GLOBAL INEQUALITY UPDATE 2026: INSIGHTS FROM WID MACRO SERIES 1800-2025

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Abstract. This technical note presents new insights on the changing structure of global inequality from the WID macro series 2026 update (covering the 1800-2025 period). We start with updated results about the structure of national income growth at the global level, with special emphasis on the contrast between PPP and MER estimates of global growth. We then present updated tables on the world's richest and poorest countries in 2025, in relation to foreign wealth and foreign income. We conclude with updated tables on the world trade balance and current account, and finally the world capital stock and capital shares.

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1. Introduction

This technical note presents new insights on the changing structure of global inequality from the WID macro series 2026 update. Generally speaking, the World Inequality Database (WID.world) aims to provide open access to the most extensive available database on the historical evolution of the world distribution of income and wealth, both between countries and within countries. In particular, the WID offers a detailed set of global inequality series (including series on the distribution of national income, national wealth, foreign income and foreign wealth between countries, across world regions and at the world level), in addition to detailed within-countries distributional series covering the entire distribution (from the very bottom percentiles to the very top percentiles, tens-of-percentiles, hundreds-of-percentiles and thousands-of-percentiles, using a diversity of income and wealth concepts, both pre-tax and post-tax, and reconciling a broad range of data sources).

All series are revised each year – usually in June-July for between-countries macro series and in October-November for within-countries distributional series – and cover updated series until the previous year. In this context, the WID macro update 2026 was released in July 2026 and includes a revised set of macro series until 2025.

The main objective of this technical note is to present some of the key findings coming from the WID macro update 2026. Last year's main novelty was the integration into WID of a new set of historical national accounts series covering all world regions since 1800 (see Nievas and Piketty (2025)). This year's macro update introduces two databases generated to extend the historical series: extended series for countries that are not main territories; and wealth aggregates and factor shares by institutional sector (see Dietrich et al. (2025) and Arias-Osorio et al. (2025). Additionally, we integrate new long-run series of factor shares and domestic capital stock for a number of countries (for instance Peru, based on the work by Castillo-Garcia (2026)).

We start by describing the way we define countries, regions and world aggregates in the World Inequality Database, with special emphasis on the contrast between PPP (purchasing power parity) and MER (market exchange rates) aggregation rules (section 2). We then present our updated results about the structure of NNI and GDP growth at the global level (section 3). Finally, we present updated tables on the world’s richest and poorest countries in 2025 (section 4).

2. Aggregating NNI & GDP at the regional & world level: PPP vs MER definitions

Generally speaking, we tend to favour PPP estimates of national income and other economic indicators (GDP, wealth, etc.) in the context of the World Inequality Database, as they provide a more accurate picture of the world distribution of purchasing power, i.e. the real quantities of goods and services that different groups of people can purchase in the various countries. However, we also provide MER estimates, which offer a complementary perspective on global inequality. Global inequality typically tends to be higher in MER terms than in PPP terms, as the currencies of poorer countries tend to be undervalued in MER as compared to PPP.

In the context of the extended historical national accounts WID series (see Nievas and Piketty (2025)), we provide annual series for 57 core territories (48 main countries and 9 residual regions)[1] for the 1800-2025 period, and annual series for 216 core countries over the 1970-2025 period. In effect, in addition to the 216 core countries, we provide series for 20 world regions: 9 continental regions[2] and 11 residual regions[3]. The complete list of core countries, core territories and world regions is provided on https://wid.world/codes-dictionary/ (see also Gomez-Carrera et al (2024, Tables 1d-1e) and Nievas and Piketty (2025, Table 1)).

In the updated WID series, we treat the 20 world regions as normal countries, in the sense that they have a conventional LCU, which is USD, a price index and exchange rates (MER and PPP). However, because this has important consequences for global inequality, we provide two sets of series, depending on whether the aggregation is made with MER or PPP.

3. Global Growth Estimates for NNI and GDP: PPP vs MER estimates

At the global level, according to our estimates, gross domestic product (GDP) amounts to €143 trillion (PPP 2025) in 2025, equivalent to €17 421 per capita. East Asia accounts for 26% of global GDP, while Europe and North America & Oceania each represented around 17% (see Table 1 and Table 1a). In per capita terms, however,

[1] The 9 residual regions are Other Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Other North America/Oceania, Other Latin America, Other Middle East/North Africa, Other Sub-Saharan Africa, Other South & South-East Asia, Other East Asia, Other Russia/Central Asia.

[2] The 9 continental regions are the following: Europe, North America/Oceania, East Asia, Middle-East & North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, South & South East Asia, Russia/Central Asia, and the World region.

[3] The 11 residual regions include the 9 residual regions described above and the split between Other North America and Other Oceania (which are used for maps distinguishing Oceania and North America).

North America & Oceania took the lead, with a GDP of €56,325 per capita (PPP 2025)—around 14 times higher than the per capita GDP of Sub-Saharan Africa, which stood at €4,002 (PPP 2025) (see Table 1a).

These results are close to the projections produced by the Global Justice Project, which estimated global GDP per capita at €16,874 (PPP 2025), compared with €55,510 (PPP 2025) for North America & Oceania and €3,408 (PPP 2025) for Sub-Saharan Africa (see Chancel, Dietrich, Mohren, Moshrif, Odersky, Piketty, Somanchi, et al. (2026)). The relatively small differences between these estimates and the updated 2025 figures can be explained by revisions to prices and exchange rates as well as by differences in the underlying data and estimation methods. Overall, the closeness of the projections to the realized figures provides support for the usefulness of these projections, particularly for assessing the potential impact of policy changes aimed at achieving the report's objective of sustainable convergence.

Part of gross domestic product is not available for consumption or new investment because it is required to replace the capital used in the production process. Consumption of fixed capital, or depreciation, captures this component and is estimated at €22 trillion (PPP 2025) in 2025, equivalent to around 15% of global GDP (see Table 2). At the regional level, depreciation ranged from around 10% to 20% of GDP. East Asia accounted for 32% of global consumption of fixed capital, followed by Europe and North America & Oceania, which accounted for 19% and 18%, respectively. By contrast, although consumption of fixed capital represented around 10% of Sub-Saharan Africa's GDP, the region accounted for only 2% of global consumption of fixed capital.

Starting from GDP and deducting consumption of fixed capital, we can estimate net domestic product, which measures the income generated within a country's borders after accounting for the depreciation of its capital stock. However, part of this income may accrue to non-residents, while residents may also receive income from assets located abroad. By adjusting net domestic product for net foreign income, that is, income generated by assets and other factors of production owned by a country's residents, regardless of where they are geographically located, we obtain net national income.

In 2025, per capita national income amounted to a little less than 14 584€ (purchasing power parity-PPP) worldwide, i.e., 1 215€ per month, with a total population of 8 billion inhabitants and a global income of about 120 037 billion € (or 120 trillion) (see Table

4). Per capita national income, i.e., the income which all individuals would receive with a perfectly egalitarian distribution, varies from an average of little more than 3 509€ in Sub-Saharan Africa (about 292€ per month) to over 46 997 € in North America/Oceania (about 3 916€ per month), i.e., an income scale of 1 to 13.

Between 1980 and 2025, the real growth rate of per capita national income expressed in PPP terms at the global level has been 1.4% per year, with an acceleration over time: 1.2% per year over 1980-2000 and 1.5% over 2000-2025 (see Table 5a).[4] Over the 1980-2025 period, real growth was highest in East Asia and South & South-East Asia; it was lowest in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa, followed by Middle East & North Africa (MENA), & Russia and Central Asia. Europe and North America & Oceania are above the world average.

From a very long-run perspective, we find the real growth rate of per capita national income at the global level has been 1.3% per year between 1800 and 2025 (see Table 5a). Though this can seem modest as compared to well-known periods of accelerated growth (3.1% in Europe 1950-1990, 4.3% in East Asia 1990-2024), the point is that a global growth rate of 1.3% over the 1800-2025 period was enough to multiply average income by 20 during the past two centuries, raising serious issues about environmental sustainability. While the higher growth rates in Europe and East Asia noted above are broadly consistent with well-known catch-up dynamics, country-level detail reveals a more specific and striking case. Namely, according to our estimates, the United Arab Emirates (MENA) is the only core territory in our data with average per capita income growth above 2% per year over the full 1800-2025 period. This reflects an extraordinary boom between 1910 and 1980 (8% annual growth), followed by decades of decline since 1980 - so the country's long-run average revels uneven trajectory rather than sustained outperformance. Note that these sharp variations also reflect the specific nature of the UAE economy – and particularly the role played by oil prices.

It is also worth remembering that the population growth rate has been of a comparable order of magnitude as that of per capita income (though somewhat lower): 0.9% per year between 1800 and 2025 (resulting in a multiplication by more than 8 of the world population, from 1 billion to 8.2 billions) (see Table 7). Over the 1980-2025 period, the world population grew at 1.4% per year, while per capita income grew at 1.4% per

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[4] Note that whether we use PPP euros or PPP dollars or PPP yuans (or any other reference currency) makes no difference for the computation of growth rates or the comparison of PPP incomes across countries and over time. By construction, one simply needs to multiply all series by the relevant PPP conversion factor for the latest available year. E.g. in order to transform series expressed in 2025 PPP euros into 2025 PPP dollars one simply needs to multiply all series by 1.50 (see Figure 0a).

year, resulting in a total growth rate of global income and output of about 2.8% per year. Though global population growth is scheduled to converge slowly toward zero during the 21st century, we are not there yet: in recent decades, population growth has absorbed almost half of total output growth.

We also present new results on global inflation. At the global level, we estimate an average annual growth rate of the price level of 3.8% between 1800 and 2025, weighted by national income in 2025 and expressed in 2025 PPP terms, and 3.6% in MER terms (see Table 8). While inflation remained below 5.5% in most regions, the PPP-2025-weighted average inflation rate in Latin America reached 11% over this long-run period (10.6% with MER weights).

Looking within this period, inflation remained relatively low until 1910, averaging 0.4% annually at the global level, although it was higher in Latin America, where it exceeded 1.6%. Inflation accelerated thereafter, as the estimated the global weighted average of 6.4% per year during 1910-1980 suggests. This period was led by Europe, where inflation averaged 12.9% annually, likely reflecting the effects of the two World Wars and periods of monetary instability. Latin America followed closely, with an average annual inflation rate of 11.5%.

This trend intensified at more recent decades, the period between 1980 and 2000 recorded the highest PPP-2025-weighted average inflation rate, reaching 16.8% worldwide. This was driven primarily by Latin America, where the average inflation rate reached 95.8%, followed by Russia and Central Asia, at 69.3%. During the period 2000-2025, the global average declined to 5%, while the highest inflation rates were observed in Russia and Central Asia (12% annually) and MENA (10.9% annually). Finally, zooming in on the last five years, inflation accelerated again to 6.2% globally, driven mainly by the high inflation rates observed in MENA and Latin America, at 22.3% and 14.5%, respectively.

Table 9 provides a more detailed view of these trends. The high inflation rates observed in Latin America between 1910 and 1980 relied heavily on Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, whose estimated annual inflation rates were 20.9%, 16.9%, and 29.6%, respectively. The high inflation recorded between 1980 and 2000 can be explained again by substantial price increases in Argentina and Brazil, where annual inflation reached 143.7% and 267.5%, respectively. More recently, since 2000, Argentina has continued to record the highest annual inflation rate in the region, at 34.9%, while the other countries in Latin America have also started to play a more important role, with an average rate of 8.4%, presumably driven in large part by Venezuela. Russia and Central Asia also experienced high inflation towards the end of the twentieth century. While Russia recorded an annual inflation rate of 63.8% between 1980 and 2000, the other countries in the region recorded an average rate of 83%, weighted by 2025 national income in 2025 PPP terms. And in MENA, Iran and Turkey recorded the highest inflation rates during the 2000–2025 period, at 23.7% and 20.7% annually, respectively.

In contrast, East Asia recorded the lowest inflation rates over the 2000–2025 period, with Japan and Taiwan experiencing annual rates of just 0.1% and 0.3%, respectively, although inflation increased during the last five years of the period. China, by contrast, recorded the lowest annual inflation rate since 2020 both within the region and across the world, at 0.8%.

4. The World's Richest and Poorest Countries (2025)

If we look at the world's 10 richest countries in terms of per capita national income, we find that all of them are small countries (the largest is Singapore, with a population of 5.9m), and most of them are ultra-small countries (see Table 10a) (see Gomez-Carrera 2024 for a more detailed analysis of the relation between country size and average income).

If we now exclude small countries (with a population less than 10m), we find that the list of top 10 richest countries includes Taiwan, followed by the United Arab Emirates, USA, Saudi Arabia, Netherlands, Sweden, Canada, Belgium, Germany, and Australia (see Table 10b). Note that all these countries receive positive net foreign income (except Australia and USA, which were very close to zero). These net foreign incomes provide income supplements to these countries, which are much smaller (expressed as a fraction of their net domestic product) than for ultra-small rich countries, but the fact that they receive positive net foreign income is still quite striking, given that many of them have large negative foreign wealth. This reflects the "exorbitant privilege" of rich countries, i.e., the fact that they tend to receive higher returns on their foreign assets and especially pay lower returns on their liabilities (public and private) than the world average. This was historically the case for the USA, and in recent decades, this "exorbitant privilege" has extended to other rich countries, particularly in Europe and Japan (see Nievas and Sodano (2024)). Except for Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia, we also find that their market exchange rate (MER) national income is higher than their PPP national income, reflecting the fact that they have relatively high exchange rates and price levels as compared to other countries.

Looking at the world's 10 poorest countries, we find the opposite characteristics. There is no ultra-small country among them; they all pay substantial net foreign income to the rest of the world (except for the Central African Republic and Somalia); and their MER national income is normally a lot smaller than their PPP national income, with the exception of Sudan, where the ratio MER/PPP is 1.98 (see Table 11).

The lists of the top 10 largest economies – in terms of aggregate PPP national income are reported in Table 12. BRICS countries play a dominant role, though this role is severely weakened when we move from PPP to MER.

5. Global estimates for Current account and Net foreign asset positions (2025)

The international position observed during 2025 reveals East Asia as the region with the highest current account surplus, at around 856 MER billion euros, followed by Europe and the MENA, both also in surplus, while South and South-East Asia sits close to equilibrium (see Table 13a). In contrast, Sub-Saharan Africa, Russia and Central Asia, Latin America, and North America and Oceania all recorded a current account deficit -the latter by far the largest, at more than 1 MER trillion euros. Among the deficit regions, the pattern splits in three: North America and Oceania's shortfall comes almost entirely from a large trade deficit, even though its net foreign capital income is positive; Latin America and Russia and Central Asia are pulled into deficit primarily by negative net foreign capital income; while Sub-Saharan Africa's deficit reflects a mix of both a trade deficit and negative net foreign capital income, only partly offset by sizeable net foreign transfers. Labor income moves in the opposite direction: the regions that are net lenders of capital (East Asia and, despite its overall deficit, North America and Oceania) are simultaneously net importers of labor. Europe escapes this pattern, with a foreign labor income balance close to zero.

Our series comply with the expected zero sum for net foreign wealth, the current account, and their components when aggregated in MER terms. When the same flows are estimated in PPP terms, however, differences in relative prices across countries introduce a wedge between the value of exports and imports. For instance, in PPP euros the current account of South and South-East Asia turns negative. The world's trade balance similarly moves from the balance in MER terms to a sizeable surplus in PPP terms, a shift that further inflates East Asia's already large surplus and narrows

North America and Oceania's trade deficit (2 regions with strong currencies). For the remaining regions, including Europe, moving to PPP terms makes the trade balance less favorable (see Table 13c).

Net foreign asset positions follow a similar pattern in 2025: East Asia and Europe hold positive net foreign assets, consistent with their positive net foreign capital income. Russia and Central Asia also holds a positive net foreign asset position despite running a foreign capital income and a current account deficit (see Table 14a), the mirror image of South and South-East Asia, whose net foreign assets and net foreign capital income are negative even though its current account remains (barely) positive in MER terms. Over the long run, MENA posted the largest gains in net foreign assets relative to NDP, from a deficit of 79% in 1910 -probably related to colonial conditions-, passing by about 26% in 1980 to 84% in 2025. A similar story can be told by East Asia, which Net Foreign Assets in 1910 are estimated in -53.9%, increased to 2.3% in 1980 and reach 57.2% in 2025. The trend has not been uniformly positive, though: North America and Oceania, South and South-East Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa have all seen their negative net foreign asset positions deepen as a share of NDP, while Latin America's position, though still negative, has narrowed markedly since 2020.

6. Estimates on Domestic wealth and Institutional Factor shares (2025)

The world's non-financial assets, also known as domestic capital, amounted to €759 trillion (PPP 2025) last year, representing around 5.31 years of global GDP (see Table 15a). Around 46% of this amount consisted of national housing assets, while the remaining 54% was accounted for by business and other non-financial assets. In terms of the overall level of non-financial assets, East Asia leads the ranking, with €247 trillion (PPP 2025), equivalent to around 6.6 times its GDP. East Asia and North America & Oceania have the highest shares of non-financial wealth, displaying ratios relative to GDP at around 6.6 times and 6 times GDP, respectively. The share of business and other non-financial assets generally ranges between 40% and 65%, with lower income regions tending to have lower shares and higher income regions higher ones. Europe departs from this pattern, displaying the lowest share of business and other non-financial assets, at only 33%, leaving the remaining 67% in housing assets, way below the less advanced economies; Sub-Saharan Africa is also an exception.

The stock of business and other non-financial assets is closely reflected in the capital shares. At the global level, capital accounted for 47% of GDP at factor prices in 2025, calculated in PPP terms. Advanced economies such as North America & Oceania and

Europe display relatively low capital shares, at 41% and 42%, respectively, potentially reflecting stronger worker bargaining power and higher levels of unionisation in these regions (see Table 16a). This contrasts with MENA, where the capital share reaches around 60%, probably also related to the weight of capital-intensive sectors such as mining. This pattern is even more pronounced when looking at the corporate sector: the capital share in MENA was estimated at 72%, compared with only around 42% in both Europe and North America & Oceania.

In the household sector, East Asia and Russia and Central Asia record the highest capital shares, both at 57%, contrasting with North America and Oceania, where this share reached only 43%. Note that the household sector includes both household mixed income and housing stock (see Dietrich et al 2025 for a more detailed discussion of how institutional sectors are defined in SNA guidelines). Finally, when a similar calculation is done for the government sector, the capital share was estimated at 22% worldwide, reaching a high of 31% in North America and Oceania, while Latin America, MENA and Sub-Saharan Africa displayed levels between 14% and 16%.

When the same analysis is run excluding consumption of fixed capital, the 2025 net capital share of the whole economy decreases to 38%, calculated in PPP terms (see Table 17a). In this case, the net capital share in the corporate sector is surpassed by the net capital share in household mixed income, at 42% and 44%, respectively, at the world level. Once again, MENA leads in terms of capital shares, reaching 56% in the overall economy, driven by a 69% net share in the corporate sector, the highest among all regions, while the corresponding shares in other regions range from 30% to 58%. In the government sector, excluding consumption of fixed capital brings net operating surplus, and therefore the corresponding capital share, close to zero, as implied by SNA guidelines (see Dietrich et al 2025 for a more detailed discussion).

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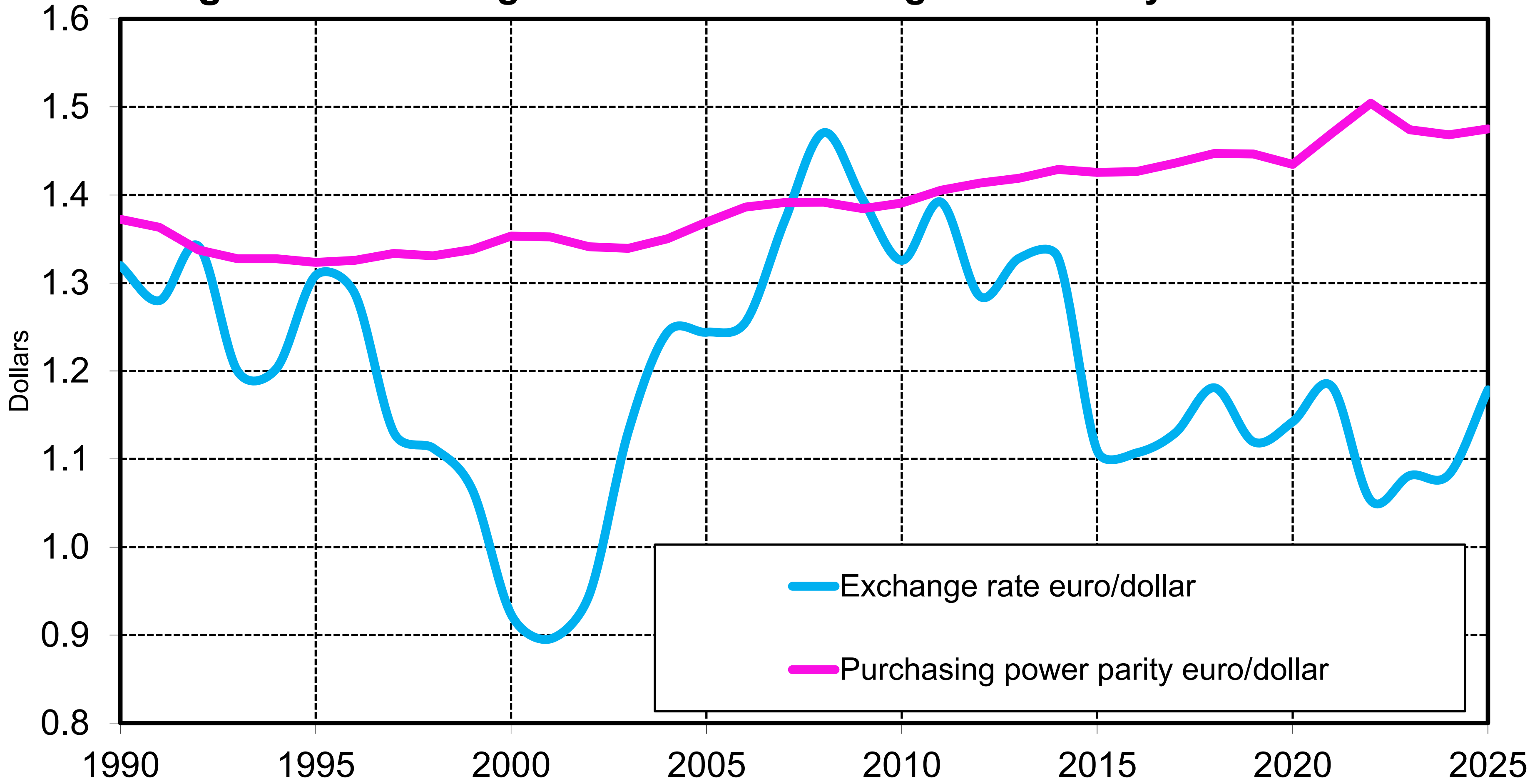
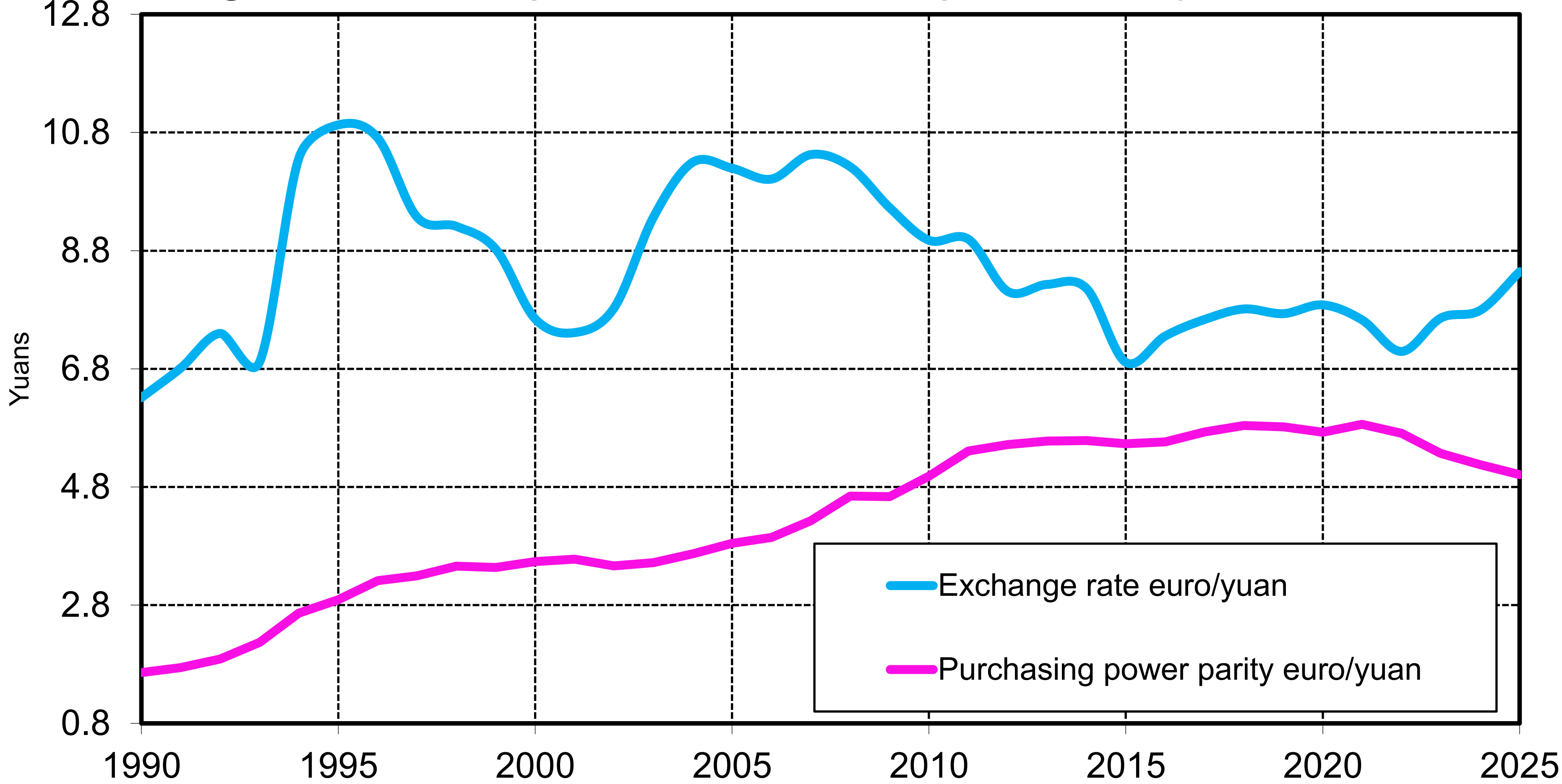
Appendix

Figure 0a. Exchange Rate and Purchasing Power Parity: Euro/Dollar



Interpretation. In 2025, 1 euro is worth 1.18 dollars according to current exchange rate, but 1.47 dollars in purchasing power parity.
Sources and series: wid.world

Figure 0b. Exchange Rate and Purchasing Power Parity: Euro/Yuan



Interpretation. In 2025, 1 euro is worth 8.44 yuans according to current exchange rate, but 5.01 yuans in purchasing power parity. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 1. Gross domestic product by World Region expressed in PPP and MER Euros and Dollars (2025)								
	2025 PPP billions €		2025 MER billions €		2025 PPP billions $		2025 MER billions $	
	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic product (% world total)	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic product (% world total)	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic product (% world total)	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic product (% world total)
East Asia	37 298	26%	23 216	23%	55 012	26%	27 363	23%
Europe	24 117	17%	23 801	23%	35 570	17%	28 052	23%
Latin America	10 322	7%	6 496	6%	15 224	7%	7 657	6%
MENA	10 670	7%	5 609	5%	15 737	7%	6 610	5%
North America & Oceania	24 436	17%	30 017	29%	36 042	17%	35 379	29%
Russia & Central Asia	7 011	5%	3 150	3%	10 341	5%	3 712	3%
South & South-East Asia	23 743	17%	8 057	8%	35 018	17%	9 497	8%
Sub-Saharan Africa	5 299	4%	1 982	2%	7 815	4%	2 336	2%
World	**143 387**	**100%**	**102 326**	**100%**	**211 484**	**100%**	**120 606**	**100%**

Interpretation. In 2025, gross domestic product amounts to 143 368 billion € PPP (143 trillion) worldwide. Gross domestic product varies from little more than 5 trillion € PPP in Subsaharan Africa to over 37 trillion in East Asia - by far the leading economic region in PPP terms (but surpassed by North America/Oceania in MER terms, due to the high level of the Dollar). **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 1a. Per capita gross domestic product by World Region expressed in PPP and MER Euros and Dollars (2025)								
	2025 PPP €		2025 MER €		2025 PPP $		2025 MER $	
	Per capita gross domestic product	Per capita gross domestic product (% world total)	Per capita gross domestic product	Per capita gross domestic product (% world total)	Per capita gross domestic product	Per capita gross domestic product (% world total)	Per capita gross domestic product	Per capita gross domestic product (% world total)
East Asia	22 575	130%	14 051	113%	33 296	130%	16 562	113%
Europe	43 377	249%	42 808	344%	63 977	249%	50 455	344%
Latin America	15 481	89%	9 743	78%	22 834	89%	11 484	78%
MENA	17 428	100%	9 161	74%	25 705	100%	10 797	74%
North America & Oceania	56 325	323%	69 187	557%	83 075	323%	81 547	557%
Russia & Central Asia	23 952	137%	10 759	87%	35 326	137%	12 681	87%
South & South-East Asia	8 817	51%	2 992	24%	13 004	51%	3 527	24%
Sub-Saharan Africa	4 002	23%	1 497	12%	5 903	23%	1 764	12%
World	**17 421**	**100%**	**12 433**	**100%**	**25 695**	**100%**	**14 653**	**100%**

Interpretation. In 2025, per capita gross domestic product amounts to 17 421€ (PPP) worldwide, i.e., 1 452€ per month. Per capita gross domestic product varies from an average of little more than 4 002€ in Subsaharan Africa (about 333€ per month) to over 56 325€ in North America/Oceania (about 4 693€ per month), i.e., an income scale of 1 to 14.
Sources and series: wid.world

Table 2. Consumption of Fixed Capital by World Region expressed in PPP and MER Euros and Dollars (2025)												
	2025 PPP billions €			2025 PPP billions $			2025 MER billions €			2025 MER billions $		
	Consumption of Fixed Capital	Consumption of Fixed Capital (% regional GDP)	Consumption of Fixed Capital (% world Consumption of Fixed capital total)	Consumption of Fixed Capital	Consumption of Fixed Capital (% regional GDP)	Consumption of Fixed Capital (% world Consumption of Fixed capital total)	Consumption of Fixed Capital	Consumption of Fixed Capital (% regional GDP)	Consumption of Fixed Capital (% world Consumption of Fixed capital total)	Consumption of Fixed Capital	Consumption of Fixed Capital (% regional GDP)	Consumption of Fixed Capital (% world Consumption of Fixed capital total)
East Asia	7 031	19%	32%	4 453	19%	27%	10 370	32%	19%	5 249	19%	27%
Europe	4 134	17%	19%	4 128	17%	25%	6 098	19%	17%	4 865	17%	25%
Latin America	1 323	13%	6%	842	13%	5%	1 951	6%	13%	993	13%	5%
MENA	1 173	11%	5%	646	12%	4%	1 730	5%	11%	761	12%	4%
North America & Oceania	4 062	17%	18%	4 999	17%	30%	5 991	18%	17%	5 892	17%	30%
Russia & Central Asia	967	14%	4%	431	14%	3%	1 426	4%	14%	508	14%	3%
South & South-East Asia	2 756	12%	13%	963	12%	6%	4 064	13%	12%	1 135	12%	6%
Sub-Saharan Africa	517	10%	2%	203	10%	1%	763	2%	10%	239	10%	1%
World	**21 962**	**15%**	**100%**	**16 664**	**16%**	**100%**	**32 392**	**100%**	**15%**	**19 641**	**16%**	**100%**

Interpretation. In 2025, consumption of fixed capital amounts to €21 962 billion (2025 PPP) worldwide, equivalent to slightly more than 15% of global GDP. East Asia accounts for the largest share of global consumption of fixed capital, representing 32% in € and 27% in $, equivalent to approximately 19% of the region’s GDP. By contrast, Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for less than 2% of global consumption of fixed capital in both currencies, corresponding to approximately 10% of the region’s GDP. The relative position of regions varies depending on whether values are expressed using PPP or MER. For instance, Europe’s share of global consumption of fixed capital increases from 19% in PPP terms to 25% in MER terms. Similarly, North America and Oceania increase their share from 18% to 30% when moving from PPP to MER terms. This reflects, in part, the relatively strong currencies of these regions compared with those of other regions. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 3. Net National Income by World Region expressed in PPP and MER Euros and Dollars (2025)								
	2025 PPP billions €		2025 MER billions €		2025 PPP billions $		2025 MER billions $	
	National income	National income (% world total)	National income	National income (% world total)	National income	National income (% world total)	National income	National income (% world total)
East Asia	30 304	25%	18 889	22%	44 696	25%	22 263	22%
Europe	20 189	17%	19 970	23%	29 778	17%	23 537	23%
Latin America	8 667	7%	5 459	6%	12 783	7%	6 434	6%
MENA	9 422	8%	4 949	6%	13 897	8%	5 833	6%
North America & Oceania	20 389	17%	25 031	29%	30 073	17%	29 502	29%
Russia & Central Asia	5 965	5%	2 685	3%	8 798	5%	3 165	3%
South & South-East Asia	20 454	17%	6 949	8%	30 168	17%	8 190	8%
Sub-Saharan Africa	4 645	4%	1 732	2%	6 852	4%	2 041	2%
World	**120 037**	100%	**85 663**	100%	**177 044**	100%	**100 965**	100%

Interpretation. In 2025, net national income amounts to 120 037 billion € PPP worldwide (120 trillion). **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 4. Per Capita National Income by World Region (2025)						
	Population (millions)	Population (% world total)	National income (2025 PPP billions €)	National income (% world total)	Per capita national income (2025 PPP €)	Per capita national income (% world average)
East Asia	1 652	20%	30 304	25%	18 342	126%
Europe	556	7%	20 189	17%	36 313	249%
Latin America	667	8%	8 667	7%	12 999	89%
MENA	612	7%	9 422	8%	15 390	106%
North America & Oceania	434	5%	20 389	17%	46 997	322%
Russia & Central Asia	293	4%	5 965	5%	20 378	140%
South & South-East Asia	2 693	33%	20 454	17%	7 596	52%
Sub-Saharan Africa	1 324	16%	4 645	4%	3 509	24%
World	**8 231**	**100%**	**120 037**	**100%**	**14 584**	**100%**

Interpretation. In 2025, per capita national income amounts to a little more than 14 584€ (PPP) worldwide, i.e., 1 215€ per month. Per capita national income, i.e., the income which all individuals would receive with a perfectly egalitarian distribution, varies from an average of little more than 3509€ in Subsaharan Africa (about 292€ per month) to over 46 997€ in North America/Oceania (about 3 916€ per month), i.e., an income scale of 1 to 13. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 4a. Per capita national Income by World Region expressed in PPP and MER Euros and Dollars (2025)								
	2025 PPP €		2025 MER €		2025 PPP $		2025 MER $	
	Per capita national income	Per capita national income (% world total)	Per capita national income	Per capita national income (% world total)	Per capita national income	Per capita national income (% world total)	Per capita national income	Per capita national income (% world total)
East Asia	18 342	126%	11 433	110%	27 052	126%	13 475	110%
Europe	36 313	249%	35 918	345%	53 558	249%	42 334	345%
Latin America	12 999	89%	8 187	79%	19 172	89%	9 650	79%
MENA	15 390	106%	8 084	78%	22 700	106%	9 528	78%
North America & Oceania	46 997	322%	57 695	554%	69 317	322%	68 001	554%
Russia & Central Asia	20 378	140%	9 173	88%	30 056	140%	10 811	88%
South & South-East Asia	7 596	52%	2 580	25%	11 203	52%	3 041	25%
Sub-Saharan Africa	3 509	24%	1 308	13%	5 175	24%	1 542	13%
World	**14 584**	**100%**	**10 408**	**100%**	**21 511**	**100%**	**12 267**	**100%**

Interpretation. In 2025, per capita national income amounts to 14 584€ (PPP) worldwide, i.e., 1 216€ per month. Per capita national income, i.e., theincome which all individuals would receive with a perfectly egalitarian distribution, varies from an average of little more than 3 509€ in Subsaharan Africa (about 292€ per month) to over 46 997€ in North America/Oceania (about 3916€ per month), i.e., an income scale of 1 to 13. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 5a. Per Capita National Income Growth 2025 PPP € by World Regions (1800-2025)													
	Per capita national income (2025 PPP €)						Annual growth rate						
	1800	1910	1980	2000	2020	2025	1800-2025	1800-1910	1910-1980	1980-2025	1980-2000	2000-2025	2020-2025
East Asia	757	815	3 204	5 853	14 669	18 342	1,4%	0,1%	2,0%	4,0%	3,1%	4,7%	4,6%
Europe	1 516	3 685	18 522	26 906	31 373	36 313	1,4%	0,8%	2,3%	1,5%	1,9%	1,2%	3,0%
Latin America	771	1 853	9 067	9 729	11 200	12 999	1,3%	0,8%	2,3%	0,8%	0,4%	1,2%	3,0%
MENA	697	1 811	10 020	9 918	13 261	15 390	1,4%	0,9%	2,5%	1,0%	-0,1%	1,8%	3,0%
North America & Oceania	1 351	7 603	23 183	35 849	41 591	46 997	1,6%	1,6%	1,6%	1,6%	2,2%	1,1%	2,5%
Russia & Central Asia	749	1 044	11 946	10 243	17 545	20 378	1,5%	0,3%	3,5%	1,2%	-0,8%	2,8%	3,0%
South & South-East Asia	834	970	1 617	2 820	5 937	7 596	1,0%	0,1%	0,7%	3,5%	2,8%	4,0%	5,1%
Sub-Saharan Africa	582	685	2 422	2 136	3 226	3 509	0,8%	0,1%	1,8%	0,8%	-0,6%	2,0%	1,7%
World	734	2 179	7 931	10 040	12 714	14 584	1,3%	1,0%	1,9%	1,4%	1,2%	1,5%	2,8%

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the real growth rate of per capita national income expressed in 2025 PPP € at the global level has been 1.3% per year. Since 1980 we observed almost doubling of average income, with an acceleration in the growth after 2000: 1.2% per year over 1980-2000 and 1.5% over 2000-2025. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 5b. Per Capita National Income Growth 2025 PPP $ by World Regions (1800-2025)													
	Per capita national income (2025 PPP $)						Annual growth rate						
	1800	1910	1980	2000	2020	2025	1800-2025	1800-1910	1910-1980	1980-2025	1980-2000	2000-2025	2020-2025
East Asia	1 116	1 202	4 725	8 633	21 636	27 052	1,4%	0,1%	2,0%	4,0%	3,1%	4,7%	4,6%
Europe	2 236	5 435	27 318	39 684	46 272	53 558	1,4%	0,8%	2,3%	1,5%	1,9%	1,2%	3,0%
Latin America	1 137	2 733	13 374	14 349	16 519	19 172	1,3%	0,8%	2,3%	0,8%	0,4%	1,2%	3,0%
MENA	1 028	2 671	14 778	14 629	19 558	22 700	1,4%	0,9%	2,5%	1,0%	-0,1%	1,8%	3,0%
North America & Oceania	1 993	11 214	34 193	52 875	61 343	69 317	1,6%	1,6%	1,6%	1,6%	2,2%	1,1%	2,5%
Russia & Central Asia	1 105	1 540	17 619	15 108	25 877	30 056	1,5%	0,3%	3,5%	1,2%	-0,8%	2,8%	3,0%
South & South-East Asia	1 230	1 431	2 385	4 160	8 756	11 203	1,0%	0,1%	0,7%	3,5%	2,8%	4,0%	5,1%
Sub-Saharan Africa	858	1 011	3 573	3 150	4 758	5 175	0,8%	0,1%	1,8%	0,8%	-0,6%	2,0%	1,7%
World	1 082	3 213	11 698	14 808	18 752	21 511	1,3%	1,0%	1,9%	1,4%	1,2%	1,5%	2,8%

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the real growth rate of per capita national income expressed in 2025 PPP $ at the global level has been 1.3% per year. Since 1980 we observed almost doubling of average income, with an acceleration in the growth after 2000: 1.2% per year over 1980-2000 and 1.5% over 2000-2025. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 6. Per Capita National Income Growth 2025 PPP € by WID Core Territories (1980-2025)														
Region	Country	Per capita national income (2025 PPP €)						Annual growth rate						
		1800	1910	1980	2000	2020	2025	1800-2025	1800-1910	1910-1980	1980-2025	1980-2000	2000-2025	2020-2025
East Asia	Taiwan	762	907	6 467	22 023	41 768	55 253	1,9%	0,2%	2,8%	4,9%	6,3%	3,7%	5,8%
	South Korea	565	764	4 334	17 095	31 462	35 036	1,9%	0,3%	2,5%	4,8%	7,1%	2,9%	2,2%
	Japan	808	1 571	15 316	23 818	26 677	30 112	1,6%	0,6%	3,3%	1,5%	2,2%	0,9%	2,5%
	Other East Asia	1 454	1 566	7 108	12 942	21 523	26 382	1,3%	0,1%	2,2%	3,0%	3,0%	2,9%	4,2%
	China	746	714	1 161	3 007	12 333	15 890	1,4%	0,0%	0,7%	6,0%	4,9%	6,9%	5,2%
Europe	Norway	1 623	4 556	29 529	51 834	63 177	70 083	1,7%	0,9%	2,7%	1,9%	2,9%	1,2%	2,1%
	Denmark	1 648	5 327	23 565	37 409	44 729	49 715	1,5%	1,1%	2,1%	1,7%	2,3%	1,1%	2,1%
	Netherlands	2 573	4 904	25 349	36 834	42 003	47 520	1,3%	0,6%	2,4%	1,4%	1,9%	1,0%	2,5%
	Sweden	1 090	3 265	23 007	31 704	41 712	45 154	1,7%	1,0%	2,8%	1,5%	1,6%	1,4%	1,6%
	Germany	1 810	5 258	23 005	33 185	39 611	41 783	1,4%	1,0%	2,1%	1,3%	1,8%	0,9%	1,1%
	Other Western Europe	1 593	3 844	21 154	31 290	34 623	41 094	1,5%	0,8%	2,5%	1,5%	2,0%	1,1%	3,5%
	United Kingdom	2 976	6 149	17 820	31 425	32 126	37 976	1,1%	0,7%	1,5%	1,7%	2,9%	0,8%	3,4%
	France	1 257	4 064	22 009	31 651	32 877	37 157	1,5%	1,1%	2,4%	1,2%	1,8%	0,6%	2,5%
	Italy	2 109	3 467	23 225	33 869	29 077	34 690	1,3%	0,5%	2,8%	0,9%	1,9%	0,1%	3,6%
	Spain	1 586	3 047	17 105	26 828	26 929	33 521	1,4%	0,6%	2,5%	1,5%	2,3%	0,9%	4,5%
	Eastern Europe	647	1 547	10 442	11 077	21 551	25 897	1,7%	0,8%	2,8%	2,0%	0,3%	3,5%	3,7%
Latin America	Argentina	977	4 684	15 855	15 527	17 498	20 246	1,4%	1,4%	1,8%	0,5%	-0,1%	1,1%	3,0%
	Chile	600	2 882	6 160	11 589	16 561	19 349	1,6%	1,4%	1,1%	2,6%	3,2%	2,1%	3,2%
	Mexico	1 052	2 436	12 416	13 549	11 944	13 820	1,2%	0,8%	2,4%	0,2%	0,4%	0,1%	3,0%
	Brazil	722	1 124	8 916	9 570	11 505	13 108	1,3%	0,4%	3,0%	0,9%	0,4%	1,3%	2,6%
	Colombia	833	1 034	6 325	7 518	10 805	12 762	1,2%	0,2%	2,6%	1,6%	0,9%	2,1%	3,4%
	Other Latin America	545	1 341	6 882	6 954	8 658	10 152	1,3%	0,8%	2,4%	0,9%	0,1%	1,5%	3,2%
MENA	United Arab Emirates	449	582	122 997	65 164	48 366	53 638	2,1%	0,2%	7,9%	-1,8%	-3,1%	-0,8%	2,1%
	Saudi Arabia	1 031	1 930	103 554	40 415	41 350	48 608	1,7%	0,6%	5,9%	-1,7%	-4,6%	0,7%	3,3%
	Turkiye	603	1 490	6 594	9 733	18 188	24 357	1,7%	0,8%	2,1%	2,9%	2,0%	3,7%	6,0%
	Egypt	805	2 062	4 924	8 226	11 830	13 136	1,2%	0,9%	1,3%	2,2%	2,6%	1,9%	2,1%
	Algeria	642	2 899	7 830	8 054	9 950	11 393	1,3%	1,4%	1,4%	0,8%	0,1%	1,4%	2,7%
	Other MENA	1 014	2 553	8 819	8 632	9 742	9 846	1,0%	0,8%	1,8%	0,2%	-0,1%	0,5%	0,2%
	Iran	503	979	6 538	6 334	7 443	9 048	1,3%	0,6%	2,8%	0,7%	-0,2%	1,4%	4,0%
	Morocco	506	849	2 609	3 288	6 066	7 145	1,2%	0,5%	1,6%	2,3%	1,2%	3,2%	3,3%
North America & Oceania	USA	1 777	7 988	23 764	37 662	43 822	49 925	1,5%	1,4%	1,6%	1,7%	2,3%	1,1%	2,6%
	Canada	1 001	4 465	23 570	32 637	37 533	42 150	1,7%	1,4%	2,4%	1,3%	1,6%	1,0%	2,3%
	Australia	847	7 415	21 173	30 623	38 907	41 627	1,7%	2,0%	1,5%	1,5%	1,9%	1,2%	1,4%
	New Zealand	761	6 366	16 853	20 553	31 809	32 424	1,7%	1,9%	1,4%	1,5%	1,0%	1,8%	0,4%

Table 6. Per Capita National Income Growth 2025 PPP € by WID Core Territories (1980-2025)

Region	Country	Per capita national income (2025 PPP €)						Annual growth rate						
		1800	1910	1980	2000	2020	2025	1800-2025	1800-1910	1910-1980	1980-2025	1980-2000	2000-2025	2020-2025
North America & Oceania	Other North America & Oceania	312	1 458	4 749	5 417	4 816	4 740	1,2%	1,4%	1,7%	0,0%	0,7%	-0,5%	-0,3%
Russia & Central Asia	Russia	807	1 129	13 502	14 895	24 669	29 058	1,6%	0,3%	3,6%	1,7%	0,5%	2,7%	3,3%
	Other Russia & Central Asia	656	917	9 870	4 966	10 406	11 975	1,3%	0,3%	3,5%	0,4%	-3,4%	3,6%	2,8%
South & South-East Asia	Thailand	792	1 046	3 928	8 031	12 422	14 090	1,3%	0,3%	1,9%	2,9%	3,6%	2,3%	2,6%
	Other South & South-East Asia	1 534	1 751	3 167	6 246	10 944	12 307	0,9%	0,1%	0,9%	3,1%	3,5%	2,7%	2,4%
	Viet Nam	636	793	1 013	2 379	7 842	10 221	1,2%	0,2%	0,4%	5,3%	4,4%	6,0%	5,4%
	Indonesia	562	803	2 303	4 000	7 655	9 755	1,3%	0,3%	1,5%	3,3%	2,8%	3,6%	5,0%
	Philippines	884	1 242	3 603	3 470	5 930	7 613	1,0%	0,3%	1,5%	1,7%	-0,2%	3,2%	5,1%
	India	811	948	1 145	2 146	5 039	6 995	1,0%	0,1%	0,3%	4,1%	3,2%	4,8%	6,8%
	Bangladesh	1 152	1 157	1 125	1 704	5 296	6 363	0,8%	0,0%	0,0%	3,9%	2,1%	5,4%	3,7%
	Pakistan	909	913	1 589	2 696	4 172	4 349	0,7%	0,0%	0,8%	2,3%	2,7%	1,9%	0,8%
	Myanmar	321	361	489	829	3 658	3 685	1,1%	0,1%	0,4%	4,6%	2,7%	6,1%	0,1%
Sub-Saharan Africa	South Africa	2 049	1 442	7 734	7 458	8 826	9 129	0,7%	-0,3%	2,4%	0,4%	-0,2%	0,8%	0,7%
	Nigeria	686	884	3 304	2 676	5 559	5 774	1,0%	0,2%	1,9%	1,2%	-1,0%	3,1%	0,8%
	Cote d'Ivoire	627	625	3 421	2 456	4 141	4 940	0,9%	0,0%	2,5%	0,8%	-1,6%	2,8%	3,6%
	Kenya	730	822	2 611	2 478	3 483	4 177	0,8%	0,1%	1,7%	1,0%	-0,3%	2,1%	3,7%
	Other Sub-Saharan Africa	434	525	1 719	1 712	2 500	2 886	0,8%	0,2%	1,7%	1,2%	0,0%	2,1%	2,9%
	Ethiopia	511	576	678	691	2 076	2 571	0,7%	0,1%	0,2%	3,0%	0,1%	5,4%	4,4%
	Rwanda	392	442	800	780	1 892	2 507	0,8%	0,1%	0,9%	2,6%	-0,1%	4,8%	5,8%
	Mali	671	757	1 557	1 552	1 969	2 114	0,5%	0,1%	1,0%	0,7%	0,0%	1,2%	1,4%
	Niger	659	744	1 403	848	1 131	1 269	0,3%	0,1%	0,9%	-0,2%	-2,5%	1,6%	2,3%
	DR Congo	905	996	2 129	653	985	1 175	0,1%	0,1%	1,1%	-1,3%	-5,7%	2,4%	3,6%
	Sudan	329	371	857	1 828	1 690	917	0,5%	0,1%	1,2%	0,2%	3,9%	-2,7%	-11,5%
World	**World**	**734**	**2 179**	**7 931**	**10 040**	**12 714**	**14 584**	**1,3%**	**1,0%**	**1,9%**	**1,4%**	**1,2%**	**1,5%**	**2,8%**

Interpretation. From a very long-run perspective, we find that the real growth rate of per capita national income at the global level has been 1.3% per year between 1800 and 2025. Only the United Arab Emirates has maintained average growth in per capita national income (PPP-adjusted) above 2%, although it has been declining on average since 1800. East Asia's countries recorded significant growth rates between 1980 and 2000. Sub-Saharan Africa, in contrast, saw slow growth (the only exception being Sudan, with an increase of 3.9% per year from 1980 to 2000) with its highest growth period occurring during this century. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 7. Population by World Regions (1800-2025)													
	Population (millions)						Ratio 2025/1800	Annual growth rate					
	1800	1910	1980	2000	2020	2025		1800-2025	1800-1910	1910-1980	1980-2025	1980-2000	2000-2025
East Asia	401	490	1 183	1 499	1 666	1 652	4,1	0,6%	0,2%	1,3%	0,7%	1,2%	0,4%
Europe	146	322	498	525	553	556	3,8	0,6%	0,7%	0,6%	0,2%	0,3%	0,2%
Latin America	18	77	360	520	646	667	37,9	1,6%	1,4%	2,2%	1,4%	1,9%	1,0%
MENA	38	64	230	384	566	612	16,3	1,2%	0,5%	1,8%	2,2%	2,6%	1,9%
North America & Oceania	9	107	277	344	422	434	47,1	1,7%	2,3%	1,4%	1,0%	1,1%	0,9%
Russia & Central Asia	42	153	254	278	294	293	6,9	0,9%	1,2%	0,7%	0,3%	0,5%	0,2%
South & South-East Asia	254	421	1 255	1 939	2 571	2 693	10,6	1,1%	0,5%	1,6%	1,7%	2,2%	1,3%
Sub-Saharan Africa	100	114	390	682	1 170	1 324	13,2	1,2%	0,1%	1,8%	2,8%	2,8%	2,7%
World	1 007	1 748	4 447	6 171	7 886	8 231	8,2	0,9%	0,5%	1,3%	1,4%	1,7%	1,2%

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, North America/Oceania and Latin America saw their populations grow more than 30-fold, while Europe, East Asia, and Russia/Central Asia experienced less than a 10-fold increase. Since 1980, Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East/North Africa have led in population growth rates (around 3-fold), with Russia/Central Asia and Europe showing the slowest growth. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 8. Average Price Inflation by World Regions, weighted by NNI (1980-2025)														
	Annual inflation rate weighted by NNI of 2025, 2025 PPP							Annual inflation rate weighted by NNI of 2025, MER						
	1800-2025	1800-1910	1910-1980	1980-2025	1980-2000	2000-2025	2020-2025	1800-2025	1800-1910	1910-1980	1980-2025	1980-2000	2000-2025	2020-2025
East Asia	2,5%	0,3%	4,3%	5,0%	7,6%	3,0%	1,2%	2,6%	0,4%	4,7%	4,7%	7,4%	2,6%	1,3%
Europe	4,6%	0,2%	12,9%	5,7%	9,8%	2,5%	4,2%	4,7%	0,2%	13,4%	4,7%	7,7%	2,4%	4,0%
Latin America	11,0%	1,6%	11,5%	41,8%	95,8%	9,6%	14,5%	10,6%	1,6%	11,1%	40,0%	90,0%	9,6%	14,7%
MENA	4,1%	0,2%	4,6%	15,0%	20,0%	10,9%	22,3%	3,9%	0,2%	4,7%	14,7%	20,9%	9,7%	20,1%
North America & Oceania	1,7%	0,2%	3,5%	2,8%	3,3%	2,4%	4,2%	1,7%	0,2%	3,5%	2,8%	3,2%	2,4%	4,2%
Russia & Central Asia	5,2%	0,2%	3,0%	34,6%	69,3%	12,0%	11,9%	5,4%	0,2%	3,0%	34,3%	68,8%	11,8%	11,8%
South & South-East Asia	3,6%	0,4%	6,2%	7,8%	10,9%	5,4%	4,8%	3,6%	0,4%	6,4%	7,5%	10,6%	5,2%	4,7%
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,5%	0,2%	4,7%	16,8%	25,8%	10,1%	11,3%	3,6%	0,2%	4,7%	18,2%	28,4%	10,6%	13,7%
World	**3,8%**	**0,4%**	**6,4%**	**10,1%**	**16,8%**	**5,0%**	**6,2%**	**3,6%**	**0,4%**	**6,8%**	**8,0%**	**13,2%**	**4,0%**	**5,4%**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the average inflation weighted by NNI in PPP € at the global level has been 3.8% per year, accelerating during the last decades: 10.1% per year over 1980-2000 and 6.2% over the last 5 years (2020-2025). **Method:**Annual inflation was estimated individually for each country and as an NNI-weighted average of countries and the residual regions for each region. For the residual regions, the WID series do not provide complete data for all the countries they comprise. Therefore, the inflation estimates for 1880–2025, 1800–1910, and 1910–1980 for these regions were calculated following the same approach as for individual countries, relying exclusively on the WID price index for each residual region. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 9. Price Index Inflation by Core Territories (1980-2025)								
Region	Country	Annual Inflation						
		1800-2025	1800-1910	1910-1980	1980-2025	1980-2000	2000-2025	2020-2025
East Asia	China	2,2%	0,2%	3,0%	6,0%	9,4%	3,4%	0,8%
	Japan	4,2%	1,1%	11,8%	0,4%	0,8%	0,1%	2,1%
	Other East Asia (since 1980, average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, 2025 PPP)	1,6%	0,2%	3,6%	7,1%	3,7%	10,0%	1,9%
	Other East Asia (since 1980, average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, MER)	1,6%	0,2%	3,6%	4,1%	6,7%	2,1%	2,3%
	South Korea	3,0%	0,2%	6,9%	3,8%	5,9%	2,1%	2,8%
	Taiwan	1,6%	0,2%	4,0%	1,2%	2,3%	0,3%	2,5%
Europe	Denmark	2,0%	0,1%	4,5%	2,7%	3,7%	2,0%	2,8%
	Eastern Europe (since 1980, average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, 2025 PPP)	1,7%	0,2%	3,0%	20,3%	43,1%	4,7%	7,2%
	Eastern Europe (since 1980, average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, MER)	1,7%	0,2%	3,0%	19,3%	40,5%	4,6%	7,1%
	France	3,7%	0,2%	10,2%	2,5%	3,7%	1,6%	2,5%
	Germany	14,6%	0,4%	51,9%	2,1%	2,3%	2,0%	4,2%
	Italy	4,3%	0,1%	11,2%	4,2%	7,1%	2,0%	3,0%
	Netherlands	1,7%	0,1%	3,8%	2,2%	2,0%	2,4%	4,8%
	Norway	2,2%	0,3%	4,2%	4,1%	4,8%	3,6%	6,8%
	Other Western Europe (since 1980, average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, 2025 PPP)	1,9%	0,2%	4,1%	3,5%	5,5%	1,9%	3,4%
	Other Western Europe (since 1980, average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, MER)	1,9%	0,2%	4,1%	3,2%	4,9%	1,8%	3,3%
	Spain	3,1%	0,2%	7,0%	4,2%	6,7%	2,2%	3,9%
	Sweden	2,1%	0,3%	4,1%	3,4%	4,9%	2,2%	3,7%
	United Kingdom	2,3%	0,3%	4,6%	3,6%	4,9%	2,6%	4,0%
Latin America	Argentina	21,0%	4,0%	20,9%	75,5%	143,7%	34,9%	92,3%
	Brazil	20,3%	2,5%	16,9%	85,6%	267,5%	7,5%	7,3%
	Chile	11,5%	2,2%	29,6%	9,1%	14,0%	5,2%	7,0%
	Colombia	4,8%	-0,1%	8,1%	12,4%	21,8%	5,4%	8,1%
	Mexico	6,1%	1,2%	6,2%	19,0%	38,9%	5,2%	5,1%
	Other Latin America (since 1980, average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, 2025 PPP)	1,7%	0,2%	3,5%	18,6%	32,8%	8,4%	10,3%

Table 9. Price Index Inflation by Core Territories (1980-2025)								
Region	Country	Annual Inflation						
		1800-2025	1800-1910	1910-1980	1980-2025	1980-2000	2000-2025	2020-2025
Latin America	Other Latin America (since 1980, average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, MER)	1,7%	0,2%	3,5%	17,6%	29,1%	9,2%	12,6%
MENA	Algeria	3,3%	0,2%	4,3%	9,7%	14,9%	5,7%	8,1%
	Egypt	3,5%	0,2%	3,5%	12,1%	10,8%	13,2%	22,4%
	Iran	5,7%	0,2%	4,3%	23,0%	22,2%	23,7%	43,5%
	Morocco	1,8%	0,2%	3,5%	2,9%	4,8%	1,4%	3,6%
	Other MENA (since 1980, average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, 2025 PPP)	1,9%	0,2%	4,5%	11,3%	17,8%	5,0%	9,8%
	Other MENA (since 1980, average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, MER)	1,9%	0,2%	4,5%	12,2%	21,7%	4,1%	8,1%
	Saudi Arabia	1,9%	0,2%	4,1%	2,7%	1,2%	3,9%	5,3%
	Turkiye	8,7%	0,2%	6,7%	36,2%	58,5%	20,7%	55,9%
	United Arab Emirates	1,6%	0,2%	3,2%	2,4%	1,6%	3,0%	4,4%
North America & Oceania	Australia	2,1%	0,2%	4,2%	3,8%	4,7%	3,1%	4,4%
	Canada	1,7%	0,3%	3,1%	2,9%	3,5%	2,4%	4,5%
	New Zealand	2,3%	0,2%	4,3%	4,1%	6,0%	2,7%	4,3%
	Other North America & Oceania (since 1980, average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, 2025 PPP)	1,7%	0,2%	3,9%	4,5%	5,2%	4,0%	4,8%
	Other North America & Oceania (since 1980, average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, MER)	1,7%	0,2%	3,9%	4,3%	5,1%	3,7%	4,3%
	USA	1,7%	0,2%	3,4%	2,7%	3,1%	2,3%	4,1%
Russia & Central Asia	Other Russia & Central Asia (since 1980, average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, 2025 PPP)	1,5%	0,2%	2,9%	40,4%	83,0%	13,6%	13,0%
	Other Russia & Central Asia (since 1980, average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, MER)	1,5%	0,2%	2,9%	40,3%	83,3%	13,3%	12,7%
	Russia	6,8%	0,2%	3,0%	32,2%	63,8%	11,3%	11,5%
South & South-East Asia	Bangladesh	3,0%	0,2%	5,1%	6,6%	6,8%	6,4%	6,2%
	India	3,0%	0,6%	4,4%	6,6%	8,4%	5,3%	4,3%
	Indonesia	7,8%	0,3%	19,7%	9,0%	12,2%	6,6%	4,0%
	Myanmar	3,8%	0,2%	3,3%	13,7%	18,4%	10,1%	6,0%

Table 9. Price Index Inflation by Core Territories (1980-2025)								
Region	Country	Annual Inflation						
		1800-2025	1800-1910	1910-1980	1980-2025	1980-2000	2000-2025	2020-2025
South & South-East Asia	Other South & South-East Asia (since 1980, average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, 2025 PPP)	1,7%	0,2%	3,9%	5,0%	7,1%	3,4%	4,5%
	Other South & South-East Asia (since 1980, average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, MER)	1,7%	0,2%	3,9%	4,0%	5,5%	2,9%	4,3%
	Pakistan	3,1%	0,2%	4,2%	8,8%	8,3%	9,3%	16,4%
	Philippines	2,9%	0,2%	4,8%	6,8%	11,2%	3,3%	3,3%
	Thailand	1,8%	0,2%	3,6%	3,0%	4,1%	2,2%	1,5%
	Viet Nam	6,4%	0,2%	3,4%	28,3%	62,1%	6,5%	3,4%
Sub-Saharan Africa	Cote d'Ivoire	4,4%	0,2%	11,9%	3,5%	4,4%	2,8%	2,7%
	DR Congo	20,0%	0,2%	9,9%	113,7%	332,6%	21,5%	14,3%
	Ethiopia	3,2%	0,2%	3,4%	10,6%	5,0%	15,3%	26,8%
	Kenya	2,9%	0,2%	3,8%	8,3%	10,8%	6,3%	4,7%
	Mali	4,9%	0,2%	12,9%	4,3%	5,3%	3,5%	3,5%
	Niger	4,4%	0,2%	12,3%	2,8%	3,4%	2,4%	1,8%
	Nigeria	4,5%	0,2%	4,9%	15,2%	20,5%	11,2%	11,9%
	Other Sub-Saharan Africa (since 1980, average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, 2025 PPP)	1,5%	0,2%	3,6%	19,8%	33,6%	9,7%	10,2%
	Other Sub-Saharan Africa (since 1980, average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, MER)	1,5%	0,2%	3,6%	19,5%	32,9%	9,7%	10,3%
	Rwanda	3,1%	0,2%	5,1%	7,2%	8,0%	6,5%	9,2%
	South Africa	3,2%	0,2%	4,4%	8,9%	12,6%	6,1%	4,6%
	Sudan	8,8%	0,2%	3,9%	43,0%	49,2%	38,3%	117,5%
World	**World (average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, 2025 PPP)**	**3,8%**	**0,4%**	**6,4%**	**10,1%**	**16,8%**	**5,0%**	**6,2%**
	World (average inflation weighted by 2025 NNI, MER)	**3,6%**	**0,4%**	**6,8%**	**8,0%**	**13,2%**	**4,0%**	**5,4%**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the average inflation at the global level has been 3.8% per year, weighted by NNI in 2025 PPP terms, and 3.6% weighted in MER terms, accelerating during the last decades: 16.8% per year over 1980–2000 and 6.2% over the last 5 years (2020-2025), weighting in PPP terms. During 2000-2025, average inflation weighted by NNI in 2025 PPP terms has been higher in the MENA, Latin America, and Sub-Saharan Africa regions, led respectively by the inflation rates of Turkey (20.7%), Argentina (34.9%), and Sudan (38.3%). In contrast, East Asian economies such as Taiwan and Japan display remarkably low annual inflation for the same period, at 0.3% and 0.1% respectively. **Method:** Annual Inflation was estimated individually for each country and as an NNI-weighted average for each region. For the residual regions, the WID series do not provide complete data for all the countries they comprise. Therefore, the inflation estimates for 1880–2025, 1800–1910, and 1910–1980 for this regions were calculated following the same approach as for individual countries, relying exclusively on residual region's WID price index. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table10a. Top 10 Richest Countries (2025), including countries with population below 10 million						
	Name of Country	Per capita national income (2025 PPP €)	Total Population	Net Foreign Income as % of Net Domestic Product (PPP)	Ratio between MER and PPP Per Capita National Income	Net Foreign Wealth as % of Net Domestic Product (2025 PPP €)
1	Monaco	166 758	38 341	-30%	1,00	1096%
2	Liechtenstein	147 819	40 128	23%	1,41	1436%
3	Bermuda	125 985	64 555	59%	1,43	5069%
4	Luxembourg	125 831	680 453	45%	1,29	684%
5	Guernsey	124 132	64 477	91%	1,19	3258%
6	Jersey	120 761	103 989	88%	1,19	2181%
7	Singapore	107 109	5 870 750	11%	0,75	222%
8	Cayman Islands	100 453	75 844	68%	1,40	-6821%
9	Gibraltar	86 035	40 126	37%	1,19	812%
10	Macao	78 066	722 007	5%	0,69	410%
11	Anguilla	73 904	14 728	-3%	0,31	-169%
12	Norway	70 083	5 623 071	16%	1,10	409%
13	Qatar	69 215	3 115 889	-3%	0,73	346%
14	Isle of Man	67 452	84 118	3%	1,22	178%
15	Ireland	60 413	5 308 039	-26%	1,09	-41%
16	Hong Kong	55 862	7 396 076	19%	0,88	675%
17	Taiwan	55 253	23 112 793	6%	0,58	202%
18	United Arab Emirates	53 638	11 346 000	4%	0,75	278%
19	Brunei Darussalam	53 010	466 330	0%	0,48	716%
20	Montserrat	52 939	4 359	7%	0,29	154%

Interpretation. In 2025, the majority of the world's richest countries by per capita national income are small nations with populations under 1 million, with Singapore being the only exception among the top 10. These countries generally benefit from positive net foreign income (except Monaco). Note that foreign wealth and foreign income estimates are inherently fragile (especially for small nations and tax havens) and are subject to proportional item-level balancing rules at the global level in WID series. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table10b. Top 10 Richest Countries (2025), excluding countries with population below 10 million						
	Name of Country (excluding small countries)	Per capita national income (2025 PPP €)	Total Population	Net Foreign Income as % of Net Domestic Product (PPP)	Ratio between MER and PPP Per Capita National Income	Net Foreign Wealth as % of Net Domestic Product (2025 PPP €)
1	Taiwan	55 253	23 112 793	6%	0,58	202%
2	United Arab Emirates	53 638	11 346 000	4%	0,75	278%
3	USA	49 925	347 275 807	0%	1,25	-104%
4	Saudi Arabia	48 608	34 566 328	0%	0,59	152%
5	Netherlands	47 520	18 346 819	2%	1,15	115%
6	Sweden	45 154	10 656 633	9%	1,11	82%
7	Canada	42 150	40 126 723	3%	1,05	86%
8	Belgium	42 056	11 758 603	3%	1,06	79%
9	Germany	41 783	84 075 075	5%	1,06	88%
10	Australia	41 627	26 974 026	-1%	1,15	-21%
11	United Kingdom	37 976	69 551 332	1%	1,19	5%
12	France	37 157	68 898 112	4%	0,99	-23%
13	South Korea	35 036	51 667 029	1%	0,73	77%
14	Italy	34 690	59 146 260	0%	0,90	11%
15	Spain	33 521	47 889 958	0%	0,87	-35%
16	Japan	30 112	123 103 479	9%	0,82	103%
17	Poland	29 577	38 140 910	-5%	0,61	-32%
18	Czechia	29 226	10 609 239	-7%	0,81	-3%
19	Russia	29 058	143 997 393	-1%	0,47	35%
20	Romania	28 087	18 908 650	-3%	0,61	3%

Interpretation. Most of these countries receive positive net foreign income. These net foreign incomes provide income supplements to these countries, which are much smaller. The fact that they receive positive net foreign income is striking in some cases, given that some of them – especially the USA – have large negative foreign wealth. Richest countries are usually even richer if we use MER (market exchange rate) rather than PPP, reflecting the fact that their exchange rate and price level are high relative to other countries, with the exception of Taïwan, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 11. Bottom 10 Poorest Countries (2025)						
	Name of Country	Per capita national income (2025 PPP €)	Total Population	Net Foreign Income as % of Net Domestic Product (PPP)	Ratio between MER and PPP Per Capita National Income	Net Foreign Wealth as % of Net Domestic Product (2025 PPP €)
Ranking 1	Burundi	623	14 390 003	-1,0%	0,49	-87%
Ranking 2	Yemen	709	41 773 878	-0,1%	0,95	-8%
Ranking 3	Central African Republic	828	5 513 282	0,1%	0,55	-56%
Ranking 4	Mozambique	882	35 631 653	-12,9%	0,46	-348%
Ranking 5	Sudan	917	51 662 147	-2,4%	1,98	-69%
Ranking 6	Somalia	970	19 654 739	0,3%	0,53	-53%
Ranking 7	Malawi	1 164	22 216 120	-1,7%	0,45	-35%
Ranking 8	DR Congo	1 175	112 832 473	-4,0%	0,48	-50%
Ranking 9	Madagascar	1 178	32 740 678	-3,6%	0,39	-39%
Ranking 10	Niger	1 269	27 917 831	-2,1%	0,44	-95%
Ranking 11	Liberia	1 310	5 731 206	-7,5%	0,54	-64%
Ranking 12	Afghanistan	1 408	43 844 111	1,0%	0,25	3%
Ranking 13	Eritrea	1 509	3 607 003	-1,3%	0,23	-68%
Ranking 14	Solomon Islands	1 670	838 645	-0,8%	0,92	-7%
Ranking 15	Guinea-Bissau	1 691	2 249 515	-0,2%	0,48	-43%
Ranking 16	Burkina Faso	1 818	24 074 580	-5,4%	0,48	-38%
Ranking 17	Chad	1 874	21 003 705	0,1%	0,46	-61%
Ranking 18	Venezuela	1 897	28 516 896	-14,5%	0,81	252%
Ranking 19	South Sudan	1 943	12 188 788	-9,1%	0,26	-31%
Ranking 20	Haiti	2 065	11 906 095	0,1%	1,05	1%

Interpretation. In 2025, the world's poorest countries by per capita national income exhibit several common characteristics. There is no ultra-small country among them; they all pay substantial net foreign income to the rest of the world (except for the Central African Republic and Somalia); and their MER (market exchange rate) national income is normally a lot smaller than their PPP national income, reflecting their low exchange rate and price level relative to the world average (with rare exceptions like Sudan or Haiti, possibly due to a substantial gap between official market exchange rates and black-market exchange rates). **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 12. Top 10 Largest Economies (2025)											
	Name of Country	National income (2025 PPP billions €)	Total Population (millions)	Per Capita National Income (2025 PPP €)	National income (MER 2025 billions €)	Gross domestic product (2025 PPP billions €)	Gross domestic product (MER 2025 billions €)	Ranking National income (MER 2025 billions €)	Ratio MER/PPP National Income	Net Foreign Income as % of NDP (MER 2025 $)	Net Foreign Wealth as % of NDP (MER 2025 $)
Ranking 1	China	22 502	1 416	15 890	13 346	27 989	16 601	2	0,59	-2%	24%
Ranking 2	USA	17 338	347	49 925	21 696	20 860	26 104	1	1,25	0%	-105%
Ranking 3	India	10 239	1 464	6 995	3 037	11 755	3 487	6	0,30	-3%	-38%
Ranking 4	Russia	4 184	144	29 058	1 975	4 880	2 303	8	0,47	-1%	35%
Ranking 5	Japan	3 707	123	30 112	3 039	4 492	3 683	5	0,82	9%	95%
Ranking 6	Germany	3 513	84	41 783	3 741	4 159	4 429	3	1,06	5%	84%
Ranking 7	Brazil	2 790	213	13 108	1 641	3 382	1 990	11	0,59	-4%	-40%
Ranking 8	Indonesia	2 787	286	9 755	1 019	3 409	1 247	17	0,37	-3%	-18%
Ranking 9	United Kingdom	2 641	70	37 976	3 132	2 977	3 530	4	1,19	1%	5%
Ranking 10	France	2 560	69	37 157	2 537	3 041	3 013	7	0,99	4%	-22%

Interpretation. In 2025, the world's largest economies by total national income are predominantly large nations with populations exceeding 65 million. These countries all boast per capita national incomes surpassing 15,000 euros, with the exceptions of Brazil, Indonesia, and India. BRICS are dominant in PPP but severely weakened in MER. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 13a. Current Account by World Region MER € (2025)												
	MER billions €						% of Gross Domestic Product					
	Net foreign capital income	Net foreign labor income	Trade balance	Foreign subsidies less taxes on production and imports	Net foreign transfers	**Current Account**	Net foreign capital income	Net foreign labor income	Trade balance	Foreign subsidies less taxes on production and imports	Net foreign transfers	**Current Account**
East Asia	148	-23	791	2	-61	**856**	0,6%	-0,1%	3,4%	0,0%	-0,3%	**3,7%**
Europe	277	4	227	15	-152	**373**	1,2%	0,0%	1,0%	0,1%	-0,6%	**1,6%**
Latin America	-196	3	-54	-2	134	**-116**	-3,0%	0,0%	-0,8%	0,0%	2,1%	**-1,8%**
MENA	-22	6	154	2	-30	**110**	-0,4%	0,1%	2,7%	0,0%	-0,5%	**2,0%**
North America & Oceania	52	-16	-980	-23	-165	**-1 133**	0,2%	-0,1%	-3,3%	-0,1%	-0,6%	**-3,8%**
Russia & Central Asia	-54	21	-27	0	27	**-33**	-1,7%	0,7%	-0,8%	0,0%	0,8%	**-1,1%**
South & South-East Asia	-155	4	-35	6	185	**4**	-1,9%	0,0%	-0,4%	0,1%	2,3%	**0,1%**
Sub-Saharan Africa	-50	2	-76	1	63	**-61**	-2,5%	0,1%	-3,9%	0,0%	3,2%	**-3,1%**
World	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0,0%**	**0,0%**	**0,0%**	**0,0%**	**0,0%**	**0,0%**

Interpretation. In 2025, East Asia, Europe, and MENA present a positive current account, and South and South-East Asia approaches equilibrium in $. In contrast, North America displays a negative current account, led by an important trade balance deficit, while Latin America, Russia & Central Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa report negative results, led by their deficit position in foreign capital income. While in $ MER terms the world's National Accounts sum to zero, in € MER Eur terms the disparities between local and international prices reveal an imbalance. When the MER results are compared with the PPP results, one can see that only the position of East Asia strengthens; for the rest, the position weakens. Relative to GDP, the current account is more significant in North America and Oceania, where the current account deficit amounts to 3.8% of GDP, followed by Sub-Saharan africa with -3,1% of the GDP. By contrast, East Asia records a current account surplus of 3.6% of GDP, driven in both regions primarily by the contribution of the trade balance. In contrast, in Middle East and North Africa and the South and South East-Asia, the current account remains below 1% of GDP. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 13b. Current Account by World Region MER $ (2025)												
	MER billions $						% of Gross Domestic Product					
	Net foreign capital income	Net foreign labor income	Trade balance	Foreign subsidies less taxes on production and imports	Net foreign transfers	**Current Account**	Net foreign capital income	Net foreign labor income	Trade balance	Foreign subsidies less taxes on production and imports	Net foreign transfers	**Current Account**
East Asia	174	-28	932	2	-72	**1 009**	0,6%	-0,1%	3,4%	0,0%	-0,3%	**3,7%**
Europe	327	5	268	18	-179	**439**	1,2%	0,0%	1,0%	0,1%	-0,6%	**1,6%**
Latin America	-231	3	-64	-3	157	**-136**	-3,0%	0,0%	-0,8%	0,0%	2,1%	**-1,8%**
MENA	-25	7	181	2	-36	**129**	-0,4%	0,1%	2,7%	0,0%	-0,5%	**2,0%**
North America & Oceania	61	-18	-1 155	-27	-195	**-1 335**	0,2%	-0,1%	-3,3%	-0,1%	-0,6%	**-3,8%**
Russia & Central Asia	-64	25	-31	0	32	**-39**	-1,7%	0,7%	-0,8%	0,0%	0,8%	**-1,1%**
South & South-East Asia	-183	4	-41	7	218	**5**	-1,9%	0,0%	-0,4%	0,1%	2,3%	**0,1%**
Sub-Saharan Africa	-59	2	-90	1	74	**-72**	-2,5%	0,1%	-3,9%	0,0%	3,2%	**-3,1%**
World	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0,0%**	**0,0%**	**0,0%**	**0,0%**	**0,0%**	**0,0%**

Interpretation. In 2025, East Asia, Europe, and MENA present a positive current account, and South and South-East Asia approaches equilibrium in $. In contrast, North America displays a negative current account, led by an important trade balance deficit, while Latin America, Russia & Central Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa report negative results, led by their deficit position in foreign capital income. While in $ MER terms the world's National Accounts sum to zero, in $ PPP terms the disparities between local and international prices reveal an imbalance. When the MER results are compared with the PPP results, one can see that only the position of East Asia strengthens; for the rest, the position weakens. Relative to GDP, the current account is more significant in North America and Oceania, where the current account deficit amounts to 3.8% of GDP. By contrast, East Asia records a current account surplus of 3.6% of GDP, driven in both regions primarily by the contribution of the trade balance. In contrast, in South and South-East Asia, the current account remains below 1% of GDP. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 13c. Current Account by World Region PPP € (2025)												
	2025 PPP billions €						% of Gross Domestic Product					
	Net foreign capital income	Net foreign labor income	Trade balance	Foreign subsidies less taxes on production and imports	Net foreign transfers	**Current Account**	Net foreign capital income	Net foreign labor income	Trade balance	Foreign subsidies less taxes on production and imports	Net foreign transfers	**Current Account**
East Asia	72	-38	1 372	3	-92	**1 317**	0,2%	-0,1%	3,7%	0,0%	-0,2%	**3,5%**
Europe	158	31	172	18	-132	**247**	0,7%	0,1%	0,7%	0,1%	-0,5%	**1,0%**
Latin America	-332	5	-96	-5	218	**-210**	-3,2%	0,0%	-0,9%	0,0%	2,1%	**-2,0%**
MENA	-91	14	125	2	51	**101**	-0,9%	0,1%	1,2%	0,0%	0,5%	**0,9%**
North America & Oceania	47	-13	-789	-19	-132	**-906**	0,2%	-0,1%	-3,2%	-0,1%	-0,5%	**-3,7%**
Russia & Central Asia	-129	51	-87	-1	74	**-92**	-1,8%	0,7%	-1,2%	0,0%	1,1%	**-1,3%**
South & South-East Asia	-564	15	-403	16	579	**-357**	-2,4%	0,1%	-1,7%	0,1%	2,4%	**-1,5%**
Sub-Saharan Africa	-143	4	-160	3	200	**-96**	-2,7%	0,1%	-3,0%	0,0%	3,8%	**-1,8%**
World	**-983**	**67**	**134**	**18**	**767**	**3**	**-0,7%**	**0,0%**	**0,1%**	**0,0%**	**0,5%**	**0,0%**

Interpretation. In 2025, East Asia, Europe, and MENA present a positive current account, and South and South-East Asia approaches equilibrium in €. In contrast, North America displays a negative current account, led by an important trade balance deficit, while Latin America, Russia & Central Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa report negative results, led by their deficit position in foreign capital income. While in $ MER terms the world's National Accounts sum to zero, in € PPP terms the disparities between local and international prices reveal an imbalance. When the MER results are compared with the PPP results, one can see that only the position of East Asia and North America & Oceania strengthens; for the rest, the position weakens. Relative to GDP, the current account is more significant in North America and Oceania, where the current account deficit amounts to 3.7% of GDP. By contrast, East Asia records a current account surplus of 3.5% of GDP, driven in both regions primarily by the contribution of the trade balance. In contrast, in North Africa and the Middle East, the current account remains below 1% of GDP. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 13d. Current Account by World Region PPP $ (2025)												
	2025 PPP billions $						MER billions $					
	Net foreign capital income	Net foreign labor income	Trade balance	Foreign subsidies less taxes on production and imports	Net foreign transfers	**Current Account**	Net foreign capital income	Net foreign labor income	Trade balance	Foreign subsidies less taxes on production and imports	Net foreign transfers	**Current Account**
East Asia	107	-57	2 024	4	-136	**1 942**	0,2%	-0,1%	3,7%	0,0%	-0,2%	**3,5%**
Europe	233	45	253	27	-194	**364**	0,7%	0,1%	0,7%	0,1%	-0,5%	**1,0%**
Latin America	-490	7	-141	-7	321	**-310**	-3,2%	0,0%	-0,9%	0,0%	2,1%	**-2,0%**
MENA	-134	20	184	3	75	**149**	-0,9%	0,1%	1,2%	0,0%	0,5%	**0,9%**
North America & Oceania	69	-19	-1 164	-28	-194	**-1 336**	0,2%	-0,1%	-3,2%	-0,1%	-0,5%	**-3,7%**
Russia & Central Asia	-191	75	-128	-1	109	**-136**	-1,8%	0,7%	-1,2%	0,0%	1,1%	**-1,3%**
South & South-East Asia	-832	22	-595	24	854	**-526**	-2,4%	0,1%	-1,7%	0,1%	2,4%	**-1,5%**
Sub-Saharan Africa	-210	6	-236	4	295	**-142**	-2,7%	0,1%	-3,0%	0,0%	3,8%	**-1,8%**
World	**-1 449**	**99**	**197**	**26**	**1 131**	**4**	**-0,7%**	**0,0%**	**0,1%**	**0,0%**	**0,5%**	**0,0%**

Interpretation. In 2025, East Asia, Europe, and MENA present a positive current account, and South and South-East Asia approaches equilibrium in $. In contrast, North America displays a negative current account, led by an important trade balance deficit, while Latin America, Russia & Central Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa report negative results, led by their deficit position in foreign capital income. While in $ MER terms the world's National Accounts sum to zero, in $ PPP terms the disparities between local and international prices reveal an imbalance. When the MER results are compared with the PPP results, one can see that only the position of East Asia strengthens; for the rest, the position weakens. Relative to GDP, the current account is more significant in North America and Oceania, where the current account deficit amounts to 3.7% of GDP. By contrast, East Asia records a current account surplus of 3.5% of GDP, driven in both regions primarily by the contribution of the trade balance. In contrast, in North Africa and the Middle East, the current account remains below 1% of GDP. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 14a. Net foreign Assets MER € by World Regions (1980-2025)												
	Net Foreign Assets						Net Foreign Assets as % of NDP					
	1800	1910	1980	2000	2020	2025	1800	1910	1980	2000	2020	2025
East Asia	0	0	22	1 877	9 185	10 737	0%	-54%	2%	30%	57%	57%
Europe	0	2	123	492	4 218	7 665	2%	73%	5%	6%	30%	39%
Latin America	0	0	-160	-613	-4 013	-546	-4%	-49%	-27%	-27%	-113%	-10%
MENA	0	0	108	342	2 900	4 179	0%	-79%	26%	29%	94%	84%
North America & Oceania	0	0	15	-1 746	-11 949	-21 223	-19%	-17%	1%	-16%	-66%	-85%
Russia & Central Asia	0	0	-18	40	186	580	0%	-74%	-3%	12%	12%	21%
South & South-East Asia	0	-1	-39	-197	-60	-801	-1%	-86%	-13%	-16%	-1%	-11%
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	0	-52	-195	-468	-591	0%	-97%	-17%	-47%	-31%	-33%
World	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the net foreign assets in € of Latin America, North America and Oceania, South and South-East Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa have been consistently negative, in contrast with other regions such as Russia and Central Asia, which reported negative results only around 1980. During the last 5 years, the position of Latin America has strengthened in proportion to Net Domestic Product (NDP), while the deficit of North America and Oceania, South and South-East Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa has increased as a share of NDP. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 14b. Net foreign Assets MER $ by World Regions (1980-2025)												
	Net Foreign Assets						Net Foreign Assets as % of NDP					
	1800	1910	1980	2000	2020	2025	1800	1910	1980	2000	2020	2025
East Asia	0	-4	31	1 733	10 491	12 655	0%	-54%	2%	30%	57%	57%
Europe	0	29	175	455	4 818	9 035	2%	73%	5%	6%	30%	39%
Latin America	0	-3	-228	-566	-4 584	-643	-4%	-49%	-27%	-27%	-113%	-10%
MENA	0	-2	155	316	3 312	4 925	0%	-79%	26%	29%	94%	84%
North America & Oceania	0	-6	21	-1 613	-13 648	-25 014	-19%	-17%	1%	-16%	-66%	-85%
Russia & Central Asia	0	-3	-25	37	213	683	0%	-74%	-3%	12%	12%	21%
South & South-East Asia	0	-9	-55	-182	-68	-944	-1%	-86%	-13%	-16%	-1%	-11%
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	-2	-73	-180	-534	-697	0%	-97%	-17%	-47%	-31%	-33%
World	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the net foreign assets in $ of Latin America, North America and Oceania, South and South-East Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa have been consistently negative, in contrast with other regions such as Russia and Central Asia, which reported negative results only around 1980. During the last 5 years, the position of Latin America has strengthened in proportion to Net Domestic Product (NDP), while the deficit of North America and Oceania, South and South-East Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa has increased as a share of NDP. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 14c. Net foreign Assets PPP € 2025 by World Regions (1980-2025)												
	Net Foreign Assets						Net Foreign Assets as % of NDP					
	1800	1910	1980	2000	2020	2025	1800	1910	1980	2000	2020	2025
East Asia	0	-3	46	1 593	11 212	15 476	0%	-89%	3%	28%	49%	51%
Europe	0	1	210	333	2 708	6 076	4%	8%	10%	4%	19%	30%
Latin America	0	-1	-60	-306	-4 377	-1 508	-14%	-67%	-85%	-27%	-89%	-17%
MENA	0	-1	241	441	4 197	5 233	0%	-70%	77%	53%	113%	55%
North America & Oceania	0	-3	27	-1 130	-9 175	-16 811	-20%	-14%	1%	-16%	-65%	-83%
Russia & Central Asia	0	-2	0	24	315	1 173	0%	-72%	-4%	13%	10%	19%
South & South-East Asia	0	-2	-5	-241	-1 370	-4 483	0%	-82%	-3%	-14%	-11%	-21%
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	-2	-16	-152	-726	-1 614	0%	-127%	-28%	-50%	-30%	-34%
World	**0**	**-12**	**444**	**563**	**2784**	**3542**	**0%**	**-28%**	**7%**	**2%**	**4%**	**3%**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the net foreign assets in PPP € 2025 of Latin America, North America and Oceania, South and South-East Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa have been consistently negative, in contrast with other regions such as Russia and Central Asia, which reported negative results only around 1980. During the last 5 years, the position of Latin America has strengthened in proportion to Net Domestic Product (NDP), while the deficit of North America and Oceania, South and South-East Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa has increased as a share of NDP. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 14d. Net foreign Assets PPP $ 2025 by World Regions (1980-2025)												
	Net Foreign Assets						Net Foreign Assets as % of NDP					
	1800	1910	1980	2000	2020	2025	1800	1910	1980	2000	2020	2025
East Asia	0	-4	68	2 350	16 537	22 825	0%	-89%	3%	28%	49%	51%
Europe	0	1	310	491	3 995	8 961	4%	8%	10%	4%	19%	30%
Latin America	0	-1	-88	-451	-6 455	-2 224	-14%	-67%	-85%	-27%	-89%	-17%
MENA	0	-1	355	651	6 190	7 718	0%	-70%	77%	53%	113%	55%
North America & Oceania	0	-5	39	-1 667	-13 532	-24 795	-20%	-14%	1%	-16%	-65%	-83%
Russia & Central Asia	0	-3	0	36	465	1 730	0%	-72%	-4%	13%	10%	19%
South & South-East Asia	0	-3	-8	-356	-2 021	-6 612	0%	-82%	-3%	-14%	-11%	-21%
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	-3	-23	-224	-1 071	-2 380	0%	-127%	-28%	-50%	-30%	-34%
World	**0**	**-18**	**654**	**830**	**4107**	**5224**	**0%**	**-28%**	**7%**	**2%**	**4%**	**3%**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the net foreign assets in PPP $ 2025 of Latin America, North America and Oceania, South and South-East Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa have been consistently negative, in contrast with other regions such as Russia and Central Asia, which reported negative results only around 1980. During the last 5 years, the position of Latin America has strengthened in proportion to Net Domestic Product (NDP), while the deficit of North America and Oceania, South and South-East Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa has increased as a share of NDP. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 15a. Domestic Capital (Total Non-financial Assets) by World Region PPP € (2025)						
	2025 PPP billions €			% of Gross Domestic Product		
	Total housing assets	Total business and other non-financial assets	**Domestic capital (Total non-financial assets)**	Total housing assets	Total business and other non-financial assets	**Domestic capital (Total non-financial assets)**
East Asia	96 111	150 779	**246 890**	258%	404%	**662%**
Europe	77 953	39 091	**117 044**	323%	162%	**485%**
Latin America	21 903	18 794	**40 698**	212%	182%	**394%**
MENA	19 759	28 771	**48 529**	185%	270%	**455%**
North America & Oceania	52 550	95 096	**147 645**	215%	389%	**604%**
Russia & Central Asia	10 858	15 940	**26 797**	155%	227%	**382%**
South & South-East Asia	65 413	46 732	**112 145**	276%	197%	**472%**
Sub-Saharan Africa	8 096	10 690	**18 786**	153%	202%	**355%**
World	**352 642**	**405 891**	**758 534**	**247%**	**284%**	**531%**

Interpretation. In 2025, the world's domestic capital (total non-financial assets) amounted to around €759 trillion (2025 PPP), equivalent to approximately 5,31 times global GDP. East Asia accounted for around 32% of total non-financial assets, with €247 trillion (2025 PPP), equivalent to approximately 6,62 times the region's GDP. It was followed, at a considerable distance, by North America and Oceania and Europe, with around €148 trillion and €117 trillion (2025 PPP), respectively. By contrast, Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for only €18 trillion (2025 PPP), or 2,5% of global non-financial assets, and also recorded the lowest level relative to GDP, at around 3,5 times regional GDP. These differences are largely explained by the level of national business and other non-financial assets, which account for less than half of total non-financial assets in South and South-East Asia and Latin America, although their shares remain above 40%. Europe stands out in this respect, with national business and other non-financial assets amounting to €39 trillion (2025 PPP), or only 33% of its total non-financial assets. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 15b. Domestic Capital (Total Non-financial Assets) by World Region PPP $ (2025)						
	2025 PPP billions $			% of Gross Domestic Product		
	Total housing assets	Total business and other non-financial assets	**Domestic capital (Total non-financial assets)**	Total housing assets	Total business and other non-financial assets	**Domestic capital (Total non-financial assets)**
East Asia	141 755	222 387	**364 142**	258%	404%	**662%**
Europe	114 974	57 655	**172 630**	323%	162%	**485%**
Latin America	32 306	27 720	**60 025**	212%	182%	**394%**
MENA	29 142	42 434	**71 576**	185%	270%	**455%**
North America & Oceania	77 506	140 258	**217 764**	215%	389%	**604%**
Russia & Central Asia	16 014	23 510	**39 523**	155%	227%	**382%**
South & South-East Asia	96 479	68 925	**165 404**	276%	197%	**472%**
Sub-Saharan Africa	11 942	15 767	**27 708**	153%	202%	**355%**
World	**520 118**	**598 655**	**1 118 773**	**247%**	**284%**	**531%**

Interpretation. In 2025, the world's national non-financial assets amounted to around $1 113 trillion (2025 PPP), equivalent to approximately 5,3 times global GDP. East Asia accounted for around 32% of total non-financial assets, with $361 trillion (2025 PPP), equivalent to approximately 5,6 times the region's GDP. It was followed, at a considerable distance, by North America and Oceania and Europe, with around $217 trillion and $172 trillion (2025 PPP), respectively. By contrast, Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for only $27 trillion (2025 PPP), or 2,5% of global non-financial assets, and also recorded the lowest level relative to GDP, at around 3,5 times regional GDP. These differences are largely explained by the level of national business and other non-financial assets, which account for less than half of total non-financial assets in South and South-East Asia and Latin America, although their shares remain above 40%. Europe stands out in this respect, with national business and other non-financial assets amounting to $57 trillion (2025 PPP), or only 33% of its total non-financial assets. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 15c. Domestic Capital (Total Non-financial Assets) by World Region MER € (2025)						
	Billions €			% of Gross Domestic Product		
	Total housing assets	Total business and other non-financial assets	**Domestic capital (Total non-financial assets)**	Total housing assets	Total business and other non-financial assets	**Domestic capital (Total non-financial assets)**
East Asia	59 578	92 760	**152 338**	257%	400%	**656%**
Europe	77 365	37 842	**115 207**	325%	159%	**484%**
Latin America	13 784	11 525	**25 309**	212%	177%	**390%**
MENA	10 592	15 521	**26 114**	189%	277%	**466%**
North America & Oceania	64 026	117 509	**181 535**	213%	391%	**605%**
Russia & Central Asia	4 869	7 156	**12 025**	155%	227%	**382%**
South & South-East Asia	21 837	14 946	**36 783**	271%	185%	**457%**
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 925	3 973	**6 898**	148%	200%	**348%**
World	**254 976**	**301 232**	**556 209**	**249%**	**294%**	**544%**

Interpretation. In 2025, the world's national non-financial assets amounted to around €555 trillion, equivalent to approximately 5,4 times global GDP. North America and Oceania accounted for around 33% of total non-financial assets, with €181 trillion, equivalent to approximately 6 times the region's GDP. It was followed, at a considerable distance, by East Asia and Europe, with around €151 trillion and €115 trillion, respectively. By contrast, Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for only €8 trillion, or 1,4% of global non-financial assets, and also recorded the lowest level relative to GDP, at around 3,3 times regional GDP. These differences are largely explained by the level of national business and other non-financial assets, which account for less than half of total non-financial assets in South and South-East Asia and Latin America, although their shares remain above 40%. Europe stands out in this respect, with national business and other non-financial assets amounting to €38 trillion, or only 33% of its total non-financial assets. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 15d. Domestic Capital (Total Non-financial Assets) by World Region MER $ (2025)						
	Billions $			% of Gross Domestic Product		
	Total housing assets	Total business and other non-financial assets	**Domestic capital (Total non-financial assets)**	Total housing assets	Total business and other non-financial assets	**Domestic capital (Total non-financial assets)**
East Asia	70 221	109 330	**179 551**	257%	400%	**656%**
Europe	91 185	44 602	**135 787**	325%	159%	**484%**
Latin America	16 247	13 584	**29 831**	212%	177%	**390%**
MENA	12 484	18 294	**30 778**	189%	277%	**466%**
North America & Oceania	75 464	138 500	**213 964**	213%	391%	**605%**
Russia & Central Asia	5 738	8 434	**14 173**	155%	227%	**382%**
South & South-East Asia	25 738	17 616	**43 354**	271%	185%	**457%**
Sub-Saharan Africa	3 447	4 683	**8 131**	148%	200%	**348%**
World	**300 525**	**355 044**	**655 568**	**249%**	**294%**	**544%**

Interpretation. In 2025, the world's national non-financial assets amounted to around $655 trillion, equivalent to approximately 5,4 times global GDP. North America and Oceania accounted for around 33% of total non-financial assets, with $214 trillion, equivalent to approximately 6 times the region's GDP. It was followed, at a considerable distance, by East Asia and Europe, with around $178 trillion and $135 trillion, respectively. By contrast, Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for only $9 trillion, or 1,4% of global non-financial assets, and also recorded the lowest level relative to GDP, at around 3,3 times regional GDP. These differences are largely explained by the level of national business and other non-financial assets, which account for less than half of total non-financial assets in South and South-East Asia and Latin America, although their shares remain above 40%. Europe stands out in this respect, with national business and other non-financial assets amounting to $44 trillion, or only 33% of its total non-financial assets. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 16a. Gross Capital shares by World Region PPP € (2025)										
	2025 PPP billions €	% of GDP	2025 PPP billions €				% of gross domestic product at factor-price	Capital shares by institutional sector		
	Gross domestic product at factor-price	Gross domestic product at factor-price as % of market-price GDP	Gross operating surplus of the government	Gross operating surplus of the corporate sector	Gross mixed income of household sector	Gross operating surplus of household sector (housing rent)	**Capital share in the total economy**	Capital share in the government sector	Capital share in the corporate sector	Capital share in the household sector
East Asia	34 422	92%	696	11 740	4 757	2 703	**50%**	20%	51%	57%
Europe	21 504	89%	634	5 995	2 031	1 546	**42%**	21%	42%	54%
Latin America	9 032	88%	159	3 088	1 468	662	**50%**	14%	57%	49%
MENA	9 822	92%	177	4 430	1 657	610	**60%**	15%	72%	50%
North America & Oceania	23 089	94%	894	5 619	3 299	1 675	**41%**	31%	42%	43%
Russia & Central Asia	6 241	89%	224	2 217	538	338	**48%**	25%	51%	57%
South & South-East Asia	21 807	92%	521	6 190	5 064	1 835	**48%**	22%	56%	46%
Sub-Saharan Africa	4 922	93%	103	1 390	1 574	342	**50%**	16%	64%	46%
World	**130 839**	**92%**	**3 407**	**40 669**	**20 387**	**9 711**	**47%**	**22%**	**51%**	**50%**

Interpretation. In 2025 the World Gross Domestic Product at factor-price amounted to around €131 trillion (2025 PPP), representing 92% of world GDP at market prices. In this context, the capital share of the economy - defined as the sum of the gross operating surplus of the government, corporate, and household sectors, plus 40% of gross mixed income, divided by GDP at factor-price - amounted to around 47% of GDP at factor-price. At a regional level, Middle East and North Africa (MENA) leads the ranking with a capital share of 60%, driven by a 73% share in the corporate sector (the gross operative surplus of the corported sector divied by gross value added of the coportate sector), contrasting with the total 41% total capital share of North America & Oceania, dragged down by a capital share in the corporate sector of only 42%. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 16b. Gross Capital shares by World Region PPP $ (2025)										
	2025 PPP billions $	% of GDP	2025 PPP billions $				% of gross domestic product at factor-price	Capital shares by institutional sector		
	Gross domestic product at factor-price	Gross domestic product at factor-price as % of market-price GDP	Gross operating surplus of the government	Gross operating surplus of the corporate sector	Gross mixed income of household sector	Gross operating surplus of household sector (housing rent)	**Capital share in the total economy**	Capital share in the government sector	Capital share in the corporate sector	Capital share in the household sector
East Asia	50 770	92%	1 026	17 316	7 016	3 986	**50%**	20%	51%	57%
Europe	31 717	89%	935	8 842	2 995	2 280	**42%**	21%	42%	54%
Latin America	13 322	88%	234	4 555	2 166	976	**50%**	14%	57%	49%
MENA	14 486	92%	261	6 533	2 444	900	**60%**	15%	72%	50%
North America & Oceania	34 055	94%	1 318	8 287	4 866	2 470	**41%**	31%	42%	43%
Russia & Central Asia	9 205	89%	331	3 270	793	499	**48%**	25%	51%	57%
South & South-East Asia	32 164	92%	768	9 130	7 470	2 706	**48%**	22%	56%	46%
Sub-Saharan Africa	7 259	93%	152	2 049	2 321	505	**50%**	16%	64%	46%
World	**192 977**	**92%**	**5 025**	**59 983**	**30 070**	**14 324**	**47%**	**22%**	**51%**	**50%**

Interpretation. In 2025 the World Gross Domestic Product at factor-price amounted to around $193 trillion (2025 PPP), representing 92% of world GDP at market prices. In this context, the capital share of the economy - defined as the sum of the gross operating surplus of the government, corporate, and household sectors, plus 40% of gross mixed income, divided by GDP at factor-price - amounted to around 47% of GDP at factor-price. At a regional level, Middle East and North Africa (MENA) leads the ranking with a capital share of 60%, driven by a 73% share in the corporate sector (this is the gross operative surplus of the corported sector divied by Gross value added of the coportate sector), contrasting with the total 41% total capital share of North America & Oceania, dragged down by a capital share in the corporate sector of only 42%. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 16c. Gross Capital shares by World Region MER € (2025)										
	Billions €	% of GDP	Billions €				% of gross domestic product at factor-price	Capital shares by institutional sector		
	Gross domestic product at factor-price	Gross domestic product at factor-price as % of market-price GDP	Gross operating surplus of the government	Gross operating surplus of the corporate sector	Gross mixed income of household sector	Gross operating surplus of household sector (housing rent)	**Capital share in the total economy**	Capital share in the government sector	Capital share in the corporate sector	Capital share in the household sector
East Asia	21 452	92%	450	7 325	2 820	1 666	**49%**	21%	51%	57%
Europe	21 264	89%	625	5 916	1 905	1 535	**42%**	21%	42%	54%
Latin America	5 694	88%	102	1 968	923	421	**50%**	15%	58%	49%
MENA	5 143	92%	101	2 331	793	326	**60%**	16%	71%	53%
North America & Oceania	28 399	95%	1 105	6 904	4 063	2 082	**41%**	31%	43%	43%
Russia & Central Asia	2 800	89%	103	986	231	152	**48%**	25%	50%	57%
South & South-East Asia	7 425	92%	173	2 182	1 632	614	**49%**	22%	56%	46%
Sub-Saharan Africa	1 812	91%	42	501	557	114	**49%**	17%	61%	45%
World	**93 990**	**92%**	**2 700**	**28 112**	**12 923**	**6 910**	**46%**	**24%**	**48%**	**49%**

Interpretation. In 2025 the World Gross Domestic Product at factor-price amounted to around €94 trillion, representing 92% of world GDP at market prices. In this context, the capital share of the economy - defined as the sum of the gross operating surplus of the government, corporate, and household sectors, plus 40% of gross mixed income, divided by GDP at factor-price - amounted to around 46% of GDP at factor-price. At a regional level, Middle East and North Africa (MENA) leads the ranking with a capital share of 60%, driven by a 71% share in the corporate sector (the gross operating surplus of the corporate sector divided by the gross value added of the corporate sector), contrasting with the total capital share of North America & Oceania at 41%, dragged down by a capital share in the corporate sector of 43%, the second-lowest globally, only surpassed by Europe's 42%. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 16d. Gross Capital shares by World Region MER $ (2025)										
	Billions $	% of GDP	Billions $				% of gross domestic product at factor-price	Capital shares by institutional sector		
	Gross domestic product at factor-price	Gross domestic product at factor-price as % of market-price GDP	Gross operating surplus of the government	Gross operating surplus of the corporate sector	Gross mixed income of household sector	Gross operating surplus of household sector (housing rent)	**Capital share in the total economy**	Capital share in the government sector	Capital share in the corporate sector	Capital share in the household sector
East Asia	25 284	92%	530	8 633	3 324	1 963	**49%**	21%	51%	57%
Europe	25 063	89%	736	6 973	2 245	1 809	**42%**	21%	42%	54%
Latin America	6 712	88%	120	2 319	1 087	497	**50%**	15%	58%	49%
MENA	6 061	92%	119	2 748	935	384	**60%**	16%	71%	53%
North America & Oceania	33 472	95%	1 302	8 137	4 788	2 454	**41%**	31%	43%	43%
Russia & Central Asia	3 300	89%	122	1 162	272	179	**48%**	25%	50%	57%
South & South-East Asia	8 752	92%	203	2 572	1 923	723	**49%**	22%	56%	46%
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 136	91%	50	590	657	134	**49%**	17%	61%	45%
World	**110 780**	**92%**	**3 182**	**33 134**	**15 232**	**8 144**	**46%**	**24%**	**48%**	**49%**

Interpretation. In 2025 the World Gross Domestic Product at factor-price amounted to around $111 trillion, representing 92% of world GDP at market prices. In this context, the capital share of the economy - defined as the sum of the gross operating surplus of the government, corporate, and household sectors, plus 40% of gross mixed income, divided by GDP at factor-price - amounted to around 46% of GDP at factor-price. At a regional level, Middle East and North Africa (MENA) leads the ranking with a capital share of 60%, driven by a 71% share in the corporate sector (the gross operating surplus of the corporate sector divided by the gross value added of the corporate sector), contrasting with the total capital share of North America & Oceania at 41%, dragged down by a capital share in the corporate sector of 43%, the second-lowest globally, only surpassed by Europe's 42%. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 17a. Net Capital shares by World Region PPP € (2025)										
	2025 PPP billions €	% of GDP	2025 PPP billions €				% of net domestic product at factor-price	Net Capital shares by institutional sector		
	Net domestic product at factor-price	Net domestic product at factor-price as % of market-price GDP net of CFC	Net operating surplus of the government sector	Net operating surplus of the corporate sector	Net mixed income of household sector	Net operating surplus of the household sector (housing rent)	**Capital share in the total economy net of CFC**	Capital share in the government sector net of CFC	Capital share in the corporate sector net of CFC	Capital share in the household sector net of CFC
East Asia	27 391	90%	-9	7 082	4 444	1 348	**37%**	0%	39%	48%
Europe	17 370	87%	-2	3 485	1 728	860	**29%**	0%	30%	46%
Latin America	7 710	86%	0	2 281	1 334	439	**42%**	0%	50%	44%
MENA	8 649	91%	1	3 749	1 484	467	**56%**	0%	69%	47%
North America & Oceania	19 028	93%	-2	3 481	3 131	815	**29%**	0%	31%	35%
Russia & Central Asia	5 274	87%	-1	1 650	472	228	**39%**	0%	44%	52%
South & South-East Asia	19 052	91%	1	4 698	4 705	1 450	**42%**	0%	49%	44%
Sub-Saharan Africa	4 404	92%	0	1 063	1 527	301	**45%**	0%	58%	45%
World	**108 877**	**90%**	**-10**	**27 490**	**18 825**	**5 908**	**38%**	**0%**	**42%**	**44%**

Interpretation. In 2025, world gross domestic product at factor prices, net of CFC, amounted to around €109 trillion (2025 PPP), representing approximately 90% of world GDP at market prices. In this context, the capital share net of CFC (defined as the sum of the net operating surplus of the government, corporate, and household sectors, plus 40% of net mixed income, divided by GDP at factor prices, net of CFC) amounted to around 38% of GDP at factor prices, net of CFC. At the regional level, MENA records the highest capital share net of CFC, at 56%, driven in particular by a capital share, net of CFC, of 69% in the corporate sector (defined as the net operating surplus of the corporate sector divided by corporate-sector gross value added, both net of CFC). By contrast, Europe and North America & Oceania record substantially lower overall capital shares net of CFC, at 29% in both regions, reflecting, among other factors, much lower capital shares in the corporate sector, at 30% and 31%, respectively. As expected, the net operating surplus of the government sector is close to zero. It is not exactly zero, however, which likely reflects the lack of sufficiently precise information for some countries. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 17b. Net Capital shares by World Region PPP $ (2025)

	2025 PPP billions $	% of GDP	2025 PPP billions $				% of net domestic product at factor-price	Net Capital shares by institutional sector		
	Net domestic product at factor-price	Net domestic product at factor-price as % of market-price GDP net of CFC	Net operating surplus of the government sector	Net operating surplus of the corporate sector	Net mixed income of household sector	Net operating surplus of the household sector (housing rent)	**Capital share in the total economy net of CFC**	Capital share in the government sector net of CFC	Capital share in the corporate sector net of CFC	Capital share in the household sector net of CFC
East Asia	40 400	90%	-14	10 446	6 554	1 988	**37%**	0%	39%	48%
Europe	25 619	87%	-2	5 140	2 548	1 268	**29%**	0%	30%	46%
Latin America	11 371	86%	1	3 365	1 968	647	**42%**	0%	50%	44%
MENA	12 756	91%	2	5 529	2 189	689	**56%**	0%	69%	47%
North America & Oceania	28 064	93%	-3	5 134	4 617	1 201	**29%**	0%	31%	35%
Russia & Central Asia	7 779	87%	-1	2 434	697	336	**39%**	0%	44%	52%
South & South-East Asia	28 100	91%	2	6 930	6 940	2 138	**42%**	0%	49%	44%
Sub-Saharan Africa	6 496	92%	0	1 568	2 252	444	**45%**	0%	58%	45%
World	**160 585**	**90%**	**-15**	**40 546**	**27 765**	**8 713**	**38%**	**0%**	**42%**	**44%**

Interpretation. In 2025, world gross domestic product at factor prices, net of CFC, amounted to around $161 trillion (2025 PPP), representing approximately 90% of world GDP at market prices. In this context, the capital share net of CFC (defined as the sum of the net operating surplus of the government, corporate, and household sectors, plus 40% of net mixed income, divided by GDP at factor prices, net of CFC) amounted to around 38% of GDP at factor prices, net of CFC. At the regional level, MENA records the highest capital share net of CFC, at 56%, driven in particular by a capital share, net of CFC, of 69% in the corporate sector (defined as the net operating surplus of the corporate sector divided by corporate-sector gross value added, both net of CFC). By contrast, Europe and North America & Oceania record substantially lower overall capital shares net of CFC, at 29% in both regions, reflecting, among other factors, much lower capital shares in the corporate sector, at 30% and 31%, respectively. As expected, the net operating surplus of the government sector is close to zero. It is not exactly zero, however, which likely reflects the lack of sufficiently precise information for some countries. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 17c. Net Capital shares by World Region MER € (2025)										
	Billions €	% of GDP	Billions €				% of net domestic product at factor-price	Net Capital shares by institutional sector		
	Net domestic product at factor-price	Net domestic product at factor-price as % of market-price GDP net of CFC	Net operating surplus of the government sector	Net operating surplus of the corporate sector	Net mixed income of household sector	Net operating surplus of the household sector (housing rent)	**Capital share in the total economy net of CFC**	Capital share in the government sector net of CFC	Capital share in the corporate sector net of CFC	Capital share in the household sector net of CFC
East Asia	16 999	91%	-5	4 360	2 626	827	**37%**	0%	38%	49%
Europe	17 137	87%	-1	3 410	1 600	844	**29%**	0%	29%	46%
Latin America	4 852	86%	0	1 455	836	279	**43%**	0%	50%	45%
MENA	4 497	91%	1	1 953	710	241	**55%**	0%	67%	50%
North America & Oceania	23 400	94%	-2	4 279	3 866	1 013	**29%**	0%	31%	35%
Russia & Central Asia	2 369	87%	0	735	204	102	**39%**	0%	43%	53%
South & South-East Asia	6 462	91%	0	1 646	1 512	478	**42%**	0%	49%	44%
Sub-Saharan Africa	1 610	90%	0	373	539	98	**43%**	0%	54%	44%
World	**77 326**	**90%**	**-7**	**18 211**	**11 894**	**3 883**	**35%**	**0%**	**38%**	**42%**

Interpretation. In 2025, world gross domestic product at factor prices, net of CFC, amounted to around €77 trillion, representing approximately 90% of world GDP at market prices. In this context, the capital share net of CFC (defined as the sum of the net operating surplus of the government, corporate, and household sectors, plus 40% of net mixed income, divided by GDP at factor prices, net of CFC) amounted to around 35% of GDP at factor prices, net of CFC. At the regional level, MENA records the highest capital share net of CFC, at 55%, driven in particular by a capital share, net of CFC, of 67% in the corporate sector (defined as the net operating surplus of the corporate sector divided by corporate-sector gross value added, both net of CFC) . By contrast, Europe and North America & Oceania record substantially lower overall capital shares net of CFC, at 29% in both regions, reflecting, among other factors, much lower capital shares in the corporate sector, at 29% and 31%, respectively. As expected, the net operating surplus of the government sector is close to zero. It is not exactly zero, however, which likely reflects the lack of sufficiently precise information for some countries. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 17d. Net Capital shares by World Region MER $ (2025)										
	Billions $	% of GDP	Billions $				% of net domestic product at factor-price	Net Capital shares by institutional sector		
	Net domestic product at factor-price	Net domestic product at factor-price as % of market-price GDP net of CFC	Net operating surplus of the government sector	Net operating surplus of the corporate sector	Net mixed income of household sector	Net operating surplus of the household sector (housing rent)	**Capital share in the total economy net of CFC**	Capital share in the government sector net of CFC	Capital share in the corporate sector net of CFC	Capital share in the household sector net of CFC
East Asia	20 036	91%	-6	5 139	3 095	975	**37%**	0%	38%	49%
Europe	20 198	87%	-1	4 019	1 886	995	**29%**	0%	29%	46%
Latin America	5 719	86%	0	1 714	986	329	**43%**	0%	50%	45%
MENA	5 300	91%	1	2 302	837	285	**55%**	0%	67%	50%
North America & Oceania	27 580	94%	-3	5 043	4 556	1 194	**29%**	0%	31%	35%
Russia & Central Asia	2 792	87%	0	866	240	121	**39%**	0%	43%	53%
South & South-East Asia	7 617	91%	0	1 940	1 782	564	**42%**	0%	49%	44%
Sub-Saharan Africa	1 897	90%	0	440	636	116	**43%**	0%	54%	44%
World	**91 139**	**90%**	**-9**	**21 464**	**14 019**	**4 577**	**35%**	**0%**	**38%**	**42%**

Interpretation. In 2025, world gross domestic product at factor prices, net of CFC, amounted to around $109 trillion, representing approximately 90% of world GDP at market prices. In this context, the capital share net of CFC (defined as the sum of the net operating surplus of the government, corporate, and household sectors, plus 40% of net mixed income, divided by GDP at factor prices, net of CFC) amounted to around 35% of GDP at factor prices, net of CFC. At the regional level, MENA records the highest capital share net of CFC, at 55%, driven in particular by a capital share, net of CFC, of 67% in the corporate sector (defined as the net operating surplus of the corporate sector divided by corporate-sector gross value added, both net of CFC) . By contrast, Europe and North America & Oceania record substantially lower overall capital shares net of CFC, at 29% in both regions, reflecting, among other factors, much lower capital shares in the corporate sector, at 29% and 31%, respectively. As expected, the net operating surplus of the government sector is close to zero. It is not exactly zero, however, which likely reflects the lack of sufficiently precise information for some countries. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Country	Per capita national income (2025 PPP €)	Income decile	Region	Total national income (2025 PPP €)	Population 2025 (millions)	Country code	Net Foreign Income (2025 PPP €)	Net Foreign Capital Income (2025 PPP €)	Net Foreign Labor Income (2025 PPP €)	Net Foreign Wealth (2025 PPP €)	Net Domestic Product (2025 PPP €)	GDP (2025 PPP €)	GDP (2025 PPP $)	GDP (MER €)	GDP (MER $)	Ratio MER/PPP Per Capita National Income (2025 €)	Ratio MER/PPP Per Capita National Income (2025 $)	Ratio MER/PPP Per Capita National Income (2021 €)	Ratio MER/PPP Per Capita National Income (2021 $)	Net Foreign Income as % of National Disposable Income	Net Foreign Transfers as % of the National Disposable Income
Monaco	166 758	90%-100%	Europe	6 393 684 992	38 341	MC	-2 727 200 256	-2 793 816 832	-977 903	99 964 575 744	9 120 884 736	11 422 899 200	16 847 813 632	11 420 002 304	13 460 031 488	1,00	0,80	1,03	0,83	-43,0%	-0,8%
Liechtenstein	147 819	90%-100%	Europe	5 931 665 408	40 128	LI	1 114 533 248	1 299 858 560	-9 281 600	69 156 814 848	4 817 132 032	5 764 568 576	8 502 253 056	8 152 464 896	9 608 792 064	1,41	1,13	1,44	1,16	18,9%	-0,4%
Bermuda	125 985	90%-100%	North America & Oceania	8 132 984 320	64 555	BM	3 003 562 240	1 964 352 640	948 469 312	260 000 940 032	5 129 422 336	5 399 391 744	7 963 647 488	7 728 161 792	9 108 692 992	1,43	1,14	1,52	1,22	37,5%	-1,5%
Luxembourg	125 831	90%-100%	Europe	85 621 841 920	680 453	LU	26 564 083 712	38 085 017 600	-11 524 016 128	404 236 959 744	59 057 758 208	69 475 926 016	102 471 131 136	89 522 200 576	105 514 131 456	1,29	1,03	1,23	0,99	30,5%	1,8%
Guernsey	124 132	90%-100%	Europe	8 003 664 896	64 477	GG	3 803 685 376	3 777 277 696	-1 921 782	136 834 220 032	4 199 979 520	5 005 654 528	7 382 918 656	5 936 060 928	6 996 457 984	1,19	0,95	1,14	0,92	47,7%	-0,3%
Jersey	120 761	90%-100%	Europe	12 557 824 000	103 989	JE	5 870 535 680	5 828 649 472	-2 914 618	145 861 558 272	6 687 287 808	7 961 007 104	11 741 813 760	9 440 727 040	11 127 186 432	1,19	0,95	1,14	0,92	46,9%	-0,3%
Singapore	107 109	90%-100%	South & South-East Asia	628 807 696 384	5 870 750	SG	64 717 664 256	68 455 620 608	-4 098 490 368	1 253 693 849 600	564 090 044 416	667 098 021 888	983 913 267 200	503 649 501 184	593 619 714 048	0,75	0,60	0,75	0,60	10,3%	0,3%
Cayman Islands	100 453	90%-100%	Latin America	7 618 755 072	75 844	KY	3 094 836 736	3 111 152 128	-42 593 800	-308 555 546 624	4 523 918 336	4 905 377 792	7 235 018 240	6 868 285 440	8 095 212 032	1,40	1,12	1,45	1,17	38,5%	5,2%
Gibraltar	86 035	90%-100%	Europe	3 452 226 560	40 126	GI	936 303 872	920 458 816	-1 024 142	20 421 605 376	2 515 922 688	2 996 204 800	4 419 149 312	3 553 112 576	4 187 827 968	1,19	0,95	1,14	0,92	26,3%	3,0%
Macao	78 066	90%-100%	East Asia	56 363 958 272	722 007	MO	2 859 556 608	5 712 216 064	-3 037 575 936	219 241 054 208	53 504 401 408	63 747 739 648	94 022 541 312	43 861 221 376	51 696 435 200	0,69	0,55	0,76	0,61	5,5%	-8,4%
Anguilla	73 904	90%-100%	Latin America	1 088 462 720	14 728	AI	-38 647 960	-42 646 580	250 160	-1 905 381 504	1 127 110 784	1 328 113 792	1 958 855 808	411 254 400	484 719 456	0,31	0,25	0,31	0,25	-3,7%	-4,9%
Norway	70 083	90%-100%	Europe	394 083 008 512	5 623 071	NO	54 049 845 248	57 948 917 760	-4 788 743 680	1 391 783 313 408	340 033 175 552	407 300 505 600	600 733 908 992	448 300 744 704	528 383 606 784	1,10	0,88	1,30	1,05	13,9%	-1,0%
Qatar	69 215	90%-100%	MENA	215 665 147 904	3 115 889	QA	-6 649 062 912	-7 751 933 440	1 857 814 400	768 799 801 344	222 314 201 088	258 561 671 168	381 356 638 208	187 623 915 520	221 140 402 176	0,73	0,58	0,76	0,61	-3,3%	-8,4%
Isle of Man	67 452	90%-100%	Europe	5 673 892 352	84 118	IM	180 620 640	145 959 856	-2 455 946	9 804 592 128	5 493 271 552	6 557 005 312	9 671 029 760	8 027 247 616	9 461 207 040	1,22	0,98	1,14	0,92	3,2%	-0,6%
Ireland	60 413	90%-100%	Europe	320 672 497 664	5 308 039	IE	-111 104 696 320	-111 837 945 856	16 479 570	-176 105 193 472	431 777 218 560	553 287 417 856	816 052 371 456	602 729 807 872	710 399 361 024	1,09	0,87	1,11	0,89	-35,0%	-1,0%
Hong Kong	55 862	90%-100%	East Asia	413 162 209 280	7 396 076	HK	66 574 688 256	65 932 247 040	-742 445 952	2 341 082 759 168	346 587 496 448	408 837 324 800	603 000 602 624	358 777 421 824	422 868 156 416	0,88	0,70	0,94	0,76	16,4%	-1,7%
Taiwan	55 253	90%-100%	East Asia	1 277 051 142 144	23 112 793	TW	71 450 222 592	67 886 837 760	3 515 908 352	2 431 634 112 512	1 205 600 911 360	1 425 366 319 104	2 102 295 134 208	833 242 267 648	982 089 728 000	0,58	0,47	0,64	0,52	5,7%	-1,6%
United Arab Emirates	53 638	90%-100%	MENA	608 578 371 584	11 346 000	AE	24 870 498 304	9 749 778 432	10 347 842 560	1 622 351 282 176	583 707 918 336	643 060 531 200	948 460 060 672	484 989 894 656	571 626 815 488	0,75	0,60	0,80	0,64	4,7%	-16,0%
Brunei Darussalam	53 010	90%-100%	South & South-East Asia	24 720 119 808	466 330	BN	66 788 852	-132 746 232	45 345 144	176 605 134 848	24 653 330 432	29 255 540 736	43 149 455 360	13 992 704 000	16 492 311 552	0,48	0,38	0,49	0,40	0,3%	-2,1%
Montserrat	52 939	90%-100%	Latin America	230 759 744	4 359	MS	14 575 173	13 975 524	-143 500	331 912 864	216 184 576	249 957 248	368 665 856	72 800 088	85 804 840	0,29	0,23	0,31	0,25	3,8%	39,1%
Guyana	52 550	90%-100%	Latin America	43 930 918 912	835 986	GY	-4 859 677 696	-4 702 350 336	-32 335 372	2 443 976 448	48 790 597 632	55 422 074 880	81 742 888 960	22 911 080 448	27 003 834 368	0,41	0,33	0,54	0,43	-10,3%	7,3%
Switzerland	51 827	90%-100%	Europe	464 752 017 408	8 967 407	CH	8 532 453 888	31 276 197 888	-24 421 670 912	744 709 029 888	456 219 557 888	595 632 455 680	878 507 720 704	896 187 301 888	1 056 278 970 368	1,50	1,20	1,44	1,16	1,9%	-0,9%
USA	49 925	80%-90%	North America & Oceania	17 337 581 305 856	347 275 807	US	-16 961 725 440	8 326 806 528	-7 468 453 888	-18 117 891 719 168	17 354 543 071 232	20 860 192 686 080	30 767 025 487 872	26 103 915 741 184	30 767 025 487 872	1,25	1,00	1,24	1,00	-0,1%	-0,8%
Denmark	49 715	80%-90%	Europe	298 413 260 800	6 002 507	DK	14 888 180 736	16 415 882 240	-1 853 759 744	246 620 962 816	283 525 054 464	346 681 376 768	511 325 798 400	409 805 750 272	483 011 985 408	1,18	0,94	1,24	1,00	5,0%	-1,2%
Saudi Arabia	48 608	80%-90%	MENA	1 680 197 419 008	34 566 328	SA	5 428 156 928	3 710 694 400	188 083 872	2 537 998 516 224	1 674 769 334 272	1 850 256 785 408	2 728 972 779 520	1 083 182 153 728	1 276 677 980 160	0,59	0,47	0,63	0,51	0,3%	-2,6%
Greenland	48 472	80%-90%	North America & Oceania	2 702 055 936	55 745	GL	-41 971 600	-4 538 077	-33 742 664	-219 612 656	2 744 027 648	3 239 293 440	4 777 684 992	3 340 372 736	3 937 084 928	1,03	0,82	1,04	0,84	-1,6%	-1,2%
Netherlands	47 520	80%-90%	Europe	871 845 199 872	18 346 819	NL	17 228 718 080	26 476 677 120	-8 727 904 256	981 293 137 920	854 616 506 368	1 023 999 672 320	1 510 313 295 872	1 177 926 631 424	1 388 347 260 928	1,15	0,92	1,09	0,88	2,0%	-0,9%
Virgin Islands, British	46 008	80%-90%	Latin America	1 827 980 288	39 732	VG	615 134 336	587 374 848	17 144 068	495 420 899 328	1 212 845 952	1 436 089 472	2 118 110 976	1 624 294 912	1 914 453 120	1,13	0,90	1,20	0,96	32,8%	2,4%
Andorra	45 939	80%-90%	Europe	3 808 516 096	82 904	AD	37 902 584	108 442 288	-85 100 568	13 404 366 848	3 770 613 504	4 455 058 432	6 570 835 456	3 979 126 528	4 689 943 552	0,89	0,71	0,89	0,72	1,0%	1,8%
Sweden	45 154	80%-90%	Europe	481 193 623 552	10 656 633	SE	40 308 330 496	38 407 966 720	1 814 361 472	359 347 650 560	440 885 280 768	533 630 353 408	787 059 834 880	590 625 046 528	696 132 173 824	1,11	0,88	1,21	0,98	8,5%	-1,8%
Iceland	43 642	80%-90%	Europe	17 381 058 560	398 266	IS	200 598 880	233 633 216	-25 979 100	9 382 103 040	17 180 461 056	21 219 514 368	31 296 993 280	34 886 385 664	41 118 367 744	1,64	1,31	1,40	1,12	1,2%	-1,9%
Kuwait	43 130	80%-90%	MENA	216 774 328 320	5 026 078	KW	46 116 114 432	46 356 156 416	-13 204 931	1 570 792 669 184	170 658 201 600	185 548 750 848	273 668 767 744	133 737 046 016	157 627 351 040	0,72	0,58	0,83	0,67	23,6%	-10,7%
Malta	42 334	80%-90%	Europe	23 089 274 880	545 405	MT	-2 243 006 976	-2 093 912 192	-147 618 464	92 806 602 752	25 332 281 344	29 501 057 024	43 511 570 432	24 564 219 904	28 952 285 184	0,83	0,67	0,83	0,67	-10,1%	-4,5%
Canada	42 150	80%-90%	North America & Oceania	1 691 349 155 840	40 126 723	CA	49 274 556 416	50 246 897 664	832 781 632	1 417 454 813 184	1 642 074 603 520	1 918 757 765 120	2 830 005 960 704	2 024 236 646 400	2 385 839 128 576	1,05	0,84	1,15	0,93	2,9%	-0,1%
Belgium	42 056	80%-90%	Europe	494 514 733 056	11 758 603	BE	13 656 913 920	7 814 142 464	6 361 596 416	380 512 075 776	480 857 817 088	600 437 293 056	885 594 390 528	635 385 610 240	748 888 653 824	1,06	0,85	1,06	0,85	2,8%	-1,1%
Germany	41 783	80%-90%	Europe	3 512 905 498 624	84 075 075	DE	155 505 704 960	151 218 880 512	6 018 181 120	2 956 708 806 656	3 357 399 842 816	4 159 198 199 808	6 134 466 347 008	4 429 207 044 096	5 220 424 744 960	1,06	0,85	1,04	0,84	4,5%	-1,1%
San Marino	41 710	80%-90%	Europe	1 400 273 664	33 572	SM	-145 756 336	23 266 870	-170 909 232	3 686 763 264	1 546 029 952	1 949 310 592	2 875 068 672	1 988 822 400	2 344 098 560	1,02	0,82	1,04	0,84	-10,0%	3,9%
Australia	41 627	80%-90%	North America & Oceania	1 122 849 390 592	26 974 026	AU	-15 969 540 096	-8 254 867 968	-7 884 366 848	-240 485 924 864	1 138 818 940 928	1 377 916 157 952	2 032 310 157 312	1 590 965 567 488	1 875 170 033 664	1,15	0,92	1,30	1,05	-1,4%	0,1%
Austria	41 576	80%-90%	Europe	378 908 147 712	9 113 574	AT	4 748 331 008	8 252 091 904	-3 851 631 360	112 343 326 720	374 159 802 368	467 525 206 016	689 560 289 280	513 508 737 024	605 240 098 816	1,10	0,88	1,06	0,85	1,3%	-0,7%
Bahrain	41 412	80%-90%	MENA	68 053 159 936	1 643 332	BH	-1 793 910 656	496 413 568	-3 143 648 768	45 436 022 784	69 847 072 768	76 565 790 720	112 928 088 064	40 117 436 416	47 283 871 744	0,52	0,42	0,61	0,49	-2,7%	-3,0%
Puerto Rico	38 542	80%-90%	Latin America	124 693 708 800	3 235 289	PR	22 138 810 368	20 679 059 456	767 337 920	978 271 207 424	102 554 894 336	111 786 532 864	164 875 714 560	107 348 598 784	126 524 964 864	0,96	0,77	1,00	0,80	17,3%	2,8%
United Kingdom	37 976	80%-90%	Europe	2 641 266 212 864	69 551 332	GB	38 588 133 376	39 153 922 048	-212 128 896	137 011 707 904	2 602 678 091 776	2 977 126 416 384	4 391 010 041 856	3 530 486 972 416	4 161 160 871 936	1,19	0,95	1,14	0,92	1,5%	-0,5%
France	37 157	80%-90%	Europe	2 560 067 371 008	68 898 112	FR	92 332 752 896	51 064 786 944	37 804 916 736	-575 837 962 240	2 467 734 749 184	3 040 565 264 384	4 484 577 099 776	3 012 660 822 016	3 550 831 968 256	0,99	0,79	1,03	0,83	3,7%	-1,9%
Finland	36 939	80%-90%	Europe	207 721 299 968	5 623 329	FI	6 466 118 656	6 414 365 696	-69 316 392	69 322 760 192	201 255 174 144	250 745 274 368	369 828 134 912	280 539 299 840	330 653 859 840	1,12	0,89	1,16	0,94	3,1%	-0,7%
South Korea	35 036	70%-80%	East Asia	1 810 202 361 856	51 667 029	KR	17 407 344 640	16 105 650 176	1 015 400 320	1 380 793 712 640	1 792 795 082 752	2 264 698 191 872	3 340 239 110 144	1 658 045 071 360	1 954 232 270 848	0,73	0,59	0,90	0,73	1,0%	-0,9%
Italy	34 690	70%-80%	Europe	2 051 784 310 784	59 146 260	IT	-2 571 271 168	-10 376 048 640	6 997 554 176	222 238 130 176	2 054 355 681 280	2 499 947 790 336	3 687 211 859 968	2 250 387 226 624	2 652 388 458 496	0,90	0,72	0,92	0,74	-0,1%	-1,0%
Israel	33 688	70%-80%	MENA	320 611 057 664	9 517 181	IL	-11 689 735 168	-9 596 978 176	-1 921 540 352	165 886 885 888	332 300 812 288	387 229 319 168	571 130 576 896	531 194 281 984	626 085 003 264	1,37	1,10	1,41	1,13	-3,5%	2,7%
Spain	33 521	70%-80%	Europe	1 605 315 985 408	47 889 958	ES	-4 143 366 400	-11 190 098 944	5 061 706 752	-567 485 988 864	1 609 459 302 400	1 927 060 389 888	2 842 251 493 376	1 684 128 530 432	1 984 975 339 520	0,87	0,70	0,86	0,70	-0,3%	-0,3%
New Zealand	32 424	70%-80%	North America & Oceania	170 286 088 192	5 251 899	NZ	-3 230 619 136	-2 849 112 064	-407 484 864	-88 872 902 656	173 516 701 696	206 031 699 968	303 879 389 184	233 864 380 416	275 641 073 664	1,14	0,91	1,29	1,04	-1,9%	-0,2%
Lithuania	32 363	70%-80%	Europe	91 593 236 480	2 830 144	LT	-3 568 996 352	-3 776 417 024	-22 981 402	3 062 049 536	95 162 228 736	111 211 659 264	164 027 826 176	83 426 992 128	98 330 099 712	0,75	0,60	0,65	0,52	-3,9%	-0,5%
Slovenia	31 117	70%-80%	Europe	65 876 340 736	2 117 072	SI	-297 234 912	-741 413 632	344 657 504	9 864 892 416	66 173 579 264	82 711 109 632	121 991 913 472	70 015 664 128	82 523 013 120	0,85	0,68	0,79	0,64	-0,5%	-0,9%
Mauritius	31 013	70%-80%	Sub-Saharan Africa	39 333 572 608	1 268 280	MU	17 152 183 296	17 076 409 344	-10 878 582	140 212 060 160	22 181 388 288	28 154 505 216	41 525 518 336	14 005 364 736	16 507 234 304	0,50	0,40	0,50	0,40	46,4%	-6,5%
Aruba	30 396	70%-80%	Latin America	3 287 223 040	108 147	AW	-88 933 456	-94 258 256	-12 210 322	-3 025 939 200	3 376 156 416	3 799 037 952	5 603 260 928	3 731 934 464	4 398 594 048	0,98	0,79	0,95	0,76	-2,8%	-3,6%
Japan	30 112	70%-80%	East Asia	3 706 883 670 016	123 103 479	JP	298 699 030 528	295 456 473 088	2 896 533 248	3 509 435 760 640	3 408 184 737 792	4 492 499 615 744	6 626 058 174 464	3 683 006 808 064	4 340 926 119 936	0,82	0,66	1,12	0,90	8,1%	-0,9%
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	29 802	70%-80%	Latin America	1 308 992 768	43 923	SX	-41 371 564	-13 615 584	-27 713 934	-858 393 664	1 350 364 288	1 579 145 344	2 329 106 176	1 515 486 464	1 786 207 744	0,96	0,77	1,00	0,80	-3,4%	-8,3%
Poland	29 577	70%-80%	Europe	1 128 080 867 328	38 140 910	PL	-62 986 285 056	-64 969 936 896	-267 908 832	-380 707 766 272	1 191 067 123 712	1 355 621 466 112	1 999 427 338 240	827 166 097 408	974 928 150 528	0,61	0,49	0,56	0,45	-5,6%	0,0%
Croatia	29 291	70%-80%	Europe	112 715 120 640	3 848 160	HR	-178 342 960	-3 992 346 624	3 286 141 184	-25 365 848 064	112 893 460 480	135 693 484 032	200 136 458 240	93 585 227 776	110 302 961 664	0,69	0,55	0,60	0,48	-0,2%	1,7%
Czechia	29 226	70%-80%	Europe	310 061 629 440	10 609 239	CZ	-22 250 262 528	-23 387 308 032	1 687 817 088	-9 160 675 328	332 311 887 872	424 803 860 480	626 549 850 112	342 147 956 736	403 268 042 752	0,81	0,64	0,72	0,58	-7,2%	-1,0%
Russia	29 058	70%-80%	Russia & Central Asia	4 184 255 234 048	143 997 393	RU	-39 932 710 912	-32 505 692 160	-7 542 482 432	1 479 841 153 024	4 224 187 891 712	4 880 210 067 456	7 197 898 047 488	2 303 163 891 712	2 714 592 870 400	0,47	0,38	0,40	0,32	-1,0%	-0,8%
Romania	28 087	70%-80%	Europe	531 081 461 760	18 908 650	RO	-18 575 714 304	-25 637 388 288	4 934 846 976	16 625 699 840	549 657 149 440	618 734 551 040	912 581 263 360	376 354 013 184	443 584 544 768	0,61	0,49	0,49	0,40	-3,5%	-0,3%
Portugal	27 973	70%-80%	Europe	291 249 225 728	10 411 834	PT	-5 964 232 192	-8 243 369 472	950 089 408	-194 608 889 856	297 213 460 480	364 858 408 960	538 135 363 584	306 361 139 200	361 088 417 792	0,84	0,67	0,79	0,64	-2,0%	2,9%
Estonia	27 344	70%-80%	Europe	36 756 660 224	1 344 232	EE	-587 343 936	-1 000 159 360	131 573 096	-138 881 952	37 344 002 048	45 505 286 144	67 116 457 984	41 268 097 024	48 640 086 016	0,91	0,72	0,79	0,63	-1,6%	0,6%
Greece	26 902	70%-80%	Europe	267 377 180 672	9 938 844	GR	-7 067 141 632	-7 306 023 424	-1 655 528 832	-366 521 221 120	274 444 320 768	317 742 678 016	468 643 676 160	249 232 375 808	293 754 372 096	0,78	0,63	0,77	0,62	-2,6%	1,1%
Slovakia	26 243	70%-80%	Europe	143 676 424 192	5 474 881	SK	-3 355 822 592	-7 071 148 544	3 361 368 832	-77 332 217 856	147 032 244 224	175 029 682 176	258 154 037 248	137 570 156 544	162 145 206 272	0,79	0,63	0,72	0,58	-2,4%	-0,9%
Panama	26 104	70%-80%	Latin America	119 325 147 136	4 571 189	PA	-6 891 049 984	-7 276 850 688	36 281 796	-119 097 425 920	126 216 200 192	136 229 445 632	200 926 937 088	76 518 375 424	90 187 341 824	0,56	0,45	0,62	0,50	-5,8%	-0,7%
Bahamas	25 578	70%-80%	Latin America	10 308 642 816	403 033	BS	-753 343 744	-773 290 944	6 133 211	20 681 093 120	11 061 986 304	11 866 876 928	17 502 642 176	14 005 829 632	16 507 781 120	1,18	0,94	1,21	0,98	-7,3%	-0,1%
Turks and Caicos Islands	25 499	60%-70%	Latin America	1 194 761 728	46 855	TC	69 333 152	62 171 568	-129 595	3 017 646 080	1 125 428 480	1 311 564 160	1 934 446 464	1 587 933 568	1 871 596 416	1,21	0,97	1,36	1,09	6,3%	-8,8%
Hungary	25 408	60%-70%	Europe	244 732 936 192	9 632 287	HU	-6 575 198 720	-11 791 645 696	4 017 204 992	-52 633 706 496	251 308 146 688	310 175 203 328	457 482 272 768	216 599 773 184	255 292 391 424	0,70	0,56	0,61	0,49	-2,7%	-0,2%

Country	Per capita national income (2025 PPP €)	Income decile	Region	Total national income (2025 PPP €)	Population 2025 (millions)	Country code	Net Foreign Income (2025 PPP €)	Net Foreign Capital Income (2025 PPP €)	Net Foreign Labor Income (2025 PPP €)	Net Foreign Wealth (2025 PPP €)	Net Domestic Product (2025 PPP €)	GDP (2025 PPP €)	GDP (2025 PPP $)	GDP (MER €)	GDP (MER $)	Ratio MER/PPP Per Capita National Income (2025 €)	Ratio MER/PPP Per Capita National Income (2025 $)	Ratio MER/PPP Per Capita National Income (2021 €)	Ratio MER/PPP Per Capita National Income (2021 $)	Net Foreign Income as % of National Disposable Income	Net Foreign Transfers as % of the National Disposable Income
Cyprus	24 851	60%-70%	Europe	34 064 809 984	1 370 754	CY	-2 716 803 584	-2 543 906 560	-156 445 952	20 297 807 872	36 781 613 056	42 185 052 160	62 219 395 072	36 322 193 408	42 810 662 912	0,86	0,69	0,86	0,69	-8,2%	-2,6%
Barbados	24 804	60%-70%	Latin America	7 010 098 176	282 623	BB	2 391 159 040	2 361 832 448	30 224 454	-17 278 638 080	4 618 939 392	4 965 597 184	7 323 836 928	6 801 570 816	8 016 579 072	1,37	1,09	1,48	1,19	34,4%	-0,9%
Turkiye	24 357	60%-70%	MENA	2 135 789 273 088	87 685 426	TR	-29 418 137 600	-25 886 703 616	-1 119 427 328	-645 571 346 432	2 165 207 334 912	2 481 966 284 800	3 660 691 013 632	1 306 977 632 256	1 540 451 598 336	0,53	0,42	0,39	0,31	-1,4%	1,5%
Oman	24 108	60%-70%	MENA	132 468 064 256	5 494 691	OM	-11 362 561 024	-7 889 840 128	-3 152 180 992	-26 327 093 248	143 830 614 016	157 620 666 368	232 477 196 288	90 042 793 984	106 127 720 448	0,57	0,46	0,62	0,50	-10,0%	-16,0%
Kazakhstan	23 776	60%-70%	Russia & Central Asia	495 577 399 296	20 843 754	KZ	-46 464 081 920	-42 777 272 320	-2 884 336 640	-141 088 096 256	542 041 473 024	621 449 445 376	916 585 512 960	257 260 716 032	303 216 885 760	0,41	0,33	0,38	0,30	-9,4%	-0,1%
Uruguay	23 241	60%-70%	Latin America	78 662 844 416	3 384 688	UY	-4 608 580 096	-2 276 553 984	-2 360 180 480	-12 513 485 824	83 271 426 048	87 654 129 664	129 282 449 408	73 425 379 328	86 541 828 096	0,84	0,67	0,76	0,61	-5,9%	0,1%
Malaysia	23 193	60%-70%	South & South-East Asia	834 421 260 288	35 977 838	MY	-35 456 552 960	-32 823 183 360	-5 777 113 600	44 839 399 424	869 877 809 152	1 011 300 696 064	1 491 583 238 144	407 269 703 680	480 022 888 448	0,40	0,32	0,45	0,37	-4,2%	2,2%
Latvia	22 609	60%-70%	Europe	41 906 237 440	1 853 559	LV	-436 063 680	-1 211 246 080	411 476 320	-7 930 654 208	42 342 301 696	56 898 936 832	83 921 133 568	42 716 368 896	50 347 069 440	0,75	0,60	0,68	0,55	-1,0%	2,2%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	22 217	60%-70%	Latin America	1 042 467 520	46 922	KN	-14 336 834	-30 059 854	14 159 264	-1 049 349 696	1 056 804 352	1 156 891 904	1 706 318 080	979 894 400	1 154 939 264	0,85	0,68	0,85	0,68	-1,4%	-3,4%
Bulgaria	21 722	60%-70%	Europe	145 855 463 424	6 714 560	BG	-10 719 826 944	-12 125 543 424	774 976 640	-4 410 406 912	156 575 285 248	180 373 716 992	266 036 035 584	115 997 786 112	136 719 220 736	0,64	0,51	0,52	0,42	-7,3%	1,1%
Argentina	20 246	60%-70%	Latin America	928 318 029 824	45 851 378	AR	-17 654 669 312	-17 626 386 432	-16 536 023	96 811 089 920	945 972 707 328	1 013 389 721 600	1 494 664 347 648	597 054 062 592	703 709 642 752	0,59	0,47	0,51	0,41	-1,9%	0,3%
Trinidad and Tobago	20 098	60%-70%	Latin America	30 371 436 544	1 511 155	TT	-933 056 128	-851 516 544	-46 311 788	6 939 301 888	31 304 493 056	34 981 068 800	51 594 121 216	21 869 058 048	25 775 667 200	0,63	0,50	0,72	0,58	-3,1%	0,3%
Montenegro	19 843	60%-70%	Europe	12 555 206 656	632 729	ME	30 486 744	-305 872 864	320 917 856	-10 824 989 696	12 524 720 128	14 284 205 056	21 067 997 184	8 170 494 976	9 630 043 136	0,57	0,46	0,49	0,39	0,2%	3,7%
Seychelles	19 755	60%-70%	Sub-Saharan Africa	2 623 091 456	132 779	SC	-91 456 920	-79 743 128	-3 923 475	-4 425 532 416	2 714 548 224	2 960 465 664	4 366 437 376	1 995 452 416	2 351 913 216	0,67	0,54	0,62	0,50	-3,6%	-2,7%
Antigua and Barbuda	19 611	60%-70%	Latin America	1 847 507 584	94 209	AG	-84 189 256	-87 618 104	-461 559	-2 494 985 472	1 931 696 896	2 246 842 368	3 313 903 104	1 926 776 576	2 270 969 088	0,86	0,69	0,84	0,67	-4,9%	-6,5%
Chile	19 349	60%-70%	Latin America	384 272 269 312	19 859 921	CL	-22 145 863 680	-20 530 305 024	-352 853 664	-44 390 301 696	406 418 128 896	484 333 879 296	714 351 640 576	307 835 437 056	362 826 072 064	0,64	0,51	0,69	0,56	-5,6%	2,8%
Costa Rica	18 931	60%-70%	Latin America	97 549 565 952	5 152 950	CR	-10 850 497 536	-10 715 369 472	-9 759 797	-48 333 762 560	108 400 066 560	114 832 220 160	169 367 846 912	85 874 884 608	101 215 272 960	0,75	0,60	0,67	0,54	-11,1%	0,3%
North Korea	18 752	60%-70%	East Asia	498 255 757 312	26 571 036	KP	-26 465 607 680	-27 954 679 808	1 470 409 088	191 395 184 640	524 721 389 568	603 187 511 296	889 650 741 248	15 260 316 672	17 986 365 440	0,03	0,02	0,03	0,02	-5,4%	-1,7%
New Caledonia	18 386	60%-70%	North America & Oceania	5 429 964 800	295 333	NC	456 369 120	84 913 200	358 537 216	-13 955 508 224	4 973 596 160	5 921 840 640	8 734 215 168	6 912 717 312	8 147 580 928	1,17	0,93	1,34	1,08	8,0%	4,5%
Belarus	18 377	50%-60%	Russia & Central Asia	165 350 948 864	8 997 603	BY	-3 208 935 936	-6 613 489 664	2 960 362 496	-56 689 266 688	168 559 886 336	213 070 020 608	314 260 291 584	71 495 524 352	84 267 237 376	0,34	0,27	0,34	0,27	-1,9%	2,1%
Curacao	17 430	50%-60%	Latin America	3 233 046 528	185 487	CW	-2 809 639	-77 154 424	73 617 464	-73 678 954 496	3 235 856 128	3 739 421 184	5 515 331 072	3 279 034 368	3 864 789 760	0,88	0,70	0,89	0,71	-0,1%	-3,2%
Georgia	17 272	50%-60%	Russia & Central Asia	65 750 540 288	3 806 671	GE	-4 712 236 032	-5 828 895 744	1 401 604 608	-62 594 342 912	70 462 775 296	78 519 386 112	115 809 468 416	32 695 519 232	38 536 130 560	0,42	0,33	0,33	0,27	-6,6%	7,9%
Dominican Republic	17 014	50%-60%	Latin America	196 009 164 800	11 520 487	DO	-14 133 751 808	-14 568 518 656	657 513 664	-166 038 962 176	210 142 920 704	224 411 385 856	330 987 864 064	112 729 128 960	132 866 662 400	0,50	0,40	0,48	0,39	-6,7%	6,5%
Serbia	16 754	50%-60%	Europe	112 071 180 288	6 689 039	RS	-8 649 096 192	-8 579 547 648	-77 853 456	-79 476 424 704	120 720 269 312	143 420 325 888	211 532 906 496	87 699 767 296	103 366 139 904	0,61	0,49	0,51	0,41	-7,3%	5,3%
Cuba	16 245	50%-60%	Latin America	177 669 521 408	10 937 203	CU	-2 568 580 608	-2 978 097 408	442 571 776	-41 586 073 600	180 238 106 624	210 588 024 832	310 599 581 696	279 761 256 448	329 736 814 592	1,33	1,06	0,58	0,47	-1,4%	3,6%
French Polynesia	15 973	50%-60%	North America & Oceania	4 511 792 640	282 465	PF	791 262 912	-727 714	359 217 504	-629 722 496	3 720 529 920	4 788 279 808	7 062 309 376	6 019 577 856	7 094 894 080	1,26	1,00	1,34	1,08	15,7%	10,2%
China	15 890	50%-60%	East Asia	22 501 759 385 600	1 416 096 094	CN	-388 179 230 720	-344 297 832 448	-44 171 534 336	5 489 605 214 208	22 889 938 026 496	27 988 651 409 408	41 280 902 004 736	16 600 751 144 960	19 566 249 902 080	0,59	0,47	0,77	0,62	-1,7%	0,0%
Azerbaijan	15 761	50%-60%	Russia & Central Asia	163 883 286 528	10 397 713	AZ	-4 740 507 648	-4 896 842 752	253 556 896	49 067 388 928	168 623 800 320	181 248 344 064	267 326 029 824	64 333 238 272	75 825 504 256	0,35	0,28	0,33	0,27	-2,9%	0,3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15 737	50%-60%	Europe	49 415 426 048	3 140 095	BA	-116 445 816	-1 466 961 920	1 354 695 936	-9 548 761 088	49 531 871 232	56 880 873 472	83 894 484 992	29 757 011 968	35 072 700 416	0,52	0,42	0,50	0,40	-0,2%	8,0%
Saint Lucia	15 549	50%-60%	Latin America	2 801 194 496	180 149	LC	-320 482 560	-324 231 296	350 891	-1 663 197 312	3 121 677 056	3 590 061 824	5 295 038 464	2 247 209 984	2 648 643 584	0,63	0,50	0,68	0,55	-11,4%	0,2%
North Macedonia	15 266	50%-60%	Europe	27 689 885 696	1 813 791	MK	-1 677 381 504	-1 897 506 944	138 936 128	-17 211 150 336	29 367 267 328	36 280 373 248	53 510 492 160	16 963 130 368	19 993 364 480	0,47	0,37	0,43	0,34	-5,1%	16,5%
Maldives	14 513	50%-60%	South & South-East Asia	7 687 096 832	529 676	MV	-1 128 496 512	-1 145 394 816	13 930 348	-16 015 499 264	8 815 593 472	10 134 717 440	14 947 853 312	6 507 652 608	7 670 156 288	0,64	0,51	0,66	0,53	-17,2%	-17,1%
Albania	14 496	50%-60%	Europe	40 176 889 856	2 771 508	AL	-48 949 860	-1 115 177 856	1 066 412 544	-14 464 779 264	40 225 841 152	42 342 989 824	62 452 342 784	27 023 073 280	31 850 379 264	0,64	0,51	0,49	0,40	-0,1%	3,3%
Armenia	14 464	50%-60%	Russia & Central Asia	42 704 113 664	2 952 365	AM	-1 312 565 760	-2 190 183 168	1 009 145 408	-22 166 642 688	44 016 680 960	51 796 066 304	76 394 831 872	24 988 600 320	29 452 476 416	0,48	0,39	0,37	0,29	-3,1%	-0,2%
Dominica	14 319	50%-60%	Latin America	943 216 768	65 871	DM	-25 153 310	-26 856 696	2 955 349	-517 037 152	968 370 048	1 029 604 160	1 518 579 328	631 012 736	743 734 592	0,61	0,49	0,66	0,53	-2,6%	1,0%
Thailand	14 090	50%-60%	South & South-East Asia	1 009 144 692 736	71 619 863	TH	-40 904 691 712	-37 963 431 936	-545 529 728	114 544 287 744	1 050 049 380 352	1 266 481 889 280	1 867 953 995 776	493 797 965 824	582 008 307 712	0,39	0,31	0,43	0,35	-4,0%	0,8%
Mexico	13 820	50%-60%	Latin America	1 823 558 598 656	131 946 900	MX	-73 446 924 288	-75 004 149 760	1 567 304 192	-653 968 343 040	1 897 005 580 288	2 294 729 146 368	3 384 531 746 816	1 614 392 590 336	1 902 781 923 328	0,70	0,56	0,62	0,50	-3,9%	2,9%
Turkmenistan	13 480	50%-60%	Russia & Central Asia	102 699 819 008	7 618 847	TM	10 414 398 464	-1 416 950 272	12 021 843 968	22 961 795 072	92 285 419 520	105 122 848 768	155 047 346 176	65 461 063 680	77 154 795 520	0,62	0,50	0,53	0,43	9,5%	6,2%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	13 136	50%-60%	Latin America	1 312 649 600	99 924	VC	-46 823 392	-48 462 220	-567 682	-2 524 297 216	1 359 473 024	1 550 140 544	2 286 326 784	1 005 633 792	1 185 276 672	0,65	0,52	0,66	0,53	-3,4%	3,4%
Egypt	13 136	50%-60%	MENA	1 554 817 613 824	118 365 995	EG	-64 322 027 520	-73 320 071 168	8 942 917 632	-1 226 243 047 424	1 619 139 624 960	1 730 485 026 816	2 552 319 442 944	367 542 173 696	433 198 596 096	0,21	0,17	0,31	0,25	-3,8%	7,3%
Brazil	13 108	40%-50%	Latin America	2 789 566 316 544	212 812 405	BR	-121 464 143 872	-122 297 442 304	1 022 846 656	-1 122 694 987 776	2 911 030 476 800	3 382 244 278 272	4 988 524 822 528	1 989 741 641 728	2 345 181 904 896	0,59	0,47	0,55	0,44	-4,3%	0,2%
Suriname	12 903	40%-50%	Latin America	8 255 823 872	639 850	SR	-572 017 664	-491 196 704	-50 133 540	-5 525 588 992	8 827 841 536	9 935 741 952	14 654 383 104	4 462 452 224	5 259 608 576	0,45	0,36	0,37	0,29	-6,8%	2,1%
Colombia	12 762	40%-50%	Latin America	681 802 596 352	53 425 635	CO	-16 759 621 632	-16 081 890 304	1 118 451 456	-309 945 401 344	698 562 248 704	797 219 356 672	1 175 831 314 432	383 707 676 672	452 251 877 376	0,48	0,38	0,44	0,36	-2,4%	3,4%
Palau	12 635	40%-50%	North America & Oceania	223 176 320	17 663	PW	-18 643 490	-18 453 698	-1 933 142	-187 663 664	241 819 808	273 714 176	403 705 312	292 711 360	345 000 256	1,07	0,85	1,02	0,82	-7,7%	8,2%
Grenada	12 047	40%-50%	Latin America	1 413 203 840	117 303	GD	-100 103 632	-61 905 164	-46 099 616	-2 352 820 992	1 513 307 520	1 725 511 168	2 544 983 552	1 221 863 680	1 440 133 120	0,71	0,57	0,78	0,63	-7,6%	-6,7%
Paraguay	11 827	40%-50%	Latin America	82 943 623 168	7 013 078	PY	-3 477 224 704	-4 025 051 648	935 358 400	-35 359 641 600	86 420 848 640	95 415 033 856	140 729 139 200	39 596 851 200	46 670 290 944	0,41	0,33	0,48	0,39	-4,1%	2,5%
Mongolia	11 426	40%-50%	East Asia	40 186 449 920	3 517 100	MN	-5 719 923 712	-6 353 349 632	634 386 368	-87 404 642 304	45 906 374 656	51 125 334 016	75 405 557 760	22 660 694 016	26 708 719 616	0,44	0,35	0,38	0,31	-14,0%	1,8%
Algeria	11 393	40%-50%	MENA	540 437 577 728	47 435 312	DZ	-7 017 635 328	-7 203 238 912	191 071 664	77 451 149 312	547 455 205 376	597 296 218 112	880 961 519 616	243 645 841 408	287 169 904 640	0,41	0,33	0,36	0,29	-1,3%	0,6%
Gabon	11 209	40%-50%	Sub-Saharan Africa	29 065 545 728	2 593 130	GA	-4 789 380 608	-4 467 289 088	-10 375 375	-33 720 473 600	33 854 926 848	39 090 827 264	57 655 676 928	19 121 596 416	22 537 410 560	0,49	0,39	0,55	0,44	-16,7%	-1,2%
Kosovo	11 179	40%-50%	Europe	18 714 284 032	1 674 125	KS	350 942 048	-398 324 224	746 067 776	-2 941 954 816	18 363 342 848	20 571 926 528	30 341 857 280	10 976 478 208	12 937 277 440	0,53	0,43	0,53	0,43	1,6%	14,6%
Botswana	11 018	40%-50%	Sub-Saharan Africa	28 229 795 840	2 562 122	BW	-573 911 872	-600 966 144	-9 763 365	7 724 477 440	28 803 706 880	35 834 527 744	52 852 903 936	16 854 337 536	19 865 137 152	0,47	0,38	0,54	0,43	-1,8%	12,6%
Libya	10 987	40%-50%	MENA	81 946 959 872	7 458 555	LY	4 177 074 944	4 211 802 368	-34 331 984	350 757 027 840	77 769 883 648	81 863 032 832	120 741 076 992	36 293 459 968	42 776 797 184	0,44	0,35	0,49	0,39	6,0%	-18,6%
Peru	10 892	40%-50%	Latin America	376 615 862 272	34 576 665	PE	-28 212 903 936	-27 773 306 880	540 415 872	-121 663 397 888	404 828 749 824	439 974 854 656	648 925 806 592	283 760 328 704	334 450 294 784	0,64	0,52	0,56	0,45	-7,3%	2,0%
Bhutan	10 698	40%-50%	South & South-East Asia	8 522 881 536	796 682	BT	-517 388 512	-514 379 424	996 141	-11 038 791 680	9 040 270 336	9 917 025 280	14 626 776 064	2 900 457 216	3 418 584 576	0,29	0,23	0,33	0,27	-6,0%	0,8%
Ukraine	10 508	40%-50%	Russia & Central Asia	409 608 650 752	38 980 376	UA	532 550 080	-19 786 928 128	19 950 454 784	-23 822 428 160	409 076 105 216	466 673 369 088	688 303 898 624	180 147 126 272	212 327 989 248	0,39	0,31	0,33	0,27	0,1%	12,4%
Bonaire	10 451	40%-50%	Latin America	327 516 960	31 338	BQ	-170 791 136	-173 927 824	-159 919	5 070 854 656	498 308 096	579 444 416	854 631 616	1 105 347 072	1 302 802 304	1,91	1,52	1,59	1,28	-49,4%	5,3%
Viet Nam	10 221	40%-50%	South & South-East Asia	1 038 393 737 216	101 598 527	VN	-63 505 043 456	-70 977 101 824	407 468 704	-502 651 486 208	1 101 898 711 040	1 248 072 957 952	1 840 802 299 904	417 375 977 472	491 934 547 968	0,33	0,27	0,38	0,31	-6,0%	1,7%
Sri Lanka	9 966	40%-50%	South & South-East Asia	231 503 462 400	23 229 470	LK	-6 749 812 224	-7 039 875 584	348 621 216	-142 269 038 592	238 253 277 184	251 205 681 152	370 507 186 176	92 253 396 992	108 733 218 816	0,37	0,29	0,35	0,28	-2,8%	4,8%
Indonesia	9 755	40%-50%	South & South-East Asia	2 787 087 482 880	285 721 236	ID	-87 347 560 448	-81 755 217 920	-1 512 998 912	-509 877 878 784	2 874 434 912 256	3 409 271 062 528	5 028 387 487 744	1 246 808 375 296	1 469 533 782 016	0,37	0,29	0,42	0,34	-3,1%	-0,2%
Ecuador	9 575	40%-50%	Latin America	175 132 884 992	18 289 896	EC	-5 017 332 224	-4 760 145 920	1 674 721	-29 151 176 704	180 150 222 848	208 061 317 120	306 872 909 824	111 349 923 840	131 241 074 688	0,54	0,43	0,56	0,45	-2,7%	4,3%
Nauru	9 550	40%-50%	North America & Oceania	114 839 264	12 025	NR	15 512 568	-2 206 380	-1 091 534	241 489 248	99 326 696	112 431 424	165 826 864	151 757 712	178 867 184	1,35	1,08	1,55	1,24	13,3%	1,2%
South Africa	9 129	30%-40%	Sub-Saharan Africa	591 066 693 632	64 747 319	ZA	-9 843 270 656	-10 073 375 744	-85 393 672	200 132 673 536	600 909 938 688	698 486 358 016	1 030 208 487 424	365 954 072 576	431 326 855 168	0,52	0,42	0,62	0,50	-1,7%	-0,4%
Iran	9 048	30%-40%	MENA	836 239 884 288	92 417 681	IR	-13 368 542 208	-12 108 331 008	-1 005 776 640	403 209 256 960	849 608 376 320	1 078 650 273 792	1 590 918 250 496	528 868 868 096	623 344 156 672	0,49	0,39	0,32	0,26	-1,5%	4,1%
Guatemala	9 015	30%-40%	Latin America	168 469 872 640	18 687 881	GT	-2 464 046 848	-2 563 585 536	368 983 520	654 989 632	170 933 927 936	192 275 038 208	283 589 476 352	102 615 769 088	120 946 696 192	0,53	0,43	0,52	0,42	-1,2%	14,9%
Moldova	8 993	30%-40%	Europe	26 942 826 496	2 996 106	MD	121 519 864	-1 206 516 864	1 298 952 320	-9 083 461 632	26 821 306 368	31 959 900 160	47 138 156 544	17 922 500 608	21 124 112 384	0,56	0,45	0,42	0,34	0,4%	8,0%
Equatorial Guinea	8 992	30%-40%	Sub-Saharan Africa	17 430 685 696	1 938 431	GQ	-201 137 280	-173 310 896	-8 942 949	-25 041 270 784	17 631 823 872	21 111 367 680	31 137 486 848	10 640 456 704	12 541 230 080	0,50	0,40	0,51	0,41	-1,2%	-0,9%
Fiji	8 821	30%-40%	North America & Oceania	8 231 338 496	933 154	FJ	-635 422 592	-691 603 072	41 368 872	-11 012 220 928	8 866 760 704	10 339 263 488	15 249 541 120	5 231 660 032	6 166 224 896	0,51	0,40	0,55	0,44	-7,1%	8,5%
Tunisia	8 777	30%-40%	MENA	108 383 076 352	12 348 573	TN	-3 296 956 928	-4 145 184 256	843 331 840	-148 442 660 864	111 680 028 672	127 588 589 568	188 182 413 312	52 648 636 416	62 053 601 280	0,41	0,33	0,39	0,31	-2,9%	5,0%
Iraq	8 768	30%-40%	MENA	412 281 602 048	47 020 774	IQ	2 000 953 088	2 068 428 032	-30 381 878	67 551 387 648	410 280 656 896	463 087 206 400	683 014 619 136	217 077 219 328	255 855 132 672	0,47	0,37	0,48	0,38	0,5%	0,0%
El Salvador	8 389	30%-40%	Latin America	53 397 049 344	6 365 503	SV	-3 863 272 704	-3 854 398 720	60 401 932	-33 420 169 216	57 260 322 816	60 874 207 232	89 784 328 192	31 619 565 568	37 267 972 096	0,52	0,42	0,53	0,43	-5,9%	18,6%
Jamaica	8 051	30%-40%	Latin America	22 840 170 496	2 837 077	JM	-699 999 232	-843 537 856	174 913 376	-26 018 719 744	23 540 168 704	25 880 731 648	38 171 897 856	18 860 363 776	22 229 514 240	0,73	0,58	0,67	0,54	-2,7%	11,4%
Belize	7 826	30%-40%	Latin America	3 309 716 224	422 924	BZ	-203 593 840	-198 534 992	-1 325 903	-4 463 494 144	3 513 309 952	4 292 673 280	6 331 331 584	2 810 182 912	3 312 184 064	0,65	0,52	0,65	0,52	-5,9%	4,2%
Lebanon	7 649	30%-40%	MENA	44 742 197 248	5 849 421	LB	117 243 584	-118 184 672	50 209 924	-139 982 077 952	44 624 953 344	48 542 773 248	71 596 498 944	37 836 021 760	44 594 913 280	0,78	0,62	0,71	0,57	0,2%	9,1%
Philippines	7 613	30%-40%	South & South-East Asia	889 155 354 624	116 786 962	PH	457 275 712	-18 653 298 688	14 010 574 848	-100 728 389 632	888 698 044 416	996 012 785 664	1 469 034 921 984	421 799 100 416	497 147 805 696	0,42	0,34	0,49	0,39	0,0%	5,3%
Cabo Verde	7 222	30%-40%	Sub-Saharan Africa	3 808 385 792	527 326	CV	-70 171 224	-89 148 008	19 055 906	-4 327 742 464	3 878 556 928	4 354 955 776	6 423 192 064	2 754 379 264	3 246 411 776	0,63	0,51	0,64	0,52	-1,6%	13,1%
Namibia	7 197	30%-40%	Sub-Saharan Africa	22 259 998 720	3 092 816	NA	219 098 688	164 673 328	39 564 220	931 761 664	22 040 899 584	25 330 014 208	37 359 632 384	12 698 113 024	14 966 459 392	0,50	0,40	0,56	0,45	0,9%	13,2%
Morocco	7 145	30%-40%	MENA	274 606 309 376	38 430 770	MA	-5 658 930 176	-5 799 860 224	150 543 280	-111 685 165 056	280 265 261 056	295 016 038 400	435 123 781 632	160 738 213 888	189 451 927 552	0,54	0,44	0,55	0,44	-1,9%	6,1%
Jordan	7 033	30%-40%	MENA	81 024 524 288	11 520 684	JO	-2 020 703 104	-2 083 336 320	673 784 512	-88 929 116 160	83 045 228 544	89 637 511 168	132 207 771 648	47 640 055 808	56 150 306 816	0,53	0,42	0,57	0,46	-2,3%	8,9%

Country	Per capita national income (2025 PPP €)	Income decile	Region	Total national income (2025 PPP €)	Population 2025 (millions)	Country code	Net Foreign Income (2025 PPP €)	Net Foreign Capital Income (2025 PPP €)	Net Foreign Labor Income (2025 PPP €)	Net Foreign Wealth (2025 PPP €)	Net Domestic Product (2025 PPP €)	GDP (2025 PPP €)	GDP (2025 PPP $)	GDP (MER €)	GDP (MER $)	Ratio MER/PPP Per Capita National Income (2025 €)	Ratio MER/PPP Per Capita National Income (2025 $)	Ratio MER/PPP Per Capita National Income (2021 €)	Ratio MER/PPP Per Capita National Income (2021 $)	Net Foreign Income as % of National Disposable Income	Net Foreign Transfers as % of the National Disposable Income
India	6 995	30%-40%	South & South-East Asia	10 239 483 052 032	1 463 865 525	IN	-315 533 230 080	-329 748 873 216	8 065 036 288	-3 857 309 499 392	10 555 015 299 072	11 755 397 840 896	17 338 220 937 216	3 486 900 551 680	4 109 787 987 968	0,30	0,24	0,35	0,28	-3,0%	2,6%
Uzbekistan	6 686	30%-40%	Russia & Central Asia	247 733 288 960	37 053 428	UZ	55 652 744	-12 126 497 792	12 250 882 048	-42 722 914 304	247 677 632 512	325 013 307 392	479 367 233 536	117 502 189 568	138 492 362 752	0,36	0,29	0,30	0,24	0,0%	8,4%
Bolivia	6 655	30%-40%	Latin America	83 731 193 856	12 581 843	BO	-2 999 249 152	-3 014 340 352	10 120 383	-22 545 526 784	86 730 448 896	95 205 130 240	140 419 530 752	45 879 103 488	54 074 781 696	0,48	0,39	0,44	0,36	-3,5%	1,7%
Eswatini	6 572	30%-40%	Sub-Saharan Africa	8 255 763 968	1 256 174	SZ	-1 297 595 520	-1 305 015 552	29 779 642	835 089 152	9 553 358 848	10 434 962 432	15 390 690 304	4 506 641 920	5 311 692 288	0,43	0,35	0,50	0,40	-13,1%	16,9%
Bangladesh	6 363	20%-30%	South & South-East Asia	1 117 906 272 256	175 686 899	BD	-11 782 994 944	-12 590 833 664	800 620 736	-271 619 047 424	1 129 689 251 840	1 267 510 280 192	1 869 470 760 960	402 958 712 832	474 941 816 832	0,32	0,25	0,41	0,33	-1,0%	5,7%
Angola	6 056	20%-30%	Sub-Saharan Africa	236 412 960 768	39 040 039	AO	-10 413 085 696	-9 993 356 288	-281 459 520	-30 164 506 624	246 826 041 344	276 055 293 952	407 158 292 480	117 391 679 488	138 362 126 336	0,43	0,34	0,34	0,28	-4,4%	-0,3%
Lao PDR	6 024	20%-30%	South & South-East Asia	47 427 575 808	7 873 046	LA	-4 031 008 768	-4 038 752 256	-241 455 264	-106 918 756 352	51 458 584 576	57 611 390 976	84 971 945 984	14 484 761 600	17 072 268 288	0,25	0,20	0,39	0,31	-8,3%	2,7%
Tuvalu	5 948	20%-30%	North America & Oceania	56 456 632	9 492	TV	18 109 596	9 555 050	641 551	274 041 792	38 347 036	42 378 576	62 504 832	49 379 248	58 200 180	1,17	0,93	1,37	1,10	21,6%	32,8%
Tonga	5 807	20%-30%	North America & Oceania	602 407 424	103 742	TO	38 387 564	-12 848 658	55 578 500	-35 609 944	564 019 904	613 085 952	904 250 112	573 316 160	675 731 328	0,94	0,75	0,89	0,71	5,2%	18,9%
Nigeria	5 774	20%-30%	Sub-Saharan Africa	1 371 431 632 896	237 527 782	NG	-51 166 191 616	-53 456 093 184	1 116 201 216	-356 814 749 696	1 422 597 816 320	1 535 584 763 904	2 264 858 099 712	243 596 689 408	287 111 938 048	0,16	0,13	0,45	0,37	-3,5%	6,5%
Marshall Islands	5 651	20%-30%	North America & Oceania	205 023 232	36 282	MH	6 713 786	-29 514 660	23 973 458	-12 689 616 896	198 309 440	221 078 608	326 072 288	261 318 944	308 000 032	1,18	0,94	1,16	0,93	2,3%	30,3%
Nicaragua	5 638	20%-30%	Latin America	39 509 819 392	7 007 502	NI	-2 108 202 496	-2 079 585 408	5 871 447	-35 644 932 096	41 618 022 400	44 127 178 752	65 083 867 136	18 787 325 952	22 143 426 560	0,43	0,34	0,37	0,30	-4,2%	20,9%
Samoa	5 459	20%-30%	North America & Oceania	1 197 215 744	219 306	WS	4 763 269	-633 438	5 673 466	25 152 744	1 192 452 480	1 329 203 968	1 960 463 872	1 086 304 256	1 280 357 760	0,82	0,65	0,79	0,64	0,3%	14,6%
Kyrgyzstan	5 363	20%-30%	Russia & Central Asia	39 122 993 152	7 295 034	KG	-535 682 720	-777 426 304	315 882 176	-21 752 973 312	39 658 676 224	44 887 638 016	66 205 474 816	18 002 333 696	21 218 207 744	0,40	0,32	0,29	0,24	-1,2%	10,3%
Zimbabwe	5 213	20%-30%	Sub-Saharan Africa	88 365 260 800	16 950 795	ZW	-1 233 075 968	-1 265 356 800	-419 032	-42 293 096 448	89 598 337 024	100 976 795 648	148 932 263 936	39 873 179 648	46 995 984 384	0,39	0,32	0,40	0,32	-1,3%	8,6%
Ghana	5 172	20%-30%	Sub-Saharan Africa	181 366 210 560	35 064 272	GH	-7 514 554 880	-7 519 275 520	51 837 344	-58 224 402 432	188 880 764 928	204 455 591 936	301 554 761 728	116 894 867 456	137 776 545 792	0,57	0,46	0,46	0,37	-4,0%	4,1%
Djibouti	5 056	20%-30%	Sub-Saharan Africa	5 986 198 016	1 184 076	DJ	-82 657 672	-230 560 896	61 143 028	-6 540 111 872	6 068 855 808	6 756 062 720	9 964 622 848	3 711 597 312	4 374 624 256	0,55	0,44	0,63	0,51	-1,3%	4,8%
Cambodia	4 969	20%-30%	South & South-East Asia	88 680 292 352	17 847 982	KH	-2 397 221 632	-2 465 973 760	-214 273 728	-80 628 572 160	91 077 509 120	101 299 830 784	149 408 710 656	42 340 691 968	49 904 283 648	0,42	0,33	0,43	0,35	-2,6%	4,2%
Cote d’Ivoire	4 940	20%-30%	Sub-Saharan Africa	161 606 467 584	32 711 547	CI	-8 336 125 440	-8 274 962 432	-62 519 464	-87 610 138 624	169 942 597 632	181 750 956 032	268 067 323 904	86 334 595 072	101 757 091 840	0,48	0,38	0,50	0,41	-5,3%	-1,9%
Honduras	4 664	20%-30%	Latin America	51 327 377 408	11 005 850	HN	-4 311 362 048	-3 846 999 808	-281 094 336	-28 527 341 568	55 638 736 896	58 680 983 552	86 549 504 000	33 362 507 776	39 322 267 648	0,57	0,45	0,55	0,44	-6,5%	22,3%
Mauritania	4 624	20%-30%	Sub-Saharan Africa	24 578 568 192	5 315 065	MR	-358 407 072	-302 558 464	-180 266 560	-33 528 756 224	24 936 976 384	27 718 725 632	40 882 786 304	10 251 580 416	12 082 887 680	0,37	0,30	0,41	0,33	-1,4%	3,4%
Tajikistan	4 503	20%-30%	Russia & Central Asia	48 574 791 680	10 786 734	TJ	10 572 509 184	-574 188 096	11 164 119 040	-8 123 672 576	38 002 282 496	43 330 977 792	63 909 543 936	14 553 907 200	17 153 766 400	0,34	0,27	0,28	0,22	20,1%	7,4%
Sao Tome and Principe	4 379	20%-30%	Sub-Saharan Africa	1 052 046 656	240 254	ST	56 274 892	47 998 480	4 722 072	-557 554 880	995 771 776	1 048 180 800	1 545 978 368	852 101 888	1 004 318 400	0,81	0,65	0,52	0,42	4,8%	10,4%
Pakistan	4 349	20%-30%	South & South-East Asia	1 109 927 002 112	255 219 554	PK	-22 338 301 952	-23 136 200 704	1 020 665 856	-394 789 355 520	1 132 265 209 856	1 235 793 870 848	1 822 691 819 520	385 317 076 992	454 148 784 128	0,31	0,25	0,33	0,27	-1,9%	7,4%
Kenya	4 177	20%-30%	Sub-Saharan Africa	240 320 380 928	57 532 493	KE	-5 054 384 128	-5 436 352 512	-19 903 924	-126 709 989 376	245 374 763 008	274 583 568 384	404 987 609 088	115 693 699 072	136 360 804 352	0,42	0,34	0,48	0,39	-2,0%	6,0%
Nepal	4 145	20%-30%	South & South-East Asia	122 753 351 680	29 618 118	NP	1 880 571 648	1 444 866 816	503 082 016	8 365 877 248	120 872 779 776	127 484 936 192	188 029 534 208	37 737 668 608	44 478 988 288	0,30	0,24	0,34	0,27	1,2%	18,5%
Guinea	3 980	10%-20%	Sub-Saharan Africa	60 091 719 680	15 099 727	GN	-5 599 889 920	-5 331 899 904	-157 995 776	-24 066 859 008	65 691 607 040	87 989 059 584	129 776 443 392	34 121 705 472	40 217 088 000	0,39	0,31	0,39	0,32	-9,2%	1,2%
Myanmar	3 685	10%-20%	South & South-East Asia	202 109 026 304	54 850 648	MM	-9 166 460 928	-11 870 091 264	2 059 598 976	-133 379 940 352	211 275 497 472	228 111 794 176	336 445 669 376	63 282 176 000	74 586 677 248	0,28	0,22	0,32	0,26	-4,4%	3,3%
Cameroon	3 625	10%-20%	Sub-Saharan Africa	108 325 888 000	29 879 337	CM	-2 531 818 496	-2 508 314 624	-11 322 727	-33 616 713 728	110 857 707 520	117 148 221 440	172 783 763 456	52 492 177 408	61 869 191 168	0,45	0,36	0,43	0,35	-2,3%	1,8%
Senegal	3 615	10%-20%	Sub-Saharan Africa	68 432 429 056	18 931 966	SN	-2 734 860 288	-3 150 478 592	384 454 880	-72 461 254 656	71 167 287 296	81 107 492 864	119 626 711 040	36 763 127 808	43 330 363 392	0,45	0,36	0,48	0,38	-3,7%	6,8%
Congo	3 440	10%-20%	Sub-Saharan Africa	22 306 146 304	6 484 437	CG	-3 922 912 768	-3 899 144 960	-28 555 398	-29 504 194 560	26 229 059 584	29 068 027 904	42 872 889 344	15 340 213 248	18 080 534 528	0,53	0,42	0,50	0,40	-17,4%	0,9%
Timor-Leste	3 337	10%-20%	South & South-East Asia	4 734 163 456	1 418 517	TL	397 648 128	356 755 872	-27 661 040	44 755 197 952	4 336 515 072	4 654 149 632	6 864 478 208	1 750 809 728	2 063 568 128	0,38	0,30	0,49	0,39	8,2%	1,9%
Kiribati	3 247	10%-20%	North America & Oceania	443 235 328	136 488	KI	104 860 064	57 888 384	3 448 556	1 348 834 944	338 375 264	364 737 216	537 956 672	302 301 696	356 303 808	0,83	0,66	0,91	0,74	19,2%	18,7%
Papua New Guinea	3 056	10%-20%	North America & Oceania	32 892 483 584	10 762 817	PG	-2 257 793 024	-2 225 067 520	-67 297 736	-4 725 199 872	35 150 278 656	38 137 630 720	56 249 790 464	28 857 966 592	34 013 050 880	0,76	0,60	0,81	0,66	-6,8%	1,0%
Comoros	3 025	10%-20%	Sub-Saharan Africa	2 670 742 784	882 847	KM	-1 660 698	-18 880 256	2 512 108	-287 484 544	2 672 403 456	2 942 556 672	4 340 022 784	1 541 837 952	1 817 266 432	0,52	0,42	0,57	0,46	-0,1%	16,5%
Micronesia	2 948	10%-20%	North America & Oceania	335 178 784	113 683	FM	9 919 427	-892 869	-1 229 741	566 053 696	325 259 360	357 686 080	527 556 832	425 916 032	502 000 160	1,19	0,95	1,10	0,89	2,2%	24,1%
Benin	2 900	10%-20%	Sub-Saharan Africa	42 958 753 792	14 814 460	BJ	-579 060 736	-646 569 024	1 025 762	-19 012 278 272	43 537 817 600	48 141 926 400	71 005 282 304	21 589 762 048	25 446 479 872	0,45	0,36	0,47	0,38	-1,3%	0,8%
Vanuatu	2 707	10%-20%	North America & Oceania	907 301 760	335 169	VU	103 657 400	9 980 269	96 542 536	-159 536 160	803 644 352	879 019 648	1 296 479 872	979 449 664	1 154 415 232	1,11	0,89	1,23	0,99	10,2%	10,8%
Syria	2 608	10%-20%	MENA	66 813 583 360	25 620 427	SY	-1 853 219 840	-1 938 496 256	258 954 592	4 141 207 808	68 666 802 176	72 280 842 240	106 608 156 672	17 044 205 568	20 088 922 112	0,24	0,19	0,41	0,33	-2,7%	2,6%
Lesotho	2 597	10%-20%	Sub-Saharan Africa	6 138 552 832	2 363 325	LS	1 126 980 224	37 836 668	1 045 165 376	-574 772 480	5 011 572 224	5 306 504 704	7 826 647 552	2 296 047 360	2 706 205 184	0,43	0,35	0,52	0,42	15,2%	17,3%
Ethiopia	2 571	10%-20%	Sub-Saharan Africa	348 326 821 888	135 472 051	ET	-587 211 072	-490 412 288	-181 343 552	-276 385 660 928	348 914 024 448	382 063 804 416	563 511 885 824	105 360 818 176	124 182 102 016	0,28	0,22	0,39	0,31	-0,2%	4,4%
Rwanda	2 507	10%-20%	Sub-Saharan Africa	36 521 840 640	14 569 341	RW	-1 025 479 360	-977 693 632	-101 638 680	-30 483 779 584	37 547 319 296	40 236 388 352	59 345 281 024	13 499 955 200	15 911 539 712	0,34	0,27	0,38	0,30	-2,7%	4,6%
Palestine	2 386	10%-20%	MENA	13 337 095 168	5 589 623	PS	1 035 029 440	425 658 080	615 181 504	7 755 824 128	12 302 065 664	13 571 864 576	20 017 354 752	11 680 054 272	13 766 537 216	0,86	0,69	0,81	0,65	6,7%	13,6%
Zambia	2 328	10%-20%	Sub-Saharan Africa	51 011 002 368	21 913 874	ZM	-7 035 679 744	-7 079 285 760	116 905 096	-66 402 516 992	58 046 681 088	65 088 450 560	95 999 975 424	25 785 851 904	30 392 145 920	0,40	0,32	0,40	0,32	-13,2%	4,0%
Tanzania	2 322	10%-20%	Sub-Saharan Africa	163 817 209 856	70 545 865	TZ	-5 191 969 792	-5 633 190 912	65 071 176	-116 587 536 384	169 009 184 768	199 640 743 936	294 453 280 768	73 599 180 800	86 746 677 248	0,37	0,29	0,41	0,33	-3,1%	1,0%
Sierra Leone	2 304	10%-20%	Sub-Saharan Africa	20 317 507 584	8 819 794	SL	-173 753 424	-157 735 792	-15 154 171	-11 260 396 544	20 491 261 952	22 194 315 264	32 734 742 528	6 392 635 392	7 534 593 536	0,29	0,23	0,39	0,31	-0,8%	4,8%
Gambia	2 253	10%-20%	Sub-Saharan Africa	6 358 784 000	2 822 093	GM	140 978 096	134 423 120	9 918 446	-5 457 637 376	6 217 805 824	7 026 881 024	10 364 056 576	2 168 514 816	2 555 890 432	0,31	0,25	0,36	0,29	1,8%	16,7%
Uganda	2 213	10%-20%	Sub-Saharan Africa	113 721 802 752	51 384 894	UG	-3 287 787 008	-3 232 580 352	-224 609 824	-65 155 383 296	117 009 588 224	127 913 164 800	188 661 137 408	55 397 773 312	65 293 840 384	0,43	0,35	0,42	0,34	-2,8%	3,0%
Mali	2 114	0%-10%	Sub-Saharan Africa	53 273 169 920	25 198 821	ML	-1 654 231 936	-1 708 570 368	64 659 628	-33 267 097 600	54 927 400 960	58 974 838 784	86 982 918 144	26 425 954 304	31 146 594 304	0,45	0,36	0,46	0,37	-3,0%	2,2%
Togo	2 112	0%-10%	Sub-Saharan Africa	20 532 989 952	9 721 608	TG	13 031 548	-71 661 488	69 591 640	-384 130 144	20 519 958 528	23 332 710 400	34 413 776 896	10 062 870 528	11 860 466 688	0,43	0,34	0,45	0,36	0,1%	6,5%
Haiti	2 065	0%-10%	Latin America	24 590 196 736	11 906 095	HT	19 915 550	-15 971 874	50 957 304	295 854 656	24 570 281 984	25 863 454 720	38 146 416 640	27 129 849 856	31 976 230 912	1,05	0,84	0,66	0,53	0,1%	8,2%
South Sudan	1 943	0%-10%	Sub-Saharan Africa	23 684 806 656	12 188 788	SS	-2 382 003 712	-3 351 238 912	967 803 072	-7 982 737 408	26 066 810 880	28 072 951 808	41 405 235 200	7 240 386 560	8 533 784 064	0,26	0,21	0,16	0,13	-8,2%	18,5%
Venezuela	1 897	0%-10%	Latin America	54 087 565 312	28 516 896	VE	-9 138 998 272	-9 048 419 328	-9 944 311	159 103 352 832	63 226 560 512	66 600 210 432	98 229 698 560	53 856 714 752	63 477 485 568	0,81	0,65	1,99	1,60	-16,9%	0,1%
Chad	1 874	0%-10%	Sub-Saharan Africa	39 351 611 392	21 003 705	TD	58 833 088	-2 529 885	107 143 736	-23 976 747 008	39 292 780 544	41 360 822 272	61 003 726 848	18 855 976 960	22 224 340 992	0,46	0,36	0,48	0,39	0,1%	13,4%
Burkina Faso	1 818	0%-10%	Sub-Saharan Africa	43 770 896 384	24 074 580	BF	-2 514 975 488	-2 521 303 808	46 491 264	-17 606 490 112	46 285 873 152	50 000 973 824	73 747 218 432	24 162 099 200	28 478 328 832	0,48	0,39	0,45	0,36	-5,6%	2,8%
Guinea-Bissau	1 691	0%-10%	Sub-Saharan Africa	3 804 559 872	2 249 515	GW	-6 367 335	-62 541 664	33 567 424	-1 656 094 464	3 810 927 360	4 155 760 384	6 129 395 712	1 976 852 480	2 329 990 656	0,48	0,38	0,46	0,37	-0,2%	4,2%
Solomon Islands	1 670	0%-10%	North America & Oceania	1 400 196 224	838 645	SB	-11 570 715	-22 589 408	5 147 603	-94 594 984	1 411 766 912	1 571 114 112	2 317 260 800	1 443 912 960	1 701 848 576	0,92	0,73	1,04	0,83	-0,8%	2,4%
Eritrea	1 509	0%-10%	Sub-Saharan Africa	5 444 230 656	3 607 003	ER	-70 662 720	-105 576 552	10 041 681	-3 771 380 480	5 514 893 312	5 986 001 408	8 828 847 104	1 377 303 808	1 623 340 416	0,23	0,18	0,41	0,33	-0,8%	34,9%
Afghanistan	1 408	0%-10%	South & South-East Asia	61 747 879 936	43 844 111	AF	597 633 856	483 231 840	128 975 656	1 536 899 840	61 150 248 960	65 939 079 168	97 254 580 224	16 155 832 320	19 041 853 440	0,25	0,20	0,22	0,18	0,9%	10,4%
Liberia	1 310	0%-10%	Sub-Saharan Africa	7 510 534 656	5 731 206	LR	-612 764 800	-701 622 336	72 866 064	-5 228 851 712	8 123 299 840	8 997 798 912	13 270 994 944	4 863 921 664	5 732 795 392	0,54	0,43	0,54	0,43	-7,2%	12,1%
Niger	1 269	0%-10%	Sub-Saharan Africa	35 425 845 248	27 917 831	NE	-755 049 152	-828 994 880	86 647 688	-34 533 380 096	36 180 893 696	38 839 222 272	57 284 575 232	17 027 515 392	20 069 249 024	0,44	0,35	0,48	0,38	-2,1%	0,8%
Madagascar	1 178	0%-10%	Sub-Saharan Africa	38 567 469 056	32 740 678	MG	-1 440 504 448	-1 461 931 648	-30 024 682	-15 772 769 280	40 007 970 816	43 231 485 952	63 762 792 448	16 942 987 264	19 969 622 016	0,39	0,31	0,38	0,31	-3,5%	6,7%
DR Congo	1 175	0%-10%	Sub-Saharan Africa	132 563 992 576	112 832 473	CD	-5 500 000 768	-5 588 126 208	66 045 528	-69 467 815 936	138 064 003 072	147 209 453 568	217 121 521 664	69 971 378 176	82 470 813 696	0,48	0,38	0,53	0,42	-4,1%	1,0%
Malawi	1 164	0%-10%	Sub-Saharan Africa	25 860 554 752	22 216 120	MW	-459 518 784	-450 537 408	35 645 440	-9 111 012 352	26 320 072 704	28 710 623 232	42 345 750 528	12 800 261 120	15 086 854 144	0,45	0,36	0,45	0,37	-1,7%	3,4%
Somalia	970	0%-10%	Sub-Saharan Africa	19 062 687 744	19 654 739	SO	58 725 440	-34 894 588	26 689 028	-10 064 653 312	19 003 961 344	20 442 624 000	30 151 145 472	10 816 082 944	12 748 230 656	0,53	0,42	0,53	0,42	0,3%	7,0%
Sudan	917	0%-10%	Sub-Saharan Africa	47 373 336 576	51 662 147	SD	-1 151 719 552	-1 600 306 816	447 961 280	-33 412 415 488	48 525 053 952	52 084 879 360	76 820 799 488	102 891 683 840	121 271 894 016	1,98	1,58	0,24	0,19	-2,2%	7,6%
Mozambique	882	0%-10%	Sub-Saharan Africa	31 410 870 272	35 631 653	MZ	-4 658 539 520	-4 981 489 152	205 246 560	-125 482 893 312	36 069 408 768	41 023 168 512	60 505 714 688	18 989 877 248	22 382 163 968	0,46	0,37	0,43	0,35	-13,9%	6,5%
Central African Republic	828	0%-10%	Sub-Saharan Africa	4 567 195 648	5 513 282	CF	5 085 065	-22 636 464	27 551 638	-2 556 028 416	4 562 110 464	4 929 125 376	7 270 043 648	2 712 324 352	3 196 844 288	0,55	0,44	0,54	0,44	0,1%	7,8%
Yemen	709	0%-10%	MENA	29 628 182 528	41 773 878	YE	-15 403 512	-74 360 760	140 721 264	-2 284 503 808	29 643 585 536	31 203 774 464	46 022 934 528	29 623 793 664	34 915 684 352	0,95	0,76	0,21	0,17	0,0%	19,4%
Burundi	623	0%-10%	Sub-Saharan Africa	8 962 946 048	14 390 003	BI	-87 852 248	-127 113 920	28 492 010	-7 880 665 600	9 050 799 104	10 833 367 040	15 978 302 464	5 342 335 488	6 296 671 744	0,49	0,39	0,38	0,31	-0,9%	8,4%