



Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Central Government includes all units representing the territorial jurisdiction of the central authority throughout a country.

Revenue is an increase in net worth resulting from a transaction. For general government units, there are four main sources of revenue: taxes and other compulsory transfers imposed by government units, property income derived from the ownership of assets, sales of goods and services, and voluntary transfers received from other units.

Grants are defined as unrequited, nonrepayable, noncompulsory receipts from other governments or international organizations.

Expenditure is a decrease in net worth resulting from a transaction. Governments have two broad economic responsibilities: to assume responsibility for the provision of selected goods and services to the community on a nonmarket basis and to redistribute income and wealth by means of transfer payments.

Money Supply equals the sum of currency outside deposit money banks and demand deposits other than those of the central government. Quasi-Money equals the sum of time & foreign currency outside banks and time, savings & foreign currency deposits, comprising time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than central government. The data of Money is commonly called M_1 , while the sum of Money and Quasi-Money gives a broader measure of

money which is commonly called M_2 .

Market Capitalization is the share price times the number of shares outstanding.

Listed Domestic Companies are the domestically incorporated companies listed on the country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. This indicator does not include investment companies, mutual funds, or other collective investment vehicles.

Stocks Traded refers to the total value of shares traded during the period.

Turnover Ratio is the total value of shares traded during the period divided by the average market capitalization for the period.

Bank Capital to Assets is the ratio of bank capital and reserves to total assets. Capital and reserves include funds contributed by owners, retained earnings, general and special reserves, provisions, and valuation adjustments. Capital includes tier 1 capital (paid-up shares and common stock), and total regulatory capital. Total assets include all nonfinancial and financial assets.

Net Domestic Credit is the sum of net claims on the central government and claims on other sectors of the domestic economy.

S&P Global Equity Indices measure the U.S. dollar price change in the stock markets.