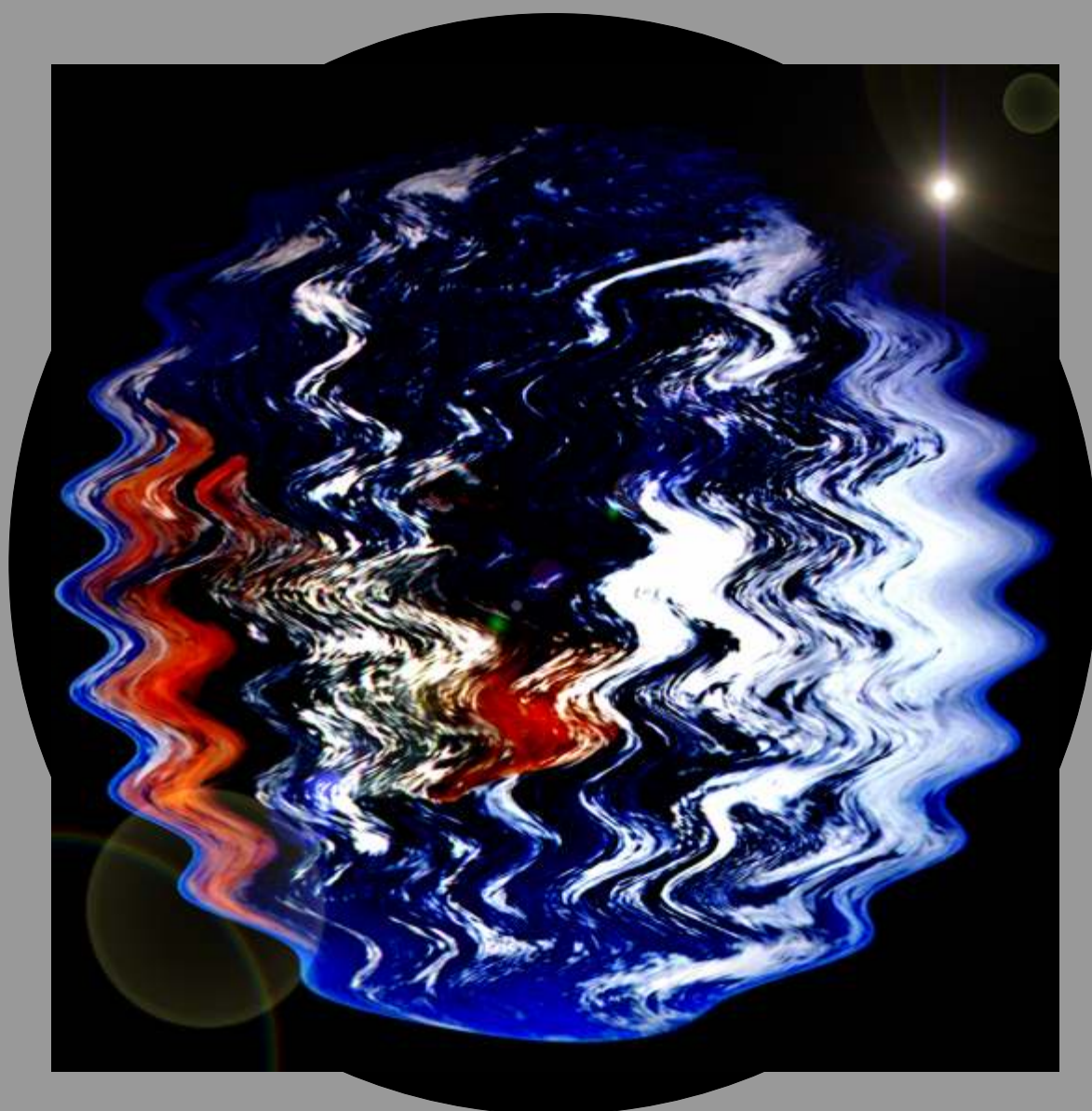


Global Economic Statistics

rev. 2011





Global Economic Statistics

Introduction

DSI's Global Economic Statistics database (GES) aims to support the macroeconomic research on the World's economies by monitoring the main economic core indicators for up to 182 countries.

Whenever possible this essential work is packed with the unified forecast intelligence of the most important national and international players in economic research.

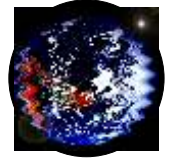
The data history has been carefully evaluated and harmonized by DSI Data Service & Information, to allow high quality ad hoc data analysis and modelling.

Ed. 2011 has been added by the basic series from World Bank's Global Economic Monitor database:

the World Bank figures presents the economic status quo for all individual countries, by presenting the official statistical series: as far as available on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis.

World Bank's Global Economic Monitor provides a unique reference system, rounding up the forecasted and statistically prepared GES series for modelling.

GES is available via the internet and updated on monthly basis.



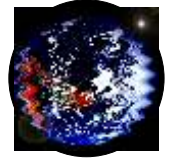
Global Economic Statistics

Macroeconomic core variables

All statistical series are simultaneously expressed in current and constant prices, completed by the standard statistics:

- change against previous period
- differences in change
- difference against previous period
- ratio per capita of population
- part of Gross Domestic Product
- index, based 2000/ 2005 = 100

This comprehensive statistical preparation allows immediate analysis and data implementation, supporting modelling and political consulting.



Global Economic Statistics

Forecasts

The Global Economic Statistics database includes forecasts for the periods 2010-2012 estimated for the following core statistics:

- gross domestic product
- employment/ unemployment
- consumer prices
- imports and exports of goods and services
- consumption expenditure
- tax receipts
- social contributions
- total expenditure

As far as possible the figures are calculated on the average values of latest available IMF, OECD and national estimates.

In all other cases the trends will be generated, basing on the previous two years available.



Global Economic Statistics

Harmonized Data

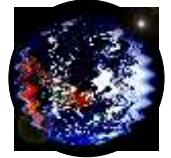
The Global Economic Statistics provides 31 years of data going back to 1980 where possible. The time series have been harmonized and finally compiled into a single database for direct access and comfortable research.

Sources

The primary statistics have been researched from over 100 official information sources worldwide, e.g.:

United Nations, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, European Central Bank, Eurostat, and national statistical authorities.

All statistical calculations, forecasts and modellings have been carefully researched by DSI's research department.



Global Economic Statistics

Modelling

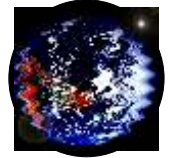
Global Economic Statistics has been supplemented by Paul Krugman's "BANG".

Krugman's BANG variable provides an essential indicator that quantifies the leverage effects of public deficit spending policies referring to the growth of GDP (if any) in times of liquidity traps.

Finally the BANG could give an idea to political decision makers under which circumstances it could make sense to save a targeted growth rate by rising government expenditure.

DSI's Global Economic Statistics calculates the "bang" for several EU and OECD countries inclusive the Euro Area and the European Union Members.

*) The underlying modell could be studied at Krugman's blog of the New York Times - "<http://krugman.blogs.nytimes.com/2008/12/14/european-macro-algebra-wonkish/#more-1147>" or at DSI's blog DSI-practices -> annex.

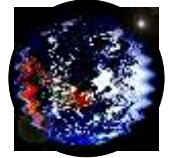


Global Economic Statistics

Data access

Internet access allows data retrieval by keyword search or via hierarchical breakdown supported by some important tools for ad hoc analysis:

- calculations
- statistical operations
- forecasts
- graphics and tables
- data downloading for external analysis



Global Economic Statistics

List of indicators 1

gross domestic product in national currency
gross domestic product in US dollars
potential gross domestic product (IMF method)
potential gross domestic product (OECD method)

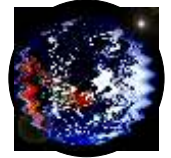
national investments
national savings

general government debt
general government assets
general government liabilities
general government final consumption expenditure

final consumption expenditure
industrial production

exports of goods and services
imports of goods and services

consumer prices
share prices



Global Economic Statistics

List of indicators 2

wholesale prices

exchange rates

 national currency per US dollar

 US dollar per national currency

employment

unemployment

labour force

wages

population

monetary aggregates

 base money, reserve money, M0

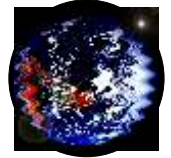
 M1 - M5

interest rates

 discount rate

 money market rate

 treasury bill rate



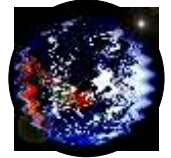
Global Economic Statistics

List of indicators 3

LIBOR London Interbank Offered Rate
government bond yield long and short term
EURIBOR EURO Interbank Offered Rate

government finance revenues
total
tax receipts
social contributions

government finance expenditures
total
compensation of employees
consumption of fixed capital



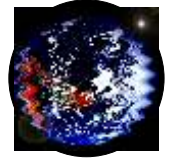
Global Economic Statistics

List of indicators 4

Krugman's BANG (see attachments for further details)

All indicators are listed by country as far as possible.

For the current EURO AREA countries the monetary aggregates M1, M2, M3 and EURIBOR interest rates are available on an area level only.



Global Economic Statistics

List of indicators 5

World Bank reference

monetary aggregates

- broad money (M2)

- foreign reserves, months import cover, goods

- total foreign reserves, excl. gold

interest rates

- emerging market bond index

- London Interbank Offered Rates: 3+6 months

- sovereign bond interest rate spreads

exchange rates

- exchange rate

- nominal effective exchange rate

- official exchange rate

- real effective exchange rate

prices

- export and import prices

- inflation (CPI)

- stock market index

gross domestic product

- GDP

trade

- goods exports and imports

industrial production

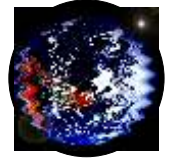
- industrial production



Global Economic Statistics

Geographic coverage 1

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia



Global Economic Statistics

Geographic coverage 2

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoros
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Congo
Costa Rica



Global Economic Statistics

Geographic coverage 3

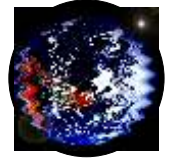
Cote d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia



Global Economic Statistics

Geographic coverage 4

Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Israel



Global Economic Statistics

Geographic coverage 5

Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kiribati
Republic of Korea
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People`s Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Lithuania
Luxembourg
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Madagascar



Global Economic Statistics

Geographic coverage 6

Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Moldova, Republic of
Mongolia
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger



Global Economic Statistics

Geographic coverage 7

Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia



Global Economic Statistics

Geographic coverage 8

Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Taiwan
Tajikistan



Global Economic Statistics

Geographic coverage 9

Tanzania
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Viet Nam



Global Economic Statistics

Geographic coverage 10

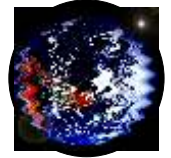
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

EURO AREA

The EURO AREA Members are Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

EUROPEAN UNION

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.



Global Economic Statistics

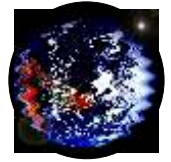
Glossary

Bang: provides an essential indicator that quantifies the leverage effects of public deficit spending policies referring to the growth of GDP -> annex.

Output gap: the difference between actual and potential gross domestic product (GDP) as a per cent of potential GDP. For methodologies see Paula R. De Masi, "IMF Estimates of Potential Output: Theory and Practice," in Staff Studies for the World Economic Outlook (Washington: IMF, December 1997), pp. 40-46.

Potential GDP: the level of output that an economy can produce at a constant inflation rate (OECD definition)

Tax receipts: federal/ central + state + local + supranational government tax revenues (as far as possible).



Global Economic Statistics

DSI-practices

- Krugman's bang

<http://krugman.blogs.nytimes.com/2008/12/14/european-macro-algebra-wonkish/#more-1147>

DSI practices

Paul Krugman on the warpath over Germany

At Krugman's blog we found the following model, showing the effects of public deficit spending in times of liquidity traps.

Assuming that the interest rates of the central banks are down to zero soon, he would like to demonstrate that the German Government's fight against the upcoming crises could only be successful in a common coordinated "European fiscal stimulus".

The model:

m the share of a marginal EUR spent on imports

c the marginal propensity to consume

t the share of an increase in GDP that accrues to the government in increase taxes

Following Krugman we also "cut corners and assume that the marginal rates are the same as the average".

But let's go ahead with the model:

dG government purchases

dY raising GDP

dD raising public debt

We have:

$$dY = (1-m)dG + (1-m)(1-t)c dY$$
$$\text{or } dY/dG = (1-m)/[1-(1-m)(1-t)c]$$

Assuming that the new budget deficits generate a higher GDP, a higher tax revenue could be expected. So a part of the budget deficit could be financed by these tax effects:

$$dD = dG - tdY$$

Now the "bang for euro" is the essential value: how much dY could be generated by expanding dD?

$$dY/dD = (1-m)/[1-(1-t)(1-m)c-t(1-m)]$$

And is there a difference by following an unilateral German plan or is Krugman right when calling Germany for a multilateral approach with its European partners?

DSI's Global Economic Statistics calculates the "bang" for several EU and OECD countries inclusive the Euro Area and the European Union Members.



Global Economic Statistics

price list 2011 and order form

All prices shown here do not include VAT and customs duties.

For all orders from Germany or orders from inside the European Union without showing the correct VAT-ID we have to add 19% VAT.

I/ We would like to order as follows

corporations:

internet licences: subscriptions can start on the 1st day of any month

Global Economic Statistics - internet licence
- enterprise licence for a 12-month period

price in EURO	tick choice
2,145	<input type="checkbox"/>

academic/ not for profit institutions:

internet licences: subscriptions can start on the 1st day of any month

Global Economic Statistics - internet licence
- campus licence for a 12-month period

1,705	<input type="checkbox"/>
-------	--------------------------

Standing order licence: I/ We would like to place a standing order to save a 10% discount on the valid prices less 10%*)

Invoice address

title/ first name/ name:

institution/ department:
company:

street, no.:
city, zip/ postal code:
country:

VAT-ID no. (EU members only):

phone:
fax:
e-mail:

requested internet access:

userid+password (variable login):
or list your IP-Range:

*) to be accepted when ordering on a standing order basis:
standing orders are automatically extended an additional 12-month
period if they are not cancelled in writing 30 days prior to expiration
of the running period.

date/ signature/ seal of the ordering institution

X

Priority order

Your order can be send by mail, e-mail or fax, or it can be placed directly via our web shop:

by mail:
DSI Data Service & Information
Xantener Str. 51A
D-47495 Rheinberg
Germany

by fax:
+49 2843 3230

by e-mail:
ges@dsidata.com

via DSI's web shop:
www.dsidata.com