# TECHNICAL REPORT

ESP✶N

# WORLD DATABASE

## Global data for the ESPON 2013 Database

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## ESPON 2013 DATABASE
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# Introduction

The first obvious aim of this challenge is to provide data for ESPON projects working at global scale, such as the new projects on "Globalisation" launched in February 2010.

Another important objective is to fill the gaps in some discontinuous time series at NUTS2 or NUTS3 levels by means of disagregation of time series available at national levels.

The work done by UMS RIATE and expert team UNEP on this challenge is summarised in this technical report entitled "World database".

The first section describes the ESPON 2013 World Database by defining the base indicators considered and by introducing the notion of "units of reference" compiled in the "country reference tables".

Secondly, we have considered the lists of countries from main international "thematic" providers. In fact, the definitions of "what is a country" for each provider do not correspond in several cases. The second section shows concretely this fact.

The section 3 focuses on the linking of World data with Eurostat regional data. Our goal has been to design a methodological tool (named "Gap Tracker") for explaining the differences between global databases and Eurostat data.

This Technical Report shows results attained during the course of the ESPON 2013 Database Project.

# 1   Description of the ESPON 2013 WORLD DATABASE

The version 2.0 of the ESPON 2013 World Database can be subdivided into two main components (described in detail in the next sections):

- *indicators*, i.e. the data values, with a global coverage, mainly from international organizations as well as data provided by Eurostat, which cover the European region;
- *country reference tables*, i.e the country units and the regional/thematic aggregations used by global providers and Eurostat.

## 1.1 Indicators

We focused our data collection and testing methodologies on three groups of variables: population, economical indicators and carbon dioxide emissions. A complete list of indicators (March 2011) included in the database can be found in the annexes.

**Data sources**

- **Population**: United Nations/Population Division with the World Population Prospects (WPP2008)

   http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm
- **CO2 emissions**: UNFCCC includes official data reported by countries (Annex I parties), and http://unfccc.int/ghg_data/items/3800.php; CDIAC where data are calculated from the energy statistics of the UN yearbook http://cdiac.ornl.gov/trends/emis/overview.html
- **Economical data**: World Bank World Development Indicators 2010 edition (WDI 2010) http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators/wdi-2010

**Indicators tables**

The indicators tables (see Figure 1) include:

- **wpp2008_data** contains 157 variables extracted from the stocks indicators of the UN WPP2008;
- **co2_data** contains 8 variables derived from both CDIAC and UNFCCC
- **wdi_data** contains a set of 6 economical indicators from the WDI
- **eu2009_pop_stocks** (Europe, not on Figure 1) contains 42 population stocks indicators extracted from the Eurostat databases. These indicators were used in the comparison phase (see in next chapter)

**Fields description**

- "category" (text): indicator full name ex. population sex ratio
- "iso3_code" (text): original country code
- "id_metadata" (integer): data source code; linked with table metadata
- "1950", …, "2050" (double): value for each year

**Metadata**

All the indicators are with their metadata entered following the ISO 19115:2003/19139 metadata standard.

Very basic metadata fields (such as "abstract", "temporal extent") are included in the metadata table. The complete information (ISO19115) is included in separate xml files, annexed to the database.

Tables **wdi_supp_info**, **co2_supp_info**, and **wpp2008_supp_info** hold information concerning the country status (e.g. change of names over the time) and its relationships to other territories, if applicable (e.g. United Kingdom includes data for Channel Islands).

Population and CO2 emissions indicators do not display significative data gaps in their time-series and it was not necessary to fill missing values.

In the case of the economical data, several estimates were done by the WDI staff. The table **wdi_lineage** lists the calculated values.

**Notes**

Population data from WPP08 from 2009 to 2050 are projections calculated by the Population Division staff on the basis of the "Medium Fertility Variant".
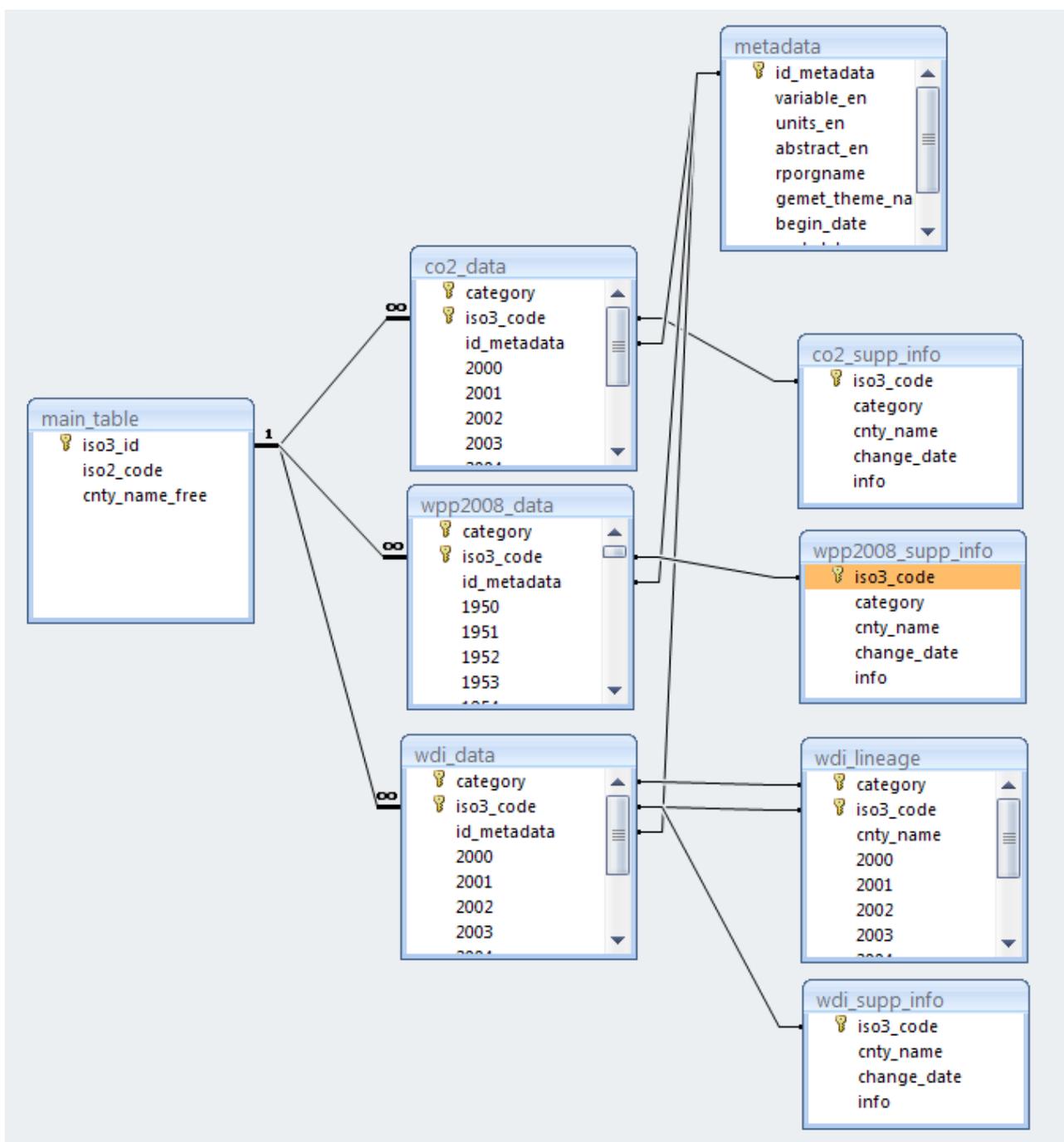
**Figure 1.** Indicators and metadata relationships

## 1.2 Country reference tables

**Description of the tables**

This chapter deals with the countries/territories and regional/thematic aggregations as supplied by our main data providers. The data sources are described in detail in the next chapter: "Overview and description of a sample of world databases".

The database includes a table named **main_table** comprising all the basic territorial units and their codes furnished by our providers. It includes 251 countries/territories and their ISO alpha 3 and 2 codes. Tables **un_main**, **wdi_main**, **geo_main** include countries/territories with their regional and or thematic aggregations respectively from

UN, World Development Indicators and GEO, with their original country codes and the ISO3 code field as primary key.

Table **europe_main** follows the same structure.
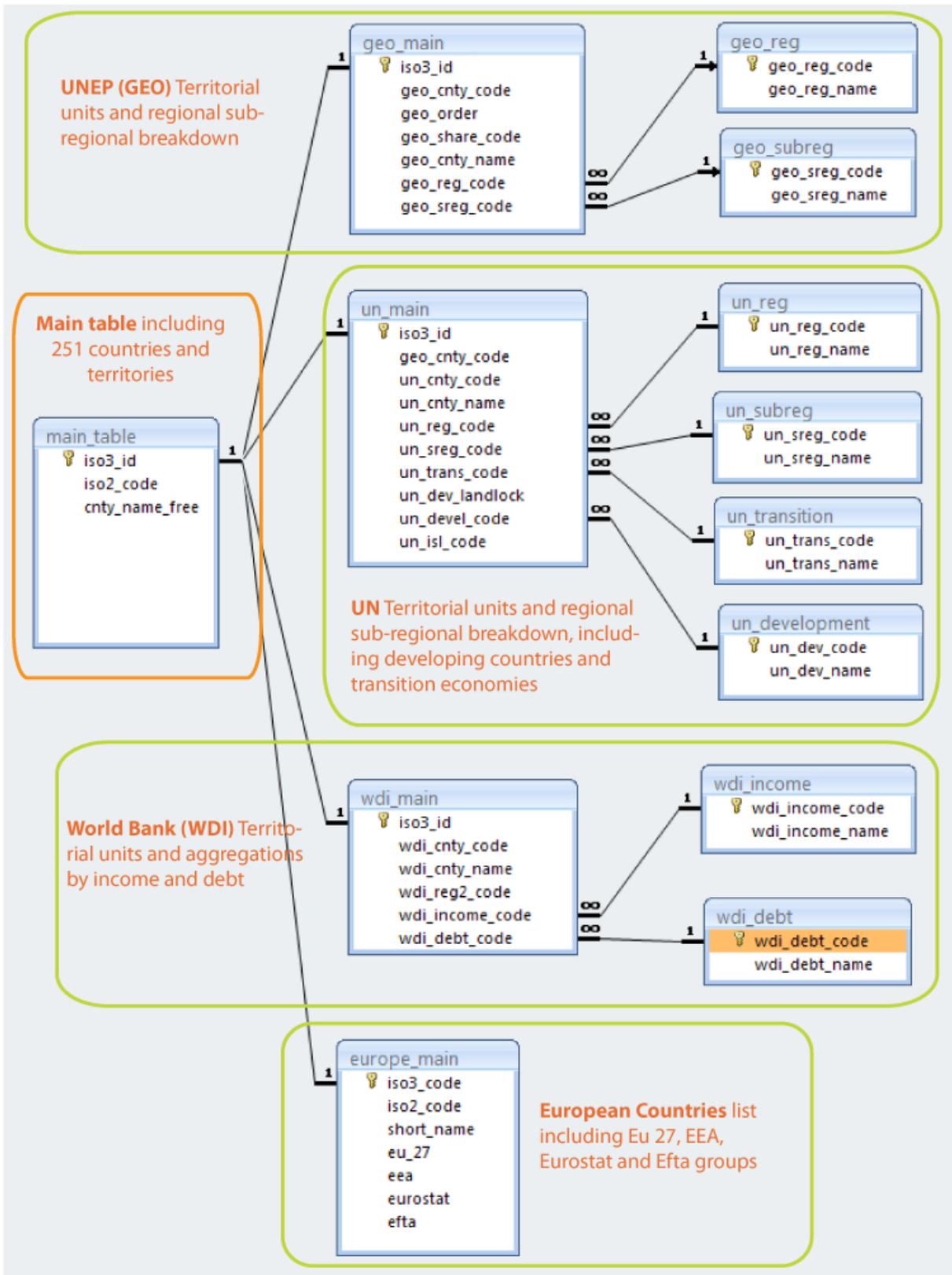


**Figure 2.** reference countries tables and regional aggregations relationships

**Suggested criteria for selecting a representative countries list for the World Database**

Our aim consists to suggest a list of selected countries/territories to be included in the World Database as reference countries.

These territorial units must be significant in terms of population, area, political status and, of course, within a consistent amount of statistical data over time.

Several approaches can be developed to select them, such as thresholds based on area and/or population size, economy. Every approach has positive and negative aspects.

We consider the official list of countries from four main international thematically focused providers:

- UN (population)
- FAO (land)
- World Bank - World Development Indicators WDI (economics)
- UNEP-GEO (environment)

The number of countries and the definition of "what is a country" for each provider do not correspond in several cases: for example Gibraltar is considered as a separate entity for all sources (GIB), except World Bank that includes them into United Kingdom.

**The first criterion of selection**: a territorial unit must be a UN Member. This is the case for 192 countries, with a correspondence between the UN, FAO, WDI and GEO codes

**The second criterion** is based on the maximum agreement between providers to consider the geographic entity in the same way (58 territories to analyze):

- if all 4 providers agree that the territory is a "separate entity" (individual code), it is selected (18);
- if all 4 providers consider the territory as integrated to a parent entity (no individual code), it is not selected (7).

**The third criterion** is applied for those 59 Territories that escaped from the above selection. In this case, the territorial entity must be recognised by at least 3 providers including UN to enter the list.

Hong Kong and Macau are only listed in the UN database, but for economical and demographic reasons they will be added to the list. Antarctica will be integrated too

In conclusion the suggested list of countries of reference for the World database includes:

- 192 UN member states (with perfect correspondence between UN, FAO, WDI and GEO codes);
- 18 territories complying with the second criterion;
- 18 territories complying with the third criterion;
- territories added as exceptions.

The list of countries is included in the table "**world_database_cnty_list**" in the World Database.

| iso3_id | cnty name | Status | un_iso3 | geo_iso3 | fao_iso3 | wdi_iso3 | population | area | un | geo | fao | wdi | | selected |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PCN | PITCAIRN | Non-Self-Governing Territory of the UK | PCN | PCN | PCN | GBR | 50 | 47 | | | | | | |
| VAT | HOLY SEE (VATICAN CITY STATE) | The City of Vatican | VAT | VAT | VAT | ITA | 783 | 1 | | | | | | |
| TKL | TOKELAU | Non-Self-Governing Territory of New Zealand | TKL | TKL | TKL | NZL | 1'181 | 10 | | | | | | |
| NIU | NIUE | Self-Governing Territory in free association with New | NIU | NIU | NIU | NZL | 1'557 | 260 | | | | | | |
| FLK | FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS) | Non-Self-Governing Territory of the UK | FLK | FLK | FLK | GBR | 2'998 | 12173 | | | | | | |
| SHN | SAINT HELENA | Non-Self-Governing Territory of the UK | SHN | SHN | SHN | GBR | 4'578 | 413 | | | | | | |
| MSR | MONTSERRAT | Non-Self-Governing Territory of the UK | MSR | MSR | MSR | GBR | 5'875 | 102 | | | | | | |
| SPM | SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON | Territorial Collectivity of France | SPM | SPM | SPM | FRA | 6'096 | 242 | | | | | | |
| AIA | ANGUILLA | Non-Self-Governing Territory of the UK | AIA | AIA | AIA | GBR | 14'486 | 102 | | | | | | |
| WLF | WALLIS AND FUTUNA | Oversea Territory of France | WLF | WLF | WLF | FRA | 15'100 | 274 | | | | | | |
| COK | COOK ISLANDS | Self-Governing in free association with New Zealand | COK | COK | COK | NZL | 19'531 | 237 | | | | | | |
| VGB | VIRGIN ISLANDS, BRITISH | Non-Self-Governing Territory of the UK | VGB | VGB | VGB | GBR | 22'539 | 153 | | | | | | |
| GIB | GIBRALTAR | Non-Self-Governing Territory of the UK | GIB | GIB | GIB | GBR | 31'002 | 7 | | | | | | |
| TCA | TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS | Non-Self-Governing Territory of the UK | TCA | TCA | TCA | GBR | 32'413 | 430 | | | | | | |
| CYM | CAYMAN ISLANDS | Non-Self-Governing Territory of the UK | CYM | CYM | CYM | GBR | 55'022 | 262 | | | | | | |
| ESH | WESTERN SAHARA | Non-Self-Governing Territory | ESH | ESH | ESH | | 480'000 | 266000 | | | | | | |
| NFK | NORFOLK ISLAND | Australian Territory | NFK | NFK | NFK | AUS | - | 35 | | | | | | |
| XAA | CHANNEL ISLANDS | Self-Governing Territory of the UK | XAA | GBR | XAA | XAA | 149'288 | | | | | | | |
| MAC | MACAO | Province of China | MAC | CHN | CHN | MAC | 513'076 | | | | | | | |
| HKG | HONG KONG | Province of China | HKG | CHN | CHN | HKG | 6'947'843 | | | | | | | |
| ATA | ANTARCTICA | The Antarctic Treaty System | | ATA | | | - | 1.4E+07 | | | | | | |
| GGY | GUERNSEY | British Crown Dependency | GGY | GGY | GBR | GBR | 65'573 | 78 | | | | | | |
| JEY | JERSEY | British Crown Dependency | JEY | JEY | GBR | GBR | 91'321 | 116 | | | | | | |
| ALA | ÅLAND ISLANDS | Autonomous province of Finland | ALA | FIN | FIN | FIN | - | | | | | | | |
| SJM | SVALBARD AND JAN MAYEN | Norwegian Territory | SJM | NOR | NOR | NOR | - | 61397 | | | | | | |
| BLM | SAINT BARTHÉLEMY | Oversea Department of France | BLM | FRA | FRA | FRA | - | | | | | | | |
| WAK | WAKE ISLAND | US Territory | | WAK | | | - | 7 | | | | | | |
| JTN | JOHNSON ATOLL | US Territory | USA | JTN | USA | USA | - | 3 | | | | | | |
| MID | MIDWAY ISLANDS | US Territory | USA | MID | USA | USA | - | 6 | | | | | | |
| CCK | COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS | Australian Territory | AUS | CCK | AUS | AUS | - | 14 | | | | | | |
| CXR | CHRISTMAS ISLAND | Australian Territory | AUS | CXR | AUS | AUS | - | 135 | | | | | | |

provider code corresponds to iso3_id    Territories included in the list

provider code not corresponds to iso3_id    Territories not included in the list

**Table1.** The third criterion of selection for non UN Members territories

# 1.3 Overview and description of a sample of World databases

Several World databases exist. However, they do not describe their spatial units in a same way. A first work consists to identify the structure of reference of each of databases. The complete description of geographical units is presented in annexe 2.

**CHELEM Database**

CHELEM is an economic long term database constructed by the Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII). The database covers the period from 1960 to present. The aim of this database is to provide a coherent view of the world economy. This database is composed of 3 sub-databases: international trade (1) GDP (2) and balance of payments (3).

CHELEM is based on a specific geographic classification with two kinds of partition. The partition in 96 zones (available from 1993 onwards) gives the maximal detail for trade. The partition in 82 zones does not detail the countries resulting from former Yugoslavia, USSR and Czechoslovakia.

**Partition in 82**　　　　　　**Partition in 96**
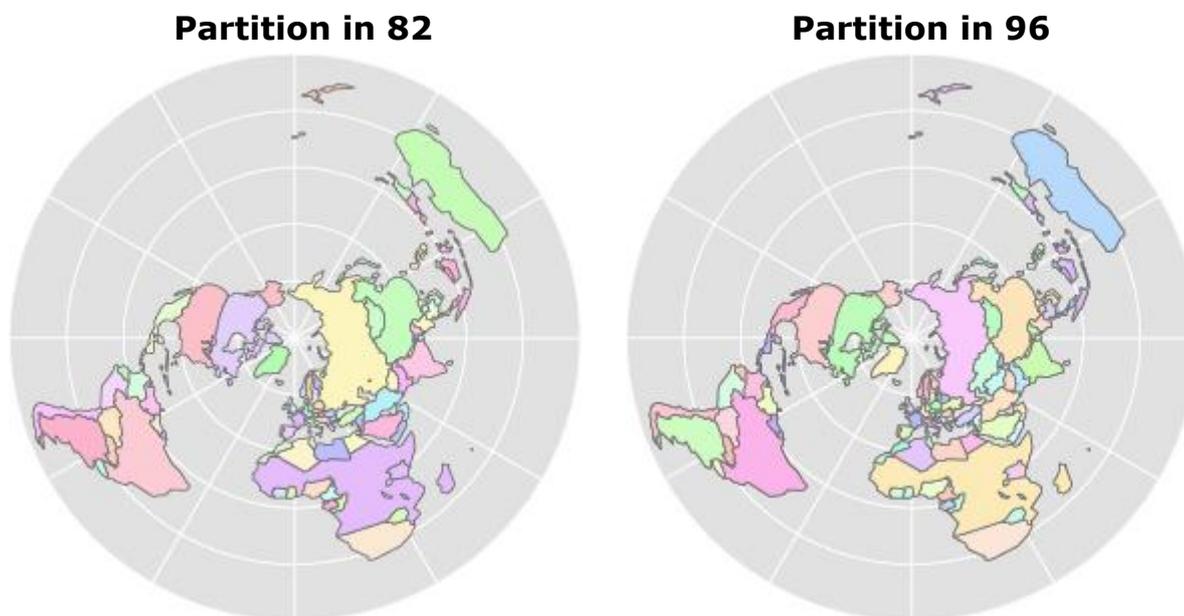


**Figure 3.** CHELEM Database subdivisions

**ESPON 2006 EUROPE IN THE WORLD DATABASE: The WUTS System**

Realised in the first ESPON programme, this world database in based on a precise list of 168 states that represent a minimum of 1/10'000th of the population, GDP or area of the World. This list of 168 states provides a clear basis for data collection in an harmonised way, all states being identified by a specific code (WUTS CODE).

The WUTS (World Unified Territorial System) is a harmonised hierarchical system of World divisions, which is directly inspired from the NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) created by Eurostat more than 25 years ago in order to provide a single uniform breakdown of territorial units for the production of regional statistics for the European Union. The WUTS is composed of 5 hierarchical levels, from the level of states (WUTS5) to the level of the World (WUTS0).

**WUTS 0 (1 unit)**  **WUTS 1 (3 units)**  **WUTS 2 (7 units)**

**WUTS 3 (17 units)**  **WUTS 4 (37 units)**  **WUTS 5 (168 units)**
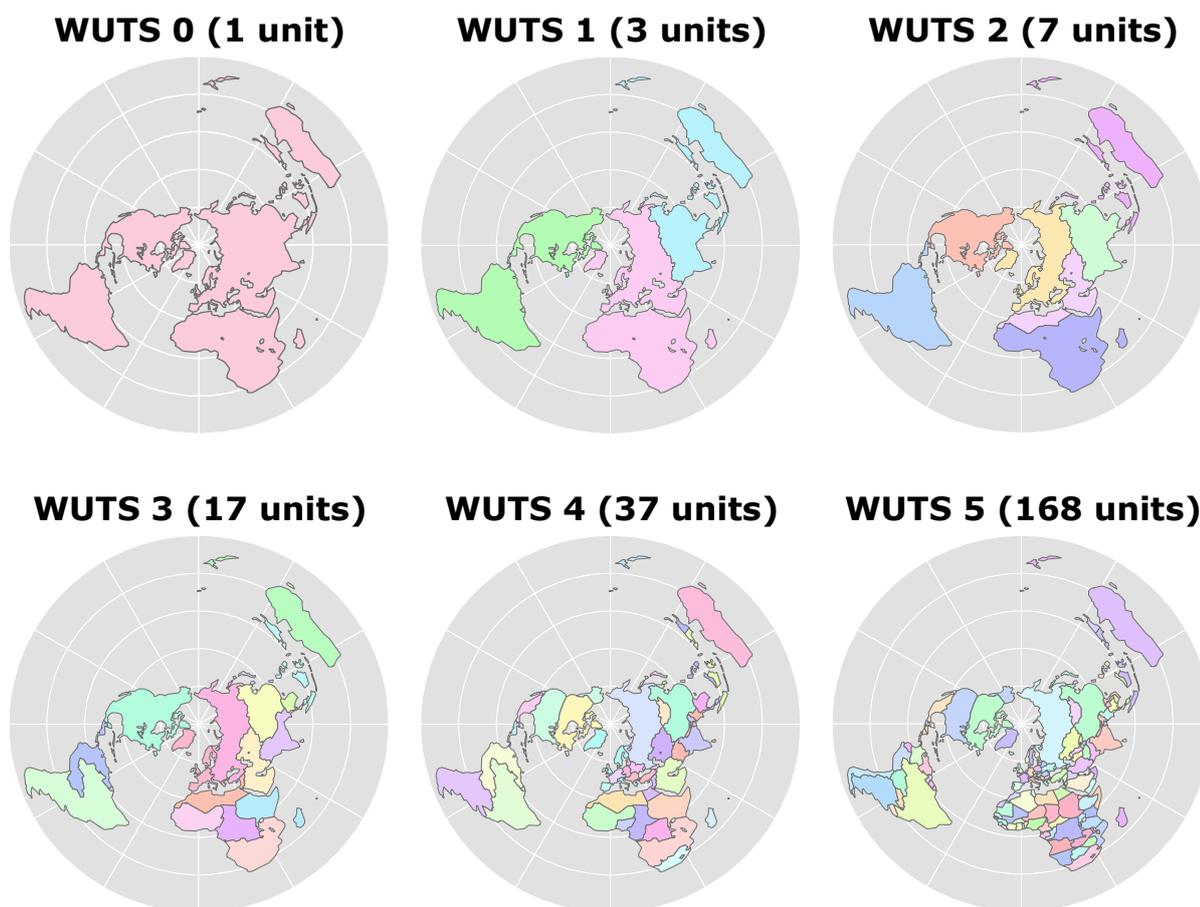
**Figure 4** : Europe in the World subdivisions

## UN Standard countries or area and geographical regions

The list of countries or areas includes those countries or areas for which the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat compiles statistical data. The names of countries or areas refer to their short form used in day-to-day operations of the United Nations and not necessarily to their official name as used in formal documents.

The geographical regions and groupings of countries and areas are not comprehensive but only a selection, which are or may be used in the compilation of statistics. In order to ensure consistency in statistics and for convenience, each country or area is shown in one region only. The macro geographical regions are arranged to the extent possible according to continents. Within these groupings more detailed component of geographical regions are shown.

The group of least developed countries (LDCs), as defined by the United Nations, comprises 49 countries, out of which 33 are in Africa, 10 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.

Note that there is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system: the designations "developed" and developing" are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

Criteria for identification of LDCs and Landlocked developing countries can be found at http://www.unohrlls.org/en/ldc/related/59/.

**UN regional Breakdown**     **UN sub-regional Breakdown**



**UN Developing countries**     **UN Landlocked developing countries**



**Figure 5**: United Nations aggregations

## World Bank: The World Development Indicators (WDI)

The World Development Indicators (WDI) 2009 is the statistical benchmark that helps measure the progress of development.

The 2009 WDI includes more than 800 indicators organised in 6 sections: World View, People, Environment, Economy, States and Markets, and Global Links.

Data are shown for all World Bank member countries (185), and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000 (209 total)

For operational and analytical purposes, the World Bank's main criterion for classifying economies is gross national income (GNI) per capita. Based on its GNI per capita, every economy is classified as low income, middle income (subdivided into lower middle and upper middle), or high income. Other analytical groups based on geographic regions are also used.

Geographic region: classifications and data reported for geographic regions are for low-income and middle-income economies only. Low-income and middle-income economies are sometimes referred to as developing economies. The use of the term is convenient; it is not intended to imply that all economies in the group

are experiencing similar development or that other economies have reached a preferred or final stage of development. Classification by income does not necessarily reflect development status.

WDI aggregations by Income                WDI aggregations by Debt
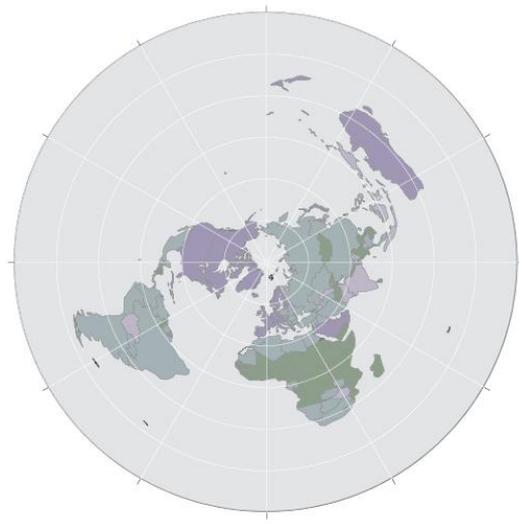


**Figure 6** : WDI aggregations

## The Global Environment Outlook (GEO) Data Portal

The GEO Data Portal gives access to a broad collection of harmonised environmental and socio-economic datasets from authoritative sources at global, regional (7), sub-regional (23) and national (237) levels. There is no established convention for the designation of regional and sub-regional groups. Geographical aggregations are arranged to the extent possible according to continents. Some inconsistencies exists: for example French Guyana is incorporated in the South America in regional aggregations, but in a political point of view belongs to Europe.

In the other way Israel could be included by its geographic position in West Asia but it is comprised de facto to the Western Europe group.

GEO regional Breakdown (7)          GEO sub-regional Breakdown (23)
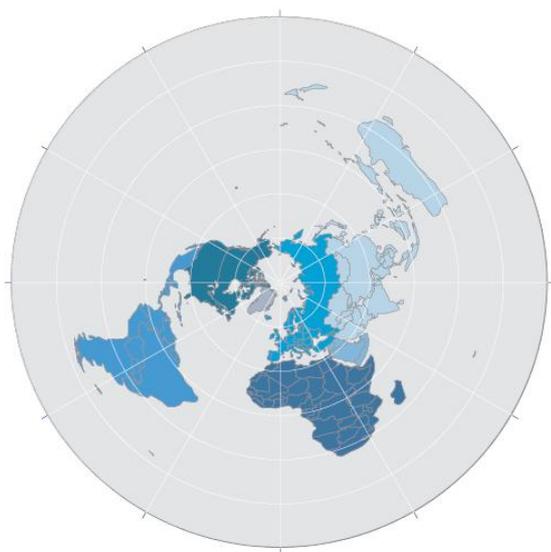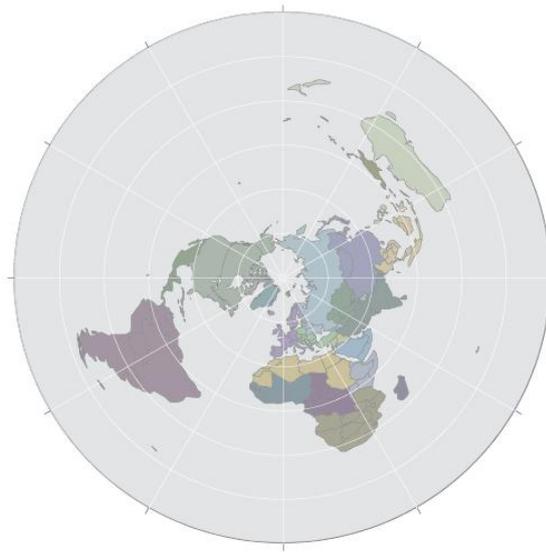


**Figure 7** : GEO aggregations

# 2 Comparison between World databases and Eurostat databases

## 2.1 Methodology

Based on the results of ESPON 2006 Programme, we examined in a systematic way how to combine datasets at World/neighbourhood levels (where basic territorial units are the states) and datasets at European/regional levels (where basic territorial units are NUTS2 or NUTS3 units).

Our focus in this chapter is to explain the observed differences in the indicators values, for the same geographical unit, between the global and European databases. The compared datasets are:

- Europe in the ESPON database (EIE)
    - o Provider: mainly Eurostat
    - o Coverage: Eurostat countries
- Europe in the World database (EIW)
    - o Provider: International Organizations (eg UN, FAO)
    - o Coverage: global but the check/comparison is done only between countries matching with Eurostat coverage

In order to increase compatibility between EIE and EIW datasets, we set up a process of systematic analysis of the differences between the two datasets. This process is called the "Gap Tracker" method. The steps are described below.

**Verification Phase**

This phase mainly consists to check whether the two sources are compatible in terms of:

- definition of a country (e.g. does the term "Cyprus" include both Greek and Turkish administrated parts or not?);
- date of update (e.g. EIE once every two years, EIW once every six months) ;
- period considered for the data acquisition (e.g. census date) ;
- method to collect the data: measure or estimation ;
- definition of indicators (e.g. criteria for defining unemployment) ;
- measurement units ;
- methods of estimation for missing data (e.g. extrapolations, interpolations..).

## WORLD DICTIONARY OF UNITS

Comparison between world databases and Eurostat databases: preliminary results.

Europe in the ESPON database (EIE) ➞ Europe in the World database (EIW)

**Verification Phase**
This phase mainly consists to check if the two sources are compatible in terms of:
• **Definition of a country** (ex.: Cyprus includes both Greek and Turkish administration part or not?)
• **Date of update** (ex.: EIE once two years, EIW once six months)
• **Period** considered for the collect of indicator (ex.: Census date)
• **Method** to collect the indicator: measure or estimation
• **Definition** of indicators: like unemployment
• **Measure units**
• **Methods of estimation** for missing data (ex.: extrapolations, interpolations..)

**Calculate the differences EIE-EIW**
Pgsql script (several variables at once)
Difference (Df)
Ratio (Rt)
Percent error (Pe)
Relative percent difference (Rpd)

**Analyses of the differences**
max difference as = 1 (Pe in absolute value).

Typologies of differences (in test): type a, Type b etc.

**Figure 8** : Summary of the methodology used in the testing phase

### Calculate the differences EIE-EIW

Four simple formulas are used for calculating the differences between EIE and EIW data :

- **Difference (Df)** = EIW – EIE
- **Ratio (Rt)** = EIW / EIE
- **Percent error (Pe)** = ((EIW - EIE ) / EIE) * 100
- **Relative percent difference (Rpd)** = ((EIW – EIE ) / ((EIW + EIE) / 2)) *100

A Postresql Pgsql script helped to compute these differences simultaneously on several datasets. Other formulas could be easily implemented, if needed.

### Thresholds

Once the acceptable maximum difference is set at Pe (in absolute value) = 1 (this threshold at 1 can be debated), we can approach the problem under different perspectives: by country, indicator, group of indicators, year, etc.

### Typologies of differences

The idea is to subdivide the Pe in several typologies in order to better character ise the analyses of difference. We introduce three concepts to illustrate the typologies:

- **magnitude** is the numerical value of the difference. It is generally referred to the Percent error (Pe). Translated into a qualitative scale, a Pe from 1% to 3 % is considered as "moderate";
- **range** is the difference between  the maximum  and minimum magnitude values max in a time series.
- **trend** is the measure of the change of magnitudes over the considered years covered by the indicator. It can be qualified as random, constant, linear, exponential, composite, etc.

| Example of exponential trend | Example of constant trend |
|---|---|
|  |  |
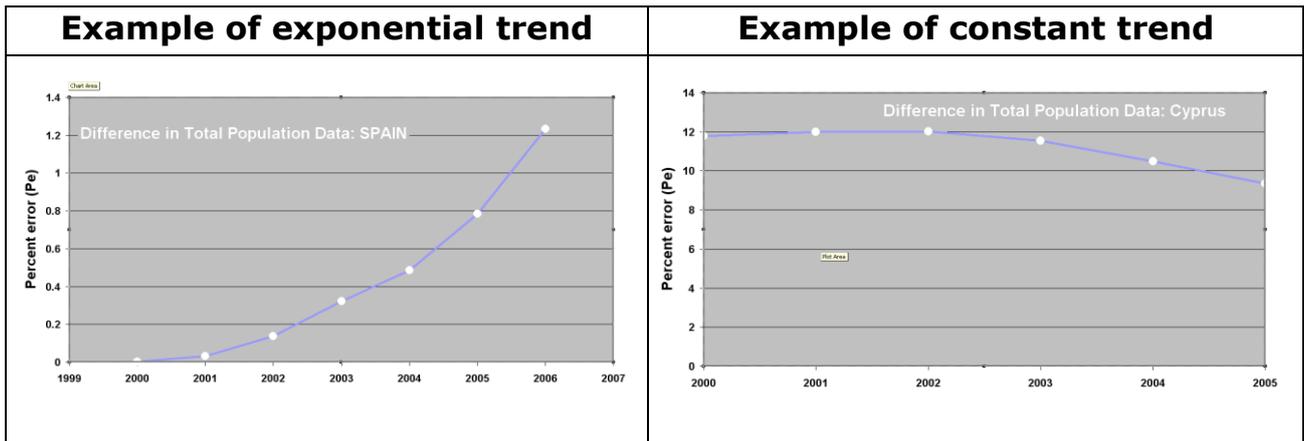
**Figure 9** : Different types of trends

The typologies of differences include:

- type "a" : magnitude moderate to medium, trend constant across all the period of collect, probably due to differences in country definitions (eg. population for Cyprus and France);
- type "b" : magnitude moderate, variable trends, some years without errors. Situation that can have several causes (mixed sources data, interpolations/extrapolations from EIW or/and EIE);
- type "c" : magnitude moderate to high, trend constant to slightly random across all the period of collect due to differences in the indicator definition and to data acquisition methods (measure or calculations).

Example of Type "a": in this case the origin of the discrepancies is the different definition of countries
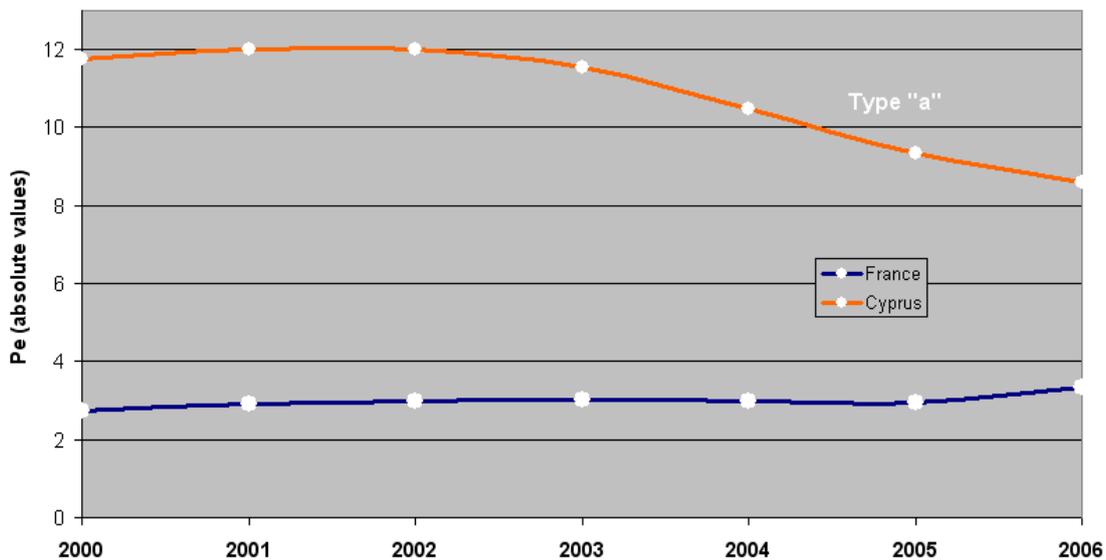


Example of type **"b":** something happened in 2000-2001 (census differences? interpolations of values ?)
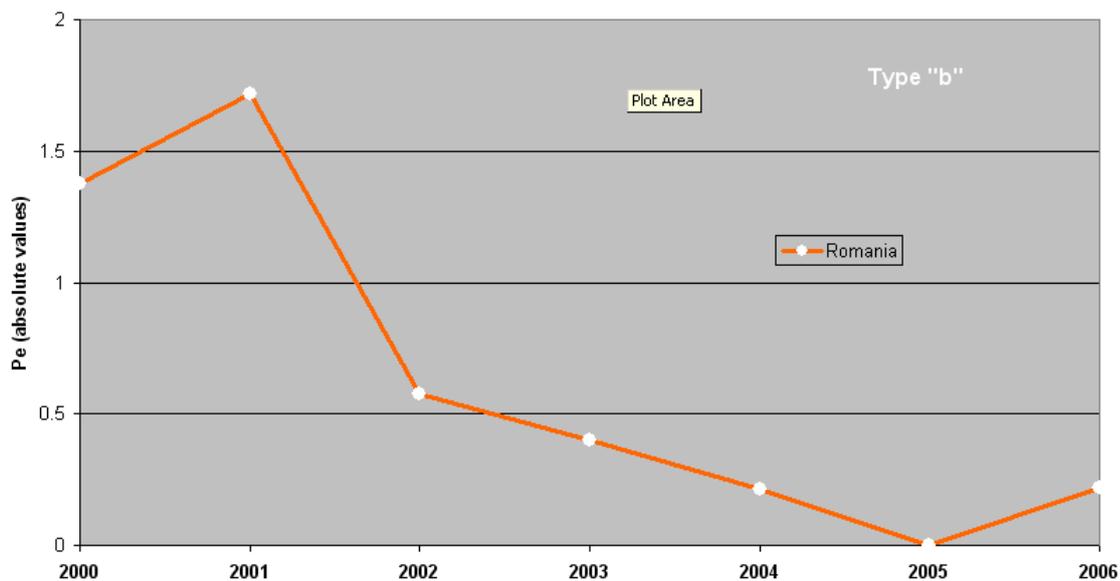
**Figure 10** : Various types of differences

## 2.2 Results

We analyzed stocks data from the last World Population Prospect (WPP08) including male, female, and both sexes population by age groups.

Although, the majority of Eurostat data on demography is provided by the UN Population Division, some differences between the two sets of data exist, especially for population by sex and age groups.

**Total population data**

Comparisons from "total population both sexes" indicator give very moderates values of Pe, i.e. below the threshold of 1 for almost all countries.

Cyprus and France show a distinctive difference of type "a" caused by the different definition of the country: data for Cyprus refer only to the areas of Cyprus controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus in the Eurostat database and France includes the overseas departments (DOM).

Apart from France and Cyprus, only Liechtenstein, Romania, Bulgaria, Spain and Malta display values above 1 (Figure 11).

Data for Spain show an exponentially increasing Pe through time. This could be caused by secondary readjustment of values.

**Countries with Pe values exceeding 1 (indicator: total population both sexes)**
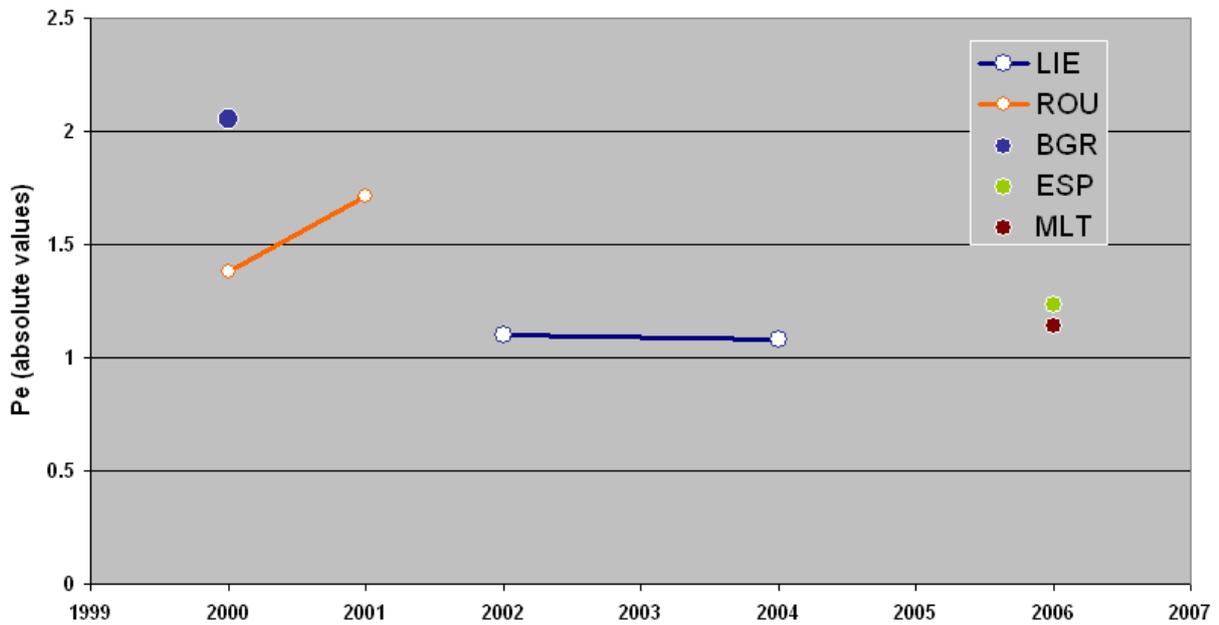


**Figure 11**. Identification of countries where significant differences has been identified

**Population by sex and age groups**

This group of indicators shows significant differences between EIW and EIE datasets. Figure 12 shows, per age/sex class, the number of countries where Pe > 1.

**Number of countries where Pe is greater than 1 (year 2005)**
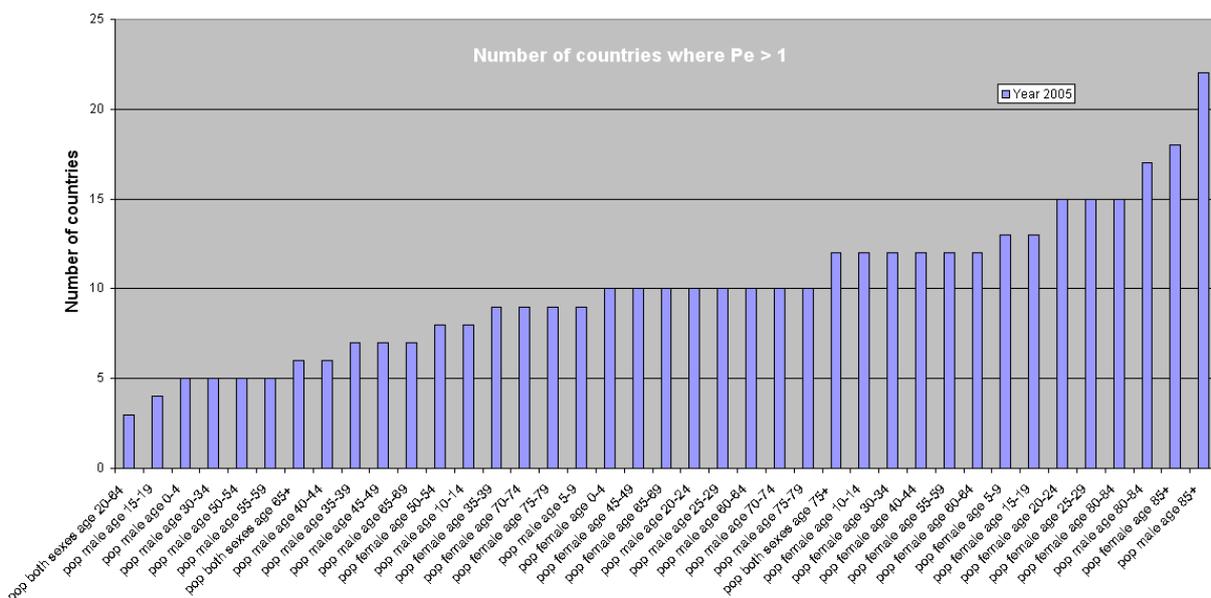


**Figure 12** : Identification of age-classes where significant differences has been identified

The following tables illustrate some of these inconsistencies per country and per group of variables.

## Absolute and relative differences per age groups fo Belgium (year 2005)
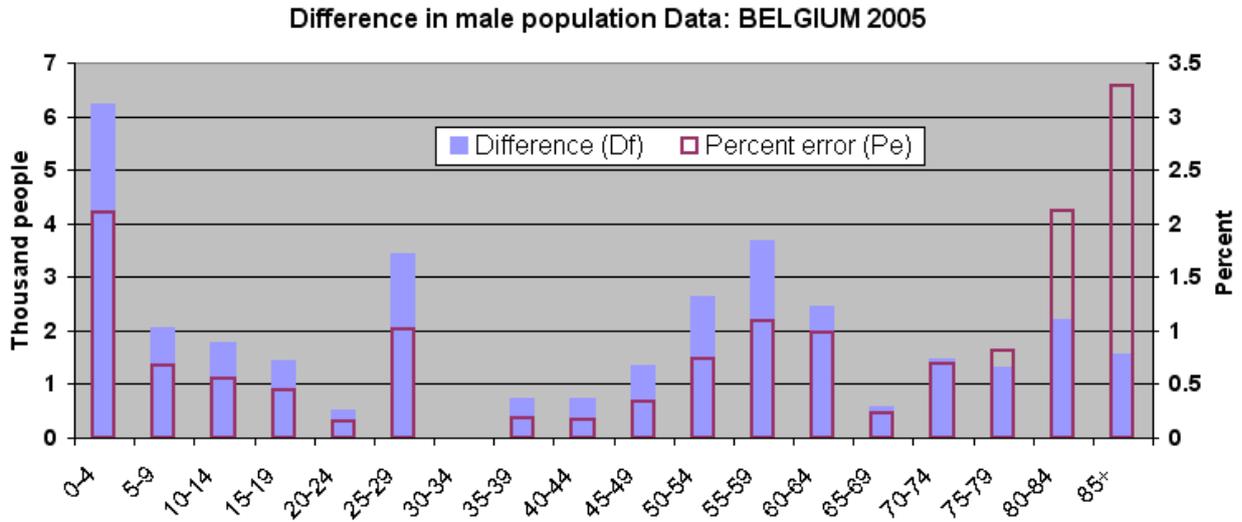


**Figure 13**. Identification of age-classes where significant differences has been identified in Belgium

## Differences (Pe) per sex and age groups for Luxembourg (year 2005)
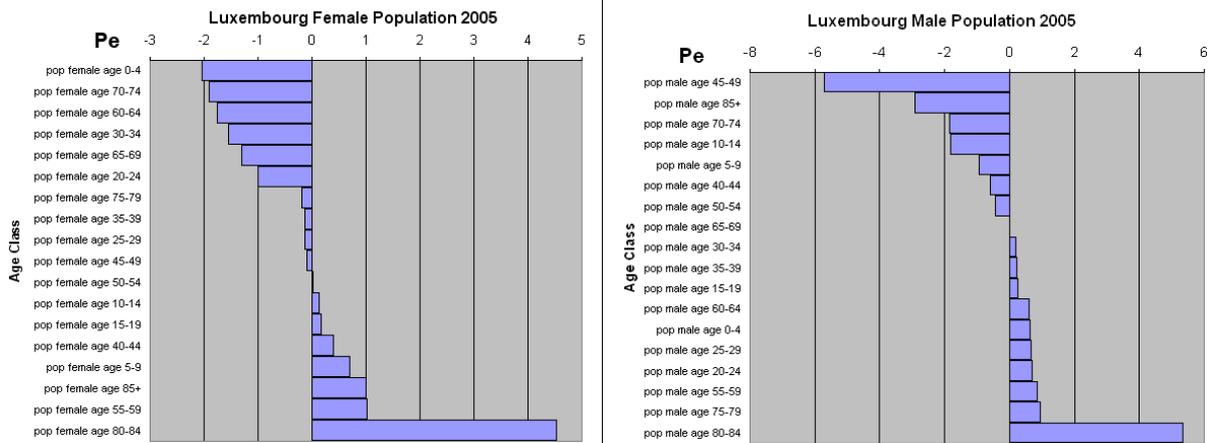


**Figure 14** : Identification of age-classes where significant differences has been identified in Luxembourg

## Something happened for data on male population over 80 in England...
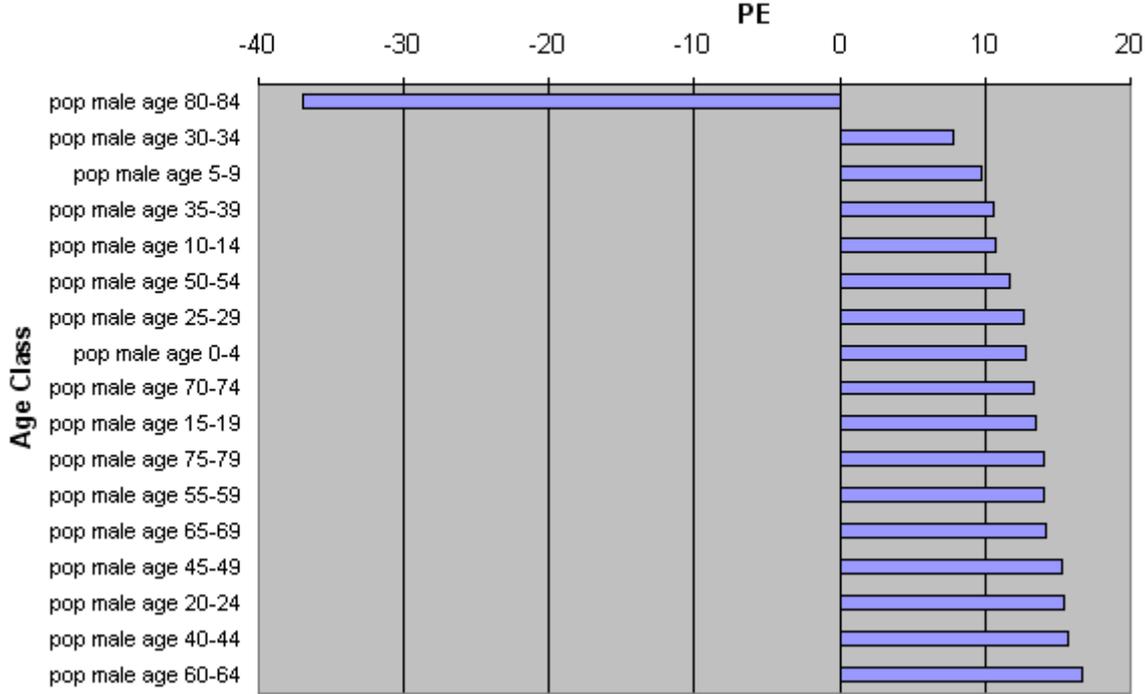
**Figure 15** : Identification of age-classes where significant differences has been identified in England

Among the 1420 records analysed, all countries show at least one value (but most of time, several values) with a Pe greater than 1. 85 records have a Pe bigger than 10. There are no apparent relationships between errors in different age or sex classes.

# 3 Conclusion

The main achievements of the study are the following:
- a set of criteria for selecting which countries/territories should be included in the "World Dictionary of units";
- a compilation of countries/territories units from four international data sources and a synthetic list of 251 entities based on the selection criteria;
- a methodology for the systematic comparison of values between various data sources, the "Gap tracker" tool;
- the ESPON 2013 World Database version 2.0 (global statistical data + codes of spatial units + links to ESPON DB geometries) itself in MS-Access format, including metadata in ISO 19115:2003/19139.

These data (indicators and list of countries) and methodologies allow for a robust integration of world data into the ESPON 2013 Database.

Further developments should include an approach for taking into account future changes in country definitions, as well as for the inclusion of updated/newer data.

# Annex 1. List of EIW indicators

1 - Data from WPP 2008 population stocks table "**wpp_data**"

| indicator | temporal extent | indicator | temporal extent |
|---|---|---|---|
| pop female age 80+ | 1950-2050 | pop female age 25+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop male age 80+ | 1950-2050 | pop female age 25-69 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 75-79 | 1950-2050 | pop female age 50+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop male age 75-79 | 1950-2050 | pop female age 5-14 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop male age 70-74 | 1950-2050 | pop female age 60+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 70-74 | 1950-2050 | pop female age 6-11 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop male age 65-69 | 1950-2050 | pop female age 65+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 65-69 | 1950-2050 | pop female age 70+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 60-64 | 1950-2050 | pop female age 75+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop male age 60-64 | 1950-2050 | pop female age 80-84 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 55-59 | 1950-2050 | pop female age 85+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop male age 55-59 | 1950-2050 | pop female age 85-89 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 50-54 | 1950-2050 | pop female age 90+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop male age 50-54 | 1950-2050 | pop female age 90-94 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 45-49 | 1950-2050 | pop female age 95-99 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop male age 45-49 | 1950-2050 | pop male age 0-14 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 40-44 | 1950-2050 | pop male age 0-17 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop male age 40-44 | 1950-2050 | pop male age 0-19 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 35-39 | 1950-2050 | pop male age 0-24 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop male age 35-39 | 1950-2050 | pop male age 100+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 30-34 | 1950-2050 | pop male age 12-14 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop male age 30-34 | 1950-2050 | pop male age 15+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 25-29 | 1950-2050 | pop male age 15-17 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop male age 25-29 | 1950-2050 | pop male age 15-24 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 20-24 | 1950-2050 | pop male age 15-49 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop male age 20-24 | 1950-2050 | pop male age 15-59 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 15-19 | 1950-2050 | pop male age 15-64 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop male age 15-19 | 1950-2050 | pop male age 18+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 10-14 | 1950-2050 | pop male age 18-23 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop male age 10-14 | 1950-2050 | pop male age 20+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 5-9 | 1950-2050 | pop male age 20-64 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop male age 5-9 | 1950-2050 | pop male age 20-69 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 0-4 | 1950-2050 | pop male age 25+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop male age 0-4 | 1950-2050 | pop male age 25-69 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age all | 1950-2050 | pop male age 50+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop male age all | 1950-2050 | pop male age 5-14 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age all | 1950-2050 | pop male age 60+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 0-14 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | pop male age 6-11 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 0-17 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | pop male age 65+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 0-19 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | pop male age 70+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 0-24 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | pop male age 75+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 15+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | pop male age 80-84 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| pop both sexes age 15-17 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop male age 85+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 15-24 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop male age 85-89 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 15-49 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop male age 90+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 15-59 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop male age 90-94 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 15-64 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop male age 95-99 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 18+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop median age | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 18-23 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 0-14 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 20+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 0-17 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 20-64 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 0-19 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 20-69 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 0-24 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 25+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 0-4 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 25-69 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 12-14 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 50+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 15+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 5-14 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 15-17 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 60+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 15-24 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 65+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 15-49 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 70+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 15-59 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 75+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 15-64 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 85+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 18+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop both sexes age 90+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 18-23 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 0-14 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 20+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 0-17 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 20-64 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 0-19 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 20-69 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 0-24 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 25+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 100+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 25-69 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 12-14 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 50+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 15+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 5-14 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 15-17 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 60+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 15-24 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 6-11 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 15-49 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 65+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 15-59 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 70+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 15-64 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 75+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 18+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 80+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 18-23 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 85+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 20+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age 90+ | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 20-64 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | pop sex ratio age all | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 |
| pop female age 20-69 | 1950, 1955, ..., 2050 | | | |

2 - Data from CO2 Emissions (UNFCCC 2009 and CDIAC 2008) table "**co2_data**"

| indicator | temporal extent |
|---|---|
| Emissions of CO2 - (National Reports, UNFCCC), Excluding Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry | 2000-2008 |
| Emissions of CO2 - (National Reports, UNFCCC), Including Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry | 2000-2008 |
| Emissions of CO2 (CDIAC) from cement production | 2000-2008 |
| Emissions of CO2 (CDIAC) from gas flaring | 2000-2008 |

| Emissions of CO2 (CDIAC) from gas fuel consumption | 2000-2008 |
|---|---|
| Emissions of CO2 (CDIAC) from liquid fuels consumption | 2000-2008 |
| Emissions of CO2 (CDIAC) from solid fuels consumption | 2000-2008 |
| Emissions of CO2 (CDIAC) from total fuels consumption | 2000-2008 |

## 3 - Data from WDI 2010

| indicator | temporal extent |
|---|---|
| GDP (constant 2000 US$) | 2000-2008 |
| GDP growth (annual %) | 2000-2008 |
| GDP, PPP (constant 2005 international $) | 2000-2008 |
| GNI, PPP (current international $) | 2000-2008 |
| Present value of external debt (current US$) | 2000-2008 |
| Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) | 2000-2008 |

# Annex 2.1. LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL UNITS FROM CHELEM (PARTITION IN 96 ENTITIES)

| CHELEM name | Note |
|---|---|
| United States | United States of America (including Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands in TRADE, US Samoa, Guam, US Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico in BOP) |
| Canada | Canada |
| France | France, Monaco (including French overseas departments in TRADE, and French overseas departments and territories in BOP) |
| BLEU | Belgium, Luxembourg |
| Germany | Germany (including East Germany since 1991) |
| Italy | Italy (including San Marino and the Holy See) |
| Netherlands | Netherlands |
| United Kingdom | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| Ireland | Ireland |
| Denmark | Denmark |
| Finland | Finland |
| Norway | Norway (including Svalbard and Jan Mayen) |
| Sweden | Sweden |
| Iceland | Iceland (and Faroe Islands in TRADE) |
| Austria | Austria |
| Switzerland | Switzerland (including Liechtenstein in TRADE) |
| Spain | Spain |
| Greece | Greece |
| Portugal | Portugal |
| Turkey | Turkey |
| Israel | Israel |
| Serbia and Montenegro | Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (including Macedonia in TRADE in 1992) |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| Croatia | Croatia |
| Macedonia, Republic of | Macedonia, Republic of |
| Slovenia | Slovenia |
| Others in south Europe | Andorra (in TRADE only), Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta, West Bank and Gaza (in GDP and BOP only) |
| Japan | Japan |
| Australia | Australia |
| New Zealand | New Zealand |
| Southafrican Union | Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland |
| Venezuela | Venezuela |
| Ecuador | Ecuador |
| Mexico | Mexico |
| Brazil | Brazil |
| Argentina | Argentina |
| Chile | Chile |
| Colombia | Colombia |
| Peru | Peru |
| Bolivia | Bolivia |
| Paraguay | Paraguay |
| Uruguay | Uruguay |

| CHELEM name | Note |
|---|---|
| Others in America | Anguilla (in BOP and TRADE), Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, French Guiana (in GDP only), Grenada, Guadeloupe (in GDP only), Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique (in GDP only), Montserrat (in BOP and TRADE), Netherland Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico (in GDP only), Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, US Virgin Islands (in GDP only), and all others in America (in TRADE only) |
| Algeria | Algeria |
| Morocco | Morocco (including Western Sahara in BOP) |
| Tunisia | Tunisia |
| Egypt | Egypt |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya |
| Saudi Arabia | Saudi Arabia |
| Gulf nes | Bahrein, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates |
| Middle East, no OPEC | Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Yemen |
| Nigeria | Nigeria |
| Gabon | Gabon |
| Cameroon | Cameroon |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Cote d'Ivoire |
| Kenya | Kenya |
| Africa (others) | Congo, Ghana, Mauritius, Reunion (in GDP only), Seychelles, Western Sahara (in GDP and TRADE), Zimbabwe, and all others in Africa (in TRADE only) |
| African LDCs | Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire), Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia |
| Indonesia | Indonesia |
| India | India |
| South Korea | Republic of Korea |
| Hong Kong | Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China |
| Singapore | Singapore |
| Taiwan | Taiwan |
| Malaysia | Malaysia |
| Philippines | Philippines |
| Thailand | Thailand |
| Pakistan | Pakistan |
| Brunei Darussalam | Brunei Darussalam |
| Bangladesh | Bangladesh |
| Sri Lanka | Sri Lanka |
| East Asia nes, others | Fiji, French Polynesia (in GDP and TRADE), Guam (in GDP and TRADE), Macao, Mongolia, New Caledonia (in GDP and TRADE), North Korea, Pacific Islands (in GDP and TRADE), Papua New Guinea, Tonga, US Samoa (in GDP and TRADE), Vanuatu, Western Samoa, and all others in Asia and Oceania (in TRADE only) |
| East Asian LDCs | Afghanistan, Bhutan, Kiribati, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Western Samoa |
| Russian Federation | Russian Federation |
| Ukraine | Ukraine |
| Belarus | Belarus |
| Kazakhstan | Kazakhstan |
| Kyrgyzstan | Kyrgyzstan |
| Caucasus | Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia |
| Other CIS | Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan |
| Estonia | Estonia |

| CHELEM name | Note |
|---|---|
| Latvia | Latvia |
| Lithuania | Lithuania |
| Bulgaria | Bulgaria |
| Czech Republic | Czech Republic |
| Slovakia | Slovakia |
| Hungary | Hungary |
| Poland | Poland |
| Romania | Romania |
| Former German Democratic Rep. | Former German Democratic Republic (up to 1990) |
| Albania | Albania |
| China, People's Rep. | The People's Republic of China: Mainland |
| Viet Nam | Viet Nam |
| Cambodia, Lao PDR | Cambodia, Lao PDR |
| Miscellaneous | Not elsewhere specified (international organizations in BOP) |
| World | Total-of-the-33-Areas |

# Annex 2.2. LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL UNITS (168 UNITS) FROM ESPON 2006 PROGRAM (EUROPE IN THE WORLD)

| WUTS5 name | Note |
|---|---|
| Afghanistan | |
| Angola | |
| Albania | |
| United Arab Emirates | |
| Argentina | |
| Armenia | |
| Australia | |
| Austria | |
| Azerbaijan | |
| Burundi | |
| Belgium | |
| Benin | |
| Burkina Faso | |
| Bangladesh | |
| Bulgaria | |
| Bahrain | |
| Bahamas | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | |
| Belarus | |
| Belize | |
| Bolivia | |
| Brazil | |
| Bhutan | |
| Botswana | |
| Central African Republic | |
| Canada | |
| Switzerland | |
| Chile | |
| China | (China main land + Macao + Hong-Kong) |
| Côte d'Ivoire | |
| Cameroon | |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of the | |
| Congo | |
| Colombia | |
| Costa Rica | |
| Cuba | |
| Cyprus | |
| Czech Republic | |
| Germany | |
| Djibouti | |
| Denmark | |

| WUTS5 name | Note |
|---|---|
| Dominican Republic | |
| Algeria | |
| Ecuador | |
| Egypt | |
| Eritrea | |
| West Sahara | |
| Spain | |
| Estonia | |
| Ethiopia | |
| Finland | |
| Fiji | |
| France | France (Mainland) + Guadeloupe + Martinique + Guyane + Réunion |
| Gabon | |
| United Kingdom | |
| Georgia | |
| Ghana | |
| Guinea | |
| Gambia | |
| Guinea-Bissau | |
| Equatorial Guinea | |
| Greece | |
| Greenland | |
| Guatemala | |
| Guyana | |
| Honduras | |
| Croatia | |
| Haiti | |
| Hungary | |
| Indonesia | |
| India | |
| Ireland | |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. of | |
| Iraq | |
| Iceland | |
| Israel | Israel (without Occupied Palestinian Territories) |
| Italy | |
| Jamaica | |
| Jordan | |
| Japan | |
| Kazakhstan | |
| Kenya | |
| Kyrgyzstan | |
| Cambodia | |
| Korea, Rep. of | |
| Kuwait | |

| WUTS5 name | Note |
|---|---|
| Lao People's Dem. Rep. | |
| Lebanon | |
| Liberia | |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | |
| Sri Lanka | |
| Lesotho | |
| Lithuania | |
| Luxembourg | |
| Latvia | |
| Morocco | Morocco (without Western Sahara) |
| Moldova, Rep. of | |
| Madagascar | |
| Mexico | |
| Macedonia, TFYR | |
| Mali | |
| Malta | |
| Myanmar | |
| Mongolia | |
| Mozambique | |
| Mauritania | |
| Mauritius | |
| Malawi | |
| Malaysia | |
| Namibia | |
| Niger | |
| Nigeria | |
| Nicaragua | |
| Netherlands | |
| Norway | |
| Nepal | |
| New Zealand | |
| Oman | |
| Pakistan | |
| Panama | |
| Peru | |
| Philippines | |
| Papua New Guinea | |
| Poland | |
| Puerto Rico | |
| North Korea | |
| Portugal | |
| Paraguay | |
| Qatar | |
| Romania | |
| Russian Federation | |

| WUTS5 name | Note |
|---|---|
| Rwanda | |
| Saudi Arabia | |
| Serbia/Montenegro | |
| Sudan | 32 |
| Senegal | |
| Singapore | |
| Sierra Leone | |
| El Salvador | |
| Somalia | |
| Suriname | |
| Slovakia | |
| Slovenia | |
| Sweden | |
| Swaziland | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | |
| Chad | |
| Togo | |
| Thailand | |
| Tajikistan | |
| Turkmenistan | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | |
| Tunisia | |
| Turkey | |
| Taiwan | |
| Tanzania, U. Rep. of | |
| Uganda | |
| Ukraine | |
| Uruguay | |
| United States | |
| Uzbekistan | |
| Venezuela | |
| Viet Nam | |
| Occupied Palestinian Territories | |
| Yemen | |
| South Africa | |
| Zambia | |
| Zimbabwe | |

## Annex 2.3. LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL UNITS FROM GEO

| United Nations country name | Notes |
|---|---|
| Aruba | |
| Afghanistan | |
| Angola | |
| Anguilla | |
| Albania | |
| Andorra | |
| Netherlands Antilles | |
| United Arab Emirates | |
| Argentina | |
| Armenia | |
| American Samoa | |
| Antarctic | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | |
| Australia | |
| Austria | |
| Azerbaijan | |
| Burundi | |
| Belgium | |
| Benin | |
| Burkina Faso | |
| Bangladesh | |
| Bulgaria | |
| Bahrain | |
| Bahamas | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | |
| Belarus | |
| Belize | |
| Bermuda | |
| Bolivia | |
| Brazil | |
| Barbados | |
| Brunei Darussalam | |
| Bhutan | |
| Botswana | |
| Central African Republic | |
| Canada | |
| Cocos (Keeling) Islands | |
| Switzerland | |
| Chile | |
| China | Including Macau, Hong Kong and Taiwan |

| United Nations country name | Notes |
|---|---|
| Cote d'Ivoire | |
| Cameroon | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | |
| Congo | |
| Cook Islands | |
| Colombia | |
| Comoros | |
| Cape Verde | |
| Costa Rica | |
| Cuba | |
| Christmas Island | |
| Cayman Islands | |
| Cyprus | |
| Czech Republic | |
| Germany | |
| Djibouti | |
| Dominica | |
| Denmark | |
| Dominican Republic | |
| Algeria | |
| Ecuador | |
| Egypt | |
| Eritrea | |
| Western Sahara | |
| Spain | |
| Estonia | |
| Ethiopia | |
| Finland | |
| Fiji | |
| Falkland Islands (Malvinas) | |
| France | |
| Faroe Islands | |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | |
| Gabon | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | |
| Georgia | |
| Guernsey | |
| Ghana | |
| Gibraltar | |
| Guinea | |
| Guadeloupe | |
| Gambia | |
| Guinea-Bissau | |

| United Nations country name | Notes |
|---|---|
| Equatorial Guinea | |
| Greece | |
| Grenada | |
| Greenland | |
| Guatemala | |
| French Guiana | |
| Guam | |
| Guyana | |
| Honduras | |
| Croatia | |
| Haiti | |
| Hungary | |
| Indonesia | |
| Isle of Man | |
| India | |
| Ireland | |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | |
| Iraq | |
| Iceland | |
| Israel | |
| Italy | |
| Jamaica | |
| Jersey | |
| Jordan | |
| Japan | |
| Johnston Atoll | |
| Kazakhstan | |
| Kenya | |
| Kyrgyzstan | |
| Cambodia | |
| Kiribati | |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | |
| Republic of Korea | |
| Kuwait | |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | |
| Lebanon | |
| Liberia | |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | |
| Saint Lucia | |
| Liechtenstein | |
| Sri Lanka | |
| Lesotho | |
| Lithuania | |

| United Nations country name | Notes |
|---|---|
| Luxembourg | |
| Latvia | |
| Morocco | 36 |
| Monaco | |
| Moldova, Republic of | |
| Madagascar | |
| Maldives | |
| Mexico | |
| Marshall Islands | |
| Midway Islands | |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | |
| Mali | |
| Malta | |
| Myanmar | |
| Montenegro | |
| Mongolia | |
| Northern Mariana Islands | |
| Mozambique | |
| Mauritania | |
| Montserrat | |
| Martinique | |
| Mauritius | |
| Malawi | |
| Malaysia | |
| Mayotte | |
| Namibia | |
| New Caledonia | |
| Niger | |
| Norfolk Island | |
| Nigeria | |
| Nicaragua | |
| Niue | |
| Netherlands | |
| Norway | |
| Nepal | |
| Nauru | |
| New Zealand | |
| Oman | |
| Pakistan | |
| Panama | |
| Pitcairn Island | |
| Peru | |
| Philippines | |

| United Nations country name | Notes |
|---|---|
| Palau | |
| Papua New Guinea | |
| Poland | |
| Puerto Rico | |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | |
| Portugal | |
| Paraguay | |
| Occupied Palestinian Territory | Including West Bank and Gaza |
| French Polynesia | |
| Qatar | |
| Reunion | |
| Romania | |
| Russian Federation | |
| Rwanda | |
| Saudi Arabia | |
| Sudan | |
| Senegal | |
| Singapore | |
| Saint Helena | |
| Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands | |
| Solomon Islands | |
| Sierra Leone | |
| El Salvador | |
| San Marino | |
| Somalia | |
| Saint Pierre and Miquelon | |
| Serbia | Including Kosovo |
| Sao Tome and Principe | |
| Suriname | |
| Slovakia | |
| Slovenia | |
| Sweden | |
| Swaziland | |
| Seychelles | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | |
| Chad | |
| Togo | |
| Thailand | |
| Tajikistan | |
| Tokelau | |
| Turkmenistan | |
| Timor-Leste | |

| United Nations country name | Notes |
|---|---|
| Tonga | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | |
| Tunisia | |
| Turkey | |
| Tuvalu | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | |
| Uganda | |
| Ukraine | |
| Uruguay | |
| United States of America | |
| Uzbekistan | |
| Holy See | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | |
| Venezuela | |
| British Virgin Islands | |
| United States Virgin Islands | |
| Viet Nam | |
| Vanuatu | |
| Wake Island | |
| Wallis and Futuna | |
| Samoa | |
| Yemen | |
| South Africa | |
| Zambia | |
| Zimbabwe | |

# Annex 2.4. LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL UNITS FROM WDI

| WDI country name | Notes |
|---|---|
| Afghanistan | |
| Albania | |
| Algeria | |
| American Samoa | |
| Andorra | |
| Angola | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | |
| Argentina | |
| Armenia | |
| Aruba | |
| Australia | |
| Austria | |
| Azerbaijan | |
| Bahamas, The | |
| Bahrain | |
| Bangladesh | |
| Barbados | |
| Belarus | |
| Belgium | |
| Belize | |
| Benin | |
| Bermuda | |
| Bhutan | |
| Bolivia | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | |
| Botswana | |
| Brazil | |
| Brunei Darussalam | |
| Bulgaria | |
| Burkina Faso | |
| Burundi | |
| Cambodia | |
| Cameroon | |
| Canada | |
| Cape Verde | |
| Cayman Islands | |
| Central African Republic | |
| Chad | |
| Channel Islands | |
| Chile | |
| China | Unless otherwise noted, data for China do not include data for Hong Kong, Macau, or Taiwan |
| Colombia | |
| Comoros | |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | |
| Congo, Rep. | |

| WDI country name | Notes |
|---|---|
| Costa Rica | |
| Cote d'Ivoire | |
| Croatia | |
| Cuba | |
| Cyprus | Data related to GDP, exclude Turkish-controlled area |
| Czech Republic | |
| Denmark | |
| Djibouti | |
| Dominica | |
| Dominican Republic | |
| Ecuador | |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | |
| El Salvador | |
| Equatorial Guinea | |
| Eritrea | |
| Estonia | |
| Ethiopia | |
| Faeroe Islands | |
| Fiji | |
| Finland | |
| France | Data related to GDP, include French Guiana, Guadelupe, Martinique and Réunion |
| French Guiana | |
| French Polynesia | |
| Gabon | |
| Gambia, The | |
| Georgia | |
| Germany | |
| Ghana | |
| Greece | |
| Greenland | |
| Grenada | |
| Guadeloupe | |
| Guam | |
| Guatemala | |
| Guinea | |
| Guinea-Bissau | |
| Guyana | |
| Haiti | |
| Honduras | |
| Hong Kong, China | |
| Hungary | |
| Iceland | |
| India | |
| Indonesia | |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | |
| Iraq | |
| Ireland | |
| Isle of Man | |

| WDI country name | Notes |
|---|---|
| Israel | |
| Italy | |
| Jamaica | |
| Japan | |
| Jordan | |
| Kazakhstan | |
| Kenya | |
| Kiribati | |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | |
| Korea, Rep. | |
| Kuwait | |
| Kyrgyz Republic | |
| Lao PDR | |
| Latvia | |
| Lebanon | |
| Lesotho | |
| Liberia | |
| Libya | |
| Liechtenstein | |
| Lithuania | |
| Luxembourg | |
| Macao, China | |
| Macedonia, FYR | |
| Madagascar | |
| Malawi | |
| Malaysia | |
| Maldives | |
| Mali | |
| Malta | |
| Marshall Islands | |
| Martinique | |
| Mauritania | |
| Mauritius | |
| Mayotte | |
| Mexico | |
| Micronesia, Fed. Sts. | |
| Moldova | Data related to GDP, exclude Transnistria |
| Monaco | |
| Mongolia | |
| Montenegro | |
| Morocco | |
| Mozambique | |
| Myanmar | |
| Namibia | |
| Nauru | |
| Nepal | |
| Netherlands | |
| Netherlands Antilles | |

| WDI country name | Notes |
|---|---|
| New Caledonia | |
| New Zealand | |
| Nicaragua | |
| Niger | 42 |
| Nigeria | |
| Northern Mariana Islands | |
| Norway | |
| Oman | |
| Pakistan | |
| Palau | |
| Panama | |
| Papua New Guinea | |
| Paraguay | |
| Peru | |
| Philippines | |
| Poland | |
| Portugal | |
| Puerto Rico | |
| Qatar | |
| Reunion | |
| Romania | |
| Russian Federation | |
| Rwanda | |
| Samoa | |
| San Marino | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | |
| Saudi Arabia | |
| Senegal | |
| Serbia | Where available, data from Serbia and Montenegro are shown separately: However some indicators for Serbia prior to 2006 include data for Montenegro |
| Seychelles | |
| Sierra Leone | |
| Singapore | |
| Slovak Republic | |
| Slovenia | |
| Solomon Islands | |
| Somalia | |
| South Africa | |
| Spain | |
| Sri Lanka | |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | |
| St. Lucia | |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | |
| Sudan | |
| Suriname | |
| Swaziland | |
| Sweden | |
| Switzerland | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | |

| WDI country name | Notes |
|---|---|
| Tajikistan | |
| Tanzania | Data related to GDP, cover mainland Tanzania only |
| Thailand | |
| Timor-Leste | 43 |
| Togo | |
| Tonga | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | |
| Tunisia | |
| Turkey | |
| Turkmenistan | |
| Tuvalu | |
| Uganda | |
| Ukraine | |
| United Arab Emirates | |
| United Kingdom | |
| United States | |
| Uruguay | |
| Uzbekistan | |
| Vanuatu | |
| Venezuela, RB | |
| Vietnam | |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.) | |
| West Bank and Gaza | |
| Yemen, Rep. | |
| Zambia | |
| Zimbabwe | |

# Annex 2.5. LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL UNITS FROM UN (WPP08)

| United Nations country name | Notes |
|---|---|
| Afghanistan | |
| Aland Islands | |
| Albania | |
| Algeria | |
| American Samoa | |
| Andorra | |
| Angola | |
| Anguilla | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | |
| Argentina | |
| Armenia | |
| Aruba | |
| Australia | Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and Norfolk Island. |
| Austria | |
| Azerbaijan | |
| Bahamas | |
| Bahrain | |
| Bangladesh | |
| Barbados | |
| Belarus | |
| Belgium | |
| Belize | |
| Benin | |
| Bermuda | |
| Bhutan | |
| Bolivia | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | |
| Botswana | |
| Brazil | |
| British Virgin Islands | |
| Brunei Darussalam | |
| Bulgaria | |
| Burkina Faso | |
| Burundi | |
| Cambodia | |
| Cameroon | |
| Canada | |
| Cape Verde | |
| Cayman Islands | |
| Central African Republic | |
| Chad | |
| Channel Islands | Refers to Guernsey, and Jersey. |
| Chile | |

| United Nations country name | Notes |
|---|---|
| China | For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China. |
| Colombia | |
| Comoros | |
| Congo | |
| Cook Islands | |
| Costa Rica | |
| Cote d'Ivoire | |
| Croatia | |
| Cuba | |
| Cyprus | |
| Czech Republic | |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | |
| Denmark | |
| Djibouti | |
| Dominica | |
| Dominican Republic | |
| Ecuador | |
| Egypt | |
| El Salvador | |
| Equatorial Guinea | |
| Eritrea | |
| Estonia | |
| Ethiopia | |
| Faeroe Islands | |
| Falkland Islands (Malvinas) | |
| Fiji | |
| Finland | Including Åland Islands. |
| France | |
| French Guiana | |
| French Polynesia | |
| Gabon | |
| Gambia | |
| Georgia | |
| Germany | |
| Ghana | |
| Gibraltar | |
| Greece | |
| Greenland | |
| Grenada | |
| Guadeloupe | |
| Guam | |
| Guatemala | |
| Guernsey | |
| Guinea | |
| Guinea-Bissau | |
| Guyana | |

| United Nations country name | Notes |
|---|---|
| Haiti | |
| Holy See | Refers to the Vatican City State. |
| Honduras | |
| Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China | As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China. |
| Hungary | |
| Iceland | |
| India | |
| Indonesia | |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | |
| Iraq | |
| Ireland | |
| Isle of Man | |
| Israel | |
| Italy | |
| Jamaica | |
| Japan | |
| Jersey | |
| Jordan | |
| Kazakhstan | |
| Kenya | |
| Kiribati | |
| Kuwait | |
| Kyrgyzstan | |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | |
| Latvia | |
| Lebanon | |
| Lesotho | |
| Liberia | |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | |
| Liechtenstein | |
| Lithuania | |
| Luxembourg | |
| Macao Special Administrative Region of China | As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China. |
| Madagascar | |
| Malawi | |
| Malaysia | |
| Maldives | |
| Mali | |
| Malta | |
| Marshall Islands | |
| Martinique | |
| Mauritania | |
| Mauritius | Including Agalega, Rodrigues, and Saint Brandon. |
| Mayotte | |
| Mexico | |
| Micronesia, Federated States of | |
| Monaco | |

| United Nations country name | Notes |
| --- | --- |
| Mongolia | |
| Montenegro | |
| Montserrat | |
| Morocco | 47 |
| Mozambique | |
| Myanmar | |
| Namibia | |
| Nauru | |
| Nepal | |
| Netherlands | |
| Netherlands Antilles | |
| New Caledonia | |
| New Zealand | |
| Nicaragua | |
| Niger | |
| Nigeria | |
| Niue | |
| Norfolk Island | |
| Northern Mariana Islands | |
| Norway | Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands. |
| Occupied Palestinian Territory | Including West Bank and Gaza |
| Oman | |
| Pakistan | |
| Palau | |
| Panama | |
| Papua New Guinea | |
| Paraguay | |
| Peru | |
| Philippines | |
| Pitcairn | |
| Poland | |
| Portugal | |
| Puerto Rico | |
| Qatar | |
| Republic of Korea | |
| Republic of Moldova | |
| Réunion | |
| Romania | |
| Russian Federation | |
| Rwanda | |
| Saint Helena | Including Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha. |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | |
| Saint Lucia | |
| Saint Pierre and Miquelon | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | |
| Saint-Barthélemy | |
| Saint-Martin (French part) | |
| Samoa | |

| United Nations country name | Notes |
|---|---|
| San Marino | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | |
| Saudi Arabia | |
| Senegal | 48 |
| Serbia | |
| Seychelles | |
| Sierra Leone | |
| Singapore | |
| Slovakia | |
| Slovenia | |
| Solomon Islands | |
| Somalia | |
| South Africa | |
| Spain | |
| Sri Lanka | |
| Sudan | |
| Suriname | |
| Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands | |
| Swaziland | |
| Sweden | |
| Switzerland | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | |
| Tajikistan | |
| Thailand | |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. |
| Timor-Leste | |
| Togo | |
| Tokelau | |
| Tonga | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | |
| Tunisia | |
| Turkey | |
| Turkmenistan | |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | |
| Tuvalu | |
| Uganda | |
| Ukraine | |
| United Arab Emirates | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | |
| United States of America | |
| United States Virgin Islands | |
| Uruguay | |
| Uzbekistan | |
| Vanuatu | |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | |
| Viet Nam | |
| Wallis and Futuna Islands | |

| United Nations country name | Notes |
|---|---|
| Western Sahara | |
| Yemen | |
| Zambia | |
| Zimbabwe | 49 |

## Databases references

- **CHELEM Database** (harmonised counts on exchanges and the world economy), built by CEPII (Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales), is known since many years as a precious tool for analysing the global World Economy: http://www.cepii.fr/francgraph/bdd/chelem.htm.

- **Geo Data Portal** is the authoritative source for datasets used by UNEP and its partners for the preparation of the Global Environment Outlook (GEO) series of reports and other integrated environmental assessments. Its online database holds more than 500 different variables, as national, subregional, regional and global statistics or as geospatial datasets (maps), covering themes like freshwater, population, forests, emissions, climate, disasters, health and GDP. Data can be displayed on-the-fly as maps, graphs, data tables or downloaded in different formats: http://geodata.grid.unep.ch/.

- **United Nations (UN) gateway** to statistical information from databases of the UN and Member States: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/default.htm.

- **World Development Indicators Online (WDI)** provides direct access to more than 800 development indicators, with time series for 209 countries and 18 country groups from 1960 to 2008. Data are available at: http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog.