDB member countries' imports, followed by ALA-9 (23%), ECA-8 (16%) and SSA-22 (6%).

The member countries' share of world imports of goods and services ranged between 9% and 10% during the past five years (Figure 16).

Intra-IDB member country trade remained stable at around 18% during 2010-2014. It stood at 17.6% in 2015, which was below the intra-OIC trade target of 20% by 2015. The share of intra-IDB merchandise exports in total exports continued on its upward trend reaching 20.0% in 2015 up from 10.3% in 2000. Similarly, the share of intra-IDB merchandise imports in total imports increased to 17.6% in 2015 from 13.7% in 2000.

3.8 Balance of Payments

In 2016, the IDB member countries as a whole had a current account deficit of US\$ 178.5 billion (or 2.8% of GDP). The combined deficit of Non-LDMCs (158.2 billion) is over seven times more than the LDMCs (US\$ 20.4 billion). ALA-9 MCs maintained a low current account deficit at US\$ 9.8 billion or 0.55% of GDP. The top member countries with the largest current account deficits in 2016 were Turkey (US\$ 32.6 billion, 3.8% of GDP), Algeria (US\$ 26.3 billion, 16.4% of GDP), Saudi Arabia (US\$ 24.9 billion, 3.9% of GDP), Egypt (US\$ 18.7 billion, 5.6% of GDP), Indonesia (US\$ 16.3 billion, 1.8% of GDP), Libya (US\$ 13.5 billion, 40.7% of GDP) and Iraq (US\$ 12.2 billion, 7.3% of GDP) (Figure 17).



Member countries with current account surpluses in 2016 were Iran (US\$ 23.6 billion, 6.3% of GDP), U.A.E (US\$8.8 billion, 2.4% of GDP), Malaysia (US\$ 6.1 billion, 2.0% of GDP), Kuwait (US\$3.0 billion, 2.7% of GDP), Nigeria (US\$2.6 billion, 0.6% of GDP), Bangladesh (US\$2.0 billion, 0.9% of GDP), Afghanistan (US\$1.3 billion, 7.1% of GDP), Brunei(US\$1.1 billion, 9.5% of GDP), Uzbekistan (US\$0.9 billion,1.4% of GDP), Guyana (US\$0.12 billion, 3.5% of GDP) and Guinea-Bissau (US\$0.031 billion, 2.7% GDP).

The IDB member countries' total gross international reserves (including monetary gold held by the central banks) declined from US\$1.9 trillion in 2012 to US\$1.7 trillion in 2016 reflecting the large fluctuations in oil prices experienced over the past six years. At the end of 2016, Saudi Arabia has the largest stock of gross international reserves (US\$536 billion), followed by Iran (US\$134 billion), Indonesia (US\$116 billion), Algeria (US\$115 billion), and Turkey (US\$106 billion).

3.9 External and Government Debt

The total external debt of the IDB member countries increased steadily from US\$632 billion in 2000 to US\$1.53 trillion in 2015. Turkey had the highest stock of external debt (US\$398 billion, 46.3% of GDP), followed by Indonesia (US\$309 billion, 46.2% of GDP), Malaysia (US\$191 billion, 64.5% of GDP), and Kazakhstan (US\$154 billion, 83.5% of GDP). The average external debt-to-Gross National Income (GNI) ratio fell from 54.6% in 2000 to 32.9% in 2015 with an average debt service-to-GNI ratio falling from 6.5% to 3.4% over the same period.

Meanwhile, for the IDB member countries as a group, the average gross government debt to GDP ratio declined to 37.6% of GDP in 2016 from 52.4% in 2000. The decline in the aggregate figure was mainly driven by the MENA-18 region's oil exporters, whereas during the last decade average annual government indebtedness stood at 3.3% for the MENA-18 region, 3.1% for SSA-22, followed by 0.6 for ALA-9 countries and -3.0% for ECA-8. The average annual government indebtedness for IDB-57 remained 1.4% in the last ten years.

4. IDB GROUP OPERATIONS

The cumulative net financing approvals of the IDB Group totaled US\$ 124.3 billion at the end of 2016. Of this figure, trade financing operations accounted for US\$ 65.2 billion (52.5% of the total), followed by project financing operations US\$ 57.9 billion (46.6%), special assistance operations of US\$ 751.7 million (0.6%), and technical assistance operations of US\$ 401.7 million (0.3%). Of the special assistance operations US\$ 301.1 million was approved for Muslim communities in non-member countries (**Figure 18**).

The IDB member countries that received IDB Group financing in excess of US\$ 2 billion since the Bank's inception were Bangladesh (US\$ 18.7 billion), Pakistan (US\$ 10.7 billion), Egypt (US\$ 10.3 billion), Turkey (US\$ 10.0 billion), Morocco (US\$ 6.7 billion), Iran (US\$ 5.9 billion), Saudi Arabia (US\$ 4.9 billion), Indonesia (US\$ 4.7 billion), Tunisia (US\$ 3.3 billion), Senegal (US\$ 2.7 billion), Algeria (US\$ 2.5 billion), Jordan (US\$ 2.4), and Bahrain (US\$ 2.1 billion) — (**Figure 19**).

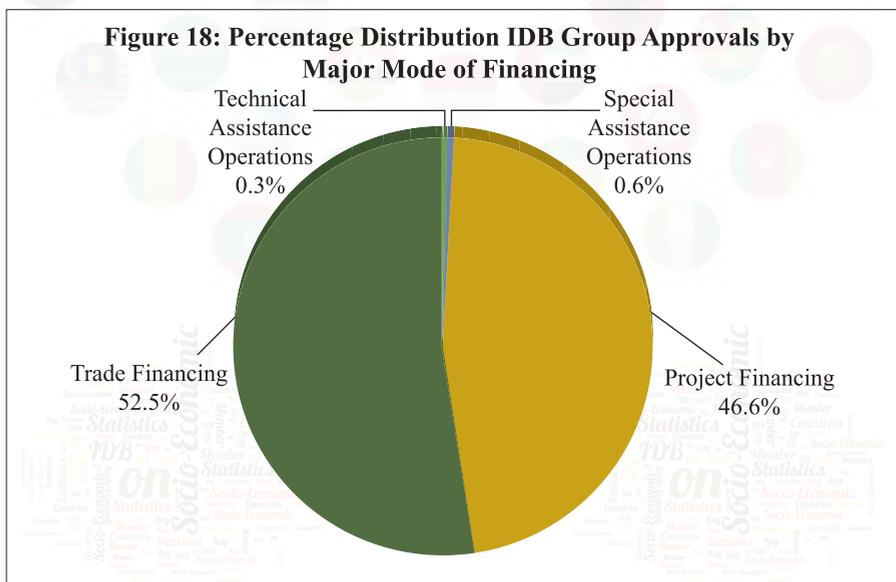
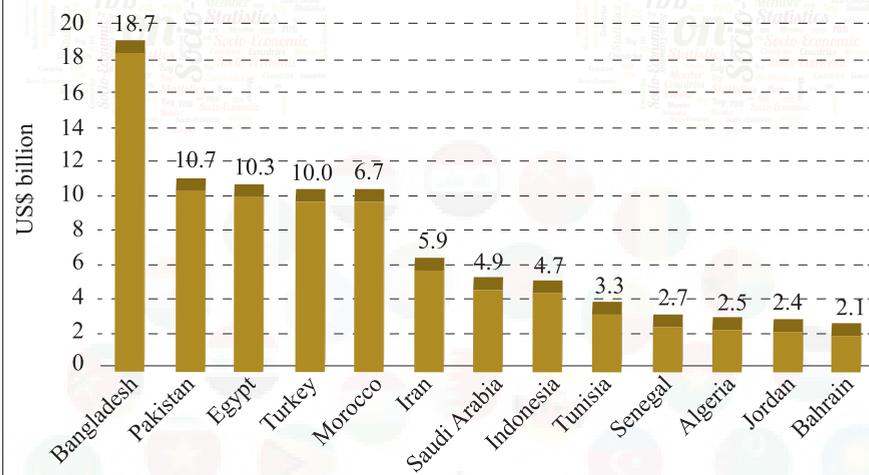


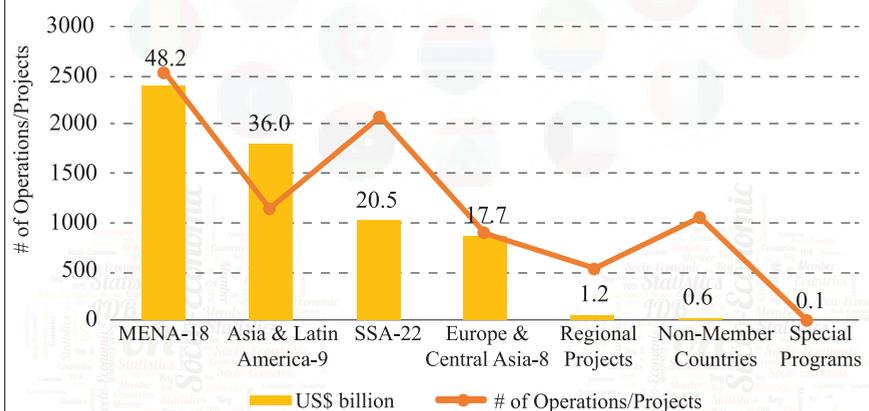
Figure 19: IDB Member Countries that Received IDB Group Financing in Excess of US\$ 2 billion since inception



4.1 Regional Distribution of IDB Group approvals

Region-wise, MENA-18 member countries together received 48.2 % (US\$48.2 billion) of IDB Group total net approvals, followed by member countries in ALA-9 (28.9 % or US\$36.0 billion), SSA-22 (16.5 % or US\$20.5 billion), and the group of countries in ECA-8 (14.2% or US\$17.7

Figure 20: IDB Group Net Approvals since Inception to 31st December 2016, by Region (in US\$ million)



billion). In terms of the number of projects/operations, 2,523 projects/operations were approved in the MENA-18 region, followed by SSA-22 with 2,079 projects/operations, ALA-9 (1,148) and ECA-8 (862) (Figure 20).

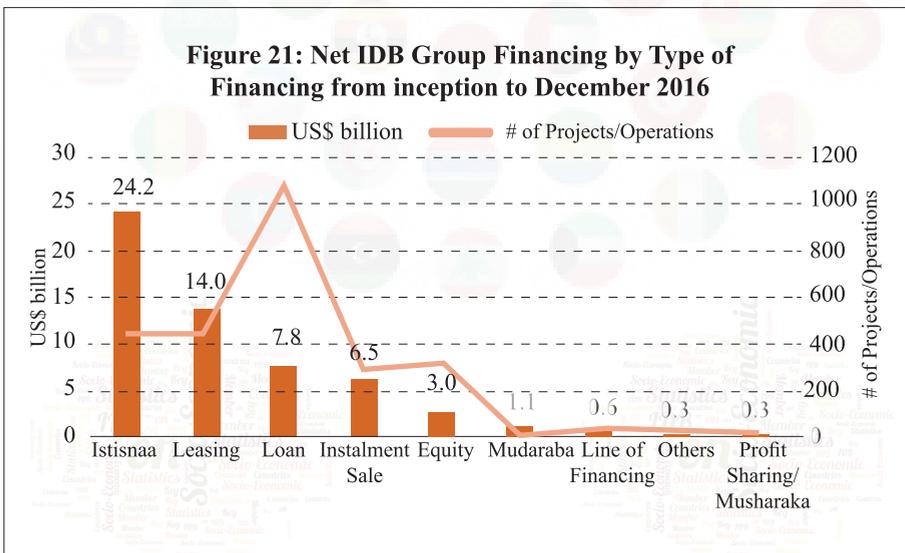
4.2 Modes of Financing — Projects and Operations

The financing modes used for projects and operations across IDB Group, since inception, were dominated by Istisna'a (41.7%) and Leasing (24.1%). Consequently, Istisna'a and leasing accounted for the bulk of projects/operations financing (65.8%), followed by Loan (13.4%), Installment Sale (11.3%), Equity (5.2%), Mudaraba (2.0%), lines of financing (1.1%), and Musharaka (0.6%). Other modes of financing represented 0.6% of the total (Figure 21).

4.3 Sectoral Distribution of IDB Group approvals

About 74.3% of cumulative net approvals went to Energy, Trade, Finance and Transportation sectors.

Energy (32.0%), Trade (20.4%), Finance (11.5%) and Transportation (10.3%) sectors accounted for the bulk of total IDB Group approvals (74.3%). Agriculture represented 8.5% followed by Water Sanitation & Urban Services (5.4%), Industry and Mining (4.7%), Education (3.4%), Health (2.5%), Information and Communication (0.6%), Others social services (0.3%), Real Estate (0.3%) and Public Administration (.05%) (Figure 22).



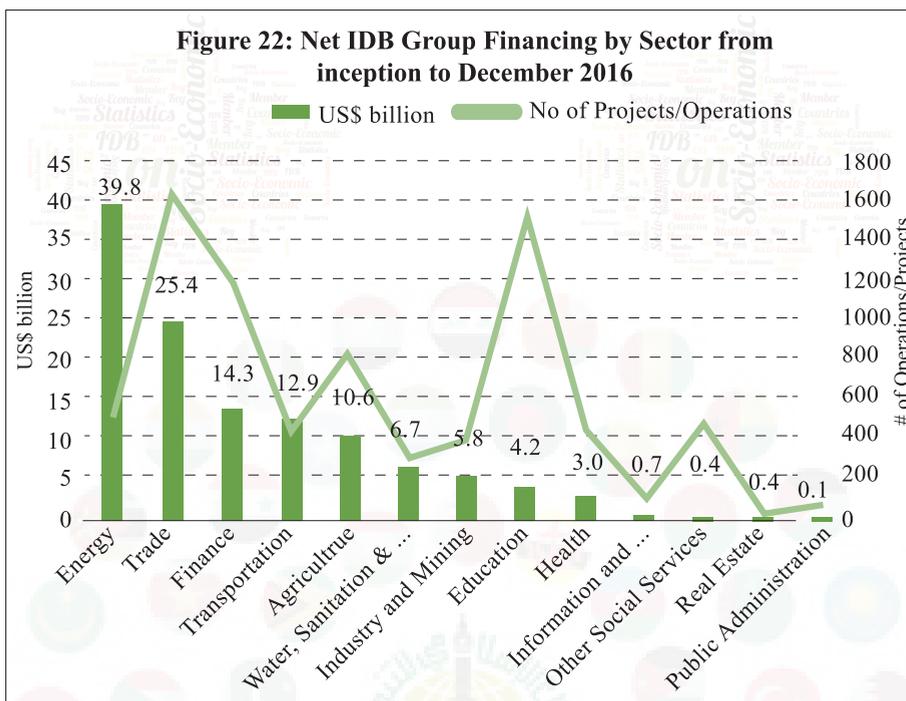


Table 5 presents the list of top-5 beneficiaries of the IDB Group’s project financing, trade financing, technical assistance and special assistance operations.

Table 5: Top 5 Beneficiaries by Type of Operations

Since inception to 31 December 2016				2016			
Country	No. of projects/ operations	ID million	USD million	Country	No. of projects/ operations	ID million	USD million
Trade Financing				Trade Financing			
Bangladesh	244	11,132.3	16,477.7	Egypt	4	653.1	917.0
Pakistan	252	5,686.2	7,870.0	Turkey	8	651.8	905.0
Egypt	150	5,198.3	7,563.9	Pakistan	3	484.6	674.0
Turkey	344	4,534.8	6,306.5	Cameroon	2	148.8	208.0
Morocco	127	2,743.2	3,945.3	Burkina Faso	3	133.1	184.7
Project Financing				Project Financing			
Turkey	110	2,581.9	3,703.0	Indonesia	6	595.7	836.3
Iran	76	2,261.5	3,352.8	Turkmenistan	2	501.7	700.0
Indonesia	109	2,022.7	2,952.3	Oman	2	499.3	698.7
Pakistan	91	1,906.3	2,830.9	Turkey	5	434.8	605.6
Egypt	68	1,858.5	2,775.6	Senegal	10	398.1	554.5
Technical Assistance				Technical Assistance			
Regional	427	80.7	119.6	Regional	14	3.6	5.2
Mauritania	48	17.6	24.2	Iraq	1	1.1	1.5
Niger	45	11.4	15.4	Pakistan	4	0.6	0.9
Burkina Faso	41	11.1	14.5	Kazakhstan	3	0.3	0.5
Mali	30	9.7	13.1	Palestine	2	0.2	0.3
Special Assistance				Special Assistance			
Non-MCs	1,021	220.4	301.1	Non-MCs	23	3.1	4.2
Regional	70	45.3	62.9				
Palestine	43	41.4	53.5				
Bangladesh	12	28.8	35.7				
Sudan	21	19.5	23.7				



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DEMOGRAPHIC AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS
Annex-1: IDB Population by Region and Economic Groupings

Region	Mid Year Population in Millions									
	1990	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2020	
IDB-57	1,031	1,281	1,594	1,627	1,659	1,692	1,725	1,758	1,889	
Of which:										
IDB-Sub-Saharan Africa-22	240	317	430	442	454	467	480	493	549	
IDB-Middle E & N Africa-18	249	308	385	392	400	407	415	422	452	
IDB Asia & Latin America-9	427	526	631	641	652	662	672	683	722	
IDB Europe & Central Asia-8	115	130	149	151	154	156	159	161	167	
IDB-LDMC-25	262	344	447	457	468	478	489	501	547	
IDB-Non-LDMC-32	770	937	1,147	1,169	1,192	1,214	1,236	1,258	1,343	
IDB-Fuel-Exporters-18	269	334	430	441	451	462	472	482	523	
IDB-Non-Fuel-Exporters-39	762	947	1,164	1,186	1,208	1,231	1,253	1,276	1,367	
Memo:										
WORLD	5,310	6,127	7,013	7,098	7,182	7,266	7,349	7,433	7,758	
More developed regions	1,144	1,189	1,238	1,241	1,245	1,248	1,251	1,255	1,266	
Less developed regions	4,165	4,938	5,776	5,856	5,937	6,018	6,098	6,178	6,492	
Least developed countries	510	664	868	889	910	932	954	977	1,071	

Note: Country level data is available in the attached USB drive and IDB website (www.isdb.org)



DEMOGRAPHIC AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS
Annex-2: Under Five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

Region	1990	2000	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
IDB-57	116.5	89.0	63.9	61.6	59.4	57.3	55.4	53.5	51.9
Of which:									
IDB-Sub-Saharan Africa-22	198.2	169.2	119.3	114.5	109.9	105.4	101.4	97.6	94.4
IDB-Middle E & N Africa-18	64.4	41.0	27.1	26.0	25.0	24.2	23.4	22.6	21.9
IDB Asia & Latin America-9	112.6	78.2	57.2	55.3	53.5	51.7	50.1	48.5	47.0
IDB Europe & Central Asia-8	72.8	50.7	30.9	29.3	27.9	26.4	25.1	23.9	22.9
IDB-LDMC-25	166.8	124.2	83.8	80.2	76.7	73.3	70.3	67.6	65.3
IDB-Non-LDMC-32	99.4	76.1	56.3	54.4	52.7	51.1	49.5	48.0	46.6
IDB-Fuel-Exporters-18	117.2	99.7	72.6	69.9	67.4	65.1	63.0	61.0	59.2
IDB-Non-Fuel-Exporters-39	116.3	85.3	60.8	58.6	56.5	54.4	52.5	50.7	49.1
Memo:									
WORLD	90.6	75.9	53.5	51.7	49.4	47.4	45.6	43.9	42.5
High income	12.2	7.9	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.5
Low & middle income	99.7	83.8	58.9	56.9	54.3	52.0	49.9	48.0	46.4
Least developed countries: UN classification	175.9	138.3	93.1	90.3	85.3	81.7	78.6	75.7	73.1

Note: Country level data is available in the attached USB drive and IDB website (www.isdb.org)

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS
Annex-3: Health Indicators

Region	Life Expectancy at birth (Year)			Population with access to					Physicians Per 1,000 People	Nurses Per 1,000 People	Hospital beds Per 1,000 People	
	1990	2000	2015	Improved Water Source			Improved Sanitation Facility					
	1990	2000	2015	1990	2000	2015	1990	2000	2015	2010-13	2010-13	
IDB-57	59.6	61.8	66.8	72.0	76.2	84.8	46.3	52.9	62.6	0.8	1.7	..
Of which:												
IDB-Sub-Saharan Africa-22	50.4	51.8	58.6	45.6	54.6	70.2	25.9	25.5	26.1	0.2	1.0	..
IDB-Middle E & N Africa-18	68.1	71.3	74.0	87.2	88.7	93.3	72.1	79.7	91.0	1.6	2.5	1.0
IDB Asia & Latin America-9	62.7	66.5	70.5	74.5	79.2	87.4	34.3	45.2	61.8	0.4	0.8	..
IDB Europe & Central Asia-8	66.2	67.4	71.3	86.5	87.7	95.6	85.5	87.5	95.8	2.7	8.9	5.5
IDB-LDMC-25	52.6	55.3	61.9	57.8	61.9	75.5	25.8	32.9	41.0	0.3	0.6	..
IDB-Non-LDMC-32	65.7	67.5	70.9	76.5	81.5	88.0	52.9	60.2	69.8	1.0	2.1	1.1
IDB-Fuel-Exporters-18	64.7	66.6	70.2	69.0	72.8	80.9	59.3	60.7	62.9	1.1	2.4	1.7
IDB-Non-Fuel-Exporters-39	57.4	59.8	65.2	73.1	77.5	86.3	42.1	50.1	62.4	0.7	1.5	..
Memo:												
WORLD	75.4	77.6	80.8	76.1	82.5	91.0	52.9	58.8	67.5	1.5	3.3	..
High income	51.7	55.6	63.6	98.8	98.8	99.5	98.8	98.6	99.4	2.9	8.6	4.2
Low & middle income	63.0	65.5	69.9	71.0	79.1	89.4	42.4	50.6	61.5	1.3	2.2	..
Least developed countries	65.4	67.6	71.7	50.4	56.3	69.1	19.3	28.0	37.4	0.2	0.5	..

Note: Country level data is available in the attached USB drive and IDB website (www.isdb.org)



DEMOGRAPHIC AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS
Annex-4: Information and Communication Technology Indicators

Region	Investment in telecommunication with private participation (current US\$ million)			Telephone land lines per 100 people			Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 people			Total telephone subscriptions per 100 people		
	2003	2010	2014	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015
IDB-57	6,044	20,142	14,395	7.5	9.2	6.8	19.2	70.5	97.7	26.9	79.6	104.4
Of which:												
IDB-Sub-Saharan Africa-22	2,349	6,455	2,886	0.9	1.0	0.7	9.7	47.7	79.1	10.6	48.6	79.8
IDB-Middle E & N Africa-18	--	--	--	14.8	16.1	14.6	26.9	92.8	113.3	41.7	108.9	127.8
IDB Asia & Latin America-9	1,892	3,850	4,466	4.4	8.6	4.6	15.7	68.1	99.3	20.6	76.7	104.0
IDB Europe & Central Asia-8	443	3,984	2,815	18.9	17.3	13.9	39.6	87.9	105.9	58.6	105.2	119.8
IDB-LDMC-25	912	3,535	1,626	1.3	1.3	1.1	6.5	43.4	76.8	7.9	44.7	77.9
IDB-Non-LDMC-32	5,132	16,607	12,768	9.7	12.2	9.0	24.0	81.0	105.9	33.7	93.2	114.9
IDB-Fuel-Exporters-18	--	--	--	10.1	11.2	11.1	21.1	79.2	103.0	31.2	90.4	114.1
IDB-Non-Fuel-Exporters-39	3,212	14,633	10,526	6.5	8.4	5.2	18.5	67.3	95.6	25.4	75.7	100.8
Memo:												
WORLD	..	..	..	19.4	17.8	14.3	33.9	76.5	98.6	53.4	94.3	113.0
High income	..	..	..	50.6	47.4	41.2	83.5	108.8	124.5	134.1	156.2	165.7
Low & middle income	24,951	75,423	55,990	12.9	11.8	9.1	23.7	70.0	93.6	36.6	81.9	102.7
Least developed countries:	1,253	5,730	3,327	0.9	1.0	0.9	5.0	33.1	68.2	5.8	34.1	69.1

Note: Country level data is available in the attached USB drive and IDB website (www.isdb.org)

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS
Annex-5: Environment Indicators

Region	Forest Area (% Total Land Area)			Carbon Dioxide Emissions, Million Metric Tons					Per capita metric tons			
	1990	2005	2015	1990	2000	2014	2015	1990	2000	2014	2015	
IDB-57	13.7	12.3	11.4	1,925	2,579	4,354	4,489	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.6	
Of which:												
IDB-Sub-Saharan Africa-22	18.1	16.0	14.1	100	139	165	173	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
IDB-Middle E & N Africa-18	1.8	2.0	2.1	857	1,313	2,352	2,420	3.4	4.3	5.8	5.8	
IDB Asia & Latin America-9	44.1	38.5	36.9	300	564	975	1,018	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.5	
IDB Europe & Central Asia-8	4.8	5.1	5.3	667	564	862	878	5.8	4.4	5.5	5.5	
IDB-LDMC-25	12.5	11.2	9.7	76	78	177	183	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	
IDB-Non-LDMC-32	14.3	12.9	12.4	1,848	2,501	4,178	4,306	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.5	
IDB-Fuel-Exporters-18	4.6	4.2	4.0	1,107	1,365	2,437	2,511	4.1	4.1	5.3	5.3	
IDB-Non-Fuel-Exporters-39	21.8	19.5	18.1	818	1,214	1,917	1,978	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	
Memo:												
WORLD	31.8	31.1	30.8	22,508	25,587	36,084	36,062	4.2	4.2	5.0	4.9	
High income	28.4	28.6	28.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low & middle income	33.0	31.9	31.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Least developed countries: UN classification	30.5	28.4	26.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: Country level data is available in the attached USB drive and IDB website (www.isdb.org)



MACRO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS
Annex-6: Nominal GDP

Region	Gross Domestic Product (Current US\$ billion)										Average Growth	Average Growth
	1990	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	2016	1997-2006	2007-2016
IDB-57	1,660	1,960	6,370	6,643	6,932	7,075	6,433	6,353	6,353	6,353	7.2	5.2
Of which:												
IDB Sub-Saharan Africa-22	130	140	670	722	796	871	780	708	708	708	5.0	6.4
IDB Middle East and North Africa-18	1,043	1,075	2,929	3,009	3,069	3,131	2,752	2,706	2,706	2,706	7.1	4.1
IDB Asia and Latin America-9	278	424	1,581	1,649	1,682	1,706	1,679	1,781	1,781	1,781	7.5	7.3
IDB Europe and Central Asia-8	..	321	1,190	1,263	1,386	1,367	1,222	1,157	1,157	1,157	9.5	4.2
IDB LDMC Region-25	87	115	383	405	443	484	492	514	514	514	8.1	8.0
IDB Non-LDMC Region-32	1,574	1,846	5,988	6,238	6,489	6,591	5,941	5,839	5,839	5,839	7.1	5.0
IDB Non-Fuel Exporters-39	702	986	3,156	3,310	3,473	3,535	3,441	3,566	3,566	3,566	7.1	5.8
IDB Fuel Exporters-18	958	974	3,215	3,333	3,460	3,540	2,991	2,787	2,787	2,787	7.3	4.4
Memo:												
WORLD	3,472	33,820	73,084	74,438	76,458	78,520	74,197	75,278	75,278	75,278	5.7	3.2
Developed Countries	18,344	26,797	46,338	46,160	46,498	47,514	44,864	46,076	46,076	46,076	5.1	1.2
Developing Countries	5,128	7,023	26,745	28,277	29,960	31,005	29,333	29,202	29,202	29,202	7.6	7.1
LDCs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: Country level data is available in the attached USB drive and IDB website (www.isdb.org)

MACRO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS
Annex-7: Real GDP Growth (% Change)

Region	Annual Real GDP Growth Rate (%)										Average Annual Real GDP Growth Rate** (%)	
	1990	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	2016	1997-2006	2007-2016
IDB-57	8.0	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.7	4.6
Of which:												
IDB Sub-Saharan Africa-22	0.5	4.3	3.8	4.0	5.5	5.8	3.5	0.7	5.8	0.7	5.8	5.1
IDB Middle East and North Africa-18	8.9	5.4	4.5	5.7	2.1	2.7	2.5	3.8	5.0	3.8	5.0	3.8
IDB Asia and Latin America-9	7.5	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	3.5	4.9	3.5	5.2
IDB Europe and Central Asia-8	..	7.0	9.5	5.0	7.9	5.2	5.1	2.7	5.5	2.7	5.5	5.2
IDB Fuel Exporters-18	10.3	5.9	5.3	6.1	2.6	3.3	2.2	2.9	5.4	2.9	5.4	4.1
IDB Non-Fuel Exporters-39	6.3	5.3	5.8	4.8	5.6	4.7	5.0	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	5.0
IDB LDMC Region-25	3.2	5.2	3.1	4.7	5.6	4.7	3.3	4.4	5.7	4.4	5.7	4.8
IDB Non-LDMC Region-32	8.4	5.6	5.7	5.4	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.7	3.8	4.7	4.6

Memo:

WORLD	3.4	4.8	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	4.0	3.1	4.0	3.5
Developed Countries	3.2	4.1	1.7	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.8	1.7	2.8	1.2
Developing Countries	3.9	5.8	6.3	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.1	5.5	4.1	5.5	5.4
LDCs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: Country level data is available in the attached USB drive and IDB website (www.isdb.org)

MACRO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS
Annex-8: Current GDP PPP Per Capita (US\$)

Region	1990	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average Growth	
									1997-2006	2007-2016
IDB-57	3,731	5,199	9,041	9,430	9,772	10,138	10,418	10,729	4.6	3.9
Of which:										
IDB Sub-Saharan Africa-22	1,481	1,789	3,455	3,543	3,694	3,867	3,933	3,902	5.6	4.0
IDB Middle East and North Africa-18	7,938	10,968	17,847	18,519	18,735	19,081	19,348	19,981	4.2	3.0
IDB Asia and Latin America-9	2,294	3,671	6,448	6,816	7,169	7,561	7,896	8,265	3.9	5.1
IDB Europe and Central Asia-8	..	6,958	14,285	15,052	16,260	17,178	17,998	18,478	6.2	5.6
IDB LDMC-25	920	1,376	2,408	2,498	2,620	2,730	2,764	2,855	4.9	4.0
IDB Non-LDMC-32	4,706	6,548	11,556	12,072	12,508	12,983	13,365	13,778	4.8	3.9
IDB Fuel Exporters-18	7,336	9,120	15,222	15,821	16,066	16,429	16,568	16,857	4.8	2.6
IDB Non-Fuel Exporters-39	2,631	3,894	6,698	6,999	7,367	7,718	8,042	8,351	4.0	4.7
Memo:										
WORLD	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Developed Countries	19,751	29,413	41,544	42,596	43,650	45,037	46,241	47,383	4.2	2.2
Developing Countries	2,525	4,257	8,861	9,347	9,841	10,341	10,741	11,171	6.1	5.3
LDCs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: Country level data is available in the attached USB drive and IDB website (www.isdb.org)

MACRO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS
Annex-9: Structure of Demand

Region	Household Final Consumption Expenditure (% of GDP)			General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (% of GDP)			Gross Fixed Capital Formation (% of GDP)			Export of Goods and Services (% of GDP)			Import of Goods and Services (% of GDP)		
	1990	2000	2015	1990	2000	2015	1990	2000	2015	1990	2000	2015	1990	2000	2015
IDB-57	62.4	58.1	58.6	14.5	13.7	14.7	22.7	20.0	24.8	23.9	37.1	32.4	25.7	30.1	32.7
Of which:															
IDB Sub-Saharan Africa-22	71.7	63.4	76.4	10.8	10.8	8.4	14.7	13.3	17.4	25.3	36.0	14.9	22.3	24.7	18.5
IDB Middle East and North Africa-18	58.9	50.7	49.8	16.9	18.2	19.2	22.8	20.4	25.9	23.0	35.2	41.2	24.8	25.8	39.9
IDB Asia and Latin America-9	61.5	61.0	61.6	10.6	8.0	10.2	25.5	20.8	28.2	31.7	51.2	28.1	33.1	42.7	29.0
IDB Europe and Central Asia-8	67.4	69.2	63.6	12.8	12.0	14.4	23.4	20.6	22.3	16.5	23.7	29.5	21.7	25.8	30.4
IDB Fuel Exporters-18	56.3	43.3	49.0	16.8	18.5	17.2	21.5	18.9	25.5	23.7	42.6	39.1	22.5	24.7	35.2
IDB Non-Fuel Exporters-39	66.9	67.1	67.3	12.1	10.8	12.3	23.6	20.7	24.1	24.1	33.8	26.5	29.1	33.3	30.5
IDB LDMC-25	82.8	74.4	79.8	10.0	9.9	9.4	15.7	21.5	22.8	12.7	18.9	17.4	21.1	25.8	30.0
IDB Non-LDMC-32	60.4	56.8	56.8	14.9	14.0	15.1	23.4	19.9	25.0	24.8	38.6	33.8	26.1	30.4	32.9
Memo:															
World	58.4	58.6	58.1	16.2	16.1	17.2	23.8	23.5	23.3	19.6	26.2	29.5	19.7	25.2	28.7
Developed Countries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Developing Countries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
LDCs	80.8	66.5	76.4	14.0	15.5	11.7	14.2	19.9	22.6	15.6	28.1	21.8	24.9	31.1	32.6

Note: Country level data is available in the attached USB drive and IDB website (www.isdb.org)

MACRO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS
Annex-10: Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (% Change)

Region	All Items (2004=100) %										Growth Rate (%)	
	1990	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1997-2006	2007-2016		
IDB-56	14.0	9.1	8.2	8.3	8.0	6.7	6.1	6.0	11.4	7.7		
Of which:												
IDB Sub-Saharan Africa-22	9.3	5.4	10.3	12.4	9.5	8.9	7.8	11.9	9.1	9.7		
IDB Middle East and North Africa-18	7.5	2.5	8.7	9.7	9.4	6.1	5.8	5.2	5.3	8.0		
IDB Asia and Latin America-9	7.8	3.3	7.2	5.1	6.0	6.3	5.2	3.6	9.8	6.2		
IDB Europe and Central Asia-8	..	44.5	7.3	7.7	7.1	7.9	7.3	8.8	34.0	8.2		
IDB Fuel Exporters-18	4.5	3.6	8.9	10.1	9.5	6.0	5.9	6.8	6.6	8.3		
IDB Non-Fuel Exporters-39	21.0	13.4	7.6	6.8	6.8	7.3	6.2	5.3	14.9	7.2		
IDB LDMC Region-25	11.7	5.3	12.3	10.5	10.4	9.4	8.3	6.9	7.5	9.1		
IDB Non-LDMC Region-32	14.1	9.4	7.9	8.1	7.8	6.5	5.9	5.9	11.7	7.6		
Memo:												
WORLD	26.4	4.8	5.0	4.1	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.8	4.7	3.8		
Developed Countries	4.9	2.3	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.8	2.0	1.6		
Developing Countries	79.8	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.5	4.7	4.7	4.4	8.6	5.8		
LDCs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		

Note: Country level data is available in the attached USB drive and IDB website (www.isdb.org)

**Annex-11: Net IDB Group Financing
by Type of Financing and Regions (January 1976 to December 2016)**

Mode of financing	Unit	SSA-22	MENA-18	ALA-9	ECA-8	Others	Total
Mudaraba	Number	2	1		8		11
	ID million	56	31		691		778
	US\$ million	80	50		1,010		1,140
Loan	Number	678	156	131	108	1	1074
	ID million	3,229	844	794	657	5	5,529
	US\$ million	4,580	1,135	1,113	948	7	7,783
Equity	Number	55	141	54	48	34	332
	ID million	200	863	183	143	668	2,057
	US\$ million	287	1,263	260	210	993	3,013
Leasing	Number	83	245	66	50	4	448
	ID million	1,123	6,012	1,637	760	24	9,555
	US\$ million	1,657	8,784	2,422	1,088	34	13,985
Instalment Sale	Number	54	119	64	51		288
	ID million	395	1,955	1,125	1,082		4,557
	US\$ million	576	2,780	1,610	1,579		6,544
Combined Line of Financing	Number	2	11	7	15	1	36
	ID million	7	73	49	304	7	439
	US\$ million	11	93	62	447	10	623
Profit Sharing/Musharaka	Number	1	10		1		12
	ID million	3	155		67		225
	US\$ million	4	222		100		327
Istisnaa	Number	189	141	65	43	10	448
	ID million	5,244	5,492	2,424	3,096	69	16,324
	US\$ million	7,711	8,096	3,638	4,611	101	24,156
Others	Number	1	23	5	1	2	32
	ID million	4	114	85	2	44	249
	US\$ million	5	161	117	3	60	346
Murabaha	Number	279	1268	619	408	12	2586
	ID million	3,712	17,977	18,410	5,410	181	45,690
	US\$ million	5,313	25,373	26,645	7,618	263	65,212
Technical Assistance	Number	517	265	74	85	429	1370
	ID million	122	51	11	17	84	284
	US\$ million	165	71	17	24	125	402
Special Assistance Operations	Number	218	143	63	44	1091	1559
	ID million	127	93	62	26	266	574
	US\$ million	152	122	81	32	364	752
Net IDB Group operations	Number	2,079	2,523	1,148	862	1,584	8,196
	ID million	14,220	33,659	24,780	12,255	1,347	86,261
	US\$ million	20,542	48,151	35,964	17,669	1,957	124,283

Note: Others comprise of Non-Member Countries, Regional Projects and Special Programme

Annex-12: Net IDB Group Financing by Sector and Regions (January 1976 to December 2016)

Sector	Unit	SSA-22	MENA-18	ALA-9	ECA-8	Others	Total
Agriculture	Number	465	125	102	80	67	839
	ID million	2,734	1,349	1,485	1,494	181	7,244
	US\$ million	3,986	1,954	2,187	2,226	273	10,625
Education	Number	303	149	120	53	926	1551
	ID million	995	471	1,057	228	176	2,927
	US\$ million	1,413	655	1,522	334	240	4,164
Energy	Number	169	176	126	52	10	533
	ID million	2,671	10,892	11,104	1,961	70	26,698
	US\$ million	3,898	16,182	16,731	2,890	109	39,810
Finance	Number	161	445	203	229	170	1,208
	ID million	895	3,073	2,187	3,132	696	9,984
	US\$ million	1,302	4,386	3,104	4,525	1,014	14,332
Health	Number	199	106	45	42	76	468
	ID million	659	501	468	483	25	2,137
	US\$ million	946	709	671	687	36	3,050
Industry and Mining	Number	78	195	45	60	20	398
	ID million	449	2,629	536	367	1	3,983
	US\$ million	654	3,848	774	517	1	5,795
Information and Communications	Number	19	31	10	8	40	108
	ID million	190	152	85	25	36	489
	US\$ million	268	221	129	34	52	704
Public Administration	Number	22	21	3	12	11	69
	ID million	8	4	24	2	2	41
	US\$ million	10	6	34	3	4	56
Trade	Number	119	942	370	229	30	1690
	ID million	905	9,356	6,632	1,892	36	18,821
	US\$ million	1,249	12,561	9,041	2,468	52	25,372
Transportation	Number	274	81	55	60	9	479
	ID million	3,540	2,032	900	2,293	15	8,779
	US\$ million	5,135	2,942	1,340	3,417	22	12,856
Water, Sanitation & Urban Services	Number	125	132	22	15	23	317
	ID million	1,030	2,987	247	309	1	4,574
	US\$ million	1,501	4,382	360	473	2	6,717
Real Estate	Number	8	15	1	4	1	29
	ID million	44	144	14	48	20	270
	US\$ million	65	215	20	70	30	400
Other Social Services	Number	137	105	46	18	201	507
	ID million	98	68	40	21	88	315
	US\$ million	114	90	51	26	121	402
Net IDB Group financing	Number	2,079	2,523	1,148	862	1,584	8,196
	ID million	14,220	33,659	24,780	12,255	1,347	86,261
	US\$ million	20,542	48,151	35,964	17,669	1,957	124,283

Note: Others comprise of Non-Member Countries, Regional Projects and Special Programme

**Annex-13: Net IDB Group Financing
by Region and Year (January 1976 to December 2016)**

Region	Unit	1975-2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
SSA-22	Number	1533	126	82	95	141	102	2079
	ID million	6,122	762	1,069	1,441	2,889	1,936	14,220
	US\$ million	8,810	1,167	1,617	2,214	4,039	2,695	20,542
MENA-18	Number	2246	67	61	55	47	47	2523
	ID million	23,010	2,199	1,962	2,560	1,814	2,114	33,659
	US\$ million	32,435	3,355	2,968	3,890	2,553	2,951	48,151
ASIA & Latin America-9	Number	954	41	35	31	48	39	1148
	ID million	15,193	2,398	1,965	1,691	1,904	1,628	24,780
	US\$ million	21,778	3,674	2,987	2,581	2,672	2,271	35,964
Europe & Central Asia-8	Number	673	45	49	31	38	26	862
	ID million	6,082	728	1,206	829	1,664	1,744	12,255
	US\$ million	8,676	1,120	1,819	1,266	2,362	2,426	17,669
Others	Number	1278	71	68	59	65	43	1584
	ID million	680	137	156	180	45	149	1,347
	US\$ million	980	210	240	261	63	202	1,957
Net IDB Group financing	Number	6,684	350	295	271	339	257	8,196
	ID million	51,087	6,223	6,359	6,702	8,316	7,573	86,261
		72,679	9,526	9,632	10,211	11,690	10,544	124,283

Note: Others comprise of Non-Member Countries, Regional Projects and Special Programme

**Annex-14: Net IDB Group Financing
by Type of Financing and Region (January 1976 to December 2016)**

Mode of financing	Unit	1975-2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Mudaraba	Number	1		6		3	1	11
	ID million	31		299		412	36	778
	US\$ million	50		440		600	50	1,140
Loan	Number	855	67	46	28	40	38	1074
	ID million	4,192	285	293	182	298	279	5,529
	US\$ million	5,802	438	445	278	431	390	7,783
Equity	Number	248	24	21	15	11	13	332
	ID million	1,154	308	178	191	78	148	2,057
	US\$ million	1,683	474	272	277	108	200	3,013
Leasing	Number	353	16	14	14	26	25	448
	ID million	6,262	494	632	1,023	281	863	9,555
	US\$ million	9,111	754	957	1,567	391	1,205	13,985
Instaleme Sale	Number	240	22	4	7	8	7	288
	ID million	2,702	627	265	121	282	560	4,557
	US\$ million	3,831	943	403	185	399	783	6,544
Combined Line of Financing	Number	33	2	1				36
	ID million	425	10	3				439
	US\$ million	603	15	5				623
Profit Sharing/ Musharaka	Number	11	1					12
	ID million	192	33					225
	US\$ million	277	50					327
Istisnaa	Number	222	39	47	47	52	41	448
	ID million	6,923	1,019	1,604	1,705	2,570	2,503	16,324
	US\$ million	10,452	1,556	2,423	2,600	3,631	3,494	24,156
Others	Number	29					3	32
	ID million	231					18	249
	US\$ million	321					25	346
Murabaha	Number	2228	64	65	72	90	67	2586
	ID million	28,185	3,430	3,067	3,467	4,384	3,157	45,690
	US\$ million	39,501	5,268	4,659	5,287	6,114	4,383	65,212
Technical Assistance	Number	1085	72	59	55	60	39	1370
	ID million	238	13	13	8	5	7	284
	US\$ million	332	20	20	12	7	10	402
Special Assistance Operations	Number	1379	43	32	33	49	23	1559
	ID million	550	6	5	4	6	3	574
	US\$ million	716	9	7	7	9	4	752
Total	Number	6,684	350	295	271	339	257	8,196
	ID million	51,087	6,223	6,359	6,702	8,316	7,573	86,261
	US\$ million	72,679	9,526	9,632	10,211	11,690	10,544	124,283

Note: Others comprise of Non-Member Countries, Regional Projects and Special Programme

**Annex-15: Net IDB Group Financing
by Type of Financing Region and Year (January 1976 to December 2016)**

Sector	Unit	1975-2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Agriculture	Number	553	94	55	42	46	49	839
	ID million	2926	819	775	679	792	1253	7244
	US\$ million	4319	1259	1173	1031	1096	1748	10625
Education	Number	1288	56	54	48	62	43	1551
	ID million	1891	185	234	89	303	225	2927
	US\$ million	2646	283	356	137	428	315	4164
Energy	Number	304	39	45	41	63	41	533
	ID million	9182	3472	3532	3787	3794	2931	26698
	US\$ million	13928	5319	5342	5791	5339	4092	39810
Finance	Number	908	76	62	61	56	45	1208
	ID million	6145	456	464	635	1158	1126	9984
	US\$ million	8787	700	711	951	1636	1546	14332
Health	Number	336	31	21	20	35	25	468
	ID million	1150	333	62	108	267	218	2137
	US\$ million	1618	495	94	165	376	303	3050
Industry and Mining	Number	336	19	9	8	12	14	398
	ID million	2996	223	140	149	189	287	3983
	US\$ million	4355	341	213	225	263	398	5795
Information and Communications	Number	76	4	3	5	8	12	108
	ID million	329	15	3	43	12	86	489
	US\$ million	472	22	5	66	17	121	704
Public Administration	Number	66	1		2			69
	ID million	40	0		1			41
	US\$ million	55	0		1			56
Trade	Number	1679	1	4	4		2	1690
	ID million	18760	0	7	53		1	18821
	US\$ million	25280	0	10	80		1	25372
Transportation	Number	400	10	15	14	24	16	479
	ID million	4770	250	654	663	1440	1002	8779
	US\$ million	7049	385	980	1018	2025	1398	12856
Water, Sanitation & Urban Services	Number	256	10	15	17	12	7	317
	ID million	2468	462	451	460	312	420	4574
	US\$ million	3593	708	689	696	442	589	6717
Real Estate	Number	10	2	8	2	5	2	29
	ID million	120	8	38	34	47	24	270
	US\$ million	183	13	58	50	65	32	400
Other Social Services	Number	472	7	4	7	16	1	507
	ID million	310	0	1	1	2	0	315
	US\$ million	395	1	1	2	4	0	402
Total	Number	6,684	350	295	271	339	257	8,196
	ID million	51,087	6,223	6,359	6,702	8,316	7,573	86,261
	US\$ million	72,679	9,526	9,632	10,211	11,690	10,544	124,283

Note: Others comprise of Non-Member Countries, Regional Projects and Special Programme



GLOSSARY





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GLOSSARY

Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Agricultural raw materials (exports or imports) comprise SITC section 2 (crude materials except fuels) excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap).

Arable land (in hectares) includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Bank liquid reserves to bank assets ratio (%) is the ratio of domestic currency holdings and deposits with the monetary authorities to claims on other governments, nonfinancial public enterprises, the private sector, and other banking institutions.

Basic Capabilities Index (BCI), developed by Social Watch is an alternative way to monitor the situation of poverty in the world. The BCI, like other alternative (non-monetary) ways of measuring poverty, is based on a person's capability of accessing a series of services that are indispensable for survival and human dignity. The indicators that make up the BCI are among the most basic of those used to measure the Millennium Development Goals.

Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Concentration index also named Herfindahl-Hirschmann index, is a measure of the degree of market concentration. It has been normalized to obtain values ranking from 0 to 1 (maximum concentration).

Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear.

Current account balance (BoP) is the sum of net exports of goods, services, net income, and net current transfers.

Deposit interest rate (%) is the rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits.

Diversification index signals whether the structure of exports or imports by product of a given country or group of countries differ from the structure of product of the world. This index, ranging from 0 to 1, reveals the extent of the differences between the structure of trade of the country or country group and the world average. The index value closer to 1 indicates a bigger difference from the world average.

Domestic credit provided by banking sector (% of GDP) includes all credit to various sectors on a gross basis, with the exception of credit to the central government, which is net. The banking sector includes monetary authorities and deposit money banks, as well as other banking institutions where data are available (including institutions that do not accept transferable deposits but do incur such liabilities as time and savings deposits).

Domestic credit to private sector refers to financial resources provided to the private sector, such as through loans, purchases of nonequity securities, and trade credits and other accounts

receivable, that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries these claims include credit to public enterprises.

Expenditures for research and development are current and capital expenditures (both public and private) on creative work undertaken systematically to increase knowledge, including knowledge of humanity, culture, and society, and the use of knowledge for new applications. R&D covers basic research, applied research, and experimental development.

Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

External debt stocks are debt owed to nonresidents, repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. It is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, short-term debt, and use of IMF credit.

Food (exports or imports) comprise food and live animals, beverages and tobacco, and animal and vegetable oils and fats, and oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels.

Food production index covers food crops that are considered edible and contain nutrients. Coffee and tea are excluded because, although edible, they have no nutritive value.

Foreign direct investment is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments.

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens.

Fuels (exports or imports) comprise mineral fuels.

Global Competitive Index (GCI) provides a weighted average of over 100 different variables (ranging from socio-economic to demographic), where each variable is considered to reflect one aspect of competitiveness. Approximately two-thirds of these come from the Executive Opinion Survey (EOS), and one third comes from publicly available sources (i.e. The World Bank, The World Health Organization, and UNESCO).

GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

GDP (constant 2000) estimates are obtained by expressing values in terms of the base year (2000) prices.

GDP per capita (constant 2000) is the GDP value expressed in 2000 prices, divided by mid-year population.

GDP PPP per capita is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates divided by midyear population.

General government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation.

GINI Index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) is based on 12 pillars of competitiveness, providing a comprehensive picture of the competitiveness landscape in countries around the world at all stages of development. The pillars are: institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, health and primary education, higher education and training, goods market efficiency, labour market efficiency, financial market development, technological readiness, market size, business sophistication, and innovation.

GNI (formerly GNP), Atlas method is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank.

GNI (formerly GNP) per capita, Atlas method is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population.

Goods exports (BoP) refer to all movable goods (including nonmonetary gold) involved in a change of ownership from residents to nonresidents. The category includes goods previously included in services: goods received or sent for processing and their subsequent export or import in the form of processed goods, repairs on goods, and goods procured in ports by carriers.

Goods imports (BoP) refer to all movable goods (including nonmonetary gold) involved in a change of ownership from nonresidents to residents. The category includes goods previously included in services: goods received or sent for processing and their subsequent export or import in the form of processed goods, repairs on goods, and goods procured in ports by carriers.

Gross capital formation (% of GDP) (formerly gross domestic investment) consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and “work in progress.”

Gross domestic product, deflator (Index) is derived by dividing current price GDP by constant price GDP and is considered to be an alternate measure of inflation.

Gross domestic savings are calculated as GDP less final consumption expenditure (total consumption).

Growth of Real GDP is the percentage change of the constant price of GDP.

High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity, such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Hospital beds include inpatient beds available in public, private, general, and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers. In most cases, beds for both acute and chronic care are included.

Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country.

Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure of life expectancy, literacy, education and standards of living for countries worldwide. It is a standard means of measuring well-being, especially child welfare.

Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly.

Interest rate spread is the interest rate charged by banks on loans to prime customers minus the interest rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits.

International reserves in months of imports are the reserve stock of the year, divided by the average monthly merchandise imports of the current year.

International reserves including gold consist of the sum of the country's foreign exchange, its reserve position in the IMF, the U.S. dollar value of SDR (special drawing rights) holdings by its monetary authorities and its reserves in monetary gold.

Internet users: are people with access to the worldwide network.

Investment in telecom projects with private participation covers infrastructure projects in telecommunications that have reached financial closure and directly or indirectly serve the public. Movable assets are excluded. The types of projects included are operations and management contracts, operations and management contracts with major capital expenditure, green-field projects (in which a private entity or a public-private joint venture builds and operates a new facility), and divestitures. Investment commitments are the sum of investments in facilities and investments in government assets.

Lending interest rate (%) is the rate charged by banks on loans to prime customers.

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant is expected to live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Life time risk of maternal death is the probability that a 15-year-old female will die eventually from a maternal cause assuming that current levels of fertility and mortality (including maternal mortality) do not change in the future, taking into account competing causes of death.

Liquid liabilities (M3) are the sum of currency and deposits in the central bank (M0), plus transferable deposits and electronic currency (M1), plus time and savings deposits, foreign currency transferable deposits, certificates of deposit, and securities repurchase agreements (M2), plus travelers checks, foreign currency time deposits, commercial paper, and shares of mutual funds or market funds held by residents.

Manufactures (exports or imports) comprise chemicals, basic manufactures, machinery and transport equipment, and miscellaneous manufactured goods, excluding non-ferrous metals.

Maternal mortality rate is the number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births in a given year.

Merchandise exports show the f.o.b. value of goods provided to the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars.

Merchandise imports show the c.i.f. value of goods received from the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars.

Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provide access to the public switched telephone network. Post-paid and prepaid subscriptions are included.

Money and quasi money (M2) comprise the sum of currency outside banks, demand deposits other than those of the central government, and the time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than the central government.

Money Supply (M1) is the sum of currency outside banks and demand deposits other than those of central government.

National poverty rate is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

Net current transfers (BoP) are recorded in the balance of payments whenever an economy provides or receives goods, services, income, or financial items without a quid pro quo. All transfers not considered to be capital are current.

Net enrollment ratio (primary) is the ratio of children of official primary school age based on the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 who are enrolled in primary school to the population of the corresponding official primary school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Net enrollment ratio (secondary) is the ratio of children of official secondary school age, based on the International Standard Classification of Education 1997, who are enrolled in sec-

ondary school to the population of the corresponding official secondary school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Net income (BoP) refers to receipts and payments of employee compensation paid to nonresident workers and investment income (receipts and payments on direct investment, portfolio investment, other investments, and receipts on reserve assets). Income derived from the use of intangible assets is recorded under business services.

Nurses and midwives include professional nurses, professional midwives, auxiliary nurses, auxiliary midwives, enrolled nurses, enrolled midwives and other associated personnel, such as dental nurses and primary care nurses.

OCR is Ordinary Capital Resources of the Islamic Development Bank.

Official Development Assistance commitment is a firm written obligation by a government or official agency, backed by the appropriation or availability of the necessary funds, to provide resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes for the benefit of a recipient country or a multilateral agency.

Official exchange rate (LCU per US\$, end of period) refers to the exchange rate determined by national authorities or to the rate determined in the legally sanctioned exchange market. It is calculated at the end of period (local currency units relative to the U.S. dollar).

OIC - Organization of the Islamic Cooperation is an inter-governmental organization comprising 57 countries (Guyana and the 56 IDB member countries). OIC was established in pursuance of a decision taken during the First Summit Conference of Muslim Heads of State, held in Rabat (Morocco) in 1389H (1969). Its objective is to promote Islamic solidarity and cooperation.

Ores and metals (exports or imports) comprise crude fertilizer, minerals ores; metalliferous ores, scrap and non-ferrous metals.

Patent applications are worldwide patent applications filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty procedure or with a national patent office for exclusive rights for an invention--a product or process that provides a new way of doing something or offers a new technical solution to a problem. A patent provides protection for the invention to the owner of the patent for a limited period, generally 20 years.

Personal computers: are self-contained computers designed to be used by a single individual, per 1,000 people.

Physicians are defined as graduates of any facility or school of medicine who are working in the country in any medical field (practice, teaching, research).

Population below \$1.25 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day at 2005 international prices.

Population below \$2 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than \$2.00 a day at 2005 international prices.

Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers.

Population with access to safe drinking water is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of safe drinking water (including treated surface and untreated water from protected springs, boreholes, and sanitary wells).

Population with access to sanitation is the percentage of the population with at least adequate excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta.

Poverty gap is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

PPP conversion factor (GDP) to market exchange rate ratio is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a U.S. dollar would buy in the United States. The ratio of PPP conversion factor to market exchange rate is the result obtained by dividing the PPP conversion factor by the market exchange rate. The ratio, also referred to as the national price level, makes it possible to compare the cost of the bundle of goods that make up gross domestic product (GDP) across countries. It tells how many dollars are needed to buy a dollar's worth of goods in the country as compared to the United States.

PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$) is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amounts of goods and services in the domestic market as U.S. dollar would buy in the United States. This conversion factor is for GDP.

PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States.

Present value of external debt is the sum of short-term external debt plus the discounted sum of total debt service payments due on public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term external debt over the life of existing loans.

Present value of external debt (% of exports of goods, services and income) is the present value of external debt divided by a three-year average of exports.

Present value of external debt (% of GNI) is the present value of external debt divided by a three-year average of GNI.

Private health expenditure includes direct household (out-of-pocket) spending, private insurance, charitable donations, and direct service payments by private corporations.

Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds.

Quasi-liquid liabilities are equal the M3 money supply less transferable deposits and electronic currency (M1).

Real effective exchange rate index (2005 = 100) is the nominal effective exchange rate (a measure of the value of a currency against a weighted average of several foreign currencies) divided by a price deflator or index of costs.

Real interest rate (%) is the lending interest rate adjusted for inflation as measured by the GDP deflator.

Researchers in R&D are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods, or systems and in the management of the projects concerned. Postgraduate PhD students (ISCED97 level 6) engaged in R&D are included.

Revenue, excluding grants is cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue but are excluded here.

Risk premium on lending (prime rate minus treasury bill rate, %) is the interest rate charged by banks on loans to prime private sector customers minus the “risk free” treasury bill interest rate at which short-term government securities are issued or traded in the market.

Scientific and technical journal articles refer to the number of scientific and engineering articles published in the following fields: physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering and technology, and earth and space sciences.

Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, all products (%) is the unweighted average of effectively applied rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods.

Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, manufactured products (%) is the unweighted average of effectively applied rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Manufactured products are commodities classified in SITC revision 3 sections 5-8 excluding division 68.

Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, primary products (%) is the unweighted average of effectively applied rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Primary products are commodities classified in SITC revision 3 sections 0-4 plus division 68 (nonferrous metals).

Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%) is the average of effectively applied rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country.

Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, manufactured products (%) is the average of effectively applied rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. Manufactured products are commodities classified in SITC revision 3 sections 5-8 excluding division 68.

Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, primary products (%) is the average of effectively applied rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. Primary products are commodities classified in SITC revision 3 sections 0-4 plus division 68 (nonferrous metals).

Technicians in R&D and equivalent staff are people whose main tasks require technical knowledge and experience in engineering, physical and life sciences (technicians), or social sciences and humanities (equivalent staff). They participate in R&D by performing scientific and technical tasks involving the application of concepts and operational methods, normally under the supervision of researchers.

Telephone lines are fixed telephone lines that connect a subscriber’s terminal equipment to the public switched telephone network and that have a port on a telephone exchange. Integrated services digital network channels and fixed wireless subscribers are included.

Terms of trade is the ratio of the export unit value index to the import unit value index.

Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF.

Total debt service (% of exports of goods, services and income) is total debt service to exports of goods, services and income.

Total debt service (% of GNI) is total debt service to gross national income.

Total enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.

Total labour force comprises people ages 15 and older who meet the International Labour Organization definition of the economically active population: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. While national practices vary in the treatment of such groups as the armed forces and seasonal or part-time workers, in general the labor force includes the armed forces, the unemployed, and first-time job-seekers, but excludes homemakers and other unpaid caregivers and workers in the informal sector.

Total population is the number of people living in a country regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin.

Trademark applications filed are applications to register a trademark with a national or regional Intellectual Property (IP) office. A trademark is a distinctive sign which identifies certain goods or services as those produced or provided by a specific person or enterprise. A trademark provides protection to the owner of the mark by ensuring the exclusive right to use it to identify goods or services, or to authorize another to use it in return for payment. The period of protection varies, but a trademark can be renewed indefinitely beyond the time limit on payment of additional fees.

Under-5 mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.



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