

The
Economist

Pocket
WORLD IN FIGURES
1993 EDITION

Which are the world's fastest – and slowest –
growing economies?

•
Where is inflation over 4,000%?

•
Who owns the most cars?

•
Who drinks the most alcohol?

•
What were the worst industrial disasters of the
past decade?

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and all the essential facts on the world's most
important countries.

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see at a glance which are the world's largest banks
or companies, richest and poorest nations; if there
is an argument to be settled over the longest river,
the highest waterfall or even most translated author
– *The Economist Pocket World in Figures* is a must.

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Books

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ITALY

Area	301,225 sq km	Currency	Lira (L)
Capital	Rome		

People

Population	57.1m	Life expectancy: men	73 yrs
Pop. per sq km	189	women	80 yrs
Av. ann. growth		Adult literacy	97%
in pop. 1985-90	-	Fertility rate (per woman)	1.4
Pop. under 15	16.7%		
Pop. over 65	14.3%		<i>per 1,000 pop.</i>
No. of men per 100 women	95	Crude birth rate	10.8
Human Development Index	96	Crude death rate	10.6

The economy

GDP	L1,163,355bn	GDP per head	\$16,850
GDP	\$971bn	GDP per head in purchasing power parity (USA=100)	65
Av. ann. growth in real GDP 1980-90	2.4%		

Origins of GDP

	% of total	Components of GDP	% of total
Agriculture	3.1	Private consumption	62.1
Industry, of which:	34.2	Public consumption	17.5
manufacturing	23.7	Investment	20.8
Services	61.3	Exports	19.2
		Imports	-19.7

Structure of manufacturing

	% of total		% of total
Agric. & food processing	8	Other	46
Textiles & clothing	13	Av. ann. increase in industrial output 1980-89	1.6%
Machinery & transport	32		

Energy

	'000 TCE		%
Total output	32,013	% output exported	62.1
Total consumption	217,760	% consumption imported	92.7
Consumption per head, kg coal equivalent	3,813		

Inflation and finance

		av. ann. increase 1985-90	
Consumer price inflation 1990	6.5%	Narrow money (M1)	9.1%
Av. ann. inflation 1985-90	5.7%	Broad money	9.6%

Exchange rates

	end 1991		end June 1991
L per \$	1,151.1	Effective rates 1985 = 100	
L per SDR	1,646.5	- nominal	98.0
L per Ecu	1,542.4	- real	114.4

JAPAN

Principal exports

	\$bn fob		\$bn fob
Engineering products	43.0	Agric. products & foodstuffs	10.5
Textiles & clothing	31.4		
Transport equipment	18.1		
Chemicals	12.8	Total incl. others	182.2

Main export destinations

	% of total		% of total
Germany	19.1	Japan	2.3
France	16.4	EC	58.5
United States	7.6	Efta	9.3
United Kingdom	7.1	Opec	4.1

Principal imports

	\$bn cif		\$bn cif
Engineering products	29.9	Energy	20.9
Agric. products & foodstuffs	24.3	Transport equipment	21.6
Chemicals	22.8	Total incl. others	193.6

Main origins of imports

	% of total		% of total
Germany	21.3	Japan	2.3
France	14.2	EC	57.5
Netherlands	5.2	Efta	9.3
United States	5.1	Opec	7.0

Balance of payments, reserves and aid, \$bn

Visible exports fob	169.9	Capital balance	38.9
Visible imports fob	-169.2	Overall balance	10.4
Trade balance	0.7	Change in reserves	16.8
Invisibles inflows	57.3	Level of reserves end Dec.	87.8
Invisibles outflows	-68.4	No. months import cover	6.2
Net transfers	-2.4	Aid given	3.4
Current account balance - as % of GDP	-12.7	- as % of GDP	0.32

Family life

No. of households	18.6m	Divorces per 1,000 pop.	0.4
Av. no. per household	3.0	Cost of living, Sept. 1991	
Marriages per 1,000 pop.	5.4	New York = 100	117

Economic strength

Biggest economies

GDP, \$bn

1 United States	5,446	47 Sudan	39
2 Japan	3,141	48 Romania	38
3 Soviet Union*	1,466	49 Cuba	34
4 Germany*	1,486	Singapore	34
5 France	1,100	51 Ireland	33
6 Italy	971	52 UAE	32
7 United Kingdom	924	53 Egypt	31
8 Canada	543	Nigeria	31
9 Spain	429	55 Hungary	30
10 China	416	56 Libya	29
11 Brazil	403	57 Chile	26
12 India	295	58 Peru	25
13 Australia	291	59 Kuwait	24
14 Netherlands	259	Morocco	24
15 South Korea	231	61 Bangladesh	23
16 Switzerland	219	62 Puerto Rico	21
17 Mexico	215	63 Bulgaria	20
18 Sweden	202	64 North Korea	19
19 Taiwan	157	65 Myanmar	13
20 Belgium	155	66 Syria	12
21 Austria	147	Vietnam	12
22 Iran	139	Tunisia	12
23 Finland	130	69 Cameroon	11
24 Denmark	114	Luxembourg	11
25 Indonesia	101	71 Ecuador	10
26 Norway	98	72 Yemen	9
27 Saudi Arabia	92	Kenya	9
Turkey	92	Côte d'Ivoire	9
29 South Africa	90	75 Guatemala	8
30 Thailand	79	Dman	8
31 Argentina	76	Zaire	8
32 Yugoslavia	73	Sri Lanka	8
33 Hong Kong	67	Uruguay	8
34 Poland	64	80 Qatar	7
35 Greece	60	81 Zimbabwe	6
36 Iraq*	55	Ethiopia	6
37 Algeria	52	Dominican Republic	6
38 Israel	51	Ghana	6
Portugal	51	El Salvador	6
Venezuela	51	Cyprus	6
41 Czechoslovakia	49	87 Iceland	5
42 Philippines	44	Costa Rica	5
43 New Zealand	43	Senegal	5
Pakistan	43	Paraguay	5
45 Malaysia	42	Bolivia	5
46 Colombia	41		

a Estimate.

Human development index

1 Japan	99.3	41 Poland	86.3
2 Canada	98.3	42 Brunei	86.1
Iceland	98.3	43 Argentina	85.4
4 Sweden	98.2	44 Venezuela	84.8
5 Switzerland	98.1	45 Mexico	83.8
6 Norway	97.8	46 Mauritius	83.1
7 United States	97.6	47 Kuwait	82.7
Netherlands	97.6	48 Albania	82.1
9 Australia	97.3	49 Qatar	81.2
10 France	97.1	50 Bahrain	81.0
11 United Kingdom	96.7	51 Malaysia	80.2
Denmark	96.7	52 Dominica	80.0
13 Finland	96.3	53 Panama	79.6
14 Germany	95.9	54 Suriname	79.2
New Zealand	95.9	55 UAE	76.7
16 Belgium	95.8	56 South Africa	76.6
17 Austria	95.7	57 Romania	76.2
18 Italy	95.5	58 Jamaica	76.1
19 Luxembourg	95.4	59 Brazil	75.9
20 Spain	95.1	60 Colombia	75.7
21 Israel	95.0	61 Cuba	75.4
22 Barbados	94.5	62 Thailand	71.3
Ireland	94.5	63 Belize	70.0
24 Greece	93.4	64 Saudi Arabia	69.7
Hong Kong	93.4	65 Turkey	69.4
26 Cyprus	92.3	66 Fiji	68.9
27 Czechoslovakia	92.0	67 Syria	68.1
Bahamas	92.0	68 Paraguay	66.7
29 Malta	91.7	69 North Korea	66.5
30 Hungary	91.1	Sri Lanka	66.5
31 Soviet Union	90.8	Libya	66.5
32 Uruguay	90.5	72 Ecuador	65.5
33 Bulgaria	89.9	73 Peru	64.4
34 Yugoslavia	89.3	74 Dominican Republic	62.2
35 South Korea	88.4	75 China	61.4
36 Portugal	87.9	Jordan	61.4
Singapore	87.9	77 Philippines	61.3
38 Chile	87.8	78 Nicaragua	61.2
39 Trinidad & Tobago	87.6	79 Oman	60.4
Costa Rica	87.6	80 Mongolia	59.6

Notes: GDP or GDP per head is often taken as a measure of how developed a country is but its usefulness is limited as it refers only to economic welfare. In 1990 the UN Development Programme published its first estimate of a Human Development Index, which combined statistics on two other indicators – adult literacy and life expectancy – with income levels to give a better, though still far from perfect, indicator of human development. In 1991 average years of schooling was combined with adult literacy to give a knowledge variable. The index is shown here scaled from 0 to 100; countries scoring over 80 are considered to have high human development, those scoring from 50 to 79 have medium human development and those under 50 have low human development.

Industry

Largest industrial output

\$bn, 1989

1	United States	1,495	21	Saudi Arabia	36
2	Japan	1,156		Finland	36
3	Germany*	495	23	South Africa	35
4	Soviet Union*	485		Indonesia	35
5	Italy	303	25	Spain	34
6	France	277	26	Norway	32
7	United Kingdom	266	27	Yugoslavia	30
8	China	201	28	Czechoslovakia	29
9	Canada	147	29	Thailand	26
10	Brazil	137		Denmark	26
11	South Korea	93	31	Turkey	25
12	Australia	90	32	Israel	23
13	Netherlands	69		Iran	23
	Taiwan	69	34	Poland	22
15	India	68	35	Venezuela	20
16	Mexico	64	36	Romania	18
17	Switzerland	61		Argentina	18
18	Sweden	57		Algeria	18
19	Belgium	49	39	Portugal	17
20	Austria	47	40	UAE	16

Highest growth in output

Average annual real % growth, 1965-89

1	Botswana	19.8	11	Mongolia	8.1
2	South Korea	14.9	12	Congo	7.9
3	Burundi	12.9	13	Dominican Republic	7.8
4	Taiwan	12.0	14	Kenya	7.4
5	China	11.0	15	Brazil	7.3
6	Syria	9.4	16	Nigeria	7.1
	Indonesia	9.4	17	Turkey	6.9
8	Singapore	9.3	18	Pakistan	6.7
9	Ecuador	9.1	19	Japan	6.6
10	Thailand	9.0	20	Costa Rica	6.4

Lowest growth in output

Average annual real % growth, 1965-89

1	Sierra Leone	-1.8	11	Burkina Faso	1.4
2	Uganda	-1.1	12	Zambia	1.4
3	Madagascar	0.2	13	Netherlands ^a	1.4
4	Zaire	0.5	14	Uruguay	1.5
5	Jamaica	0.5	15	Venezuela	1.5
6	Rwanda	0.6	16	Argentina	1.6
7	Trinidad & Tobago	0.6	17	Germany	1.7
8	Bolivia	0.8	18	Nicaragua	1.7
9	Somalia	0.9	19	Chile	1.7
10	Papua New Guinea	1.2	20	Lesotho	1.8

a Estimate.

b 1970-89.

Largest chemicals output

\$bn

1	United States	86.56	11	Netherlands	6.33
2	Japan	83.18	12	South Korea	4.88
3	Germany	49.03	13	Belgium	4.73
4	Italy	19.29	14	Sweden	3.49
5	France	18.25	15	Australia	3.34
6	United Kingdom	16.91	16	Austria	2.36
7	China	15.57	17	Argentina	2.24
8	Brazil	12.85	18	South Africa	2.10
9	India	7.40	19	Turkey	1.85
10	Mexico	6.57	20	Denmark	1.81

Largest machinery and transport output

\$bn

1	Japan	316.08	11	India	11.75
2	United States	302.96	12	Netherlands	11.31
3	Germany	154.64	13	Austria	8.77
4	Italy	61.72	14	Australia	7.92
5	France	60.82	15	Belgium	7.78
6	United Kingdom	45.08	16	Mexico	6.10
7	China	35.40	17	Finland	5.15
8	Brazil	20.77	18	Denmark	4.16
9	South Korea	17.35	19	Singapore	3.85
10	Sweden	13.17	20	South Africa	3.81

Largest textiles and clothing output

\$bn

1	United States	43.28	11	Mexico	5.16
2	Japan	41.59	12	Hong Kong	4.10
3	Italy	25.08	13	Australia	3.34
4	China	19.82	14	Belgium	2.71
5	Germany	15.09	15	Turkey	2.69
6	France	14.19	16	Thailand	2.66
7	Brazil	9.89	17	Austria	2.36
8	United Kingdom	8.45	18	Argentina	2.05
9	South Korea	8.13	19	Indonesia	2.03
10	India	5.66	20	Greece	1.79

Largest processed food output

\$bn

1	United States	103.87	11	Australia	7.51
2	Japan	74.86	12	Belgium	6.76
3	Germany	33.95	13	South Korea	5.96
4	France	26.36	14	Austria	5.40
5	United Kingdom	18.31	15	India	4.35
6	China	16.99	16	Thailand	4.28
7	Italy	15.43	17	Argentina	4.10
8	Brazil	13.84	18	Indonesia	4.05
9	Mexico	10.33	19	Philippines	4.03
10	Netherlands	8.60	20	Denmark	3.98

Agriculture

Most economically dependent on agriculture

% of GDP from agriculture, 1989

1 Uganda	66.9	21 Malawi ^a	37.9
2 Somalia ^a	64.9	22 Niger ^a	34.6
3 Afghanistan	59.7	23 Mauritania	34.2
4 Nepal	58.7	24 China	32.1
5 Burundi ^a	56.5	25 India	31.2
6 Tanzania	56.1	26 Sudan ^a	30.9
7 Myanmar ^a	50.6	27 Kenya	29.8
8 Burkina Faso ^a	48.5	28 Paraguay	29.6
9 Ghana ^a	44.6	29 Papua New Guinea	29.2
10 Bhutan ^a	44.2	30 Togo ^a	28.6
11 Madagascar ^a	43.5	31 Tunisia	28.0
12 Bangladesh	42.7	32 Bolivia ^a	27.7
13 CAR ^a	42.4	33 Pakistan	26.5
14 Ethiopia	41.7	34 Nigeria ^a	26.0
15 Chad ^a	41.4	35 Sri Lanka	24.4
16 Mali	39.6	36 Syria	23.9
17 Rwanda ^a	39.2	37 Philippines	23.5
18 Sierra Leone ^a	39.0	38 Soviet Union	23.5
19 Liberia ^a	38.2	39 Indonesia	23.4
20 Benin	38.0	40 Cameroon ^a	22.5

Least economically dependent on agriculture

% of GDP from agriculture, 1989

1 Hong Kong ^a	0.3	Canada ^a	3.2
Singapore	0.3	22 Libya ^a	3.5
3 Kuwait	0.7	Switzerland ^a	3.5
4 Netherlands Antilles	0.9	24 France	3.6
5 Bahrain	1.1	Italy	3.6
Qatar ^a	1.1	Oman	3.6
7 Puerto Rico	1.3	27 Malta	3.7
8 United Kingdom ^a	1.4	28 Australia	4.0
9 UAE	1.7	29 Bahamas ^a	4.1
Western Germany	1.7	30 Botswana ^a	4.4
11 United States ^a	1.9	31 Denmark	4.6
12 Belgium	2.1	32 Netherlands	4.7
Luxembourg	2.1	33 Spain	4.9
14 Brunei ^a	2.2	34 Barbados ^a	5.3
15 Japan	2.4	35 Jamaica	5.5
16 Trinidad & Tobago	2.7	36 South Africa	5.9
17 Israel	3.0	37 Finland	6.2
Norway	3.0	Venezuela	6.2
19 Sweden	3.1	39 Portugal	6.3
20 Austria	3.2	40 Brazil	6.9

Fastest growth

% average annual growth per head, 1980-90

1 Saudi Arabia	10.5	Malta	2.7
2 Cambodia	4.7	10 Macao	2.5
3 Lebanon	3.3	11 Cyprus	2.4
4 Paraguay	3.2	12 Burkina Faso	2.3
5 Malaysia	3.0	Morocco	2.3
6 China	2.9	14 Libya	2.1
7 Benin	2.7	15 Vietnam	2.0
Indonesia	2.7		

Slowest growth

% average annual growth per head, 1980-90

1 Netherlands Antilles	-6.6	9 Suriname	-3.1
2 Nicaragua	-5.1	10 Trinidad & Tobago	-3.1
3 Hong Kong	-5.0	11 Syria	-2.9
4 Singapore	-4.8	12 Angola	-2.8
5 Botswana	-3.4	13 Afghanistan	-2.6
6 El Salvador	-3.3	14 Uganda	-2.6
7 Rwanda	-3.2	15 Iceland	-2.4
8 Sudan	-3.2	Niger	-2.4

Biggest producers

'000 tonnes

Cereals

1 China	388,763	6 France	54,838
2 United States	312,708	7 Indonesia	51,234
3 Soviet Union	228,854	8 Brazil	32,499
4 India	197,121	9 Poland	28,014
5 Canada	58,072	10 Western Germany	25,889

Meat

1 China	29,629	6 Western Germany	5,552
2 United States	28,713	7 Italy	3,907
3 Soviet Union	19,860	8 Japan	3,602
4 Brazil	6,437	9 Mexico	3,552
5 France	5,716	10 Argentina	3,418

Fruit

1 Brazil	30,078	6 Soviet Union	14,642
2 India	27,839	7 Spain	14,051
3 United States	23,874	8 France	11,098
4 China	21,565	9 Turkey	8,846
5 Italy	16,978	10 Mexico	8,216

Vegetables

1 China	117,146	6 Japan	14,807
2 India	50,999	7 Italy	13,369
3 Soviet Union	31,665	8 Spain	10,535
4 United States	31,631	9 South Korea	9,537
5 Turkey	17,376	10 Egypt	9,520

Energy

Largest producers

'000 tonnes coal equivalent, 1989

1 Soviet Union	2,356,765	21 Kuwait	118,383
2 United States	2,055,746	22 Eastern Germany	94,613
3 China	971,910	23 Libya	88,618
4 Saudi Arabia	417,103	24 Netherlands	83,240
5 Canada	369,511	25 Brazil	79,103
6 United Kingdom	280,175	26 Romania	78,742
7 Mexico	250,886	27 Egypt	73,090
8 India	236,101	28 France	66,578
9 Iran	235,273	29 Argentina	64,991
10 Iraq	204,482	30 Czechoslovakia	63,841
11 Australia	192,988	31 Malaysia	60,350
12 Venezuela	181,691	32 Colombia	56,538
13 Poland	167,634	33 North Korea	52,200
14 Norway	166,285	34 Oman	48,955
15 UAE	160,845	35 Japan	47,115
16 Western Germany	148,457	36 Qatar	36,714
17 Indonesia	138,697	37 Yugoslavia	36,104
18 South Africa	133,058	38 Angola	32,734
19 Algeria	132,013	39 Italy	32,013
20 Nigeria	127,834	40 Spain	29,130

Largest consumers

'000 tonnes coal equivalent, 1989

1 United States	2,504,661	21 South Korea	93,114
2 Soviet Union	1,875,232	22 Saudi Arabia	86,487
3 China	892,478	23 Iran	81,842
4 Japan	495,896	24 Argentina	61,862
5 Western Germany	329,470	25 Yugoslavia	60,432
6 United Kingdom	288,155	26 North Korea	59,926
7 Canada	287,063	27 Belgium	57,219
8 India	256,876	28 Venezuela	54,326
9 France	220,897	29 Turkey	52,477
10 Italy	217,760	30 Indonesia	49,580
11 Poland	173,118	31 Bulgaria	44,033
12 Mexico	146,489	32 Sweden	42,720
13 Eastern Germany	124,479	33 Hungary	38,760
14 Australia	120,598	34 Egypt	38,270
15 Brazil	117,613	35 Thailand	34,991
16 South Africa	105,704	36 Pakistan	31,742
17 Romania	103,902	37 Greece	31,309
18 Netherlands	98,622	38 UAE	30,612
19 Spain	97,106	39 Austria	30,452
20 Czechoslovakia	93,134	40 Norway	30,175

Largest exporters

'000 tonnes coal equivalent, 1989

1 Soviet Union	406,738	14 Kuwait	98,414
2 Saudi Arabia	295,473	15 United Kingdom	97,341
3 Iraq	174,163	16 Indonesia	91,687
4 Canada	150,470	17 Australia	91,117
5 Iran	146,703	18 China	69,987
6 Norway	140,099	19 Libya	67,580
7 United States	128,810	20 Malaysia	45,989
8 UAE	128,657	21 Oman	43,805
9 Venezuela	113,985	22 Singapore	43,244
10 Nigeria	109,069	23 South Africa	42,869
11 Netherlands	105,031	24 Egypt	32,956
12 Algeria	101,932	25 Angola	30,345
13 Mexico	101,217		

Largest importers

'000 tonnes coal equivalent, 1989

1 United States	593,013	14 Romania	47,890
2 Japan	488,483	15 Eastern Germany	47,178
3 Western Germany	209,934	16 Czechoslovakia	44,956
4 Italy	201,818	17 India	40,371
5 France	184,150	18 Sweden	37,829
6 Netherlands	130,730	19 Turkey	37,745
7 United Kingdom	107,546	20 Poland	36,562
8 Spain	93,555	21 Bulgaria	33,824
9 South Korea	92,517	22 Soviet Union	30,033
10 Belgium	83,763	23 Greece	29,121
11 Singapore	76,837	24 Yugoslavia	28,189
12 Canada	61,238	25 Finland	26,414
13 Brazil	59,783		

Largest consumption per head

Kg coal equivalent, 1989

1 Qatar	24,102	16 Saudi Arabia	6,362
2 UAE	19,788	17 Czechoslovakia	5,958
3 Bahrain	15,601	18 Belgium	5,811
4 Brunei	13,783	19 Finland	5,778
5 Luxembourg	12,476	20 Iceland	5,663
6 Canada	10,913	21 Trinidad & Tobago	5,647
7 United States	10,127	22 Western Germany	5,377
8 Netherlands Antilles	9,786	23 Sweden	5,070
9 Kuwait	8,276	24 New Zealand	5,061
10 Eastern Germany	7,631	25 United Kingdom	5,028
11 Australia	7,241	26 Singapore	4,979
12 Norway	7,183	27 Bulgaria	4,890
13 Netherlands	6,639	28 Poland	4,531
14 Bermuda	6,569	29 Romania	4,486
15 Soviet Union	6,546	30 Denmark	4,413

Note: Consumption data for small countries, especially oil producers, can be unreliable, often leading to unrealistically high consumption per head rates.

Banking and business

Largest banks

By capital, \$m

1 Sumitomo Bank	Japan	15,735
2 Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank	Japan	14,766
3 Fuji Bank	Japan	13,799
4 Sanwa Bank	Japan	13,437
5 Union Bank of Switzerland	Switzerland	13,220
6 Crédit Agricole	France	13,186
7 Mitsui Taiyo Kobe Bank	Japan	12,155
8 Barclays Bank	United Kingdom	11,924
9 Mitsubishi Bank	Japan	11,883
10 National Westminster Bank	United Kingdom	10,700
11 Deutsche Bank	Germany	10,413
12 Crédit Lyonnais	France	9,718
13 Industrial Bank of Japan	Japan	9,553
14 Banque Nationale de Paris	France	9,368
15 Swiss Bank Corp	Switzerland	9,048
16 ABN-AMRD Bank	Netherlands	8,964
17 Compagnie Financière de Paribas	France	8,717
18 Bank of China	China	8,190
19 Tokai Bank	Japan	7,818
20 Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan	Japan	7,390
21 Citicorp	United States	7,346
22 Rabobank Nederland	Netherlands	7,101
23 Groupe de Caisses d'Epargne Ecureuil	France	6,942
24 Bank of Tokyo	Japan	6,892
25 Dresdner Bank	Germany	6,424
26 Japan Development Bank	Japan	6,348
27 Crédit Suisse	Switzerland	6,313
28 People's Construction Bank of China	China	6,203
29 Société Générale	France	6,153
30 Hongkong Bank	Hong Kong	5,969
31 Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corporation	Japan	5,877
32 Sumitomo Trust & Banking	Japan	5,768
33 Cariplo	Italy	5,621
34 BankAmerica Corp	United States	5,605
35 Abbey National	United Kingdom	5,203
36 Commerzbank	Germany	5,055
37 Banco Bilbao Vizcaya	Spain	5,000
38 Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino	Italy	4,855
39 Westpac Banking Corporation	Australia	4,735
40 Royal Bank of Canada	Canada	4,728

Notes: Capital is essentially equity and reserves.

Figures for Japanese banks refer to the year ended March 31, 1991, for Australian banks to the year ended September 30, 1990, for Canadian banks to the year ended October 31, 1990. Figures for all other countries refer to the year ended December 31, 1990.

Largest businesses

By sales, \$bn

1 General Motors	United States	125.1
2 Royal Dutch/Shell Group	United Kingdom/Netherlands	107.2
3 Exxon	United States	105.9
4 Ford Motor	United States	98.3
5 IBM	United States	69.0
6 Toyota Motor ^a	Japan	64.5
7 IRI	Italy	61.4
8 British Petroleum	United Kingdom	59.6
9 Mobil	United States	58.7
10 General Electric	United States	58.4
11 Daimler-Benz	Germany	54.2
12 Hitachi ^b	Japan	50.7
13 Fiat	Italy	47.8
14 Samsung	South Korea	45.0
15 Philip Morris	United States	44.3
16 Volkswagen	Germany	43.7
17 Matsushita Electric Industrial ^b	Japan	43.5
18 ENI	Italy	41.8
19 Texaco	United States	41.2
20 Nissan Motor ^b	Japan	40.2
21 Unilever	United Kingdom/Netherlands	40.0
22 E.I. du Pont de Nemours	United States	39.9
23 Chevron	United States	39.2
Siemens ^c	Germany	39.2
25 Nestlé	Switzerland	33.3
26 Elf Aquitaine ^b	France	32.9
27 Chrysler	United States	30.9
Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken	Netherlands	30.9
29 Toshiba ^b	Japan	30.1
30 Renault ^a	France	30.0
31 Peugeot	France	29.3
32 BASF ^d	Germany	29.1
33 Amoco	United States	28.3
34 Hoechst	Germany	27.8
35 Asea Brown Boveri	Switzerland	27.7
36 Boeing	United States	27.6
37 Honda Motor	Japan	27.1
38 Alcatel Alsthom	France	26.5
39 Bayer ^d	Germany	26.1
40 NEC ^e	Japan	24.4

a Year ended June 30, 1990.

b Year ended March 31, 1990.

c Year ended September 30, 1990.

d Includes some significant subsidiaries owned 50% or less, either fully or pro rata.

e Government owned.

Notes: All companies shown have derived at least half of their sales from manufacturing and/or mining. Figures refer to the year ended December 31, 1990, except where specified. They include sales of consolidated subsidiaries but exclude excise taxes collected by manufacturers, thus differing, in some instances, from figures published by the companies themselves.

Stockmarkets

Largest market capitalisation

\$m, end 1990

1 United States	3,072,303	26 Finland	22,721
2 Japan	2,917,679	27 Turkey	19,065
3 United Kingdom	867,599	28 Brazil	16,354
4 Germany	379,399	29 Greece	15,228
5 France	341,965	30 Chile	13,645
6 Canada	241,920	31 Israel	10,560
7 Switzerland	165,913	32 Luxembourg	10,456
8 Italy	148,766	33 Kuwait*	9,932
9 Netherlands	148,521	34 Portugal	9,201
10 South Africa	137,540	35 New Zealand	8,835
11 Spain	111,404	36 Venezuela	8,361
12 South Korea	110,594	37 Indonesia	8,081
13 Australia	106,915	38 Philippines	5,927
14 Taiwan	100,710	39 Argentina	3,268
15 Sweden	92,102	40 Pakistan	2,985
16 Hong Kong	83,397	41 Zimbabwe	2,395
17 Belgium	65,449	42 Jordan	2,001
18 Malaysia	48,611	43 Colombia	1,416
19 Denmark	39,063	44 Nigeria	1,372
20 India	38,567	45 Morocco	966
21 Singapore	34,308	46 Sri Lanka	917
22 Mexico	32,725	47 Jamaica	911
23 Austria	26,320	48 Peru	848
24 Norway	26,130	49 Côte d'Ivoire	549
25 Thailand	23,896	50 Kenya	448

Highest growth in market capitalisation, \$ terms

% increase, 1985-90

1 Indonesia	6,807	21 Singapore	210
2 Portugal	4,692	22 Malaysia	200
3 Turkey*	1,939	23 Japan	198
4 Greece	1,891	24 Bangladesh	184
5 South Korea	1,398	25 India	168
6 Thailand	1,188	26 United Kingdom	165
7 Taiwan	865	27 Norway	160
8 Philippines	786	28 Denmark	159
9 Mexico	758	29 Italy	154
10 Venezuela	641	30 Sri Lanka	151
11 Chile	578	31 Netherlands	150
12 Zimbabwe	565	32 South Africa	148
13 Spain	486	33 Sweden	147
14 Austria	472	34 Hong Kong	142
15 France	333	35 Pakistan	118
16 Finland	288	36 Germany	106
17 Morocco	279	37 Switzerland	84
18 Jamaica	242	38 Côte d'Ivoire	82
19 Colombia	240	39 Australia	79
20 Belgium	214	40 Canada	65

a End 1989.

b 1986-90.

Highest growth in value traded, \$ terms

% increase, 1985-90

1 Indonesia	132,967	24 Mexico	417
2 Turkey*	44,831	25 Japan	386
3 Portugal	33,640	26 Netherlands	377
4 Greece	22,982	Morocco	377
5 Taiwan	14,495	28 Malaysia	366
6 Venezuela	7,100	29 Peru	363
7 Austria	5,325	30 Kuwait*	342
8 Thailand	3,931	India	342
9 South Korea	1,725	32 United Kingdom	310
10 Côte d'Ivoire	1,700	33 Belgium	260
11 Singapore	1,367	34 Hong Kong	256
12 Germany	1,302	35 Italy	209
13 Chile	1,274	36 South Africa	188
14 Spain	1,111	37 Jordan	150
15 Philippines	995	Australia	150
16 Finland	930	39 Luxembourg	142
17 France	779	40 Colombia	137
18 Denmark	772	41 New Zealand	111
19 Norway	651	42 United States	79
20 Israel	640	43 Canada	79
21 Sri Lanka	633	44 Sweden	64
22 Bangladesh	500	45 Jamaica	52
23 Zimbabwe	467	46 Argentina	35

Highest growth in number of listed companies^d

% increase, 1985-90

1 Portugal	654	20 Spain	28
2 Indonesia	421	21 Greece	27
3 Turkey*	175	Malaysia	27
4 Italy	127	Mexico	27
5 Thailand	114	24 Canada	25
6 South Korea	96	25 Singapore	23
7 Bangladesh	94	26 Jamaica	16
8 France	79	27 Japan	13
9 Peru	67	28 Netherlands	12
10 South Africa	60	29 Philippines	11
11 Taiwan	57	30 Hong Kong	9
12 Costa Rica*	53	31 Brazil	7
13 Austria	52	32 Denmark	6
14 Finland	46	33 Australia	5
15 India*	43	34 Kenya	4
16 Switzerland	39	Zimbabwe	4
17 Germany	38	36 Sri Lanka	2
18 Nigeria	36	37 Jordan*	1
19 Pakistan	35		

c 1985-1989.

d Only 37 stockmarkets experienced an increase in no. of listed companies 1985-90.

e Estimate.

Note: Many of the newer stockmarkets shown were extremely small in 1985.

Transport: roads and cars

Longest road networks

Km, 1988-90

1 United States	6,237,290	16 Indonesia ^a	219,009
2 India	1,843,420	17 Argentina ^a	211,369
3 Soviet Union	1,737,000	18 South Africa	185,751
4 Brazil	1,670,148	19 Philippines	157,448
5 Japan	1,114,697	20 Saudi Arabia	144,676
6 Canada	879,530	21 Belgium	137,876
7 France	805,600	22 Sweden	133,673
8 Western Germany	496,652	23 Greece	130,000
9 Romania	461,880	24 Colombia	129,117
10 Turkey	367,409	25 Yugoslavia	122,571
11 Poland	363,116	26 Netherlands	116,309
12 United Kingdom	356,517	27 Pakistan	111,237
13 Spain	324,166	28 Austria	107,180
14 Italy	302,403	29 Hungary	105,397
15 Mexico	237,057	30 Venezuela ^a	100,571

Densest road networks

Km of road per km² land area, 1988-90

1 Belgium	4.50	16 Hungary	1.13
2 Singapore	4.39	17 Cyprus	1.06
3 Japan	2.95	18 Italy	1.00
4 Netherlands	2.83	19 Greece	0.98
5 Western Germany	1.98	20 Mauritius	0.97
6 Luxembourg	1.97	21 Madagascar	0.84
7 Romania	1.95	22 Portugal	0.79
8 Switzerland	1.70	23 United States	0.67
9 Denmark	1.65	24 Spain	0.64
10 United Kingdom	1.55	25 Czechoslovakia	0.57
11 France	1.46	26 India	0.56
12 Hong Kong	1.38	South Korea	0.56
13 Ireland	1.31	28 Philippines	0.52
14 Austria	1.30	29 Rwanda	0.50
15 Poland	1.16	30 Burundi	0.49

Highest car ownership

Number of cars per 100 people, 1988-90

1 United States	58	Austria	39
2 Western Germany	49	12 Norway	38
Canada	49	13 Netherlands	37
4 Luxembourg	48	Belgium	37
5 Iceland	47	15 United Kingdom	35
6 Switzerland	45	16 Turkey	33
7 Italy	44	17 Denmark	32
8 Sweden	42	18 Spain	30
France	42	19 Cyprus	29
10 Finland	39	20 Japan	28

Most crowded road networks

Number of vehicles per km of road network, 1988-90

1 Taiwan	445	16 Austria	30
2 Hong Kong	253	Belgium	30
3 Kuwait	140	Portugal	30
4 Singapore	137	United States	30
5 Italy	90	20 Finland	29
6 Western Germany	63	Sweden	29
United Kingdom	63	Yugoslavia	29
8 Japan	52	23 Hong Kong	28
9 Netherlands	49	24 Denmark	27
10 Switzerland	46	25 Egypt	26
11 Spain	44	South Africa	26
12 Luxembourg	38	27 Argentina	25
13 France	35	28 Cyprus	24
Mauritius	35	29 Romania	23
15 Saudi Arabia	34	30 Norway	21

Most used road networks

'000 vehicle-km per year per km of road network, 1988-90

1 Hong Kong	5,520.2	16 Austria	464.9
2 Kuwait	3,474.6	17 South Korea	458.2
3 United Kingdom	1,736.2	18 Sweden	441.4
4 Jordan	1,321.4	19 South Africa	438.5
5 Italy	972.9	20 Belgium	411.3
6 Western Germany	838.6	21 Bulgaria	404.8
7 Netherlands	775.0	22 Spain	291.9
8 Iraq	745.0	23 Yugoslavia	290.8
9 Madagascar	665.9	24 Ireland	262.2
10 Luxembourg	645.1	25 Honduras	222.0
11 United States	540.9	26 Tunisia	219.5
12 Japan	540.2	27 Chile	183.2
13 Finland	520.2	28 Colombia	169.8
14 Denmark	516.4	29 Yemen	168.9
15 Thailand	480.4	30 Poland	164.2

Most accidents

Number of people injured per 100m vehicle-km, 1988-90

1 South Korea	1,126	11 Spain	155
2 Jordan ^a	658	12 Portugal ^b	147
3 Turkey	324	13 Colombia	146
4 Honduras	317	14 Japan	132
5 Costa Rica	255	South Africa	132
6 Hong Kong	243	16 United Kingdom	109
7 Canada ^a	207	17 United States	108
8 Chile ^a	190	18 Western Germany	102
9 Morocco	188	19 Yemen	83
10 Belgium ^a	165	20 Italy	69

a 1987.

b 1986.

Transport: planes and trains

Most air passenger-km

M passenger-km^a per year, 1989

1 United States	693,940	21 Switzerland	15,536
2 Soviet Union	226,734	22 Indonesia	13,854
3 Japan	93,290	23 Philippines	10,592
4 United Kingdom	92,283	24 New Zealand	10,513
5 France	51,471	25 Malaysia	10,056
6 Canada	50,372	26 Argentina	9,253
7 Australia	37,028	27 South Africa	9,201
8 Western Germany	36,316	28 Pakistan	9,129
9 Singapore	30,466	29 Greece	8,015
10 Brazil	27,854	30 Gulf states ^c	7,880
11 Netherlands	25,896	31 Israel	7,595
12 Spain	22,848	32 Belgium	6,761
13 Italy	21,493	33 Venezuela	6,446
14 Thailand	18,833	34 Portugal	6,272
15 Scandinavia ^b	18,718	35 Egypt	6,186
16 South Korea	18,163	36 Yugoslavia	5,123
17 India	17,988	37 Iran	4,691
18 China	17,914	38 Finland	4,625
19 Mexico	16,059	39 Colombia	4,537
20 Saudi Arabia	15,695	40 Ireland	4,299

Busiest airports

Number of passengers '000, 1990

1 Chicago	O'Hare	59,963
2 Dallas	Dallas/Ft. Worth	48,515
3 Atlanta	Hartsfield	48,025
4 Los Angeles	Los Angeles Intl.	45,810
5 London	Heathrow	42,647
6 Tokyo	Haneda	40,233
7 San Francisco	San Francisco Intl.	31,060
8 New York	Kennedy	29,787
9 Frankfurt	Frankfurt/Main	28,713
10 Denver	Stapleton	27,433

Busiest international airports

Number of international passengers '000, 1990

1 London	Heathrow	35,250
2 Frankfurt	Frankfurt/Main	21,860
3 Paris	Charles de Gaulle	20,875
4 London	Gatwick	19,650
5 Hong Kong	Hong Kong Intl.	18,688
6 Tokyo	Narita	18,312
7 New York	Kennedy	18,100
8 Amsterdam	Schipol	14,800
9 Singapore	Changi	14,406
10 Zurich	Zurich	11,585

a Air passenger-km data refer to the distance travelled by each aircraft of national origin.

b Denmark, Norway and Sweden are partners in the consortium airline SAS.

c Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and UAE are partners in the multinational airline Gulf Air.

Tourism yows liss :troqenifT

Longest railway networks

'000 km, 1982-90

1 Soviet Union	258.6	21 Yugoslavia	9.5
2 United States	199.9	22 Pakistan	8.8
3 Canada	65.8	23 Turkey	8.4
4 India	62.2	24 Congo	8.2
5 China	53.2	25 Hungary	7.6
6 Australia	38.7	26 Indonesia	6.4
7 Argentina	34.1	27 Chile	6.2
France	34.1	28 Finland	5.9
9 Western Germany	26.9	29 Austria	5.6
10 Poland	26.2	30 North Korea ^b	5.0
11 Brazil	22.1	31 Egypt	4.9
12 South Africa	21.3	32 Cuba	4.8
13 Japan	20.3	Iran	4.8
14 United Kingdom	16.6	Sudan	4.8
15 Italy	16.1	35 Algeria	4.3
16 Eastern Germany	14.0	Bulgaria	4.3
17 Czechoslovakia	13.1	37 Norway	4.0
18 Spain	12.6	38 Thailand	3.7
19 Sweden	10.8	39 Bolivia	3.6
20 Romania	10.3	40 Nigeria	3.5

Most rail passengers

Km per year per person, 1990

1 Japan	1,923	11 Italy	790
2 Switzerland	1,709	12 Germany	776
3 Soviet Union	1,451	13 Netherlands	742
4 Poland	1,329	14 Sweden	707
5 Czechoslovakia	1,232	15 South Korea	698
6 France	1,131	16 Finland	666
7 Austria	1,114	17 Belgium	661
8 Denmark	952	18 United Kingdom	583
9 Bulgaria	866	19 Australia	554
10 Hungary	863	20 Luxembourg	520

Most rail freight

M tonnes-km per year, 1989-90

1 Soviet Union	3,827,700	11 Eastern Germany	40,861
2 United States ^a	1,480,205	12 Australia ^a	39,444
3 China	1,037,295	13 Mexico	38,112
4 India	236,917	14 Brazil ^d	37,843
5 Canada ^a	235,524	15 Japan	26,822
6 South Africa ^d	92,184	16 Yugoslavia	23,149
7 Poland	83,550	17 Italy	21,902
8 Western Germany	62,520	18 Sweden	18,823
9 Czechoslovakia	59,490	19 Hungary	16,592
10 France	53,230	20 Bulgaria	14,132

a Class 1 railways only (about 96%).

b 1981.

c 1986.

d 1987.

e 1984.

Transport: sail away

Largest merchant fleets

Number of vessels over 100 GRT^a, mid-1991

1 Japan	10,063	21 France	910
2 Soviet Union	7,377	22 India	890
3 United States	6,222	23 Turkey	880
4 Panama	4,953	24 Singapore	854
5 Norway	2,577	25 Mexico	849
6 China	2,382	26 Honduras	846
7 South Korea	2,136	27 Australia	714
8 Spain	2,305	28 Malta	702
9 Indonesia	1,991	29 Sweden	684
10 Greece	1,863	30 Poland	673
11 United Kingdom	1,849	31 Brazil	669
12 Italy	1,652	32 Taiwan	644
13 Liberia	1,605	33 Peru	618
14 Germany	1,522	34 Malaysia	508
15 Philippines	1,465	35 Argentina	490
16 Cyprus	1,359	36 Morocco	480
17 Denmark	1,290	37 Romania	469
18 Netherlands	1,249	38 Yugoslavia	462
19 Canada	1,204	39 Egypt	444
20 Bahamas	973	40 Cuba	401

Largest ports

Total cargo traffic, '000 tonnes^b

* 1 Rotterdam	287,787	21 Hamburg	61,360
2 Singapore	187,789	22 Wakayama	55,484
3 Kobe	171,465	23 Le Havre	54,019
4 Chiba	170,238	24 London	53,930
5 Shanghai	139,590	25 Richard's Bay	53,253
6 Nagoya	128,934	26 Tukuyama	48,285
7 Yokohama	123,873	27 Yokkaichi	45,391
8 Kawasaki	105,111	28 Muroran	43,266
9 Antwerp	102,009	29 Port Hedland	43,092
10 Osaka	97,378	30 Genoa	42,675
11 Kitakyushu	95,190	31 Grimsby-Immingham	37,591
12 Marseilles	90,322	32 Newcastle	37,201
13 Hong Kong	89,006	33 Duluth	37,025
14 Tomakomai	79,335	34 Dunkirk	36,560
15 Kaohsiung	77,987	35 Trieste	34,175
16 Long Beach	70,685	36 Milford Haven	32,292
17 Sakaisenboku	69,595	37 Gladstone	31,648
18 Tokyo	69,503	38 Amsterdam	31,332
19 Philadelphia	68,556	39 Brugge-Zeebrugge	30,349
* 20 Vancouver	66,448	40 Bremen Ports	30,204

Tourism

Most tourist arrivals

Number of arrivals, '000

1 France	51,462	21 Netherlands	5,795
2 United States	39,772	22 Thailand	5,299
3 Spain	34,300	23 Singapore	4,842
4 Italy	26,679	24 Turkey	4,799
5 Hungary	20,510	25 Bulgaria	4,500
6 Austria	19,011	26 Morocco	4,024
7 United Kingdom	18,021	27 Ireland	3,666
8 Western Germany	17,045	28 Poland	3,400
9 Canada	15,258	29 Tunisia	3,204
10 Switzerland	13,200	30 Belgium	3,163
11 China	10,484	31 South Korea	2,959
12 Greece	8,873	32 Argentina	2,728
13 Czechoslovakia	8,100	33 Jordan	2,633
14 Portugal	8,020	34 Puerto Rico	2,554
15 Yugoslavia	7,880	35 Egypt	2,411
16 Malaysia	7,477	36 South Africa	2,344
17 Soviet Union	7,204	37 Australia	2,215
18 Romania	6,533	38 Indonesia	2,178
19 Mexico	6,393	39 Norway	1,955
20 Hong Kong	5,933	40 Taiwan	1,934

Biggest tourist spending

\$m

1 United States	38,671	11 Switzerland	5,989
2 Western Germany	29,836	12 Belgium	5,664
3 Japan	24,928	13 Mexico	5,379
4 United Kingdom	19,106	14 Malaysia	4,473
5 Italy	13,826	15 Spain	4,254
6 France	12,424	16 Australia	4,120
7 Canada	8,390	17 Denmark	3,676
8 Austria	7,476	18 Norway	3,413
9 Netherlands	7,340	19 South Korea	3,166
10 Sweden	6,066	20 Finland	2,765

Largest tourist receipts

\$m

1 United States	40,579	11 Hong Kong	5,032
2 France	20,187	12 Singapore	4,362
3 Italy	19,738	13 Thailand	4,326
4 Spain	18,593	14 Australia	3,797
5 United Kingdom	15,000	15 Netherlands	3,615
6 Austria	13,017	16 Japan	3,578
7 Western Germany	10,683	17 Belgium	3,575
8 Switzerland	6,839	18 South Korea	3,559
9 Canada	6,374	19 Portugal	3,556
10 Mexico	5,324	20 Denmark	3,322

a Gross Tonnage (GRT) = total volume within the hull and above deck. 1 GRT=100 cu ft.

b Total cargo loaded and discharged

Education

Highest primary enrolment

Number enrolled as % of relevant age group

1 China	134	Philippines	110
Gabon	134	Syria	110
3 Zimbabwe	128	24 Uruguay	109
4 Portugal	126	25 Sri Lanka	107
5 Indonesia	119	United Kingdom	107
6 Ecuador	117	27 Australia	106
Mexico	117	Honduras	106
Netherlands	117	Hong Kong	106
Turkey	117	Lebanon	106
10 Botswana	116	New Zealand	106
Iran	116	Panama	106
Tunisia	116	Venezuela	106
13 Colombia	114	34 Canada	105
Congo	114	Germany	105
France	114	Mauritius	105
16 Lesotho	112	37 Brazil	104
17 Argentina	111	Bulgaria	104
Cameroon	111	Paraguay	104
Singapore	111	South Korea	104
Spain	111	UAE	104
21 Laos	110		

Lowest primary enrolment

Number enrolled as % of relevant age group

1 Somalia	10	22 Rwanda	64
2 Yemen	13	23 Tanzania	66
3 Afghanistan	16	24 CAR	67
4 Mali	23	Morocco	67
5 Bhutan	26	26 Mozambique	68
6 Guinea	30	27 Burundi	70
Niger	30	28 Saudi Arabia	71
8 Burkina Faso	32	Papua New Guinea	71
9 Liberia	35	30 Malawi	72
10 Ethiopia	36	31 Ghana	73
11 Angola	39	32 Zaire	76
12 Pakistan	40	33 Cambodia	77
13 Sudan	49	Guatemala	77
14 Chad	51	Uganda	77
15 Mauritania	52	36 Libya	78
16 Sierra Leone	53	37 El Salvador	80
17 Bangladesh	59	38 Haiti	83
Senegal	59	39 Nepal	86
19 Côte d'Ivoire	60	40 Switzerland	87
20 Nigeria	62	Thailand	87
21 Benin	63		

Notes: The gross enrolment ratios shown are the actual number enrolled as a percentage of the number of children in the official primary age group. They may exceed 100 when children outside the primary age group are receiving primary education either because they have not moved on to secondary education or because they have started primary education early.

Most literate

% adult literacy rate

1 Australia	99.0	Ireland	99.0
Austria	99.0	Japan	99.0
Bahamas	99.0	Luxembourg	99.0
Barbados	99.0	Netherlands	99.0
Belgium	99.0	New Zealand	99.0
Canada	99.0	Norway	99.0
Czechoslovakia	99.0	Soviet Union	99.0
Denmark	99.0	Sweden	99.0
Finland	99.0	Switzerland	99.0
France	99.0	United Kingdom	99.0
Germany	99.0	United States	99.0
Hungary	99.0	25 Jamaica	98.0
Iceland	99.0	Poland	98.0

Least literate

% adult literacy rate

1 Sierra Leone	13.3	14 Cambodia	28.8
2 Burkina Faso	14.5	15 Oman	30.0
3 Guinea	16.8	16 Pakistan	31.0
4 Somalia	16.9	17 CAR	31.5
5 Benin	18.7	18 Senegal	32.1
6 Niger	21.5	19 Bangladesh	32.2
7 Nepal	22.4	Bhutan	32.2
8 Mali	22.7	21 Liberia	32.3
9 Chad	23.0	22 Yemen	32.4
10 Afghanistan	24.1	23 Angola	35.7
11 Sudan	24.4	24 Togo	37.9
12 Mauritania	27.5	25 Malawi	41.7
13 Mozambique	27.6	Morocco	41.7

Highest tertiary* enrolment

Number enrolled as % of relevant age group

1 Canada	62.2	11 Belgium	32.7
2 United States	59.6	12 Netherlands	32.4
3 Uruguay	47.2	13 Germany	32.1
4 Argentina	40.8	14 Spain	31.5
5 Finland	40.1	15 Sweden	31.2
6 South Korea	37.7	16 Austria	30.5
7 New Zealand	36.4	Denmark	30.5
8 Norway	35.0	18 Japan	30.1
9 France	34.5	19 Ecuador	29.3
10 Israel	34.1	20 Australia	28.8

a Tertiary education includes all levels of post-secondary education including courses leading to awards not equivalent to a university degree, courses leading to a first university degree and postgraduate courses.

Environment: pollution and waste

Nitrogen oxide emissions

Kg per head

1 United States	79	11 France	31
2 Canada	73	12 Ireland	31
3 Luxembourg	59	13 Belgium	30
4 Finland	55	14 Italy ^a	30
5 Norway	50	15 Switzerland	28
6 Denmark	48	16 Austria	24
7 United Kingdom	47	17 Spain	21
8 Western Germany	44	18 Yugoslavia	18
9 Sweden	44	19 Portugal	12
10 Netherlands	35	20 Japan	10

Sulphur oxide emissions

Kg per head

1 Canada	143	11 Luxembourg	27
2 United States	83	12 France	22
3 United Kingdom	65	13 Portugal	20
4 Yugoslavia	65	14 Sweden	20
5 Spain	55	15 Austria	16
6 Finland	49	16 Western Germany	16
7 Ireland	47	17 Netherlands	15
8 Belgium	43	18 Norway	14
9 Denmark	38	19 Switzerland	10
10 Italy ^a	35	20 Japan	7

Glass recycling

Recovery rates, %

1 Netherlands	55.2	11 Finland	25.0
2 Denmark	55.0	12 Spain	22.0
3 Japan	54.4	13 Sweden	22.0
4 New Zealand ^b	53.0	14 United Kingdom	18.0
5 Switzerland	47.0	15 Australia	17.0
6 Austria	44.0	16 Portugal	14.0
7 Western Germany	42.3	17 Canada	12.0
8 Belgium	39.0	18 Norway	10.0
9 Italy	38.0	19 Ireland	8.0
10 France	28.5	20 United States	8.0

Paper recycling

Recovery rates, %

1 Netherlands	58.4	11 Australia	31.8
2 Japan	49.6	12 Denmark	29.7
3 France	45.7	13 United Kingdom	27.0
4 Spain	44.1	14 Norway	23.2
5 Western Germany	43.0	15 Canada	23.0
6 Finland	40.0	16 United States	20.0
7 Sweden	40.0	17 New Zealand	19.0
8 Portugal	38.0	18 Ireland	15.0
9 Switzerland	38.0	19 Belgium	14.7
10 Austria	36.8		

Solid hazardous waste generated

Kg per head

1 Luxembourg	1,989	11 France	53
2 United States	956	12 Norway	47
3 Western Germany	232	13 Finland	46
4 Canada ^a	124	14 Spain	44
5 Netherlands	100	15 Greece	42
6 Belgium	93	16 United Kingdom	38
7 Italy	64	17 Denmark	22
8 Switzerland	61	18 Portugal	16
9 Sweden	59	19 Ireland	5
10 Austria	53	20 Japan	5

Solid industrial waste generated

Kg per head

1 Luxembourg	3,485	11 Italy	701
2 United States	3,049	12 Norway ^c	519
3 Belgium	2,712	13 Sweden	474
4 Japan	2,529	14 Denmark	467
5 Canada	2,300	15 Netherlands	447
6 Finland	2,110	16 Greece	428
7 Austria	1,748	17 Ireland	425
8 Western Germany	1,002	18 Yugoslavia	301
9 France	891	19 Spain	130
10 United Kingdom	874	20 Portugal	64

Solid municipal waste generated

Kg per head

1 United States	864	11 Austria	355
2 Canada	625	12 Turkey	353
3 Finland	504	13 Belgium	349
4 Norway	473	14 Spain	322
5 Denmark	469	15 Western Germany	318
6 Luxembourg	466	16 Sweden	317
7 Netherlands	465	17 Greece	314
8 Switzerland	424	18 Ireland	311
9 Japan	394	19 France	303
10 United Kingdom	357	20 Italy	301

a Excluding emissions from industrial processes.

b Refillable glass bottles only.

c Wastes from the chemical industry only.

Note: The statistics cover OECD countries only. They normally refer to various years in the mid to late 1980s, though some refer to an earlier period

Workers of the world

Highest % of population in labour force

1989-90

1 Sweden	69.3	26 New Zealand	46.8
2 Australia	63.8	27 Hungary	46.2
3 Burundi*	60.0	28 Netherlands	45.8
4 Bermuda*	58.2	29 Nepal*	45.6
5 Denmark	56.7	30 Ghana*	45.4
6 Thailand	55.7	31 Austria	45.3
7 Bulgaria*	52.4	32 Paraguay	45.0
8 Switzerland	52.2	33 France	43.9
9 Finland	51.7	34 Malaysia	43.8
Japan	51.7	35 Cuba	43.7
11 Bahamas	51.2	36 Brazil	43.2
12 Burkina Faso	51.1	South Korea	43.2
13 Canada	50.9	Sri Lanka	43.2
Norway	50.9	39 Colombia	43.0
15 Macau	50.5	40 Ethiopia	42.7
16 Soviet Union	50.2	41 Indonesia	42.6
17 United States	49.9	42 Luxembourg	42.2
18 Hong Kong	49.5	43 El Salvador	42.0
United Kingdom	49.5	Italy	42.0
20 Poland	48.7	Mauritius	42.0
21 Singapore	48.6	46 Belgium	41.9
22 Barbados	48.5	47 Haiti	41.1
23 Western Germany	48.3	48 Bahrain*	40.6
24 Cyprus	48.1	Philippines	40.6
25 Portugal	47.8	50 Guinea	39.1

Most male workforce

% male workers, 1989-90

1 Algeria	90.8	21 Brazil	64.9
2 Bangladesh	89.6	Spain	64.9
3 Egypt	89.1	23 Malaysia	64.6
4 Iraq	88.4	24 Hong Kong	63.6
5 Syria	84.6	25 Puerto Rico	63.2
6 Tunisia	79.1	26 Greece	63.1
7 Guatemala	74.5	27 Philippines	63.0
8 Honduras	74.1	28 Italy	62.8
9 Mexico	72.2	Switzerland	62.8
10 Costa Rica	71.5	30 Cyprus	62.7
11 Sudan	70.9	Sri Lanka	62.7
12 Venezuela	70.2	32 Bahrain*	61.6
13 Ireland	69.5	33 Netherlands	60.8
14 Chile	68.9	34 Singapore	60.7
15 Nigeria	67.8	35 Guinea	60.6
16 Turkey	67.3	36 Indonesia	60.1
17 Panama	66.8	37 Haiti	60.0
18 Trinidad & Tobago	66.4	38 South Korea	59.6
19 Luxembourg	65.2	39 Israel	59.4
20 Mauritius	65.0	Japan	59.4

Lowest % of population in labour force

1989-90

1 Suriname	21.9	26 Sudan	35.1
2 Algeria	23.6	27 Israel	35.9
3 Iraq	24.2	Venezuela	35.9
4 Syria	26.2	29 South Africa	36.0
5 Congo	27.5	30 Chile	36.6
6 Egypt	27.7	31 Mexico	36.8
7 Pakistan	28.8	32 Ireland	37.0
8 Morocco*	29.3	33 Malta	37.2
9 Tunisia	29.8	34 Chad	37.4
10 Nigeria	30.3	35 Dominican Republic	37.5
11 Bangladesh	30.4	Jamaica	37.5
12 Bolivia	31.1	37 Malawi	37.7
13 Puerto Rico	31.3	38 Argentina	38.0
14 Kuwait	32.7	Costa Rica	38.0
15 Togo*	33.1	40 Turkey	38.5
16 Benin*	33.4	41 Trinidad & Tobago	38.7
17 Guatemala	33.5	42 Spain	38.8
Senegal	33.5	43 Greece	38.9
19 Botswana*	33.6	44 Guinea	39.1
Zimbabwe	33.6	India*	39.1
21 Ecuador	33.9	46 Bahrain*	40.6
Panama	33.9	Philippines	40.6
23 Peru	34.1	48 Haiti	41.1
24 Fiji	34.2	49 Belgium	41.9
25 Nicaragua	34.4	50 El Salvador	42.0

Most female workforce

% female workers, 1989-90

1 Togo*	78.0	United States	44.9
2 Burundi*	61.5	22 Madagascar*	44.8
3 Malawi	51.5	23 El Salvador	44.7
4 Bermuda*	51.3	24 Canada	44.3
5 Bulgaria*	49.6	25 Bolivia	44.0
6 Soviet Union	48.3	26 Portugal	43.1
7 Barbados	48.2	27 France	42.8
Burkina Faso*	48.2	United Kingdom	42.8
9 Western Germany	48.1	29 Dominican Republic	41.8
10 Sweden	48.0	30 Ethiopia	41.6
11 Zimbabwe	47.8	31 Australia	41.5
12 Bahamas	47.3	32 Macao	41.3
13 Finland	47.1	33 Paraguay	41.1
14 Thailand	46.9	34 Austria	40.7
15 Jamaica	46.2	Colombia	40.7
16 Denmark	46.1	36 Israel	40.6
17 Hungary	45.9	Japan	40.6
18 Ghana*	45.8	38 South Korea	40.4
19 Poland	45.4	39 Haiti	40.0
20 Norway	44.9	40 Indonesia	39.9

World economies: rich and poor

Highest GDP per head

\$	
1	Switzerland 32,790
2	Bermuda 29,399
3	Luxembourg 28,770
4	Finland 26,070
5	Japan 25,430
6	Sweden 23,680
7	Norway 23,120
8	Denmark 22,090
9	United States 21,700
10	Iceland 21,150
11	Canada 20,450
12	UAE 19,860
13	Germany ^a 19,530
14	France 19,480
15	Austria 19,240
16	Netherlands 17,330
17	Australia 17,080
18	Italy 16,850
19	United Kingdom 16,070
20	Qatar 15,860
21	Belgium 15,440
22	Brunei 14,120
23	New Zealand 12,680
24	Singapore 12,310
25	Hong Kong 11,540
26	Bahamas 11,510
27	Kuwait 11,240
28	Israel 10,970
29	Spain 10,920
30	Ireland 9,550
31	Cyprus 8,040
32	Netherlands Antilles 8,000
33	Taiwan 7,700
34	Malta 6,630
35	Barbados 6,540
36	Puerto Rico 6,470
37	Bahrain 6,380
38	Saudi Arabia 6,020
39	Greece 6,000
40	Oman 5,450
41	South Korea 5,400
42	Libya 5,310
43	Macao 5,000
44	Portugal 4,890
45	Soviet Union 4,003
46	Trinidad & Tobago 3,470
47	Gabon 3,220
48	Cuba 3,200
49	Czechoslovakia 3,140
50	Yugoslavia 3,060
51	Suriname 3,050
52	Iraq 2,924
53	Hungary 2,780
54	Brazil 2,680
55	Uruguay 2,560
56	Venezuela 2,560
57	South Africa 2,520
58	Mexico 2,490
59	Iran 2,450
60	Argentina 2,370
61	Malaysia 2,340
62	Mauritius 2,250
63	Bulgaria 2,210
64	Algeria 2,060
65	Botswana 2,040
66	Chile 1,940
67	Costa Rica 1,910
68	Panama 1,830
69	Fiji 1,770
70	Poland 1,700

Lowest GDP per head

\$	
1	Mozambique 80
2	Ethiopia 120
	Tanzania 120
4	Cambodia 150
	Somalia 150
6	Nepal 170
7	Afghanistan 175
	Vietnam 175
9	Bhutan 190
	Chad 190
11	Bangladesh 200
	Laos 200
	Malawi 200
14	Burundi 210
15	Uganda 220
16	Madagascar 230
	Zaire 230
18	Sierra Leone 240
19	Mali 270
	Nigeria 270

a Estimate.

Highest purchasing power^a

GDP per head in PPP (USA = 100), 1985-88

1	United States 100.0	36	Ireland 35.4
2	UAE 97.9	37	Greece 32.4
3	Canada 89.1	38	Soviet Union 31.6
4	Switzerland 86.8	39	Barbados 30.3
5	Iceland 84.7	40	Portugal 30.1
6	Sweden 75.3	41	Hungary 29.8
7	Brunei 73.5	42	Uruguay 29.2
8	Australia 73.2	43	South Korea 28.6
9	Luxembourg 72.0	44	Venezuela 28.5
10	Hong Kong 70.6	45	South Africa 27.6
11	Finland 70.4	46	Mexico 26.8
12	Norway 69.6		Mauritius 26.8
13	Japan 68.8	48	Bulgaria ^b 25.7
14	Denmark 68.6	49	Malaysia 25.5
15	France 68.5	50	Yugoslavia 24.5
16	Germany 67.4	51	Chile 23.8
17	United Kingdom 65.8	52	Brazil 23.3
18	Belgium 65.5	53	Trinidad & Tobago 23.1
	Italy 65.5	54	Argentina 22.0
20	Netherlands 63.9	55	Costa Rica 21.8
21	Austria 62.2	56	Poland 21.1
22	Qatar ^a 59.4	57	Gabon 19.9
23	New Zealand 57.0	58	Turkey 19.6
24	Israel 54.7	59	Suriname 19.3
25	Bermuda 53.4	60	Colombia 19.2
26	Singapore 53.1	61	Panama 19.1
27	Bahrain 47.8	62	Fiji 18.2
28	Saudi Arabia 47.1	63	Iran 17.9
29	Kuwait 46.9	64	Iraq 17.7
30	Oman 46.8	65	Thailand 16.5
31	Cyprus 42.2	66	Tunisia 16.0
32	Spain 41.6	67	Peru 15.5
33	Malta 37.7	68	Romania ^b 15.1
34	Czechoslovakia ^b 37.4	69	Ecuador 14.2
35	Libya 36.5	70	Nicaragua 13.4

Lowest purchasing power^a

GDP per head in PPP (USA=100), 1985-88

1	Ethiopia 1.8		Myanmar 3.3
2	Uganda 2.1	12	Madagascar 3.4
3	Zaire 2.2	13	Togo 3.5
4	Mali 2.5	14	Afghanistan 3.6
5	Chad 2.6		Bangladesh 3.6
6	Burundi 2.8	16	Rwanda 3.7
7	Tanzania 2.9	17	Bhutan 3.8
8	Malawi 3.1	18	CAR 3.9
	Niger 3.1		Nepal 3.9
10	Burkina Faso 3.3	20	Angola 4.2

a See glossary for explanation of purchasing power parity.

b Estimate.

Trading places

Biggest traders

% of total world exports (visible & invisible)

1 United States	12.5	28 Indonesia	0.7
2 Germany ^a	11.2	Ireland	0.7
3 Japan	7.9	Thailand	0.7
4 France	7.0	31 India	0.6
5 United Kingdom	5.8	South Africa	0.6
6 Italy	5.1	33 Poland	0.5
7 Netherlands	3.7	Portugal	0.5
8 Canada	3.6	Turkey	0.5
9 Belgium/Luxembourg	3.5	Venezuela	-0.5
10 Soviet Union	2.7	Yugoslavia	0.5
11 Hong Kong	2.4	38 Argentina	0.4
12 Switzerland	2.3	Czechoslovakia	0.4
13 Spain	2.0	Israel	0.4
Taiwan	2.0	Nigeria	0.4
15 South Korea	1.8	42 Algeria	0.3
16 Sweden	1.7	Chile	0.3
17 Austria	1.6	Egypt	0.3
Singapore	1.6	Greece	0.3
19 China	1.4	Hungary	0.3
20 Australia	1.2	Libya	0.3
Denmark	1.2	New Zealand	0.3
Saudi Arabia	1.2	Philippines	0.3
23 Norway	1.1	50 Bulgaria	0.2
24 Brazil	0.9	Colombia	0.2
Mexico	0.9	Morocco	0.2
26 Finland	0.8	Pakistan	0.2
Malaysia	0.8	Romania	0.2

Most trade dependent

Trade as % of GDP^b

1 Singapore	158.9
2 Hong Kong	123.8
3 Bahrain	99.0
4 Panama	82.1
5 Malaysia	67.4
6 Botswana	65.6
7 Belgium/Luxembourg	65.5
8 Ireland	63.9
9 Mauritius	54.7
10 Oman	48.6
11 Netherlands	45.2
12 Gabon	44.2
13 Fiji	40.9
Lesotho	40.9
15 Portugal	38.9

Least trade dependent

Trade as % of GDP^b

1 Sudan	0.3
2 Brazil	5.1
3 Rwanda	7.5
4 Haiti	7.6
5 Japan	7.9
6 India	8.0
7 United States	8.1
8 Uganda	8.8
9 Soviet Union	9.7
10 Argentina	10.5
11 Greece	10.6
12 Bangladesh	11.0
13 China	11.3
14 Burundi	11.4
15 Peru	12.2

Notes: The figures are drawn from balance of payment statistics and, therefore, have differing technical definitions from trade statistics taken from customs or similar sources.

The invisible trade figures do not show some countries, notably Eastern European, due to unavailable data.

Biggest visible traders

% of world visible exports

1 Germany ^a	12.26	22 Denmark	1.04
2 United States	11.77	23 Norway	1.01
3 Japan	8.61	24 Brazil	0.97
4 France	6.48	25 Mexico	0.90
5 United Kingdom	5.54	26 Malaysia	0.88
6 Italy	5.09	27 Finland	0.80
7 Netherlands	3.94	28 Indonesia	0.77
8 Canada	3.93	29 South Africa	0.73
9 Belgium/Luxembourg	3.52	30 Ireland	0.71
10 Hong Kong	2.46	31 UAE	0.70
11 China	2.08	32 Thailand	0.68
12 Taiwan	1.99	33 India	0.54
13 Switzerland	1.91	34 Portugal	0.49
14 South Korea	1.81	Venezuela	0.49
15 Sweden	1.70	36 Iran	0.45
16 Spain	1.65	37 Poland	0.43
17 Singapore	1.58	Yugoslavia	0.43
18 Soviet Union	1.49	39 Nigeria	0.38
19 Saudi Arabia	1.30	40 Algeria	0.37
20 Austria	1.24	Argentina	0.37
21 Australia	1.17	Turkey	0.37

Biggest invisible traders

% of world invisible exports

1 United States	15.08	21 Australia	1.28
2 France	10.10	22 Egypt	1.04
3 Germany ^a	8.22	23 Turkey	0.91
4 United Kingdom	7.00	24 Greece	0.85
5 Japan	5.22	Thailand	0.85
6 Italy	4.56	26 Yugoslavia	0.82
7 Belgium/Luxembourg	4.04	27 China	0.74
8 Netherlands	3.78	28 India	0.64
9 Spain	3.74	29 Finland	0.62
10 Austria	3.01	Portugal	0.62
11 Switzerland	2.16	31 Israel	0.56
12 Canada	2.02	32 Soviet Union	0.54
13 Singapore	1.92	33 Brazil	0.52
14 Taiwan	1.84	Malaysia	0.52
15 Hong Kong	1.76	35 Philippines	0.41
16 Sweden	1.71	Poland	0.41
17 Denmark	1.66	37 Ireland	0.40
18 Norway	1.61	38 Saudi Arabia	0.37
19 Mexico	1.49	39 Hungary	0.36
20 South Korea	1.43	40 Czechoslovakia	0.34

a Includes Eastern Germany from July 1990.

b Average of imports and exports as % of GDP.

Inflation

Highest inflation, 1990-91

% consumer price inflation

1	Nicaragua ^a	5,000.0	Zimbabwe	24.3
2	Argentina ^a	2,314.0	32 Guatemala	24.2
3	Yugoslavia ^a	583.1	33 Honduras ^a	23.3
4	Bulgaria	450.0	34 Mexico	22.7
5	Brazil	440.8	35 Jamaica ^a	22.0
6	Peru	409.5	36 Chile	21.8
7	Soviet Union	250.0	37 Sri Lanka ^a	21.5
8	Romania	200.0	38 Bolivia	21.0
	Somalia ^a	200.0	39 Rwanda	19.6
10	Uruguay ^a	112.5	40 Syria ^a	19.4
11	Sierra Leone ^a	111.0	41 Greece	18.9
12	Sudan ^a	100.0	42 Philippines	17.7
	Zambia ^a	100.0	43 Myanmar ^a	17.6
14	Zaire ^a	81.3	44 Israel ^a	17.2
15	Poland	70.3	45 Ghana	17.0
16	Turkey ^a	63.6	46 Algeria ^a	16.7
17	Czechoslovakia	60.0	47 Jordan ^a	16.2
	Lebanon ^a	60.0	48 South Africa	15.3
19	Dominican Republic ^a	59.4	49 Haiti ^a	13.7
20	Suriname ^a	50.0	50 Hong Kong	12.5
21	Ecuador	49.5	51 Namibia ^a	12.0
22	Iraq ^a	45.0	Uganda ^a	12.0
23	Afghanistan ^a	41.9	53 Botswana	11.8
24	Venezuela ^a	40.8	Madagascar ^a	11.8
25	Colombia ^a	29.1	Malawi ^a	11.8
26	Costa Rica	28.7	56 Kenya ^a	11.7
27	Hungary ^a	28.3	57 Portugal	11.4
28	Egypt	25.0	58 Trinidad & Tobago ^a	11.0
29	Tanzania ^a	24.4	59 Sweden ^a	10.5
30	Paraguay	24.3	60 Eastern Germany ^a	10.0

Highest inflation, 1986-91

% average annual consumer price inflation

1	Nicaragua ^b	2,604.4	16 Sudan ^b	53.0
2	Peru	1,040.1	17 Ecuador	51.5
3	Brazil	799.2	18 Bulgaria	48.9
4	Argentina ^b	583.8	19 Suriname ^b	43.6
5	Yugoslavia ^b	307.8	20 Iraq ^b	42.7
6	Lebanon ^b	155.4	21 Venezuela ^b	36.8
7	Poland	141.5	22 Dominican Republic ^b	33.6
8	Uganda ^b	122.8	23 Soviet Union	31.4
9	Sierra Leone ^b	87.2	24 Syria ^b	31.2
10	Somalia ^b	80.5	25 Ghana	29.9
11	Zaire ^b	80.0	26 Tanzania ^b	29.2
12	Uruguay ^b	78.2	27 Afghanistan ^b	28.1
13	Zambia ^b	67.7	28 Romania	26.7
14	Mexico	56.1	29 Paraguay	26.5
15	Turkey ^b	55.5	30 Colombia ^b	25.0

Lowest inflation, 1990-91

% consumer price inflation

1	Niger ^a	-0.8	26 Luxembourg ^a	3.7
2	Burkina Faso ^a	-0.5	27 Netherlands	3.9
3	CAR ^a	0.0	28 Qatar ^a	4.0
4	Senegal ^a	0.3	29 Finland	4.1
5	Chad ^a	0.6	Taiwan ^a	4.1
	Panama ^a	0.6	31 United States	4.2
7	Bahrain ^a	0.9	32 Cyprus	5.0
8	Togo ^a	1.0	Netherlands Antilles ^a	5.0
9	Côte d'Ivoire	1.5	34 Ethiopia ^a	5.2
10	Kuwait ^a	2.0	35 Canada	5.6
11	China ^a	2.1	36 Switzerland	5.8
	Saudi Arabia ^a	2.1	37 Bermuda ^a	5.9
13	Denmark	2.4	Spain	5.9
14	Malaysia ^a	2.6	Thailand ^a	5.9
15	Malta ^a	3.0	38 Switzerland	5.9
16	Barbados ^a	3.1	41 Cameroon	6.0
	France	3.1	42 New Zealand ^a	6.1
18	Australia	3.2	43 Fiji	6.5
	Belgium	3.2	Italy ^a	6.5
	Ireland	3.2	Mauritania ^a	6.5
21	Austria	3.3	46 Pakistan	6.7
	Japan	3.3	47 Iceland	6.8
23	Norway	3.4	Tunisia ^a	6.8
	Singapore ^a	3.4	49 Morocco ^a	6.9
25	Western Germany	3.5	Papua New Guinea ^a	6.9

Lowest inflation, 1986-91

% average annual consumer price inflation

1	Niger ^b	-3.0	Malaysia ^b	1.8
2	Chad ^b	-2.0	17 Côte d'Ivoire	1.9
3	CAR ^b	-1.7	Japan	1.9
4	Burkina Faso ^b	-0.4	19 Western Germany	2.1
5	Bahrain ^b	-0.3	20 Taiwan ^b	2.2
6	Saudi Arabia ^b	-0.2	21 Eastern Germany ^b	2.3
7	Senegal ^b	0.1	22 Gabon	2.4
8	Panama ^b	0.4	23 Austria	2.5
9	Togo ^b	0.9	Belgium	2.5
10	Singapore ^b	1.3	25 Haiti ^b	3.1
11	Ethiopia ^b	1.4	26 Ireland	3.2
	Malta ^b	1.4	France	3.2
13	Netherlands	1.5	Qatar ^b	3.2
14	Kuwait ^b	1.7	29 Netherlands Antilles ^b	3.3
15	Luxembourg ^b	1.8	30 Switzerland	3.5

a 1989-90.

b 1985-90.

Notes: Inflation is measured as the % increase in the consumer price index between two dates. The figures shown are based on the average level of the index during the relevant years. Consumer price indices for Eastern and Western Germany cannot be combined as their weights are different and there is no 1991 data for Eastern Germany.

Aid

Largest donors

\$m

1 United States ^a	11,366	16 Belgium ^a	889
2 France ^b	9,380	17 UAE	888
3 Japan ^a	9,069	18 Finland ^a	846
4 Germany ^a	6,320	19 Switzerland ^a	750
5 Saudi Arabia	3,692	20 Austria ^a	394
6 Italy ^a	3,395	21 Portugal	140
7 United Kingdom ^a	2,647	22 New Zealand ^a	93
8 Netherlands ^a	2,592	23 South Korea	77
9 Canada ^a	2,470	24 Taiwan	60
10 Sweden ^a	2,012	25 Ireland ^a	57
11 Soviet Union	2,000	26 Iraq	55
12 Kuwait	1,666	27 Venezuela	41
13 Norway ^a	1,205	28 Luxembourg	25
14 Denmark ^a	1,171	29 Algeria	7
15 Australia ^a	955	30 Libya	4

Largest recipients

\$m

1 Egypt	5,584	31 Somalia	433
2 Bangladesh	2,081	32 Zambia	430
3 China	2,064	33 Yemen	390
4 Indonesia	1,717	34 Peru	386
5 India	1,550	35 Nepal	383
6 Israel	1,374	36 Papua New Guinea	376
7 Philippines	1,266	37 Madagascar	375
8 Turkey	1,259	38 Niger	357
9 Tanzania	1,155	39 El Salvador	344
10 Pakistan	1,108	40 Zimbabwe	336
11 Kenya	989	41 Nicaragua	316
12 Morocco	965	42 Chad	314
13 Mozambique	923	43 Tunisia	310
14 Jordan	884	44 Burkina Faso	305
15 Ethiopia	871	45 Rwanda	281
16 Zaire	816	46 Jamaica	277
17 Thailand	787	47 Guinea	274
18 Sudan	768	48 Burundi	259
19 Senegal	724	49 Benin	254
20 Côte d'Ivoire	674	50 Costa Rica	228
21 Sri Lanka	659	51 CAR	227
22 Syria	645	52 Algeria	225
23 Uganda	563	53 Nigeria	214
24 Bolivia	499	54 Angola	211
25 Cameroon	475	55 Congo	208
26 Ghana	470	56 Mauritania	207
27 Malaysia	467	57 Togo	205
28 Mali	462	58 Myanmar	196
29 Malawi	450	59 Guatemala	191
30 Honduras	445	60 Haiti	176

Largest donors, % of GNP

1 Saudi Arabia	3.89	Switzerland ^a	0.31
2 UAE	2.63	16 Luxembourg ^a	0.28
3 Norway ^a	1.17	17 United Kingdom ^a	0.27
4 Netherlands ^a	0.94	18 Austria ^a	0.25
5 Denmark ^a	0.93	Portugal ^a	0.25
6 Sweden ^a	0.90	20 New Zealand ^a	0.22
7 France ^b	0.79	21 United States ^a	0.21
8 Finland ^a	0.64	22 Ireland ^a	0.16
9 Belgium ^a	0.46	23 Venezuela	0.09
10 Canada ^a	0.44	24 Taiwan	0.04
11 Germany ^a	0.42	25 South Korea	0.03
12 Australia ^a	0.34	26 Algeria	0.02
13 Italy ^a	0.32	27 Libya	0.01
14 Japan ^a	0.31	Qatar	0.01

Largest recipients, per head

\$

1 Martinique	2,501.5	26 Lesotho	77.8
2 New Caledonia	1,802.4	27 Costa Rica	75.6
3 Réunion	1,573.6	28 CAR	74.7
4 French Polynesia	1,267.0	29 Bolivia	68.2
5 French Guiana	1,244.9	30 El Salvador	65.5
6 Guadeloupe	941.7	31 Mozambique	59.0
7 Bermuda	724.1	32 Fiji	58.9
8 Pacific Island Trust Territory	370.6	33 Togo	58.1
9 Netherlands Antilles	303.2	34 Somalia	57.8
10 Israel	298.7	35 Côte d'Ivoire	56.2
11 Jordan	220.5	36 Chad	55.3
12 Bahrain	195.7	37 Benin	54.9
13 Suriname	135.1	38 Syria	51.5
14 Gabon	118.6	39 Malawi	51.4
15 Botswana	115.8	40 Zambia	50.9
16 Jamaica	112.8	41 Lebanon	50.4
17 Egypt	106.5	42 Mali	50.1
18 Mauritania	102.3	43 Cyprus	48.5
19 Senegal	98.8	44 Guinea	47.6
20 Papua New Guinea	97.1	45 Burundi	47.3
21 Congo	91.6	46 Niger	46.2
22 Honduras	86.6	47 Oman	44.6
23 Barbados	82.4	48 Tanzania	42.3
24 Nicaragua	81.6	49 Kenya	41.2
25 Mauritius	79.5	50 Cameroon	40.1

a Members of OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

b Including overseas departments and territories. When these are excluded French aid amounted to \$6,571m in 1990, equivalent to 0.55% of GNP.

Current account

Largest surpluses

\$bn	
1 Germany*	46.8
2 Japan	35.9
3 China	12.0
4 Taiwan	11.1
5 Netherlands	10.4
6 Venezuela	8.0
7 Switzerland	7.0
8 Nigeria	5.1
9 Belgium/Luxembourg	4.5
10 Norway	3.8
11 Hong Kong	3.3
12 Poland	3.1
13 Singapore	2.4
14 South Africa	2.3
15 Libya	2.2
16 Syria	1.8
Argentina	1.8
18 Denmark	1.5
19 Ireland	1.4
Algeria	1.4
21 Oman	1.1
22 Israel	0.7
Jordan	0.7
Austria	0.7
25 Trinidad & Tobago	0.4
Colombia	0.4
Hungary	0.4

Largest deficits

\$bn	
1 Soviet Union	-219.5
2 United States	-92.2
3 United Kingdom	-24.6
4 Canada	-18.8
5 Spain	-16.8
6 Australia	-14.8
7 Italy	-12.7
8 France	-9.9
9 India	-9.3
10 Thailand	-7.1
11 Finland	-6.7
12 Sweden	-5.8
13 Mexico	-5.3
14 Saudi Arabia	-4.1
15 Brazil	-4.0
16 Greece	-3.5
17 Romania	-3.3
18 Philippines	-2.7
19 Turkey	-2.6
20 Yugoslavia	-2.4
Indonesia	-2.4
22 South Korea	-2.2
23 Malaysia	-1.7
Bulgaria	-1.7
25 Bangladesh	-1.6
Pakistan	-1.6
New Zealand	-1.6
28 Czechoslovakia	-1.2
29 Côte d'Ivoire	-1.1
30 Chile	-0.8
31 Peru	-0.7
32 Costa Rica	-0.6
Zaire	-0.6
34 Kenya	-0.5
Vietnam	-0.5
Tunisia	-0.5
37 Papua New Guinea	-0.4
Nicaragua	-0.4
Tanzania	-0.4
40 Uganda	-0.3
Zimbabwe	-0.3
Cameroon	-0.3
Guatemala	-0.3
Nepal	-0.3
Sri Lanka	-0.3
Mozambique	-0.3
Zambia	-0.3
48 Iceland	-0.2
Sudan	-0.2
Ethiopia	-0.2
Bahamas	-0.2
Honduras	-0.2
Madagascar	-0.2
Congo	-0.2
Mauritania	-0.2
Morocco	-0.2
Bolivia	-0.2
Yemen	-0.2
Ghana	-0.2

Largest surpluses as % of GDP

%	
1 Jordan	17.9
2 Nigeria	16.4
3 Venezuela	15.7
4 Syria	14.7
5 Oman	13.3
6 Trinidad & Tobago	9.6
7 Lesotho	8.3
8 Libya	7.7
9 Taiwan	7.1
10 Singapore	7.0
11 Gabon	6.1
12 Botswana	5.3
13 Hong Kong	4.9
14 Poland	4.8
15 Ireland	4.3
16 Netherlands	4.0
17 Norway	3.9
18 Germany*	3.3
19 Switzerland	3.2
20 Panama	3.1
21 China	2.9
22 Algeria	2.8
Uruguay	2.8
24 Belgium/Luxembourg	2.7
25 South Africa	2.5

Largest deficits as % of GDP

%	
1 Nicaragua	-32.3
2 Mozambique	-27.3
3 Mauritania	-20.2
4 Soviet Union	-19.0
5 Tanzania	-15.3
6 Côte d'Ivoire	-12.4
7 Sierra Leone	-11.7
8 Laos	-11.1
9 Costa Rica	-10.9
10 Chad	-10.7
11 Papua New Guinea	-10.5
12 Zambia	-10.3
13 Thailand	-8.9
14 Nepal	-8.8
15 Bulgaria	-8.6
Romania	-8.6
17 Benin	-8.1
18 Congo	-7.9
Zaire	-7.9
20 Honduras	-7.7
21 Bangladesh	-7.0
22 Uganda	-6.9
23 Togo	-6.8
24 Madagascar	-6.5
25 Bahamas	-6.4
26 Philippines	-6.1
27 Greece	-5.9
28 Kenya	-5.3
29 Australia	-5.1
Finland	-5.1
31 Burundi	-4.9
CAR	-4.9
Mauritius	-4.9
Rwanda	-4.9
35 Zimbabwe	-4.6
36 Saudi Arabia	-4.5
37 Bolivia	-4.4
38 Jamaica	-4.3
Tunisia	-4.3
40 Vietnam	-4.2
41 Mali	-4.1
42 Malaysia	-4.0
43 Ghana	-3.9
Spain	-3.9
45 Burkina Faso	-3.8
Guatemala	-3.8
47 New Zealand	-3.7
Pakistan	-3.7
Sri Lanka	-3.7
50 Canada	-3.5
51 India	-3.3
52 Yugoslavia	-3.2
53 Chile	-3.1
54 Ethiopia	-3.0
55 Iceland	-2.9
Sweden	-2.9
Turkey	-2.9
58 Peru	-2.7
United Kingdom	-2.7
60 Cameroon	-2.6
El Salvador	-2.6
Malawi	-2.6
Niger	-2.6

a Includes Eastern Germany from July 1990.