

# International Comparison Programme – 2005 round

## Main results

### Introduction

1. The International Comparison Program (ICP) is a worldwide statistical initiative conducted during the period 2003 – 2008, aimed at producing Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) estimates of the world's economies. The 2005 round has produced PPP estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its principal aggregates for 146 economies (including Mauritius), with 2005 as the reference year.

2. The purchasing power parities express the values of local currencies in relation to a common currency, the 2005 US dollar. When applied to the value of GDP or any component of GDP, the resulting values reflect the real value of consumption in each economy, corrected for differences in price levels and unaffected by movements of exchange rates. Using PPPs instead of market exchange rates to convert currencies allows for the comparison of the output of economies and the welfare of their inhabitants while controlling for differences in the levels of prices.

3. The results of the 2005 ICP were published by the World Bank in 2008 in a report entitled "Global Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures - 2005 International Comparison Programme" available on its website ([www.worldbank.org/data/ICP](http://www.worldbank.org/data/ICP)). The report is also accessible on the CSO website (<http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>).

4. This publication attempts to summarise the results of the ICP as published by the World Bank, and provides some insight on the achievement of Mauritius with respect to other economies. Summary results, including GDP and its main components by region and selected countries are given in tables 1 to 5 in the Annex. Are also given in the Annex concepts and definitions, categorization of economies, as well a brief note on the methodology used.

### World GDP measured in PPP (Tables 1 and 2)

5. In 2005, the world GDP was estimated 55 trillion dollars PPP. Low-income countries, which included 35% of the world population, produced 7% of the world PPP-based GDP. Middle-income countries with 48% of the world population produced 32%, while high-income countries with only 17% of the world population produced 61% of the world economy.

6. The United States remained the largest economy in the world, with a share of 22.5% of the world GDP, followed by China (9.7%) and Japan (7.0%) (Table A).

7. Among the 12 largest economies, which together accounted for two-thirds of world PPP-based GDP, five were low or middle-income countries: Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and Russia. Together, these countries accounted for almost 22% of the world GDP.

**Table A: Share of world GDP, 2005 (selected countries)**

Selected countries	Share of world GDP	
	PPP-based (%)	US\$ -based using market exchange rate (%)
United States	22.51	27.93
China	9.70	5.06
Japan	7.04	10.27
Germany	4.57	6.30
India	4.26	1.76
United Kingdom	3.46	5.06
France	3.39	4.82
Russian Federation	3.09	1.73
Italy	2.96	3.99
Brazil	2.88	1.99
Spain	2.15	2.55
Mexico	2.14	1.73
Singapore	0.33	0.26
South Africa	0.72	0.55
<b>Mauritius</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.01</b>

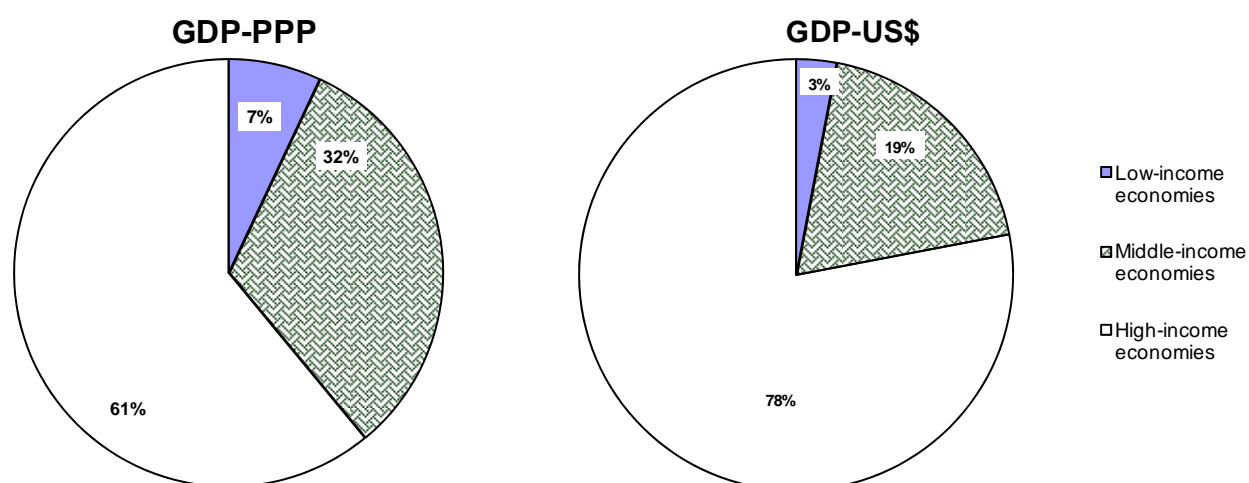
8. Regionwise, OECD-Eurostat countries with 23% of the world population produced 66% of the world GDP, while Africa with 13% of the world population produced only 3% of the world GDP.

9. In each region, some major players emerged. Africa's economy was dominated by Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa and Sudan, which collectively accounted for two-thirds of the region's GDP. Brazil accounted for one-half of the economy of South America while Russia dominated the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) with three-fourths of the regional GDP. In the Asia-Pacific region, China and India accounted for the largest share, with almost two-thirds of regional GDP, while in Western Asia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia accounted for more than three-fifths of the regional GDP.

10. It is to be noted that the world GDP measured using PPP was 24% larger than GDP converted to US Dollars using market exchange rates. The reason for this higher estimate was that exchange rates tend to understate the purchasing power of the currencies of less developed countries, the effect being more noticeable for low and lower middle-income countries. Thus, the share of PPP-based GDP of low-income countries was 7% compared to 3% when converted to US dollars using market exchange rates, while that of middle-income countries was 32% compared to 19% (Figure 1). At country level, the share of India in the world GDP was slightly greater than 4.3% when measured using PPP, but only 1.8% when measured in US dollars. Similarly, the share of China worked out to 9.7% compared to 5.1%.

11. Conversely, the share of high-income countries was 61%, lower than the figure of 78% based on market exchange rates. The shares of the United States and Japan in PPP terms worked out to 22.5% and 7.0% compared to 27.9% and 10.3% respectively.

**Figure 1 – Share of world GDP, 2005 – PPP based and US\$ based**



**Living standards - GDP per capita (Table 1)**

12. In 2005, the world GDP per capita was estimated at 8,970 PPP. Countries with the highest GDP per capita were Luxembourg (70,010 PPP), Qatar (68,700 PPP), Norway (47,550 PPP), Brunei Darussalam (47,470 PPP) and Kuwait (44,950 PPP), all very small and which together accounted for less than 1% of the world economy. GDP per capita of these countries was more than five times the world average (Table B).

**Table B: Countries with highest and lowest GDP per capita, 2005**

Highest	GDP per capita (PPP)	Lowest	GDP per capita (PPP)
Luxembourg	70,014	Congo, Democratic Rep.	264
Qatar	68,696	Liberia	383
Norway	47,551	Guinea-Bissau	569
Brunei Darussalam	47,465	Ethiopia	591
Kuwait	44,947	Niger	613

13. Countries with the lowest GDP per capita were the Democratic Republic of Congo (260 PPP), Liberia (380 PPP), Guinea-Bissau (570 PPP), Ethiopia (590 PPP) and Niger (610 PPP), all located in Africa.

14. In 2005, PPP-based GDP per capita of 17 countries were less than \$1,000. All were in Africa. In the 39 richest countries, GDP per capita exceeded 20,000 PPP, more than double the world GDP per capita.

15. About 75% of the world population lived in countries with GDP per capita below the world average. China and India had GDP per capita less than half of the world average even though their economies ranked second and fifth respectively. This was explained by their large populations, which together accounted for about 40% of the world total.

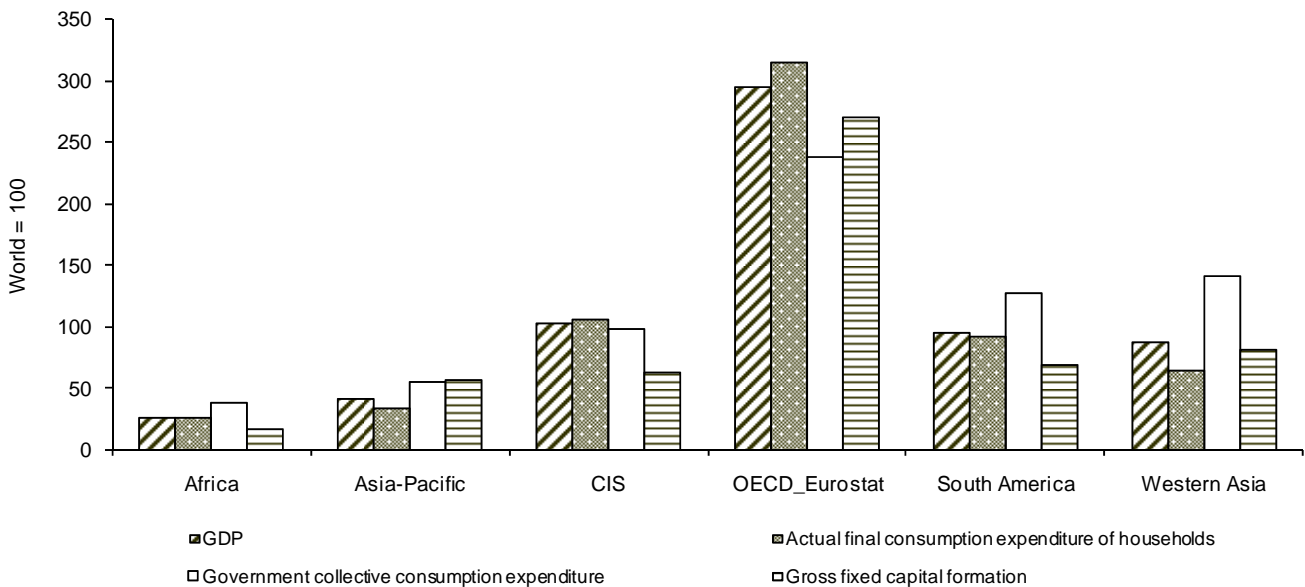
16. Region-wise, OECD countries had the highest GDP per capita (26,400 PPP), far ahead of the CIS (9,200 PPP), South America (8,400 PPP), Western Asia (7,700 PPP), Asia-Pacific (3,590 PPP) and Africa (2,200 PPP). High variation across countries is noted in Asia-Pacific with Brunei Darussalam and Singapore achieving more than 40,000 PPP and Nepal, Bangladesh and Cambodia less than 1,500 PPP. In Africa, four countries, namely Botswana, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Mauritius achieved more than 10,000 PPP, and 17 less than 1,000 PPP.

**Per capita measures for GDP and its components**

17. Figure 2 below compares the PPP-based regional GDP per capita and its main components, namely actual final consumption of households, collective government consumption expenditure, and gross fixed capital formation, with the world average (World=100).

18. The components of GDP per capita for OECD-Eurostat region were all higher than the world average while those for Africa and Asia-Pacific were all lower. In South America and Western Asia, government collective consumption expenditure per capita was the only component that was higher than the world average (Table 4).

**Figure 2: Per capita GDP, Actual final consumption expenditure of households, Government collective consumption expenditure and Gross fixed capital formation by region, 2005 (World = 100)**



**Actual final consumption of households (Table 3)**

19. In 2005, the per capita world final consumption expenditure of households was estimated at 6,100 PPP and constituted around 68% of GDP per capita. The regional distribution of per capita final consumption expenditure of households was hence similar to that of GDP per capita. However, some differences were

noted in the Asia-Pacific and Western Asia regions, where consumption shares were lower (56% and 51% respectively).

**Government Collective Consumption Expenditure (Table 3)**

20. The world government collective consumption expenditure per capita is estimated at 1,020 PPP, representing 11% of GDP per capita. The shares were highest in West Asia (18.5%) and Africa (17.5%) and lowest for OECD-Eurostat countries (9.1%).

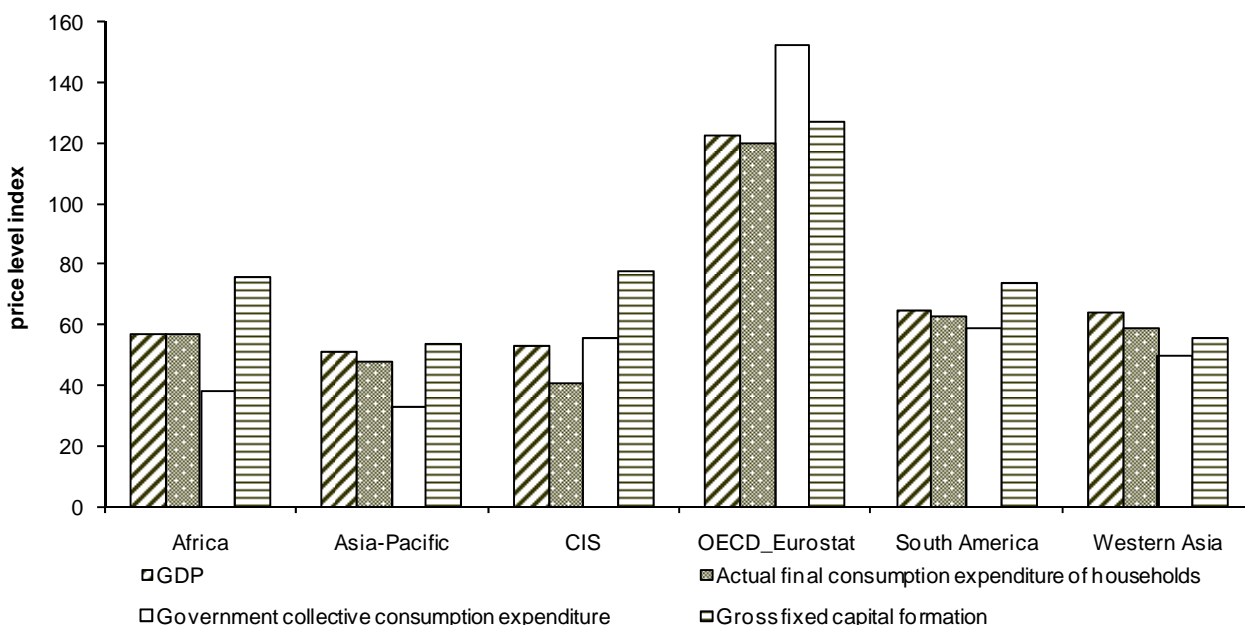
**Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Table 3)**

21. World Gross Fixed Capital Formation per capita was estimated at 1,880 PPP. In terms of value, investment expenditure per capita appeared to be less unequally distributed across regions. In particular, differences between the Asia-Pacific, CIS, South America, and Western Asia regions narrowed. Africa with a per capita investment expenditure of 310 PPP compared to more than 1,000 PPP for other regions lagged far behind, reflecting low investment efforts from national and foreign investors.

**Price Level Indices (Table 5)**

22. Price level indices (PLIs) defined as the ratios of PPPs to a corresponding exchange rate have been computed for the main components of GDP, to show their relative prices. Figure 3 and Table 5 compares the price levels of GDP and its three major components by region.

**Figure 3: Price level index of GDP and its main components by region (World = 100)**



23. Prices of GDP and its components in the Eurostat-OECD region were all above world average while in other regions, prices were all below world average.

24. In all regions except Eurostat-OECD and Western Asia, gross fixed capital formation was the most expensive component of GDP. In Eurostat-OECD region, government collective consumption was the most expensive component. In contrast, the price level for government consumption was lowest in the Africa, Asia-Pacific, and South America.

**GDP of Mauritius in PPP**

25. In 2005, one PPP was equivalent to Rs 14.68 while the market exchange rate of one US dollar was Rs 29.50.

26. In 2005, GDP of Mauritius was estimated at 12,600 million PPP, around twice GDP converted to US dollar using the market exchange rate. GDP per capita worked out to 10,160 PPP more than 300% higher than the figure for Africa region (2,220 PPP) and around 13% higher than the world average (8,970 PPP).

27. Per capita actual final consumption expenditure of households worked out to 7,620 PPP, making of Mauritius the country with the highest per capita household consumption expenditure in Africa. The figure represents 75% of GDP per capita, compared to 70% for Africa and 68% for the World.

28. Per capita government collective consumption expenditure was estimated at 1,770 PPP representing 17% of GDP per capita. Comparatively, the shares for Africa and the world economy were 17% and 11% respectively.

29. Gross Fixed Capital Formation per capita was estimated at 1,500 PPP, some 15% of GDP per capita. Per capita investment in Mauritius was much higher than in Africa (310 PPP or 14% of GDP), but lower than the world average (1,880 PPP or 21%).

30. The price level index, measured as the ratio of one PPP to the market exchange rate works out to 50, indicating that the price level in Mauritius is 50% lower than in the United States if goods and services were purchased after acquiring rupees in exchange of dollars at the prevailing market exchange rate. The price of investment was the most expensive component of GDP while government collective consumption expenditure was the least expensive.

## **Central Statistics Office**

**Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment,**

**PORT LOUIS**

**June 2009**

**Contact Person:**

**Mr. M. Dawoonauth**

Statistician-National Accounts Unit

Central Statistics Office

5th Floor

L.I.C Centre

Tel.: 213 5669, 208 0781

Fax : (230) 211 4150

E-mail: [cso\\_naccounts@mail.gov.mu](mailto:cso_naccounts@mail.gov.mu)

## **ANNEX**

### **Definitions and Methodology**

#### **Introduction**

1. The International Comparison Program (commonly known as the “ICP”) is a worldwide statistical initiative to collect comparative price data and estimate purchasing power parities (PPPs) of the world’s economies. Using PPPs instead of market exchange rates to convert currencies makes it possible to compare the output of economies and the welfare of their inhabitants in real terms (that is, controlling for differences in price levels).

#### **ICP Regions and organisation**

2. The 2005 International Comparison Program (ICP) was led and coordinated by the ICP global office within the World Bank during 2003–08. The programme was organized in five geographic areas: Africa, Asia-Pacific, Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), South America, and Western Asia. Data collection was overseen by regional coordinating agencies, which compiled the results and produced regional estimates of purchasing power parities (PPPs) in some 100 (mostly developing) economies.

3. In parallel, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) conducted the PPP programme for 46 economies.

4. Throughout the process, the regional coordinators worked closely with the ICP global office at the World Bank while the strong partnership with the Eurostat-OECD and its parallel program made it possible to combine the results from the two efforts.

5. It is to be noted that the 146 participating countries (including Mauritius) accounted for more than 95% of the world’s population and 98% of the world GDP. The aggregated results of the 146 participating countries are referred to as World figures in this publication.

#### **Uses**

6. PPPs are the preferred means of converting the value of the GDP and its components to a common currency. They enable cross-country comparisons of the sizes of economies, average consumption levels, poverty rates, productivity, and the use of resources.

7. A major use of the PPP results is the estimation of the widely used “dollar-a-day” international poverty threshold. PPP results also enter the estimation of the United Nations Human Development Index and Gender Empowerment Measure. It allows the international organisations and donors to assess inequality across economies, and provide the basis for the design of effective aid programs.

8. However, PPPs should not be used for all international comparisons; for example, market exchange rates should be used to measure international trade, capital flows, or the values of foreign debt.

#### **Definitions**

##### ***Purchasing Power Parity***

9. A purchasing power parity between two countries, A and B, is the ratio of the number of units of country A’s currency needed to purchase in country A the same quantity of a specific good or service as one unit of country B’s currency will purchase in country B. PPPs can be expressed in the currency of either of the countries. In practice, they are usually computed among large numbers of countries and expressed in terms of a single currency, with the U.S. dollar (US\$) most commonly used as the base or “numeraire” currency.

10. A simple example would be a litre of Coca Cola. If it costs 25.00 rupees in Mauritius and \$2.00 in USA, then the PPP for Coca Cola between Mauritius and USA is 25.00/2.00, or 12.50. This means that for every dollar spent on a litre of Coca Cola in the USA, 12.5 rupees would have to be spent in Mauritius to obtain the same quantity and quality of Coca Cola. PPPs are not only calculated for individual commodities, but are also calculated for various groups of commodities.

## **Price Level Indexes**

11. A price level index (PLI) is the ratio of a PPP to a corresponding exchange rate. PLI is used to compare price levels between economies. It is expressed as an index on a base of 100. A PLI that is greater than 100 means that, when the national average prices are converted at exchange rates, the resulting prices tend to be higher, on average, than prices in the base country.

12. PLIs are generally low in the poorer economies. This reflects the common experience of travelers who find many (but not all) of the goods and services in the poorest economies relatively cheap compared with similar products in their home economy.

## **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components**

13. **Gross domestic product**, expenditure-based, is the total final expenditure at purchasers' prices (household and government final consumption expenditure, and gross fixed capital formation), including the exports of goods and services, less imports of goods and services.

14. **Government final consumption expenditure** is disaggregated into *collective* and *individual* consumption expenditure.

- (i) **Collective expenditure by government** consists of the services which government provides to the community as a whole, for example, security and defence
- (ii) **Individual expenditure by government** is made up of expenses incurred in providing services which are mostly beneficial to individuals, mainly in respect of health and education.

15. **Final consumption expenditure incurred by households** comprises the value of goods and services purchased by households including the value of imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings.

16. **Actual final consumption expenditure of households** covers goods and services supplied to households, irrespective of whether these goods and services are actually paid by government or households themselves. Consequently, it consists of final consumption expenditure incurred by households and government on the provision of individual services.

17. **Gross fixed capital formation** is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period, plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality, or productivity of land). realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

## **Categorisation of countries**

18. The categorisation of countries (as adopted by the World Bank) is based on the following cutoffs:
- (i) low-income countries: countries having per capita gross national incomes (measured using exchange rates) below US\$ 905;
  - (ii) middle-income: those with per capita gross national incomes above US\$905 and below US\$11,115; and
  - (iii) high-income countries: those with per capita gross national incomes above US\$11,115.

## **Methodology**

### **Overview**

19. The ICP was the most extensive effort ever to measure PPPs across economies. PPPs cannot be computed in isolation by a single country. However, each country is responsible for the computation of official estimates of GDP and its components, and collection of prices of identified products. Surveys conducted by each economy during 2005 and 2006 provided prices for more than 1,000 goods and services selected by the regional teams after consultations with national statistics offices. Initial calculations of PPPs were conducted at the regional level.

20. In addition, a representative group of economies selected from each region (ring countries), priced a separate common set of goods and services. PPPs were calculated for the "ring" and used to calibrate the regional PPPs to the global level.

### **Data requirements**

21. There are two basic data requirements for participation in the ICP: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) broken down into its components (155 basic headings) and national annual average prices for a set of well-defined goods and services representative of these basic headings.

### **National Accounts Data**

22. For the ICP, GDP is compiled using the expenditure approach, with its components further broken down into 155 basic headings. These are the lowest level of disaggregation for which PPPs are computed. GDP expenditures for each basic heading are used to weight the basic-heading PPPs to higher levels of aggregation and to GDP.

### **Price Data - Household Consumption Expenditure**

23. Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are derived from inter-country comparisons of the national annual average prices for a representative selection of goods and services. Products to be priced were developed after a series of consultations with countries. Structured product descriptions (SPD) defining the characteristics (type, variety, seasonal availability, quantity, packaging, and pricing basis) of the products on the price list were then worked out to ensure comparability of priced items across all economies within regions.

24. The products to be priced by each economy were to meet two criteria: they should be representative of the economy and comparable between economies. No economy was expected to price all the products within any particular basic heading. But all economies were expected to price at least some non-representative products so they could be matched with prices collected in other economies.

25. Prices were generally collected once every quarter while in the African region, prices were collected every month. The prices include all non-deductible taxes and tips where significant.

### **Price data - Government Final Consumption Expenditure**

26. Compensation of employees in health, education, and other general government departments has been used to calculate government PPPs. The compensation of employees recorded for PPP purposes included basic salary and allowances before income taxes, in-kind payments (such as employer-subsidized housing), and actual and imputed social security contributions paid by the employer on behalf of employees.

### **Price data - Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)**

27. GFCF include construction, and machinery and equipment. For construction, the price list focused on some 22 components which represented the principal construction activities with respect to residential buildings, non-residential buildings and civil engineering projects. For gross fixed capital formation, the global office determined the products list as well as their SPDs. Prices recorded include the costs of delivering equipment or materials to the site where they were to be used and all installation charges.

### **Changes in inventories**

28. The PPPs were imputed using PPPs for consumer goods and equipment.

### **Balance of exports and imports**

29. Exchange rates were used as reference PPPs.

### **Calculating PPP**

30. The ICP regions used the CPD method (country dummy product), while the Eurostat-OECD used the EKS method named after its developers Elteto, Kovacs, and Szulc. More details are given in the World Bank report entitled "Global Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures - 2005 International Comparison Programme" available on its website ([www.worldbank.org/data/ICP](http://www.worldbank.org/data/ICP)) as well as on CSO website (<http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>).



**Table 1: Main results by region, 2005 ICP**

Regions and selected economies within regions	PPP		Price level index		Gross domestic product, billions		Gross domestic product per capita		GDP per capita indices(world = 100)		Share of World GDP (%)		Share of World population (%)
	US\$=1	U.S.= 100	PPP	US\$	PPP	US\$	PPP	US\$	PPP	US\$	@PPP	@US\$	
<b>AFRICA</b>													
Botswana	2.42	47.0	20.5	9.7	12,057	5,712	134.4	79.0	0.04	0.02		0.03	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	214.27	45.0	15.7	7.1	264	120	2.9	1.7	0.03	0.02		0.97	
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.62	28.0	353.4	98.8	5,049	1,412	56.3	19.5	0.64	0.22		1.14	
Madagascar	649.57	32.0	16.8	5.5	988	320	11.0	4.4	0.03	0.01		0.28	
<b>Mauritius</b>	<b>14.68</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>10,155</b>	<b>5,053</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.01</b>		<b>0.02</b>	
Mozambique	10,909.45	47.0	14.4	6.7	743	347	8.3	4.8	0.03	0.02		0.32	
Namibia	4.26	67.0	9.3	6.2	4,547	3,049	50.7	42.2	0.02	0.01		0.03	
South Africa	3.87	61.0	397.5	242.0	8,477	5,162	94.5	71.4	0.72	0.55		0.77	
Swaziland	3.29	52.0	4.9	2.6	4,384	2,270	48.9	31.4	0.01	0.01		0.02	
Zimbabwe	33,068.18	...	6.2	...	538	...	6.0	...	0.01	...		0.19	
<b>Total</b>		<b>46.0</b>	<b>1,835.6</b>	<b>839.2</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>1.89</b>		<b>13.47</b>	
<b>ASIA/PACIFIC</b>													
Bangladesh	22.64	35.0	173.8	61.2	1,268	446	14.1	6.2	0.32	0.14		2.24	
China	3.45	42.0	5,333.2	2,243.8	4,091	1,721	45.6	23.8	9.70	5.06		21.27	
Hong Kong, china	5.69	73.0	243.1	177.8	35,680	26,094	397.7	360.9	0.44	0.40		0.11	
India	14.67	33.0	2,341.0	778.7	2,126	707	23.7	9.8	4.26	1.76		17.97	
Malaysia	1.73	46.0	299.6	137.2	11,466	5,250	127.8	72.6	0.54	0.31		0.43	
Pakistan	19.10	32.0	368.9	118.4	2,396	769	26.7	10.6	0.67	0.27		2.51	
Singapore	1.08	65.0	180.1	116.7	41,479	26,879	462.4	371.8	0.33	0.26		0.07	
Sri Lanka	35.17	35.0	68.5	24.0	3,481	1,218	38.8	16.8	0.12	0.05		0.32	
<b>Total</b>		<b>41.0</b>	<b>12,020.7</b>	<b>4,892.6</b>	<b>3,592</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.87</b>	<b>11.04</b>		<b>54.61</b>	
<b>CIS</b>													
Russian federation	12.74	45.0	1,697.5	764.4	11,861	5,341	132.2	73.9	3.09	1.73		2.34	
Ukraine	1.68	33.0	263.0	86.1	5,583	1,829	62.2	25.3	0.48	0.19		0.77	
<b>Total</b>		<b>43.0</b>	<b>2,269.2</b>	<b>970.0</b>	<b>9,202</b>	<b>3,934</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>4.13</b>	<b>2.19</b>		<b>4.02</b>	
<b>OECD-EUROSTAT</b>													
Australia	1.39	106.0	671.5	712.0	32,798	34,774	365.6	480.9	1.22	1.61		0.33	
France	0.92	115.0	1,862.2	2,136.3	29,644	34,008	330.4	470.3	3.39	4.82		1.03	
Germany	0.89	111.0	2,514.8	2,791.3	30,496	33,849	339.9	468.1	4.57	6.30		1.35	
Japan	129.55	118.0	3,870.3	4,549.2	30,290	35,604	337.6	492.4	7.04	10.27		2.09	
Korea, Rep.	788.92	77.0	1,027.4	791.4	21,342	16,441	237.9	227.4	1.87	1.79		0.79	
Luxembourg	0.92	115.0	32.6	37.3	70,014	80,315	780.4	1,110.8	0.06	0.08		0.01	
Switzerland	1.74	140.0	266.3	372.4	35,520	49,675	395.9	687.0	0.48	0.84		0.12	
United Kingdom	0.65	118.0	1,901.7	2,244.1	31,580	37,266	352.0	515.4	3.46	5.06		0.98	
United States	1.00	100.0	12,376.1	12,376.1	41,674	41,674	464.5	576.4	22.51	27.93		4.85	
<b>Total</b>		<b>99.0</b>	<b>36,469.0</b>	<b>36,173.8</b>	<b>26,404</b>	<b>26,191</b>	<b>294.3</b>	<b>362.2</b>	<b>66.34</b>	<b>81.64</b>		<b>22.54</b>	
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>													
Argentina	1.27	44.0	419.0	183.2	11,063	4,836	123.3	66.9	0.76	0.41		0.62	
Brazil	1.36	56.0	1,583.2	882.5	8,596	4,791	95.8	66.3	2.88	1.99		3.01	
<b>Total</b>		<b>52.0</b>	<b>3,078.1</b>	<b>1,601.7</b>	<b>8,415</b>	<b>4,379</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>3.61</b>		<b>5.97</b>	
<b>WEST ASIA</b>													
Kuwait	0.21	73.0	110.4	80.8	44,947	32,882	501.0	454.8	0.20	0.18		0.04	
Qatar	2.75	75.0	55.8	42.1	68,696	51,809	765.7	716.5	0.10	0.10		0.01	
Saudi Arabia	2.41	64.0	490.6	315.3	21,220	13,640	236.5	188.6	0.89	0.71		0.38	
<b>Total</b>		<b>51.0</b>	<b>1,354.1</b>	<b>694.5</b>	<b>7,711</b>	<b>3,955</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>1.57</b>		<b>2.87</b>	
<b>WORLD</b>		<b>81.0</b>	<b>54,975.7</b>	<b>44,308.7</b>	<b>8,971</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>100.00</b>	

**Table 2: Purchasing power parities, local currency units per US\$ by region, 2005 ICF**

Regions and selected economies within regions	Gross domestic product	Actual final consumption expenditure of households	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Botswana	2.42	3.00	3.38	1.18	1.36	2.69
Congo, Dem. Rep.	214.27	262.47	316.23	35.42	66.88	224.16
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.62	1.65	2.02	0.28	0.63	2.32
Madagascar	649.57	632.29	756.38	152.40	334.45	1,183.61
<b>Mauritius</b>	<b>14.68</b>	<b>14.62</b>	<b>17.73</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>7.38</b>	<b>20.96</b>
Mozambique	10,909.45	9,711.16	11,625.69	2,310.64	6,576.87	20,680.39
Namibia	4.26	4.41	5.06	1.38	2.43	4.92
South Africa	3.87	4.00	4.57	1.52	2.25	4.62
Swaziland	3.29	3.18	3.73	1.19	1.84	4.97
Zimbabwe	33,068.18	36,857.43	47,952.42	2,336.37	5,952.58	20,414.03
<b>ASIA-PACIFIC</b>						
Bangladesh	22.64	22.06	25.49	7.16	14.12	25.25
China	3.45	3.46	4.09	0.83	1.53	3.70
Hong Kong, China	5.69	6.39	7.24	2.51	3.45	5.10
India	14.67	13.58	15.60	4.46	9.35	17.74
Malaysia	1.73	1.83	2.11	0.55	0.75	1.68
Pakistan	19.10	17.79	20.71	5.00	10.14	25.99
Singapore	1.08	1.29	1.47	0.48	0.58	0.95
Sri Lanka	35.17	34.16	40.04	8.95	14.75	44.17
<b>CIS</b>						
Russian Federation	12.74	10.96	13.39	4.07	10.19	19.21
Ukraine	1.68	1.40	1.71	0.50	1.29	2.81
<b>OECD-EUROSTAT</b>						
Australia	1.39	1.37	1.46	0.96	1.31	1.47
France	0.92	0.89	0.94	0.63	1.03	0.99
Germany	0.89	0.88	0.91	0.68	0.91	0.95
Japan	129.55	129.16	142.94	75.07	119.67	136.36
Korea, Rep.	788.92	808.78	879.37	502.70	675.05	770.43
Luxembourg	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.88	1.13	0.91
Switzerland	1.74	1.79	1.87	1.49	1.76	1.74
United Kingdom	0.65	0.63	0.66	0.48	0.59	0.71
United States	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>						
Argentina	1.27	1.21	1.35	0.58	0.92	1.66
Brazil	1.36	1.37	1.57	0.50	0.91	1.54
<b>WEST ASIA</b>						
Kuwait	0.21	0.26	0.28	0.15	0.17	0.15
Qatar	2.75	3.27	3.64	1.44	1.89	2.17
Saudi Arabia	2.41	2.70	2.90	1.38	1.79	1.82

**Table 3: PPP-based per capita GDP and its main components by region, ICP 2005**

Regions and selected economies within regions	Gross domestic product	Actual final consumption expenditure of households	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Botswana	12,057	3,127	2,407	1,055	3,771	2,140
Congo, Dem. Rep.	264	149	123	6	76	51
Egypt, Arab Rep.	5,049	3,812	2,951	1,104	923	594
Madagascar	988	768	609	164	272	130
Mauritius	10,155	7,620	5,835	2,725	1,768	1,524
Mozambique	743	607	481	127	114	110
Namibia	4,547	2,737	2,044	1,257	1,219	968
South Africa	8,477	5,886	4,583	1,708	1,587	1,214
Swaziland	4,384	3,170	2,548	496	755	680
Zimbabwe	538	434	324	201	193	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>307</b>
<b>ASIA-PACIFIC</b>						
Bangladesh	1,268	1,011	855	70	80	284
China	4,091	1,752	1,311	848	823	1,582
Hong Kong, China	35,680	19,622	16,320	2,869	3,078	8,326
India	2,126	1,455	1,176	319	232	501
Malaysia	11,466	5,566	4,223	2,289	1,612	2,438
Pakistan	2,396	2,049	1,683	321	269	333
Singapore	41,479	15,564	12,636	3,248	5,534	10,352
Sri Lanka	3,481	2,735	2,126	926	499	658
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,592</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>1,039</b>
<b>CIS</b>						
Russian Federation	11,861	7,918	5,546	2,837	1,333	1,377
Ukraine	5,583	4,657	3,138	2,089	512	732
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,202</b>	<b>6,403</b>	<b>4,441</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1,160</b>
<b>OECD-EUROSTAT</b>						
Australia	32,798	21,836	17,424	4,145	3,285	8,104
France	29,644	22,314	16,206	6,752	2,190	5,479
Germany	30,496	21,743	17,279	4,391	2,325	4,963
Japan	30,290	20,438	15,342	5,286	2,615	6,656
Korea, Rep.	21,342	12,196	9,861	1,990	2,052	6,397
Luxembourg	70,014	33,684	26,578	7,249	3,829	14,133
Russian Federation	11,861	7,918	5,546	2,837	1,333	1,377
Switzerland	35,520	23,050	19,317	2,727	1,765	7,548
United Kingdom	31,580	25,159	19,190	5,818	2,841	4,938
United States	41,674	31,995	29,322	2,673	3,956	8,006
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,404</b>	<b>19,124</b>	<b>15,630</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>5,057</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>						
Argentina	11,063	7,634	6,368	1,081	1,145	1,815
Brazil	8,596	5,720	4,480	1,648	1,664	1,236
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,415</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>4,471</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>1,280</b>
<b>WEST ASIA</b>						
Kuwait	44,947	14,119	11,328	3,392	5,460	9,584
Qatar	68,696	12,629	9,282	5,233	7,421	29,293
Saudi Arabia	21,220	6,976	5,037	3,064	3,376	4,657
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,711</b>	<b>3,921</b>	<b>2,973</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>1,526</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>8,971</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>4,923</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>1,877</b>

**Table 4: Index of PPP-based GDP per capita and its main components, World = 100**

Regions and selected economies within regions	Gross domestic product	Actual final consumption expenditure of households	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Botswana	134.4	51.3	48.9	79.0	371.3	114.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.9	2.4	2.5	0.5	7.5	2.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.	56.3	62.5	59.9	82.7	90.8	31.6
Madagascar	11.0	12.6	12.4	12.3	26.8	6.9
Mauritius	113.2	125.0	118.5	204.1	174.1	81.2
Mozambique	8.3	10.0	9.8	9.5	11.2	5.9
Namibia	50.7	44.9	41.5	94.2	120.1	51.6
South Africa	94.5	96.6	93.1	127.9	156.3	64.7
Swaziland	48.9	52.0	51.8	37.2	74.4	36.3
Zimbabwe	6.0	7.1	6.6	15.0	19.0	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>ASIA-PACIFIC</b>						
Bangladesh	14.1	16.6	17.4	5.2	7.8	15.2
China	45.6	28.7	26.6	63.6	81.1	84.3
Hong Kong, China	397.7	321.9	331.5	214.9	303.0	443.7
India	23.7	23.9	23.9	23.9	22.8	26.7
Malaysia	127.8	91.3	85.8	171.4	158.7	129.9
Pakistan	26.7	33.6	34.2	24.1	26.5	17.7
Singapore	462.4	255.3	256.7	243.3	544.9	551.6
Sri Lanka	38.8	44.9	43.2	69.3	49.2	35.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>55.4</b>
<b>CIS</b>						
Russian Federation	132.2	129.9	112.7	212.5	131.3	73.4
Ukraine	62.2	76.4	63.7	156.4	50.5	39.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>181.1</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>61.8</b>
<b>OECD-EUROSTAT</b>						
Australia	365.6	358.2	353.9	310.5	323.5	431.8
France	330.4	366.1	329.2	505.8	215.7	291.9
Germany	339.9	356.7	351.0	328.9	228.9	264.5
Japan	337.6	335.3	311.7	395.9	257.5	354.7
Korea, Rep.	237.9	200.1	200.3	149.0	202.1	340.9
Luxembourg	780.4	552.6	539.9	543.0	377.0	753.1
Russian Federation	132.2	129.9	112.7	212.5	131.3	73.4
Switzerland	395.9	378.1	392.4	204.2	173.8	402.2
United Kingdom	352.0	412.8	389.8	435.8	279.8	263.1
United States	464.5	524.9	595.7	200.2	389.6	426.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>294.3</b>	<b>313.7</b>	<b>317.5</b>	<b>269.8</b>	<b>237.8</b>	<b>269.5</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>						
Argentina	123.3	125.2	129.4	81.0	112.8	96.7
Brazil	95.8	93.8	91.0	123.4	163.8	65.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>126.8</b>	<b>68.2</b>
<b>WEST ASIA</b>						
Kuwait	501.0	231.6	230.1	254.1	537.7	510.7
Qatar	765.7	207.2	188.6	391.9	730.7	1,560.9
Saudi Arabia	236.5	114.4	102.3	229.5	332.4	248.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>140.7</b>	<b>81.3</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5: Price Level Index by region, 2005 ICP (World = 100)**

Regions and selected economies within regions	Gross domestic product	Actual final consumption expenditure of households	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Botswana	59	72	76	49	44	63
Congo, Dem. Rep.	56	68	76	16	23	57
Egypt, Arab Rep.	35	35	40	10	18	48
Madagascar	40	38	43	16	27	71
<b>Mauritius</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>85</b>
Mozambique	58	51	57	21	46	107
Namibia	83	85	91	46	63	93
South Africa	76	77	82	50	58	87
Swaziland	64	61	67	39	47	94
Zimbabwe	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>ASIA/PACIFIC</b>						
Bangladesh	44	42	45	23	36	47
China	52	52	57	21	31	54
Hong Kong, China	91	100	106	68	73	79
India	41	38	40	21	35	48
Malaysia	57	59	64	30	32	53
Pakistan	40	37	40	18	28	52
Singapore	80	95	101	60	57	69
Sri Lanka	43	42	46	19	24	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>CIS</b>						
Russian Federation	56	47	54	30	59	82
Ukraine	41	33	38	21	41	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>OECD-EUROSTAT</b>						
Australia	132	128	128	154	164	135
France	142	135	133	164	211	148
Germany	138	133	129	178	186	143
Japan	146	143	148	143	178	149
Korea, Rep.	96	96	98	103	108	90
Luxembourg	142	141	127	231	231	137
Russian Federation	56	47	54	30	59	82
Switzerland	174	176	171	252	232	167
United Kingdom	146	141	137	183	177	156
United States	124	122	114	210	164	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>						
Argentina	54	51	53	42	52	69
Brazil	69	69	74	43	62	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>WEST ASIA</b>						
Kuwait	91	108	109	105	97	60
Qatar	94	110	114	83	85	71
Saudi Arabia	80	88	88	77	78	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

... Not available