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| 1. Real GDP | |
| Source | WDI |
| Details | GDP Constant USD (2015) |
| Website | https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#advancedDownloadOptions |
| Unit | Constant 2015 USD |
| Definition | GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2015 prices, expressed in U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2015 official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used. |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | Lebanon 2022 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2022 |
| Comment |  |

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| 1. Agriculture, value added (% of GDP) | |
| Source | WDI |
| Details | Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4. |
| Website | https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#advancedDownloadOptions |
| Unit | % |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * Armenia - 2000-2011 * Bahrain – 2000-2005 * Canada – 2020 – 2022 * Bolivia 2022 * Israel – 2022 * Japan 2022 * Kuwait – 2021 – 2022 * Lebanon 2022 * Mozambique 2022 * New Zealand 2021-2022 * Niger 2022 * Peru 2022 * UAE 2022 * USA 2022 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2022 |
| Comment |  |

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| 1. Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) | |
| Source | WDI, Central bank of Kuwait |
| Details | Gross fixed capital formation (formerly gross domestic fixed investment) includes land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation. |
| Website | https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#advancedDownloadOptions |
| Unit | % of GDP |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * 2022 data missing for: Angola, Bahrain, Bolivia, Bosnia, China, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malawi, New zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, USA * Jordan – 2020-2022 * Ethiopia – 2000-2010 * Kuwait: 2000-2002, 2020-2022 * Malawi – 2000-22 * Mozambique – 2021-2022 * Nicaragua – 2000-2005 * Panama – 2018-2022 * Qatar – 2018-2022 * Sri lanka – 2010-2014 * UAE 2000, 2021-2022 * Zambia – 2000-2009, 2022 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2022 (55% data available); 2021 (75% data available) |
| Comment | Missing data for Kuwait and Qatar filled in from national sources |

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| 1. Industry, value added (% of GDP) | |
| Source | WDI ; World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. |
| Details | Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4. |
| Website | https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#advancedDownloadOptions |
| Unit | % of GDP |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * Armenia : 2000-2011 * Bahrain: 2000-2005 * Bolivia: 2022 * Canada: 2020-2022 * Israel: 2022 * Japan: 2022 * Kuwait: 2000-2009, 2021-2022 * Lebanon: 2022 * Madagascar: 2000-2006 * New Zealand: 2021-2022 * Niger: 2022 * Peru: 2022 * Qatar:2000-2010 * UAE: 2022 * USA: 2022 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2022 (71% data available) |
| Comment |  |

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| 1. Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP) | |
| Source | WDI; World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. |
| Details | Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator. |
| Website | https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#advancedDownloadOptions |
| Unit | % GDP |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * Algeria 2022 * Armenia 2000-2011 * Bahrain: 2000-2005 * Bolivia 2022 * Canada: 2020-2022 * China: 2000-2003 * Congo: 2020-2022 * Cote D’Ivoire: 2021-2022 * Iran:2022 * Israel: 2022 * Japan: 2022 * Kuwait: 2021-2022 * Lebanon: 2022 * Madagascar: 2000-2006, 2022 * Malawi: 2000-2022 * Mozambique: 2022 * New Zealand: 2021- 2022 * Niger: 2022 * Peru: 2022 * Russia: 2001, 2022 * Serbia: 2022 * Tunisia: 2022 * UAE: 2022 * USA: 2022 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2022 (62% data available). 2021 (82% data available) |
| Comment |  |

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| 1. Total natural resources rents (% of GDP) | |
| Source | Estimates based on sources and methods described in "The Changing Wealth of Nations: Measuring Sustainable Development in the New Millennium" (World Bank, 2011). |
| Details | Total natural resources rents are the sum of oil rents, natural gas rents, coal rents (hard and soft), mineral rents, and forest rents. |
| Website | https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#advancedDownloadOptions |
| Unit | % GDP |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | 2022 data missing for following countries:  Peru  Philippines  Poland  Portugal  Qatar  Romania  Russian Federation  Rwanda  Saudi Arabia  Senegal  Serbia  Singapore  Slovakia  Slovenia  South Africa  Spain  Sri Lanka  Sweden  Switzerland  Thailand  Tunisia  Turkey  Uganda  Ukraine  United Arab Emirates  United Kingdom  United Republic of Tanzania  United States of America  Uruguay  Zambia |
| Latest available datapoint | 2021 (100% including several 0 values) |
| Comment |  |

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| 1. Services, value added (% of GDP) | |
| Source | WDI; World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. |
| Details | Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4. |
| Website | https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#advancedDownloadOptions |
| Unit |  |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * Armenia: 2000-2011 * Bahrain: 2000-2005 * Bolivia: 2022 * Canada: 2020-2022 * Israel: 2022 * Japan: 2022 * Kenya: 2000-2005 * Kuwait: 2000-2009, 2021-2022 * Lebanon: 2022 * Mozambique: 2022 * Newzealand: 2021-2022 * Niger: 2022 * Peru: 2022 * Qatar: 2000-2010 * UAE: 2022 * USA: 2022 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2022 (70% data available) |
| Comment |  |

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| 1. Exports of goods and services (current US$, BoP) | |
| Source | World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. |
| Details | Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments. Data are in current U.S. dollars. |
| Website | https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators |
| Unit | Current USD, BoP |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 13.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * Kazakhstan: 2022 * Kuwait: 2020-2022 * Kyrgyzstan: 2022 * Lebanon: 2022 * Malawi: 2000-2022 * Mozambique: 2022 * New zealand: 2022 * Nigeria: 2022 * Oman: 2022 * Panama: 2018-2022 * Qatar: 2022 * Sri Lanka: 2010-2014 * United Arab Emirates: 2000, 2021-2022 * USA: 2022 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2022 (65%) ; 2021 (80%) |
| Comment | Iran data filled in from Central bank of Iran and UAE data from NBS/FCSA for services exports (USD mn) |

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| 1. Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports) | |
| Source | World Bank staff estimates through the WITS platform from the Comtrade database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division. |
| Details | Fuels comprise the commodities in SITC section 3 (mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials). |
| Website | https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators |
| Unit | % |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * Algeria: 2018-2022 * Angola: 2000-2006, 2008 * Bangladesh: 2014, 2016-2022 * Belarus: 2021-2022 * Bosnia: 2000-2002 * Cambodia: 2006-2009, 2011, 2022 * Cameroon: 2019-2022 * Colombia: 2022 * Congo: 2000-2006, 2022 * Costa rice: 2022 * Cote D’Ivoire: 2022 * Ecuador: 2022 * Ethiopia: 2000, 2003, 2006, 2022 * Ghana: 2000-2022 * Honduras: 2008, 2013 * Indonesia: 2022 * Iran: 2007-2009, 2012, 2019, 2020-2022 * Israel: 2020-2022 * Jamaica: 2022 * Kenya: 2011-12, 2014, 2022 * Korea: 2022 * Kuwait: 2005, 2012, 2022 * Madagascar: 2022 * Malawi: 2022 * Malaysia: 2022 * Mongolia: 2008-2012, 2022 * Nepal: 2000-2008, 2016, 2019-2020, 2022 * Nigeria: 2004-2005, 2022 * Oman: 2022 * Pakistan: 2022 * Panama: 2022 * Peru: 2022 * Russian Federation 2022 * Rwanda: 2000 * Saudi Arabia: 2022 * Senegal: 2022   Serbia: 2003, 2008- 2022   * Sri Lanka: 2018 * Thailand: 2022 * Tunisia: 2022 * Uganda: 2021-2022 * United Arab Emirates: 2022 * Zambia: 2022 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2022 (46% data available); 2021 (68% data available). |
| Comment | We compared the WTO data for this indicator with WB (WDI) dataset and decided to go with WDI data. |

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| 1. HH\_Mkt\_Concentration\_Index | |
| Source | WITS |
| Details | Hirschman Herfindahl index is a measure of the dispersion of trade value across an exporter’s partners. A country with trade (export or import) that is concentrated in a very few markets will have an index value close to 1. Similarly, a country with a perfectly diversified trade portfolio will have an index close to zero. |
| Website | https://wits.worldbank.org/CountryProfile/en/country/by-country/startyear/ltst/endyear/ltst/indicator/HH-MKT-CNCNTRTN-NDX |
| Unit | Index value (0 to 1) |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 16.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * Albania 2022 * Algeria 2018-2022 * Angola 2000-2008, 2022 * Argentina 2022 * Armenia 2022 * Australia 2022 * Austria 2022 * Azerbaijan 2022 * Bahrain 2022 * Bangladesh 2014-2022 * Belarus 2022 * Belgium 2022 * Bolivia 2022 * Bosnia Herzegovina 2000-2002, 2022 * Botswana 2022 * Brazil 2022 * Cambodia 2022 * Cameroon 2019, 2020-2022 * Canada 2022 * Chile 2022 * China 2022 * Colombia 2022 * Congo 2000-2006, 2022 * Costa Rica 2022 * Côte d'Ivoire 2021, 2022 * Côte d'Ivoire 2022 * Croatia 2022 * Czechia 2022 * Denmark 2022 * Ecuador 2022 * Egypt 2022 * El Salvador 2022 * Estonia 2022 * Ethiopia 2022 * Finland 2022 * France 2022 * Georgia 2022 * Germany 2022 * Ghana 2020-2022 * Greece 2022 * Guatemala 2000, 2022 * Honduras 2008, 2013, 2022 * Hungary 2022 * Iceland 2022 * India 2022 * Indonesia 2022 * Iran (Islamic Republic of) 2007-2009, 2012, 2019, 2020-2022 * Ireland 2022 * Israel 2022 * Italy 2022 * Jamaica 2022 * Japan 2022 * Jordan 2022 * Kazakhstan 2022 * Kenya 2011-2012, 2014, 2022 * Korea, Republic of 2022 * Kuwait 2005, 2009, 2012, 2022 * Kyrgyzstan 2022 * Latvia 2022 * Lebanon 2022 * Lithuania 2022 * Luxembourg 2022 * Madagascar 2022 * Malawi 2022 * Malaysia 2022 * Malta 2022 * Mauritius 2022 * Mexico 2022 * Moldova, Republic of 2022 * Mongolia 2002, 2008-2012, 2022 * Morocco 2022 * Mozambique 2022 * Namibia 2022 * Nepal 2001-2008, 2022 * Netherlands 2022 * New Zealand 2022 * Nicaragua 2022 * Niger 2022, 2004 -2005, 2022 * Norway 2022 * Oman 2022 * Pakistan 2000 – 2002, 2022 * Panama 2022 * Paraguay 2022 * Peru 2022 * Philippines 2022 * Poland 2022 * Portugal 2022 * Qatar 2009, 2011, 2022 * Romania 2022 * Russian Federation 2022 * Rwanda 2000 * Rwanda 2022 * Saudi Arabia 2022 * Senegal 2022 * Serbia 2000 - 2022 * Singapore 2022 * Slovakia 2022 * Slovenia 2022 * South Africa 2022 * Spain 2022 * Sri Lanka 2018, 2022 * Sweden 2022 * Switzerland 2022 * Thailand 2022 * Tunisia 2022 * Turkey 2022 * Uganda 2021 - 2022 * Ukraine 2022 * United Arab Emirates 2022 * United Kingdom 2022 * United Republic of Tanzania 2022 * United States of America 2022 * Uruguay 2022 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2021 (72% data available) |
| Comment |  |

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| 1. Imports of goods and services (current US$) | |
| Source | WDI; World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files, National sources and Article IV data (Saudi Arabia) |
| Details | Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments. Data are in current U.S. dollars. |
| Website | https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators |
| Unit | $ (Current USD) |
| Definition | NE.IMP.GNFS.CD |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * Angola 2022 * Bahrain 2022 * Bolivia 2022 * Ethiopia 2000 - 2010 * Japan 2022 * Jordan 2020 - 2022 * Kazakhstan 2022 * Kuwait 2020 - 2022 * Kyrgyzstan 2022 * Lebanon 2022 * Malawi 2000 - 2022 * Mozambique 2022 * New Zealand 2022 * Nigeria 2022 * Oman 2022 * Panama 2018 * Panama 2019 -2022, * Qatar 2022 * Sri Lanka 2010 - 2014 * United Arab Emirates 2000 – 2022, * United States of America 2022 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2022 (67% data available); 2021 (80%) |
| Comment |  |

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| 1. Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports) | |
| Source | WDI; World Bank staff estimates through the WITS platform from the Comtrade database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division. |
| Details | Manufactures comprise commodities in SITC sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68 (non-ferrous metals). |
| Website |  |
| Unit | % merchandise exports |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * Algeria 2018 - 2022 * Angola 2000 - 2014 * Bangladesh 2014 -2022 * Belarus 2022 * Bosnia Herzegovina 2000 - 2002 * Cambodia 2022 * Cameroon 2019 – 2022 * Colombia 2022 * Congo 2000 – 2006, 2022 * Costa Rica 2022 * Côte d'Ivoire 2021 - 2022 * Ecuador 2022 * Ethiopia 2022 * Ghana 2002, 2020-2022 * Honduras 2008, 2013, 2022 * Indonesia 2022 * Iran (Islamic Republic of) 2007 –2012, 2019-2022 * Jamaica 2022 * Kenya 2011, 2012, 2014, 2022 * Korea, Republic of 2022 * Kuwait 2005, 2012, 2022 * Madagascar 2022 * Malawi 2022 * Malaysia 2022 * Mongolia 2008 – 2012, 2022 * Nepal 2001 – 2002, 2004-2008, 2022 * Nigeria 2004 – 2005, 2022 * Oman 2022 * Pakistan 2022 * Panama 2022 * Peru 2022 * Russian Federation 2022 * Rwanda 2000 * Saudi Arabia 2022 * Senegal 2022 * Serbia 2003, 2008- 2022 * Sri Lanka 2018 * Thailand 2022 * Tunisia 2022 * Uganda 2021 * Uganda 2022 * United Arab Emirates 2022 * Zambia 2022 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2022 (46% data available); 2021 (69.6%); 2020 (72%) |
| Comment |  |

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| 1. Medium and high-tech exports (% manufactured exports) | |
| Source | United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP) database |
| Details | Share of medium and high-tech manufactured exports in total manufactured exports. |
| Website | https://stat.unido.org/cip |
| Unit | % manufactured exports |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * Kenya 2022 * Korea, Republic of 2022 * Kuwait 2022 * Kyrgyzstan 2022 * Latvia 2022 * Lebanon 2022 * Lithuania 2022 * Luxembourg 2022 * Madagascar 2022 * Malawi 2022 * Malaysia 2022 * Malta 2022 * Mauritius 2022 * Mexico 2022 * Moldova, Republic of 2022 * Mongolia 2022 * Morocco 2022 * Mozambique 2022 * Namibia 2022 * Nepal 2022 * Netherlands 2022 * New Zealand 2022 * Nicaragua 2022 * Niger 2022 * Nigeria 2022 * Norway 2022 * Oman 2022 * Pakistan 2022 * Panama 2022 * Paraguay 2022 * Peru 2022 * Philippines 2022 * Poland 2022 * Portugal 2022 * Qatar 2022 * Romania 2022 * Russian Federation 2022 * Rwanda 2022 * Saudi Arabia 2022 * Senegal 2022 * Serbia 2022 * Singapore 2022 * Slovakia 2022 * Slovenia 2022 * South Africa 2022 * Spain 2022 * Sri Lanka 2022 * Sweden 2022 * Switzerland 2022 * Thailand 2022 * Tunisia 2022 * Turkey 2022 * Uganda 2022 * Ukraine 2022 * United Arab Emirates 2022 * United Kingdom 2022 * United Republic of Tanzania 2022 * United States of America 2022 * Uruguay 2022 * Zambia 2022 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2021 |
| Comment |  |
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| 1. Merchandise trade (% of GDP) | |
| Source | WDI; World Trade Organization, and World Bank GDP estimates. |
| Details | Merchandise trade as a share of GDP is the sum of merchandise exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars. |
| Website | https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators |
| Unit | % GDP |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * Serbia: 2000-2005 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2022 (89% data points available) |
| Comment |  |

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| 1. Service exports (BoP, current US$) | |
| Source | WDI; International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.; Central bank of Iran (USD mn) ; NBS/FCSA/Central bank data (UAE) |
| Details | Services refer to economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Data are in current U.S. dollars. |
| Website | https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators |
| Unit | Current USD |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * Algeria 2000 – 2004 * Austria 2000 – 2004, 2022 * Bahrain 2019 - 2022 * Belgium 2000 - 2001 * Botswana 2022 * Cameroon 2022 * Congo 2017 – 2018, 2021 - 2022 * Côte d'Ivoire 2000 – 2004, 2022 * Georgia 2022 * Ghana 2022 * Guatemala 2022 * Ireland 2000 - 2004 * Jordan 2022 * Kenya 2022 * Kyrgyzstan 2022 * Lebanon 2000 – 2001, 2022 * Madagascar 2022 * Malawi 2022 * Mozambique 2000 - 2004 * Niger 2022 * Oman 2022 * Panama 2022 * Portugal 2022 * Qatar 2000 - 2010 * Rwanda 2000 – 2009 * Senegal 2019 - 2022 * Serbia 2000 - 2006 * Sri Lanka 2021 - 2022 * Tunisia 2022 * Uganda 2022 * United Arab Emirates 2021 - 2022 * United Republic of Tanzania 2021 - 2022 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2022 (52%); 2021 (81% data available) |
| Comment | Missing data values have been added for: Iran (national sources); UAE (2020 data) |

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| 1. Excise\_Tax\_Revenue\_as\_%\_of\_GDP | |
| Source | IMF, National sources (Kuwait, Qatar, Oman), Article IV data (Saudi) |
| Details |  |
| Website | https://data.imf.org/?sk=77413f1d-1525-450a-a23a-47aeed40fe78 |
| Unit | % GDP |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * Albania 2000 – 2001, 2012 - 2020 * Angola 2020 * Argentina 2020 * Armenia 2000 – 2002 * Australia 2020 * Austria 2020 * Azerbaijan 2000 – 2007, 2020 * Bahrain 2004 – 2009, 2013, 2015 * Bangladesh 2000 * Belarus 2003 - 2007 * Belgium 2020 * Bolivia 2020 * Bosnia Herzegovina 2000 – 2002, 2005 - 2010 * Botswana 2000 – 2003, 2020 * Cambodia 2000 – 2001 * Cameroon 2020 * Canada 2020 * Chile 2020 * China 2020 * Colombia 2020 * Congo 2020 * Costa Rica 2020 * Côte d'Ivoire 2020 * Czechia 2020 * Denmark 2020 * Ecuador 2020 * Egypt 2000 – 2001, 2020 * El Salvador 2000, 2020 * Estonia 2020 * Ethiopia 2000, 2020 * Finland 2020 * France 2020 * Germany 2020 * Ghana 2020 * Greece 2020 * Honduras 2020 * Hungary 2020 * Iceland 2020 * India 2019 - 2020 * Indonesia 2020 * Iran (Islamic Republic of) 2010 - 2020 * Ireland 2020 * Israel 2020 * Italy 2020 * Jamaica 2020 * Japan 2020 * Jordan 2000 – 2007, 2014-2020 * Korea, Republic of 2020 * Kuwait 2000, 2020 * Kyrgyzstan 2002 – 2005, 2020 * Latvia 2020 * Luxembourg 2020 * Malawi 2000 - 2004 * Malaysia 2020 * Mauritius 2020 * Mexico 2020 * Mongolia 2004, 2005, 2007, 2020 * Morocco 2020 * Mozambique 2000 – 2015, 2020 * Namibia 2002 * Netherlands 2020 * New Zealand 2020 * Nicaragua 2020 * Niger 2020 * Nigeria 2000 – 2009, 2020 * Norway 2020 * Oman 2020 * Pakistan 2016 - 2020 * Panama 2020 * Peru 2020 * Poland 2020 * Portugal 2020 * Qatar 2019, 2020 * Russian Federation 2007 * Saudi Arabia 2020 * Serbia 2000 - 2006 * Singapore 2020 * Slovakia 2020 * Slovenia 2020 * South Africa 2020 * Spain 2020 * Sweden 2020 * Switzerland 2020 * Tunisia 2020 * Turkey 2020 * Uganda 2020 * Ukraine 2020 * United Arab Emirates 2000- 2017, 2020 * United Kingdom 2020 * United Republic of Tanzania 2000 – 2008, 2019- 2020 * United States of America 2020 * Uruguay 2020 * Zambia 2000, 2020 * 2021- 2022 no data is available for any country except Bangladesh (filled in data from national sources). |
| Latest available datapoint | 2020 (28% data coverage); 2019 (86% data coverage) |
| Comment | Armenia – UNU WIDER , sourcing data from Article IV reports (IMF) data source was used to fill in missing years values. <https://www5.wider.unu.edu/#/?graph=table&indicators=32,31&activeIndicators=31,32&countries=ARM,BIH&activeCountries=ARM,BIH> ; Iran, Qatar, Bangaldesh, Saudi, Oman, Kuwait, Jordan, Bahrain – some missing data for these countries is filled in from national sources and Article IVs. |

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| 1. Income\_Tax\_Revenue\_as\_%\_of\_GDP | |
| Source | IMF |
| Details |  |
| Website | https://data.imf.org/?sk=77413f1d-1525-450a-a23a-47aeed40fe78 |
| Unit | % |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * Albania 2000 – 2001, 2012 - 2020 * Angola 2020 * Argentina 2020 * Armenia 2000 -2002 * Australia 2020 * Austria 2020 * Azerbaijan 2000 – 2007, 2020 * Bangladesh 2000 * Belarus 2003 - 2007 * Belgium 2020 * Bolivia 2020 * Bosnia Herzegovina 2000 - 2002 * Botswana 2001- 2003, 2020 * Cambodia 2000- 2001 * Cameroon 2020 * Canada 2020 * Chile 2020 * China 2020 * Colombia 2020 * Congo 2020 * Costa Rica 2020 * Côte d'Ivoire 2020 * Czechia 2020 * Denmark 2020 * Ecuador 2020 * Egypt 2020 * El Salvador 2000, 2020 * Estonia 2020 * Ethiopia 2000, 2020 * Finland 2020 * France 2020 * Germany 2020 * Ghana 2020 * Greece 2020 * Honduras 2020 * Hungary 2020 * Iceland 2020 * India 2019, 2020 * Indonesia 2020 * Iran (Islamic Republic of) 2017 - 2020 * Ireland 2020 * Israel 2020 * Italy 2020 * Jamaica 2003, 2020 * Japan 2020 * Jordan 2020 * Korea, Republic of 2020 * Kuwait 2000 * Kuwait 2016 - 2020 * Kyrgyzstan 2002 -2005, 2020 * Latvia 2020 * Luxembourg 2020 * Malawi 2000- 2004 * Malaysia 2020 * Mauritius 2020 * Mexico 2020 * Mongolia 2004- 2007, 2020 * Morocco 2020 * Mozambique 2000 – 2009, 2020 * Netherlands 2020 * New Zealand 2020 * Nicaragua 2020 * Niger 2020 * Nigeria 2000 – 2002, 2020 * Norway 2020 * Oman 2014 - 2020 * Pakistan 2016 - 2020 * Panama 2020 * Peru 2020 * Poland 2020 * Portugal 2020 * Qatar 2019 - 2020 * Saudi Arabia 2005 – 2009, 2013, 2015-2016, 2020 * Serbia 2000 - 2006 * Singapore 2020 * Slovakia 2020 * Slovenia 2020 * South Africa 2020 * Spain 2020 * Sweden 2020 * Switzerland 2020 * Tunisia 2020 * Turkey 2020 * Uganda 2020 * Ukraine 2020 * United Arab Emirates 2000 – 2010, 2020 * United Kingdom 2020 * United Republic of Tanzania 2000 – 2008, 2019 -2020 * United States of America 2020 * Uruguay 2020 * Zambia 2000, 2020 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2020 (27% data coverage); 2019 (82% data coverage). No data for 2020 and 2021 except for Bangladesh through national sources. |
| Comment | Some of Bahrain’s data comes from national sources (2010); Qatar, Saudi, Kuwait, Iran and Bangladesh’s data from Article IV and national sources |

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| 1. Goods\_&\_Services\_Tax\_Rev\_%GDP | |
| Source | IMF |
| Details |  |
| Website | https://data.imf.org/?sk=77413f1d-1525-450a-a23a-47aeed40fe78&sid=1390030341854 |
| Unit | % gdp |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * Albania 2000 - 2001 * Algeria 2012 - 2020 * Angola 2020 * Argentina 2020 * Armenia 2000 - 2002 * Australia 2020 * Austria 2020 * Azerbaijan 2000 – 2007, 2020 * Bahrain 2013, 2015 * Bangladesh 2000, 2020 * Belarus 2003 - 2007 * Belgium 2020 * Bolivia 2020 * Bosnia Herzegovina 2000 - 2002 * Botswana 2000 – 2003, 2020 * Cambodia 2000 – 2001 * Cameroon 2020 * Canada 2020 * Chile 2020 * China 2020 * Colombia 2020 * Congo 2020 * Costa Rica 2020 * Côte d'Ivoire 2020 * Czechia 2020 * Denmark 2020 * Ecuador 2020 * Egypt 2020 * El Salvador 2000, 2020 * Estonia 2020 * Ethiopia 2000, 2020 * Finland 2020 * France 2020 * Germany 2020 * Ghana 2020 * Greece 2020 * Honduras 2020 * Hungary 2020 * Iceland 2020 * India 2019, 2020 * Indonesia 2020 * Iran (Islamic Republic of) 2017 - 2020 * Ireland 2020 * Israel 2020 * Italy 2020 * Jamaica 2003, 2020 * Japan 2020 * Jordan 2020 * Korea, Republic of 2020 * Kuwait 2016 - 2020 * Kyrgyzstan 2002 – 2005, 2020 * Latvia 2020 * Luxembourg 2020 * Malawi 2000 - 2004 * Malaysia 2020 * Mauritius 2020 * Mexico 2020 * Mongolia 2004 – 2007, 2020 * Mongolia 2020 * Morocco 2020 * Mozambique 2000 – 2009, 2020 * Netherlands 2020 * New Zealand 2020 * Nicaragua 2020 * Niger 2020 * Nigeria 2000 – 2002, 2020 * Norway 2020 * Oman 2020 * Pakistan 2016 – 2020 * Panama 2020 * Peru 2020 * Poland 2020 * Portugal 2020 * Saudi Arabia 2000 – 2009, 2013, 2015 – 2016, 2020 * Serbia 2000 - 2006 * Singapore 2020 * Slovakia 2020 * Slovenia 2020 * South Africa 2020 * Spain 2020 * Sweden 2020 * Switzerland 2020 * Tunisia 2020 * Turkey 2020 * Uganda 2020 * Ukraine 2020 * United Arab Emirates 2000 – 2010, 2020 * United Kingdom 2020 * United Republic of Tanzania 2000 – 2008, 2019 - 2020 * United States of America 2020 * Uruguay 2020 * Zambia 2000, 2020 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2020 data (only 27% coverage); 2019 data (83% coverage). No data available for 2021 and 2022. |
| Comment | Some of data for the following countries comes from national and Article IV sources: Qatar, Oman, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Kuwait, Iran |

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| 1. Tax\_Revenue\_as\_a\_%\_of\_GDP | |
| Source | IMF, Article IV (UAE) |
| Details |  |
| Website | https://data.imf.org/?sk=77413f1d-1525-450a-a23a-47aeed40fe78 |
| Unit | % GDP |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * 2021 data present ONLY for UAE (national sources/article 4), Singapore, Paraguay, Indonesia. Not present for ALL other countries. * 2022 data for 0 countries. * Other unavailable data: * Algeria: 2012-2020 * Australia 2020 * Austria 2020 * Bangladesh 2020 * Belgium 2020 * Botswana 2000 * Cambodia 2000- 2001 * Canada 2020 * Chile 2020 * China 2020 * Congo 2020 * Czechia 2020 * Denmark 2020 * Egypt 2020 * Estonia 2020 * Finland 2020 * France 2020 * Germany 2020 * Ghana 2020 * Greece 2020 * Honduras 2020 * Hungary 2020 * Iceland 2020 * India 2020 * Iran 2019 – 2020 * Ireland 2020 * Israel 2020 * Italy 2020 * Jamaica 2020 * Japan 2020 * Jordan 2020 * Korea, Republic of 2020 * Latvia 2020 * Luxembourg 2020 * Malawi 2000 - 2001 * Malaysia 2020 * Mexico 2020 * Mongolia 2004 -2005, 2020 * Netherlands 2020 * New Zealand 2020 * Norway 2020 * Poland 2020 * Portugal 2020 * Slovenia 2020 * Spain 2020 * Sweden 2020 * Switzerland 2020 * Turkey 2020 * United Kingdom 2020 * United States of America 2020 * Serbia 2000- 2004, 2020 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2020 (59% data coverage nie 114 our 192 countries); 2021 (2% data coverage) |
| Comment | Some missing data has been filled in for the following countries : Congo and Ghana (National sources); Bangladesh (2020 data) |

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| 1. Total\_Revenue\_as\_a\_%\_of\_GDP | |
| Source | IMF, Article IV (UAE) |
| Details |  |
| Website | https://data.imf.org/?sk=77413f1d-1525-450a-a23a-47aeed40fe78 |
| Unit | % GDP |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * Data for 2021 and 2022 **Unavailable** for **all** countries **except**: * UAE: 2021, 2022 (article 4 data) * Singapore 2021 * Qatar: 2021, 2022 (article 4 data) * Paraguay: 2021 * Indonesia: 2021 * Algeria: 2021, 2022   For other years (2000-2020) , the following data are unavailable:   * Albania 2020 * Algeria 2012 - 2016 * Australia 2020 * Austria 2020 * Bangladesh 2020 * Cambodia 2020 * China 2020 * Congo 2020 * Czechia 2020 * Egypt 2020 * Ghana 2020 * Honduras 2020 * India 2020 * Iran (Islamic Republic of) 2019, 2020 * Israel 2020 * Jamaica 2020 * Jordan 2020 * Korea, Republic of 2020 * Malawi 2000 – 2001, 2020 * Moldova, Republic of 2020 * Nepal 2020 * Rwanda 2020 * Slovakia 2020 * Slovenia 2020 * Sri Lanka 2020 * Switzerland 2020 * Thailand 2020 * United States of America 2000 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2020 (65% countries with data) |
| Comment | Missing data has been filled in for : Bangladesh (2020 data); Congo, Ghana (National data sources) |

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| 1. Trade\_Revenue\_as\_a\_%\_of\_GDP | |
| Source | IMF ; Saudi Arabia, Singapore, UAE (Article IV data) |
| Details |  |
| Website | https://data.imf.org/?sk=77413f1d-1525-450a-a23a-47aeed40fe78 |
| Unit | % GDP |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * Albania 2000 – 2001 * Algeria 2012 - 2020 * Angola 2020 * Argentina 2020 * Armenia 2000 * Armenia 2001 * Armenia 2002 * Australia 2020 * Austria 2020 * Azerbaijan 2020 * Bangladesh 2000, 2020 * Bangladesh 2020 * Belarus 2003- 2007 * Belgium 2020 * Bolivia 2020 * Bosnia Herzegovina 2000 – 2002, 2011 - 2014 * Botswana 2000 – 2003, 2020 * Cambodia 2000 – 2001 * Cameroon 2020 * Canada 2020 * Chile 2020 * China 2002 – 2005, 2020 * Colombia 2020 * Congo 2020 * Costa Rica 2020 * Côte d'Ivoire 2020 * Czechia 2020 * Denmark 2020 * Ecuador 2020 * Egypt 2020 * El Salvador 2020, 2000 * Estonia 2020 * Ethiopia 2000, 2020 * Finland 2020 * France 2020 * Germany 2020 * Ghana 2020 * Greece 2020 * Honduras 2020 * Hungary 2020 * Iceland 2020 * India 2019 - 2020 * Indonesia 2020 * Iran (Islamic Republic of) 2017 - 2020 * Ireland 2020 * Israel 2020 * Italy 2020 * Jamaica 2003, 2020 * Japan 2020 * Jordan 2020 * Korea, Republic of 2020 * Kuwait 2000, 2016 - 2020 * Kyrgyzstan 2002 – 2005, 2020 * Latvia 2020 * Lithuania 2013, 2015, 2020 * Luxembourg 2020 * Malawi 2000 * Malawi 2001 – 2004 * Malaysia 2020 * Malta 2011, 2020 * Mauritius 2020 * Mexico 2020 * Mongolia 2004 – 2007, 2020 * Morocco 2020 * Mozambique 2000 – 2009, 2020 * Netherlands 2020 * New Zealand 2020 * Nicaragua 2020 * Niger 2020 * Nigeria 2000 – 2009, 2020 * Norway 2020 * Oman 2014 - 2020 * Pakistan 2016 – 2020 * Panama 2020 * Peru 2020 * Poland 2020 * Portugal 2020 * Qatar 2011 - 2020 * Saudi Arabia 2020 * Serbia 2000 - 2006 * Singapore 2008 – 2009, 2012, 2013, 2015 – 2016, 2020 * Slovakia 2020 * Slovenia 2020 * South Africa 2020 * Spain 2020 * Sweden 2020 * Switzerland 2020 * Tunisia 2020 * Turkey 2020 * Uganda 2020 * Ukraine 2020 * United Arab Emirates 2020 * United Kingdom 2020 * United Republic of Tanzania 2000 – 2008, 2019 - 2020 * United States of America 2020 * Uruguay 2020 * Zambia 2000, 2020 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2020 (24% data coverage); 2019 (81% data coverage) |
| Comment | Bosnia data for missing years filled using UNU WIDER data (based on IMF Article IV reports). <https://www5.wider.unu.edu/#/?graph=table&indicators=32,31&activeIndicators=31,32&countries=ARM,BIH&activeCountries=ARM,BIH> ; Some data for Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Iran data is from 2020 dataset; For Croatia, Malta, Qatar and Cyprus some data filled in from national sources; For Saudi arabia , UAE and Singapore filled from Article IV |

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| 1. Exports\_Concentration\_Index | |
| Source | UNCTAD |
| Details | This index measures, for each product, the degree of export market concentration by country of origin. It tells us if a large share of commodity exports is accounted for by a small number of countries or, on the contrary, if exports are well distributed among many countries. |
| Website | https://unctadstat.unctad.org/ |
| Unit |  |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted |  |
| Unavailable data | Serbia: 2000-2007 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2022 |
| Comment |  |

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| 1. Imports\_Concentration\_Index | |
| Source | UNCTAD |
| Details | This index measures, for each product, the degree of import market concentration by country of origin |
| Website | https://unctadstat.unctad.org/ |
| Unit |  |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted |  |
| Unavailable data | Serbia 2000-2007 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2022 |
| Comment |  |

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| 1. Medium- and High-tech Manufacturing Value Added share in total manufacturing value added | |
| Source | WDI;  United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP) database |
| Details | The proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added of manufacturing |
| Website | https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators/ |
| Unit | % |
| Definition | The proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added of manufacturing |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | All data until 2020 is available. No data is available for 2021 – 2022 for any country. |
| Latest available datapoint | 2020. |
| Comment |  |

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| 1. Manufacturing Value Added per capita | |
| Source | UNIDO CIP |
| Details | Manufacturing value added (MVA) of an economy is the total estimate of net-output of all resident manufacturing activity units obtained by adding up outputs and subtracting intermediate consumption. Measurement of MVA requires appropriate demarcation of the type of economic activity and of the territory in which the activity takes place. The boundary of manufacturing as an economic activity is defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). |
| Website | https://stat.unido.org/database/CIP%20-%20Competitive%20Industrial%20Performance%20Index |
| Unit | USD |
| Definition |  |
| Date extracted | 17.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | * 2000 – 2021 all data is available * No data available for 2022 |
| Latest available datapoint | All data present til 2021 |
| Comment |  |

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| 1. ICT services as a % of trade in services (EDI+ indicator) | |
| Source | WDI |
| Details | Share of ICT services trade in total services. |
| Website | <https://unctadstat.unctad.org/>; <https://unctadstat.unctad.org/datacentre/reportInfo/US.TradeServICT> |
| Unit | % |
| Definition | ICT services are an aggregation of computer and telecommunications services. ICT services were defined by UNCTAD in a technical note in 2015 as well as in a report of the 47th United Nations Statistical Commission in 2016.  The statistics presented correspond to the concepts and definitions of the IMF Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6, 2009). Figures reported according to the fifth edition of the Manual (BPM5) have been adjusted to the BPM6 definitions, provided that such adjustment was possible. When possible, the values missing in principal international sources are estimated by using growth rates derived from the data available in national or other international sources. |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | 2010-22 data unavailable for Cote D’Ivoire, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, Tanzania, South Africa,  2010-13 - UAE,  2010 - Spain  2021-22 for Bahrain  2018,2021,2022 – Congo  2010,2022 – Cameroon,  2022 – Denmark  2013,2014,2015,2016,2017- Egypt  2010-2012 – Finland,  2010 – France,  2010 – 2017, 2022 – Ghana,  2010-12, 2022 – Iceland  2019 –2022 – Iran  2010 – 2022 – Jordan  2022 Kenya  2022 Lebanon  2022 Lithuania, Malawi, Mexico, Madagascar, Tunisia,  2022 Luxembourg  2010-22 – Netherlands  2010- 2014 Newzealand  2010, 2022 – Niger  2022 Oman  2010-2022 Qatar  2010 – 2022 Saudi Arabia  2010-2012 Slovakia  2010 Singapore |
| Latest available datapoint | 2022 |
| Comment |  |

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| 1. Digitally deliverable services exports as a % of total trade in services (EDI+ indicator) | |
| Source | UNCTAD |
| Details | Share of digitally deliverable services in total services |
| Website | https://unctadstat.unctad.org/ |
| Unit | % |
| Definition | Digitally deliverable services comprise those services which can be delivered remotely over computer networks. It is important to note that a product being digitally deliverable does not mean that it is always digitally delivered when traded internationally. Digitally deliverable trade will therefore be greater than trade that is actually digitally delivered.  These statistics are compiled by aggregating relevant products available in international services trade datasets as identified in Chapter 4 of the IMF-OECD-UNCTAD-WTO Handbook on Measuring Digital Trade (2023). The following EBOPS-2010\* services categories are covered: insurance and pension services; financial services; charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.; telecommunications, computer and information services; research and development services; professional and management consulting services; architectural, engineering, scientific and other technical services; trade-related services; other business services n.i.e.; audio-visual and related services; health services and education services (excluding those consumed during international travel); heritage and recreational services.  The digital intermediation services provided by digital intermediation platforms (DIPs) should, in principle, be recorded within trade-related services. In practice, these may not be accurately accounted for in most countries. Furthermore, digitally deliverable services consumed while abroad (Mode 2 services supply) should also be included in principle. However, these are recorded within the EBOPS-2010 category “travel” and cannot be separated out from the available statistics. |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | Bahrain 2021-22, Bolivia 2010-22, Bosnia 2010-22, Cameroon 2022, Chile 2022, China 2010, Congo 2019,21,22; Cote D’Ivoire 2010-22, Ecuador 2010-2015, Ghana 2010-2014, 2022; Iran 2021-2022, Israel 2021-22, Kenya 2022, Kyrgyzstan 2012-14, 2017-19,22; Madagascar 2022, Malawi 2022, Lebanon 2022, Malta 2014-22, Netherland 2010-22, niger 2010,22; Oman 2022, Qatar 2012, 2014-18, Spain 2010-11; Switzerland 2010-22, Tunisia 2022, Turkey 2010-22, UAE 2010-13, Tanzania 2010-22 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2022 |
| Comment |  |

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| 1. Exports of ICT Goods as a % of Total Exports (EDI+ indicator) | |
| Source | UNCTAD |
| Details | Share of ICT goods as a percentage of total trade, annual |
| Website | https://unctadstat.unctad.org/ |
| Unit | % |
| Definition | The shares of information and communication technology (ICT) goods in total merchandise exports. The definition of ICT goods and categories corresponds with OECD (2011) guidelines. It has been adapted to Harmonized System classification (HS) 2012 and HS 2017 by UNCTAD in collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), as documented in the UNCTAD ICT4D technical notes 2 and 10, available online at: https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI\_and\_ICTs/ICT4D-Technical-Notes.aspx. The new list of ICT goods contains 94 codes defined at the 6-digital level of HS 2017. |
| Date extracted | 11.10.23 |
| Unavailable data | 2021 data unavailable for Algeria, Bangladesh, Bahrain, Cameroon, Namibia, Bosnia, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, Iran, Jamaica, Nigher, Netherland, Uganada, Tanzania, Turkey, Switzerland, Panama, Niger, Malawi, Kazakhsthan, Kuwait, Bolivia, Albania. Also missing: Algeria: 2018-19, Angola 2010-14, Bangladesh 2014-20, Bolivia: 2010-2019, Bosnia 2011-20, Cameroon 2019-20, Cote D’Ivoier 2010-20, Ghana 2020, Honduras 2013, Iran 2012,2019-20, Kenya 2011-13, Kuwait 2012, Mongolia 2010-2012, Netherlands 2010-20, Nicaragua 2012-13, Qatar 2010-2013, 2019, Srilanka 2018, Switzerland 2010-20, Tunisia 2020, Turkey 2010-2020, UAE 2010-11, Tanzania 2010-20 |
| Latest available datapoint | 2021 |
| Comment |  |