2003

African Development Indicators

Drawn from the World Bank Africa Database

THE WORLD BANK

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

African Development Indicators 2003



The World Bank
Washington, D.C.

© 2003 The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433
Telephone 202-473-1000
Internet www.worldbank.org
E-mail feedback@worldbank.org

All rights reserved.
1 2 3 4 05 04 03

The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed herein are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Board of Executive Directors of the World Bank or the governments they represent.

The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this work. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of the World Bank concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

Rights and Permissions

The material in this work is copyrighted. Copying and/or transmitting portions or all of this work without permission may be a violation of applicable law. The World Bank encourages dissemination of its work and will normally grant permission promptly.

For permission to photocopy or reprint any part of this work, please send a request with complete information to the Copyright Clearance Center, Inc., 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923, USA, telephone: 978-750-8400, fax: 978-750-4470, www.copyright.com.

All other queries on rights and licenses, including subsidiary rights, should be addressed to the Office of the Publisher, World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA, fax 202-522-2422, e-mail pubrights@worldbank.org.

Cover photo collage created by Jeeyeon Seo using photos by (C) Gubb, Louise 2002 / from *A Day in The Life of Africa*. Cover design by Naylor Design.

ISBN 0-8213-5453-1
ISSN 1020-2927

Foreword

Reducing poverty in Africa and Meeting the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 are raising difficult challenges in most African countries. Nearly half the region's population still lives in extreme poverty. Africa urgently needs rich nations to deliver on their promises of more generous aid and wider trade opportunities to reverse the cruel effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, civil wars, and persistent low growth rates. The World Bank's latest annual report on social and economic conditions across the continent, *African Development Indicators (ADI) 2003,* warns that the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS, anemic aid and investment flows, and weak commodity prices threaten to undo the hard-fought gains of recent years.

As in previous years, ADI 2003 assembles economic, social, and environmental data from a variety of sources to present a broad picture of development across Africa. There have been a number of improvements: Macroeconomic and other data lags have been reduced, enabling external debt reporting up to 2001 and updates on the HIPC initiative and HIV/AIDS. Chapter 12 includes for the first time ODA not allocated by country. New tables have been added covering access to ICT and air transport. Chapter 16 contains a new set of standardized household indicators for selected countries.

ADI 2003 depicts a diverse continent. Gross national income (GNI) per head for all Africa averaged $664 in 2001 — with $1668 and $461 in North and Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) respectively. But it stood at only $300 per head in SSA, excluding South Africa, ranging from under $100 per head in the Democratic Republic of Congo to over $6000 in Seychelles. At 2.9 percent in 2001, GDP growth in SSA barely exceeded the growth of its rapidly urbanizing population (cities grew at close to 5 percent), continuing the overall trend of the 1990s. On average, output per head has stagnated. Yet country performance has diverged widely — sixteen have averaged more than 4 percent growth over the last decade, while several have seen their economies contract, invariably as a result of severe civil conflict. On average, investment and trade trends have been steady, with a slight increase in the overall current account deficit. Net FDI flows to SSA rose to $6.8 billion in 2001, but were heavily concentrated in oil exporting countries and South Africa.

Access to ICT is still limited but increasing. In 2000 there were some nine personal computers per thousand population in SSA, a 10 percent rise over the previous year. In North Africa, computer ownership was somewhat higher, at 16 per thousand. Internet use is rising sharply — but of the 3.7 million recorded Internet users in SSA, 2.4 million were in South Africa (however, these data may not fully account for multiple user access). Air transport, too, has been a

high-growth sector, with 31.8 million passengers recorded. But of this total, 21 million are accounted for by North and South Africa.

Net ODA to Africa rose slightly in 2001 because of higher multilateral flows, but on a per capita basis it has halved since 1992, from $40 to $20 (ODA was $21 per head for SSA). As of February 2003, seventeen countries had reached HIPC decision points and five had reached completion points. Total debt service relief represented $30 billion, and pro-poor expenditures had begun to increase in most of the countries. However, ten countries, mostly conflict-affected, had not yet reached the HIPC decision point.

In SSA, death rates have continued to rise because of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, causing life expectancy at birth to fall from 49 in 1985 to 47 in 2000. AIDS-related deaths were 2.2 million in 2001 (for a cumulative total close to 20 million), almost 30 million were infected and 11 million were orphaned, including a million each in Nigeria and Ethiopia. Under-5 mortality stood at 162 per thousand for SSA; in eight countries it exceeded 200 per thousand. Only half of the children in SSA were immunized. Health expenditures averaged only $13 per head in poor countries, and were below $6 per head in several. But these averages in social indicators conceal wide variation between countries: maternal mortality, for example, ranges from as low as 45 per 100,000 births to 2,300. Education trends were somewhat more favorable, with a steady fall in illiteracy, from 50 percent in 1990 to 37 percent in 2001. But there is a lot of catching-up to do: at 79 percent, primary enrollment has barely recovered to its level in 1980. Social indicators were more favorable in North Africa, with life expectancy at 69 in 2000 and immunization rates near 90 percent.

ADI 2003 draws attention to Africa's rich environmental resources, but also to the stress that environment is coming under. Many countries have large numbers of endangered species, and each year 0.7% of forest cover is being lost.

The detailed World Bank Africa Database 2003, including the World Bank's Country at a Glance Tables and electronic copy of ADI, is also being made available on CD ROM, together with a user-friendly interface to facilitate downloading and analysis. Directions for obtaining the CD ROM can be found on the World Bank's external web site (www.worldbank.org). With access to electronic media widening in Africa, ADI is expected to evolve further, with the goal of offering the most useful combination of information in hardcopy and electronic forms. We welcome user feedback and suggestions for improving ADI in future years.



Alan Harold Gelb
Chief Economist, Africa Region

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

Acknowledgments

This volume was produced by the Operational Quality and Knowledge Services of the Africa Region, in collaboration with the Development Data Group of the Development Economics Vice Presidency.

The volume was prepared by a team led by Tariqul I. Khan and comprising José Delcour, Tosi Mpanu-Mpanu, Rose Mungai, Kadra Nour, Joan Pandit, and Christophe Rockmore. Valuable guidance was provided by the Africa Chief Economist's office. The chapters on national accounts, balance of payments, trade, and government finance draw heavily on the work of World Bank Africa country desks. The chapters on power, communication and transportation, labor force and social indicators tap the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. The chapter on external debt is heavily drawn from DRS (Debt Reporting System) of the World Bank. The chapter on environment was prepared with data from the World Resources Institute. The chapter on privatization of public enterprises was provided by Lucy Fye. The update for the chapter on HIPC initiative was provided by Young Kim and Sarah Lacoche. The HIV/AIDS table was prepared with data from UNAIDS. In addition, many World Bank staff provided information on their countries or their economic or sectoral specialties.

Lawrence Mastri provided assistance in editing and producing the volume, while Chii Akporji, Richard Crabbe, and Cindy Fisher from the World Bank Publications Office coordinated final production of the book. Other staff aided and advised on the design and content of this volume.

ADI 2003 was produced using the new data reporting tool of the Africa Live Database (LDB) system. This tool was programmed to generate automatically all the tables in this volume and can be used for other publications. Using data warehousing technology, the LDB instantly recalculates all indicators and aggregates them once new information is available. This guarantees that the most recent data are reflected in this and future volumes.

Preface

African Development Indicators 2003 continues the data publication series started by the World Bank in 1989 with *African Economic and Financial Data* (published jointly with the United Nations Development Programme), followed by *African Development Indicators 1992, 1994/95, 1996, 1997, 1998/99, 2000, 2001,* and *2002*. These data volumes are intended to provide Africans and those interested in Africa with a consistent and convenient set of data to monitor development programs and aid flows in the region. Each successive volume provides access to more focused information and represents an improvement in the quality and availability of the data.

The data in this volume derive from a variety of sources. In most cases, the original source is national statistical services in Africa. In addition, many international agencies collect or compile data on Africa and organize national data in a standardized framework. This volume draws heavily from such sources. The data have been supplemented by World Bank staff estimates to help address problems of missing or inconsistent data from standard sources. Some of the estimation methods used here differ from methods used in other sources. This volume addresses these differences in methodologies in the chapter introductions and in the technical notes.

In the tradition of the first seven volumes, this data collection is intended to serve as a prime source of information on Africa. Its wide dissemination to African and non-African analysts and policymakers will contribute to a better understanding of Africa and to development on that continent.



John Roome
Director, Operational Quality
and Knowledge Services
Africa Region

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	African Development Bank
ADI	African Development Indicators
AEFD	African Economic and Financial Data (UNDP/World Bank 1989)
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
CDIAC	Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center
CFA	Communauté Financière Africane (franc zone)
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
c.i.f.	Cost, insurance, freight
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
COMTRADE	Commodity Trade database (United Nations)
CPI	Consumer price index
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
DDG	Development Data Group, World Bank
DRS	Debtor Reporting System (World Bank)
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
f.o.b.	Free on board
GDF	Global Development Finance (formerly World Debt Tables-WDT)
GDI	Gross domestic investment
GDP	Gross domestic product
GDS	Gross domestic savings
GFS	Government Finance Statistics (IMF)
GNFS	Goods and nonfactor services
GNP	Gross national product
GNS	Gross national savings
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICP	International Comparison Project
IDA	International Development Association
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFS	International Financial Statistics (IMF)
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISIC	UN International Standard Industrial Classification
ITU	International Telecommunications Union

IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
LIBOR	London interbank offered rate
LIMIC	Low-income and middle-income countries
MBO	Management employee buyout
METMIN	Metals and Minerals Database (World Bank)
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
ORT	Oral rehydration therapy
PE	Public enterprise
SAF	Structural adjustment facility
SDA	Social dimensions of adjustment
SDR	Special drawing right
SIMA	Statistical Information Management and Analysis Database (World Bank)
SITC	UN Standard International Trade Classification
SNA	System of national accounts
UNAIDS	United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNSO	United Nations Statistical Office
UNSTAT	United Nations Statistical Department
UNTA	United Nations Technical Assistance
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WRI	World Resources Institute
ZIMCO	Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation

Contents

Foreword xxi

Acknowledgments xxiii

Preface xxiv

Acronyms and Abbreviations xxv

Introduction 1

1. Selected Background Data 4

1-1. Basic indicators 5
1-2. Population 6
Technical notes 10

2. National Accounts 13

2-1. Gross domestic product, real 15
2-2. Value added in agriculture 16
2-3. Value added in industry 17
2-4. Value added in services 18
2-5. Gross domestic product, nominal 19
2-6. Total consumption 20
2-7. General government consumption 21
2-8. Gross domestic investment 22
2-9. Gross public investment 23
2-10. Gross private investment 24

2-11. Gross domestic savings 25
2-12. Gross national savings 26
2-13. Resource balance 27
2-14. Exports of goods and nonfactor services, nominal 28
2-15. Imports of goods and nonfactor services, nominal 29
2-16. Exports of goods and nonfactor services, real 30
2-17. Imports of goods and nonfactor services, real 31
2-18. GDP growth 32
2-19. Gross National Income (GNI) per capita 33
2-20. Total consumption per capita 34
Technical notes 38

3. Prices and Exchange Rates 41

3-1. GDP deflator (local currency series) 42
3-2. GDP deflator (U.S. dollar series) 43
3-3. Consumer price index 44
3-4. Official exchange rate 45
3-5. SDR exchange rate index 46
3-6. Currency conversion factor 47
3-7. Parallel market exchange rate 48
3-8. Ratio of parallel market to official exchange rates 49
3-9. Real effective exchange rate index 50
Technical notes 52

4. Money and Banking 55

4-1. Domestic credit 56
4-2. Credit to the private sector 57
4-3. Credit to the government 58
4-4. Net foreign assets 59
4-5. Growth of money supply 60
4-6. Discount rate 61
4-7. Real discount rate 62
4-8. Commercial bank lending rate 63
4-9. Commercial bank deposit rate 64
Technical notes 67

5. External Sector 70

Balance of Payments
5-1. Merchandise exports, f.o.b. 72
5-2. Merchandise imports, f.o.b. 73
5-3. Exports of total services (nonfactor and factor) 74
5-4. Imports of total services (nonfactor and factor) 75
5-5. Net private transfers 76
5-6. Net official current transfers 77
5-7. Current account balance, excluding net capital grants 78

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

5-8. Current account balance, excluding net capital grants/GDP 79
5-9. Net capital grants 80
5-10. Net foreign direct investment 81
5-11. Net long-term borrowing 82
5-12. Other capital flows 83
5-13. Use of reserves 84
5-14. Import coverage ratio of reserves 85

Prices
5-15. Export unit values 86
5-16. Import unit values 87
5-17. Terms of trade 88

Commodity Trade
5-18. Forest products exports 89
5-19. Petroleum exports 90
5-20. Copper exports 91
5-21. Iron exports 92
5-22. Phosphate exports 93
5-23. Cocoa exports 94
5-24. Coffee exports 95
5-25. Cotton exports 96
5-26. Groundnut exports 97
5-27. Oil palm products exports 98
5-28. Sisal exports 99
5-29. Tea exports 100
5-30. Sugar exports 101
5-31. Tobacco exports 102
5-32. Meat exports 103
5-33. Manufactured goods exports 104
5-34. Manufactured goods exports, growth 105
5-35. Food imports 106
5-36. Food imports, growth 107
5-37. Nonfood consumer goods imports 108
5-38. Nonfood consumer goods imports, growth 109
5-39. Fuel imports 110
5-40. Fuel imports, growth 111
5-41. Primary intermediate goods imports 112
5-42. Primary intermediate goods imports, growth 113
5-43. Manufactured goods imports 114
5-44. Manufactured goods imports, growth 115
5-45. Capital goods imports 116
5-46. Capital goods imports, growth 117
5-47. Direction of trade matrix, imports, 1991 118
5-48. Direction of trade matrix, imports, 1996 121
5-49. Direction of trade matrix, imports, 2001 124

5-50. Direction of trade matrix, exports, 1991 127
5-51. Direction of trade matrix, exports, 1996 130
5-52. Direction of trade matrix, exports, 2001 133
5-53. Direction of trade matrix, current U.S. dollars, 1991 136
5-54. Direction of trade matrix, current U.S. dollars, 1996 139
5-55 Direction of trade matrix, current U.S. dollars, 2001 142
Technical notes 146

6. External Debt and Related Flows 151

6-1. Gross disbursements: official concessional long-term loans 153
6-2. Gross disbursements: official nonconcessional long-term loans 154
6-3. Gross disbursements: private long-term loans 155
6-4. Disbursements: long-term loans and IMF purchases 156
6-5. Amortization: official concessional long-term loans 157
6-6. Amortization: official nonconcessional long-term loans 158
6-7. Amortization: private long-term loans 159
6-8. Amortization: long-term loans and IMF repurchases 160
6-9. Interest payments: official concessional long-term loans 161
6-10. Interest payments: official nonconcessional long-term loans 162
6-11. Interest payments: private long-term loans 163
6-12. Interest payments: long-term loans and IMF charges 164
6-13. Total external debt service payments: long-term loans and IMF credit 165
6-14. Interest payments: short-term loans 166
6-15. Net flows: long- and short-term loans, including IMF 167
6-16. Net flows: long-term loans, including IMF 168
6-17. Net transfers: long- and short-term loans, including IMF 169
6-18. Net transfers: long-term loans, including IMF 170
6-19. Long-term debt: official concessional 171
6-20. Long-term debt: official nonconcessional 172
6-21. Long-term debt: private 173
6-22. Total external debt 174
6-23. Structure of external debt 175
6-24. Structure of external debt service payments 176
6-25. Terms of long-term external financing, 2001 177
6-26. External debt and debt service ratios, 2001 178
Technical notes 181

7. Government Finance 184

7-1. Government deficit/surplus (including grants) 186
7-2. Government deficit/surplus (excluding grants) 187
7-3. Government primary deficit/surplus (-/+) 188
7-4. Government expenditure and lending minus repayments 189
7-5. Government interest payments 190
7-6. Government revenue (excluding grants) 191
7-7. Grants to government 192

7-8. Foreign financing 193
7-9. Taxes on income and profits 194
7-10. Taxes on international trade and transactions 195
7-11. Indirect taxes 196
7-12. Nontax revenue, excluding grants 197
7-13. Government expenditure: wages and salaries 198
7-14. Government expenditure: trends in real wages and salaries 199
7-15. Government expenditure: other goods and services 200
7-16. Government expenditure: interest payments 201
7-17. Government expenditure: subsidies and current transfers 202
7-18. Government expenditure: capital and net lending 203
7-19. Government expenditure: trends in real defense spending 204
7-20. Government expenditure: real per capita education spending 205
Technical notes 207

8. Agriculture 211

8-1. Nominal producer prices 212
8-2. Food price index 218
8-3. Food production index 219
8-4. Nonfood production index 220
8-5. Food production per capita index 221
8-6. Volume of food output, by major food crop 222
8-7. Value of agricultural exports 226
8-8. Cereal production 227
8-9. Crop production index 228
8-10. Fertilizer use 229
8-11. Fertilizer imports 230
8-12. Area under permanent crops 231
8-13. Agricultural yields, by major crop 232
8-14. Incidence of drought 237
Technical notes 243

9. Power, Communications, and Transportation 246

9-1. Electric power consumption per capita 247
9-2. Energy production and use 248
9-3. Telephone, radio, and television availability, 1995–2000 249
9-4. Personal computers and Internet use 250
9-5. Vehicle ownership 251
9-6. Road-to-population ratio 252
9-7. Paved primary roads 253
9-8. Rail goods traffic-to-$PPP GDP ratio 254
9-9. Rail load-to-locomotive ratio 255
9-10. Air transport 256
Technical notes 257

10. Privatization of Public Enterprises 260

10-1. Summary of privatization of public enterprises 261
10-2. Divestiture methods employed (to end 2001) 262
10-3. Progress in privatization: ownership and control changes 263
Technical notes 264

11. Labor Force and Employment 267

11-1. Number and gender structure of the labor force 269
11-2. Children under 14 working in the labor force 270
11-3. Unpaid family workers as share of active workers 271
11-4. Industrial structure of the labor force 272
11-5. Industrial structure of economically active population 273
11-6. Wages in agriculture 274
11-7. Wages in manufacturing 275
11-8. Wages in mining and quarrying 276
11-9. Wages in construction 277
11-10. Wages in transport, storage, and communications 278
11-11. Wages in community, social, and personal services 279
Technical notes 280

12. Aid Flows 284

12-1. Net ODA from all donors, nominal 285
12-2. Net ODA from DAC donors, nominal 286
12-3. Net ODA from non-DAC bilateral donors, nominal 287
12-4. Net ODA from multilateral donors, nominal 288
12-5. Net ODA from all donors, real 289
12-6. Net ODA from DAC donors, real 290
12-7. Net ODA from non-DAC bilateral donors, real 291
12-8. Net ODA from multilateral donors, real 292
12-9. Net ODA from all donors as share of recipient GDP 293
12-10. Net ODA from DAC donors as share of recipient GDP 294
12-11. Net ODA from multilateral donors as share of recipient GDP 295
12-12. Net ODA from all donors as share of recipient GDI 296
12-13. Net ODA from DAC donors as share of recipient GDI 297
12-14. Net ODA from multilateral donors as share of recipient GDI 298
12-15. Net ODA per capita from all donors 299
12-16. Net ODA per capita from DAC donors 300
12-17. Net ODA per capita from multilateral donors 301
Technical notes 304

13. Social Indicators 307

13-1. Age and gender structure of the population 309
13-2. Poverty 310
13-3. Income distribution 311

13-4. Urbanization 312
13-5. Components of population change 313
13-6. Survival prospects 314
13-7 HIV/AIDS estimates and data, end 2001 315
13-8. Immunization and ORT use 316
13-9. Child malnutrition 317
13-10. Access to sanitation facilities 318
13-11. Access to safe water 319
13-12. Health expenditure 320
13-13. Health care 321
13-14. Illiteracy rate 322
13-15. Primary school gross enrollment ratio 323
13-16. Pupil progression 324
13-17. Net primary enrollment ratio 325
13-18. Number of schoolteachers 326
13-19. Pupil/teacher ratio 327
13-20. Secondary school gross enrollment ratio 328
13-21. Public expenditure on education 329
13-22. Economic opportunities of women 330
13-23. Household and economic participation of women 331
Technical notes 337

14. Environmental Indicators 342

14-1. Forest resources, 1990–2000 344
14-2. Forest ecosystems, 1990–99 345
14-3. Wood production and trade, 1986–98 346
14-4. Freshwater resources and withdrawals, 1977–2001 347
14-5. Marine and freshwater catches, aquaculture, balance of trade, and fish consumption 348
14-6. Energy production by source 349
14-7. Energy consumption by economic sector 350
14-8. CO_2 emissions from industrial processes, 1998 351
14-9. Globally threatened species: mammals, birds, and higher plants, late 1990s 352
14-10. Globally threatened species: reptiles, amphibians, and fish, late 1990s 353
14-11. National protection of natural areas, 2001 354
14-12. International protected areas, 2001 355
Technical notes 356

15. The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative 361

15-1. HIPC Debt Initiative: Flow chart 363
15-2. Grouping of African HIPC countries: status as of February 2003 364
15-3. External debt service for individual African HIPCs that reached decision points, by country, 1998–2005 365
15-4. Committed debt relief and outlook for African HIPCs, status as of February 2003 367
15-5. Social expenditure for African HIPCs that reached decision points 368
Technical notes 371

16. Household Welfare 372

16-1. Burkina Faso 374
16-2. Burundi 376
16-3. Cameroon 378
16-4. Côte d'Ivoire 380
16-5. Ethiopia 382
16-6. Gambia, The 384
16-7. Ghana 386
16-8. Kenya 388
16-9. Madagascar 390
16-10. Malawi 392
16-11. Mozambique 394
16-12. São Tomé and Principe 396
16-13. Uganda 398
16-14. Zambia 400
Technical Notes 402

Bibliography 407

Figures

1-1. Development diamonds for all African countries, 2001 7
1-2. Selected basic indicators, 2001 9

2-1. Gross domestic product, 2001 35
2-2. GDP and export growth rates, average 2000–2001 36
2-3. Composition of GDP, 2001 37

3-1. Real effective exchange rate, 2001 51

4-1. Credit to private and public sectors as a share of GDP, 2001 65
4-2. Real discount rate, average 1992–2001 66

5-1. Terms of trade gains and losses, average 1992–2001 145

6-1. Debt service ratio (ex post), 2001 179
6-2. Debt to GDP ratio, 2001 180

7.1 Government deficit as percentage of GDP, 1992–2001 206

8-1. Food price index, 2000 238
8-2. Food production per capita index, 2001 239
8-3. Food and nonfood production index, 2001 240
8-4. Agricultural exports, 1998 241

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com