

Appendix I

Hydrocarbon- and Mineral-Rich Countries, 2000–05

Table 1. Hydrocarbon-Rich Countries, 2000–05^{1, 2}

	Average Annual Hydrocarbon Revenues 2000–05		Average Annual Hydrocarbon Exports (Goods) 2000–05		Energy Depletion (2004) ⁴	Oil Proved Reserves (2004) ⁵	Gas Proved Reserves (2004) ⁵
	In percent of total fiscal revenue ³	In percent of GDP	In percent of total exports (goods)	In percent of GDP	In percent of gross national income	In percent of world reserves	In percent of world reserves
Algeria*	70.5	26.3	97.6	36.8	35.2	0.99	2.54
Angola	79.8	33.4	91.8	68.0	45.0	0.76	...
Azerbaijan*	33.3	8.5	87.3	36.1	54.6	0.59	0.77
Bahrain	71.3	23.2	74.4	53.7	35.7	...	0.05
Brunei Darussalam	87.7	40.5	90.1	58.6	...	0.09	0.19
Cameroon*	27.7	4.8	44.7	8.3	10.8	...	...
Colombia*	10.0	3.0	26.7	4.4	7.2	0.12	0.07
Congo, Republic of	69.6	22.2	88.3	68.7	54.1	0.15	...
Ecuador	26.0	6.6	46.9	11.8	19.0	0.42	...
Equatorial Guinea*	85.2	24.4	96.8	93.1	...	0.15	...
Gabon*	60.1	19.2	81.7	47.5	25.5	0.18	...
Indonesia*	30.3	5.5	22.8	7.3	9.4	0.36	1.55
Iran, Islamic Rep. of*	65.5	14.7	82.2	24.2	36.0	11.12	14.94
Iraq ⁶	79.2	69.5	97.0	69.4	...	9.63	1.77
Kazakhstan*	25.1	6.3	52.6	24.1	39.9	3.32	1.68
Kuwait	74.7	46.1	92.2	45.1	46.8	8.50	0.88
Libya	80.2	43.2	97.1	53.6	60.7	3.28	0.83
Mexico*	33.3	7.5	17.2	3.0	7.4	1.24	0.23
Nigeria	78.9	32.3	97.2	46.2	49.1	3.00	2.92
Norway	24.0	13.0	60.0	19.8	10.9	0.81	1.33
Oman	83.4	38.6	80.9	45.3	58.8	0.47	0.56
Qatar	68.4	26.0	78.5	46.8	...	1.27	14.40
Russia*	19.5	7.3	54.0	17.9	29.7	6.07	26.70
Saudi Arabia	83.1	31.3	88.8	39.8	50.1	22.13	3.82

Sudan	49.8	8.3	80.6	12.9	15.1	0.54	...
Syrian Arab Republic	46.3	12.8	70.2	24.6	38.6	0.26	0.17
Trinidad and Tobago	36.4	9.3	59.9	28.4	46.2	0.07	0.30
Turkmenistan	43.2	8.7	83.5	28.7	...	0.05	1.62
United Arab Emirates	66.1	19.7	42.4	32.6	29.2	8.19	3.39
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	59.3	0.05	1.04
Venezuela	48.8	15.8	82.5	25.8	34.7	6.68	2.39
Vietnam	31.2	7.4	21.3	11.0	9.5	0.26	0.13
Yemen	71.5	24.9	88.1	32.7	44.2	0.24	0.27
Average	55.0	20.6	71.1	35.2	34.4	2.93	3.25

Countries with potentially large
medium- and long-term
hydrocarbon revenue

Bolivia	20.9	5.6	23.0	5.0	15.4	...	0.42
Chad ⁷	31.0	3.8	80.8	42.9	79.1	0.08	...
Mauritania*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
São Tomé and Príncipe ⁸	57.7	73.4	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	63.8	38.8	72.1	26.0	...	...	...

Sources: IMF, Executive Board documents, World Economic Outlook (WEO) database, and staff estimates; World Bank, World Development Indicators.

¹For countries with an asterisk (*), a fiscal Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC) has been published by the IMF.

²Table 1 includes all countries that are considered rich in hydrocarbons and/or mineral resources on the basis of the following criteria: (i) an average share of hydrocarbon and/or mineral fiscal revenues in total fiscal revenue of at least 25 percent during the period 2000-05 or (ii) an average share of hydrocarbon and/or mineral export proceeds in total export proceeds of at least 25 percent.

³Revenues including grants.

⁴World Bank World Development Indicators definition. Energy depletion is equal to the product of unit resource rents and the physical quantities of energy extracted. It covers coal, crude oil, and natural gas.

⁵Source: BP, 2006.

⁶Fiscal information available for 2004–05.

⁷Information available for 2004–05.

⁸Information available for 2005.

Table 2. Mineral-Rich Countries, 2000–05^{1, 2}

Country	Mineral	Average Annual Mineral Revenues 2000–05		Average Annual Mineral Exports 2000–05		Mineral Depletion (2004) ⁴
		In percent of total fiscal revenue ³	In percent of GDP	In percent of total exports (goods)	In percent of GDP	In percent of gross national income
Botswana	Diamonds	62.5	20.6	79.5	32.3	...
Chile*	Copper	9.4	2.2	39.1	11.7	10.8
Dem. Republic of Congo	Diamonds	...	...	52.7	11.9	...
Ghana*	Gold	...	...	33.4	11.0	0.2
Guinea	Bauxite/aluminum	17.8	2.4	87.7	19.0	1.9
Indonesia*	Tin, copper, gold, silver	...	...	7.3	2.3	1.6
Jordan*	Phosphates, potash	0.7	0.2	12.4	3.5	0.1
Kyrgyz Republic*	Gold	1.7	0.3	39.1	12.5	...
Liberia	Diamonds	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	Iron ore	...	...	53.4	16.2	10.9
Mongolia*	Copper, gold	8.2	2.9	51.2	26.3	8.4
Namibia	Diamonds	5.9	1.9	59.9	20.0	...
Papua New Guinea*	Gold	17.9	5.6	77.6	47.9	25.1
Peru*	Gold, copper, silver	3.3	1.5	50.8	8.1	2.1
Sierra Leone	Diamonds, bauxite, rutile	0.9	0.2	87.0	10.1	...
South Africa	Gold, platinum, coal	...	...	27.2	6.4	0.6
Uzbekistan	Gold	...	...	29.8	8.6	...
Zambia	Copper	...	...	60.5	16.6	3.7
Average		12.8	3.8	49.9	15.6	6.0

Sources: IMF, Executive Board documents, World Economic Outlook (WEO) database, and staff estimates; World Bank, World Development Indicators.

¹For countries with an asterisk (*), a fiscal Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC) has been published by the IMF.

²Table 2 includes countries that are considered rich in hydrocarbons and/or mineral resources on the basis of the following criteria: (1) an average share of hydrocarbon and/or mineral fiscal revenues in total fiscal revenue of at least 25 percent during the period 2000–05 or (2) an average share of hydrocarbon and/or mineral export proceeds in total export proceeds of at least 25 percent during the period 2000–05. Two countries (Indonesia and Jordan) do not meet the data criteria to be in the list but are included owing to the relevant importance of minerals in their economies. Indonesia, Mauritania, and Uzbekistan have substantial hydrocarbon resources.

³Revenues including grants.

⁴World Bank World Development Indicators definition. Mineral depletion is equal to the product of unit resource rents and the physical quantities of minerals extracted. It refers to tin, gold, lead, zinc, iron, copper, nickel, silver, bauxite, and phosphate.