

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

The Statistical Appendix presents historical data as well as projections. It comprises seven sections: Assumptions, What's New, Data and Conventions, Country Notes, Classification of Countries, Key Data Documentation, and Statistical Tables.

The assumptions underlying the estimates and projections for 2016–17 and the medium-term scenario for 2018–21 are summarized in the first section. The second section presents a brief description of the changes to the database and statistical tables since the October 2015 *World Economic Outlook* (WEO). The third section provides a general description of the data and the conventions used for calculating country group composites. The fourth section summarizes selected key information for each country. The classification of countries in the various groups presented in the WEO is summarized in the fifth section. The sixth section provides information on methods and reporting standards for the member countries' national account and government finance indicators included in the report.

The last, and main, section comprises the statistical tables. (Statistical Appendix A is included here; Statistical Appendix B is available online.) Data in these tables have been compiled on the basis of information available through March 25, 2016. The figures for 2016 and beyond are shown with the same degree of precision as the historical figures solely for convenience; because they are projections, the same degree of accuracy is not to be inferred.

Assumptions

Real effective *exchange rates* for the advanced economies are assumed to remain constant at their average levels measured during the period February 2 to March 1, 2016. For 2016 and 2017, these assumptions imply average U.S. dollar/special drawing right (SDR) conversion rates of 1.395 and 1.400, U.S. dollar/euro conversion rates of 1.111 and 1.119, and yen/U.S. dollar conversion rates of 114.8 and 113.3, respectively.

It is assumed that the *price of oil* will average \$34.75 a barrel in 2016 and \$40.99 a barrel in 2017.

Established *policies* of national authorities are assumed to be maintained. The more specific policy

assumptions underlying the projections for selected economies are described in Box A1.

With regard to *interest rates*, it is assumed that the London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) on six-month U.S. dollar deposits will average 0.9 percent in 2016 and 1.5 percent in 2017, that three-month euro deposits will average –0.3 percent in 2016 and –0.4 percent in 2017, and that six-month yen deposits will average –0.1 percent in 2016 and –0.3 percent in 2017.

As a reminder, with respect to *introduction of the euro*, on December 31, 1998, the Council of the European Union decided that, effective January 1, 1999, the irrevocably fixed conversion rates between the euro and currencies of the member countries adopting the euro are as follows:

| | | | |
|--------|---|----------|-------------------------------|
| 1 euro | = | 13.7603 | Austrian schillings |
| | = | 40.3399 | Belgian francs |
| | = | 0.585274 | Cyprus pound ¹ |
| | = | 1.95583 | Deutsche marks |
| | = | 15.6466 | Estonian krooni ² |
| | = | 5.94573 | Finnish markkaa |
| | = | 6.55957 | French francs |
| | = | 340.750 | Greek drachmas ³ |
| | = | 0.787564 | Irish pound |
| | = | 1,936.27 | Italian lire |
| | = | 0.702804 | Latvian lat ⁴ |
| | = | 3.45280 | Lithuanian litas ⁵ |
| | = | 40.3399 | Luxembourg francs |
| | = | 0.42930 | Maltese lira ¹ |
| | = | 2.20371 | Netherlands guilders |
| | = | 200.482 | Portuguese escudos |
| | = | 30.1260 | Slovak koruna ⁶ |
| | = | 239.640 | Slovenian tolar ⁷ |
| | = | 166.386 | Spanish pesetas |

¹Established on January 1, 2008.

²Established on January 1, 2011.

³Established on January 1, 2001.

⁴Established on January 1, 2014.

⁵Established on January 1, 2015.

⁶Established on January 1, 2009.

⁷Established on January 1, 2007.

See Box 5.4 of the October 1998 WEO for details on how the conversion rates were established.

What's New

- Data for Macao Special Administrative Region and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are included in data aggregated for the advanced economies. Macao is a Special Administrative Region of China, and Puerto Rico is a territory of the United States, but the WEO maintains statistical data for both economies on a separate and independent basis.
- Argentina's and Venezuela's consumer prices are excluded from all the WEO groups' aggregates.

Data and Conventions

Data and projections for 191 economies form the statistical basis of the WEO database. The data are maintained jointly by the IMF's Research Department and regional departments, with the latter regularly updating country projections based on consistent global assumptions.

Although national statistical agencies are the ultimate providers of historical data and definitions, international organizations are also involved in statistical issues, with the objective of harmonizing methodologies for the compilation of national statistics, including analytical frameworks, concepts, definitions, classifications, and valuation procedures used in the production of economic statistics. The WEO database reflects information from both national source agencies and international organizations.

Most countries' macroeconomic data presented in the WEO conform broadly to the 1993 version of the *System of National Accounts* (SNA). The IMF's sector statistical standards—the sixth edition of the *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* (BPM6), the *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual* (MFSM 2000), and the *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001* (GFSM 2001)—have been or are being aligned with the SNA 2008.¹ These standards reflect the IMF's special interest in countries' external positions, financial sector stability, and public sector fiscal positions. The process of adapting country data to the new standards begins in earnest when the manuals are released. However, full concordance with the manuals is ultimately dependent on the provision by national

¹Many countries are implementing the SNA 2008 or European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA) 2010, and a few countries use versions of the SNA older than 1993. A similar adoption pattern is expected for the BPM6. Please refer to Table G, which lists the statistical standards adhered to by each country.

statistical compilers of revised country data; hence, the WEO estimates are only partially adapted to these manuals. Nonetheless, for many countries the impact, on major balances and aggregates, of conversion to the updated standards will be small. Many other countries have partially adopted the latest standards and will continue implementation over a period of years.

Composite data for country groups in the WEO are either sums or weighted averages of data for individual countries. Unless noted otherwise, multiyear averages of growth rates are expressed as compound annual rates of change.² Arithmetically weighted averages are used for all data for the emerging market and developing economies group except data on inflation and money growth, for which geometric averages are used. The following conventions apply:

- Country group composites for exchange rates, interest rates, and growth rates of monetary aggregates are weighted by GDP converted to U.S. dollars at market exchange rates (averaged over the preceding three years) as a share of group GDP.
- Composites for other data relating to the domestic economy, whether growth rates or ratios, are weighted by GDP valued at purchasing power parity as a share of total world or group GDP.³
- Unless noted otherwise, composites for all sectors for the euro area are corrected for reporting discrepancies in intra-area transactions. Annual data are not adjusted for calendar-day effects. For data prior to 1999, data aggregations apply 1995 European currency unit exchange rates.
- Composites for fiscal data are sums of individual country data after conversion to U.S. dollars at the average market exchange rates in the years indicated.
- Composite unemployment rates and employment growth are weighted by labor force as a share of group labor force.
- Composites relating to external sector statistics are sums of individual country data after conversion to

²Averages for real GDP and its components, employment, GDP per capita, inflation, factor productivity, trade, and commodity prices are calculated based on the compound annual rate of change, except in the case of the unemployment rate, which is based on the simple arithmetic average.

³See "Revised Purchasing Power Parity Weights" in the July 2014 *WEO Update* for a summary of the revised purchasing-power-parity-based weights, as well as Box A2 of the April 2004 WEO and Annex IV of the May 1993 WEO. See also Anne-Marie Gulde and Marianne Schulze-Ghattas, "Purchasing Power Parity Based Weights for the *World Economic Outlook*," in *Staff Studies for the World Economic Outlook* (Washington: International Monetary Fund, December 1993), pp. 106–23.

U.S. dollars at the average market exchange rates in the years indicated for balance of payments data and at end-of-year market exchange rates for debt denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars.

- Composites of changes in foreign trade volumes and prices, however, are arithmetic averages of percent changes for individual countries weighted by the U.S. dollar value of exports or imports as a share of total world or group exports or imports (in the preceding year).
- Unless noted otherwise, group composites are computed if 90 percent or more of the share of group weights is represented.
- Data refer to calendar years, except in the case of a few countries that use fiscal years. Please refer to Table F, which lists the economies with exceptional reporting periods for national accounts and government finance data for each country.

For some countries, the figures for 2015 and earlier are based on estimates rather than actual outturns. Please refer to Table G, which lists the latest actual outturns for the indicators in the national accounts, prices, government finance, and balance of payments indicators for each country.

Country Notes

- The GDP data for *Argentina* before 2015 reflect official data, while for 2015 the data reflect IMF staff estimates. On February 1, 2013, the IMF issued a declaration of censure, and in June 2015 called on Argentina to implement additional specified actions to address the quality of its official GDP data according to a specified timetable. The new government that took office in December 2015 has announced its determination to improve the quality of GDP statistics. The Managing Director will report to the Executive Board on this issue again by July 15, 2016. At that time, the Executive Board will review the issue in line with IMF procedures.
- The consumer price data for *Argentina* before December 2013 reflect the CPI for the Greater Buenos Aires Area (CPI-GBA), while from December 2013 to October 2015 the data reflect the national CPI (IPCNu). Given the differences in geographical coverage, weights, sampling, and methodology of the two series and the authorities' decision in December 2015 to discontinue the IPCNu, the average CPI inflation for 2014, 2015, and 2016 and

end-period inflation for 2015 are not reported in the April 2016 *World Economic Outlook*. On February 1, 2013, the IMF issued a declaration of censure and in June 2015 called on Argentina to implement additional specified actions to address the quality of its official CPI data according to a specified timetable. The new government that took office in December 2015 has stated that it considers that the IPCNu is flawed and announced its determination to discontinue it and to improve the quality of CPI statistics. It has temporarily suspended the publication of CPI data to review sources and methodology. The Managing Director will report to the Executive Board on this issue again by July 15, 2016. At that time, the Executive Board will review the issue in line with IMF procedures.

- The series from which the nominal exchange rate assumptions are calculated are not made public for *Egypt* because the nominal exchange rate is a market-sensitive issue in Egypt.
- The 2015 data for *Greece* are preliminary. Fiscal projections for 2016–21 are not available at this time, given ongoing negotiations with the authorities and European partners on the fiscal targets in a potential new adjustment program.
- Because of the ongoing IMF program with *Pakistan*, the series from which nominal exchange rate assumptions are calculated are not made public—the nominal exchange rate is a market-sensitive issue in Pakistan.
- Data for *Syria* are excluded from 2011 onward because of the uncertain political situation.
- Projecting the economic outlook in *Venezuela* is complicated by the lack of any Article IV consultation since 2004 and delays in the publication of key economic data.

Classification of Countries

Summary of the Country Classification

The country classification in the WEO divides the world into two major groups: advanced economies and emerging market and developing economies.⁴ This classification is not based on strict criteria, economic

⁴As used here, the terms “country” and “economy” do not always refer to a territorial entity that is a state as understood by international law and practice. Some territorial entities included here are not states, although their statistical data are maintained on a separate and independent basis.

or otherwise, and it has evolved over time. The objective is to facilitate analysis by providing a reasonably meaningful method of organizing data. Table A provides an overview of the country classification, showing the number of countries in each group by region and summarizing some key indicators of their relative size (GDP valued by purchasing power parity, total exports of goods and services, and population).

Some countries remain outside the country classification and therefore are not included in the analysis. Anguilla, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Montserrat are examples of countries that are not IMF members, and their economies therefore are not monitored by the IMF. Somalia is omitted from the emerging market and developing economies group composites because of data limitations.

General Features and Composition of Groups in the *World Economic Outlook* Classification

Advanced Economies

The 39 advanced economies are listed in Table B. The seven largest in terms of GDP based on market exchange rates—the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Canada—constitute the subgroup of *major advanced economies* often referred to as the Group of Seven (G7). The members of the *euro area* are also distinguished as a subgroup. Composite data shown in the tables for the euro area cover the current members for all years, even though the membership has increased over time.

Table C lists the member countries of the European Union, not all of which are classified as advanced economies in the WEO.

Emerging Market and Developing Economies

The group of emerging market and developing economies (152) includes all those that are not classified as advanced economies.

The *regional breakdowns* of emerging market and developing economies are *Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)*, *emerging and developing Asia*, *emerging and developing Europe* (sometimes also referred to as “central and eastern Europe”), *Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)*, *Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan (MENAP)*, and *sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)*.

Emerging market and developing economies are also classified according to *analytical criteria*. The analytical criteria reflect the composition of export earnings and a distinction between net creditor and net debtor economies. The detailed composition of emerging market and developing economies in the regional and analytical groups is shown in Tables D and E.

The analytical criterion *source of export earnings* distinguishes between categories *fuel* (Standard International Trade Classification [SITC] 3) and *nonfuel* and then focuses on *nonfuel primary products* (SITCs 0, 1, 2, 4, and 68). Economies are categorized into one of these groups when their main source of export earnings exceeded 50 percent of total exports on average between 2010 and 2014.

The financial criteria focus on *net creditor economies*, *net debtor economies*, *heavily indebted poor countries* (HIPC), and *low-income developing countries* (LIDCs). Economies are categorized as net debtors when their latest net international investment position, where available, was less than zero or their current account balance accumulations from 1972 (or earliest available data) to 2014 were negative. Net debtor economies are further differentiated on the basis of *experience with debt servicing*.⁵

The HIPC group comprises the countries that are or have been considered by the IMF and the World Bank for participation in their debt initiative known as the HIPC Initiative, which aims to reduce the external debt burdens of all the eligible HIPCs to a “sustainable” level in a reasonably short period of time.⁶ Many of these countries have already benefited from debt relief and have graduated from the initiative.

The LIDCs are countries that were designated as eligible to use the IMF's concessional financing resources under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) in the 2013 PRGT eligibility review and had a level of per capita gross national income less than the PRGT income graduation threshold for non–small states (that is, twice the World Bank International Development Association operational threshold, or US\$2,390 in 2011 as measured by the World Bank's Atlas method) and Zimbabwe.

⁵ During 2010–14, 17 economies incurred external payments arrears or entered into official or commercial bank debt-rescheduling agreements. This group is referred to as *economies with arrears and/or rescheduling during 2010–14*.

⁶ See David Andrews, Anthony R. Boote, Syed S. Rizavi, and Sukwinder Singh, *Debt Relief for Low-Income Countries: The Enhanced HIPC Initiative*, IMF Pamphlet Series 51 (Washington: International Monetary Fund, November 1999).

Table A. Classification by *World Economic Outlook* Groups and Their Shares in Aggregate GDP, Exports of Goods and Services, and Population, 2015¹
(Percent of total for group or world)

| | Number of Economies | GDP | | Exports of Goods and Services | | Population | |
|---|---------------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| | | Advanced Economies | World | Advanced Economies | World | Advanced Economies | World |
| Advanced Economies | 39 | 100.0 | 42.4 | 100.0 | 63.3 | 100.0 | 14.6 |
| United States | | 37.2 | 15.8 | 16.8 | 10.6 | 30.5 | 4.5 |
| Euro Area | 19 | 28.1 | 11.9 | 40.3 | 25.5 | 32.0 | 4.7 |
| Germany | | 8.0 | 3.4 | 11.9 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 1.1 |
| France | | 5.5 | 2.3 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 0.9 |
| Italy | | 4.5 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 5.8 | 0.8 |
| Spain | | 3.4 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 0.6 |
| Japan | | 10.0 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 12.0 | 1.8 |
| United Kingdom | | 5.6 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 0.9 |
| Canada | | 3.4 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 0.5 |
| Other Advanced Economies | 16 | 15.6 | 6.6 | 27.4 | 17.3 | 15.9 | 2.3 |
| <i>Memorandum</i> | | | | | | | |
| Major Advanced Economies | 7 | 74.2 | 31.5 | 54.1 | 34.2 | 71.7 | 10.5 |
| | | Emerging Market and Developing Economies | World | Emerging Market and Developing Economies | World | Emerging Market and Developing Economies | World |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 152 | 100.0 | 57.6 | 100.0 | 36.7 | 100.0 | 85.4 |
| Regional Groups | | | | | | | |
| Commonwealth of Independent States ² | 12 | 8.0 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 4.0 |
| Russia | | 5.7 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 29 | 53.2 | 30.6 | 50.0 | 18.4 | 57.1 | 48.7 |
| China | | 29.7 | 17.1 | 31.0 | 11.4 | 22.3 | 19.0 |
| India | | 12.2 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 21.0 | 17.9 |
| Excluding China and India | 27 | 11.4 | 6.5 | 13.3 | 4.9 | 13.8 | 11.8 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | 12 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 9.5 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 32 | 14.5 | 8.3 | 13.8 | 5.1 | 10.0 | 8.5 |
| Brazil | | 4.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| Mexico | | 3.4 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan | 22 | 13.2 | 7.6 | 14.5 | 5.3 | 10.5 | 9.0 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 20 | 11.7 | 6.7 | 14.1 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 5.9 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 45 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 14.9 | 12.8 |
| Excluding Nigeria and South Africa | 43 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 11.1 | 9.5 |
| Analytical Groups³ | | | | | | | |
| By Source of Export Earnings | | | | | | | |
| Fuel | 29 | 20.2 | 11.6 | 21.8 | 8.0 | 12.4 | 10.6 |
| Nonfuel | 122 | 79.8 | 45.9 | 78.2 | 28.7 | 87.6 | 74.8 |
| Of Which, Primary Products | 29 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 7.6 | 6.5 |
| By External Financing Source | | | | | | | |
| Net Debtor Economies | 118 | 51.8 | 29.8 | 48.2 | 17.7 | 67.6 | 57.7 |
| Net Debtor Economies by Debt-Servicing Experience | | | | | | | |
| Economies with Arrears and/or Rescheduling during 2010–14 | 17 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| Other Groups | | | | | | | |
| Heavily Indebted Poor Countries | 38 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 11.2 | 9.6 |
| Low-Income Developing Countries | 59 | 7.4 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 22.5 | 19.2 |

¹The GDP shares are based on the purchasing-power-parity valuation of economies' GDP. The number of economies comprising each group reflects those for which data are included in the group aggregates.

²Georgia, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine, which are not members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, are included in this group for reasons of geography and similarity in economic structure.

³Syria is omitted from the source of export earnings and South Sudan is omitted from the net external position group composites because of insufficient data.

Table B. Advanced Economies by Subgroup

| Major Currency Areas | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| United States | | |
| Euro Area | | |
| Japan | | |
| Euro Area | | |
| Austria | Greece | Netherlands |
| Belgium | Ireland | Portugal |
| Cyprus | Italy | Slovak Republic |
| Estonia | Latvia | Slovenia |
| Finland | Lithuania | Spain |
| France | Luxembourg | |
| Germany | Malta | |
| Major Advanced Economies | | |
| Canada | Italy | United States |
| France | Japan | |
| Germany | United Kingdom | |
| Other Advanced Economies | | |
| Australia | Korea | Singapore |
| Czech Republic | Macao SAR ² | Sweden |
| Denmark | New Zealand | Switzerland |
| Hong Kong SAR ¹ | Norway | Taiwan Province of China |
| Iceland | Puerto Rico | |
| Israel | San Marino | |

¹On July 1, 1997, Hong Kong was returned to the People's Republic of China and became a Special Administrative Region of China.

²On December 20, 1999, Macao was returned to the People's Republic of China and became a Special Administrative Region of China.

Table C. European Union

| | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Austria | Germany | Poland |
| Belgium | Greece | Portugal |
| Bulgaria | Hungary | Romania |
| Croatia | Ireland | Slovak Republic |
| Cyprus | Italy | Slovenia |
| Czech Republic | Latvia | Spain |
| Denmark | Lithuania | Sweden |
| Estonia | Luxembourg | United Kingdom |
| Finland | Malta | |
| France | Netherlands | |

Table D. Emerging Market and Developing Economies by Region and Main Source of Export Earnings

| | Fuel | Nonfuel Primary Products |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Commonwealth of Independent States | | |
| | Azerbaijan | Uzbekistan |
| | Kazakhstan | |
| | Russia | |
| | Turkmenistan ¹ | |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | | |
| | Brunei Darussalam | Marshall Islands |
| | Timor-Leste | Mongolia |
| | | Papua New Guinea |
| | | Solomon Islands |
| | | Tuvalu |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | | |
| | Bolivia | Argentina |
| | Colombia | Chile |
| | Ecuador | Guyana |
| | Trinidad and Tobago | Paraguay |
| | Venezuela | Suriname |
| | | Uruguay |
| Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan | | |
| | Algeria | Afghanistan |
| | Bahrain | Mauritania |
| | Iran | Sudan |
| | Iraq | |
| | Kuwait | |
| | Libya | |
| | Oman | |
| | Qatar | |
| | Saudi Arabia | |
| | United Arab Emirates | |
| | Yemen | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | |
| | Angola | Burkina Faso |
| | Chad | Burundi |
| | Republic of Congo | Central African Republic |
| | Equatorial Guinea | Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| | Gabon | Côte d'Ivoire |
| | Nigeria | Eritrea |
| | South Sudan | Guinea-Bissau |
| | | Liberia |
| | | Malawi |
| | | Mali |
| | | Niger |
| | | Sierra Leone |
| | | South Africa |
| | | Zambia |

¹Turkmenistan, which is not a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States, is included in this group for reasons of geography and similarity in economic structure.

Table E. Emerging Market and Developing Economies by Region, Net External Position, and Status as Heavily Indebted Poor Countries and Low-Income Developing Countries

| | Net External Position ¹ | Heavily Indebted Poor Countries ² | Low-Income Developing Countries | | Net External Position ¹ | Heavily Indebted Poor Countries ² | Low-Income Developing Countries |
|---|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Commonwealth of Independent States | | | | Bulgaria | * | | |
| Armenia | * | | | Croatia | * | | |
| Azerbaijan | ● | | | Hungary | * | | |
| Belarus | * | | | Kosovo | * | | |
| Georgia ³ | * | | | FYR Macedonia | * | | |
| Kazakhstan | * | | | Montenegro | * | | |
| Kyrgyz Republic | * | | * | Poland | * | | |
| Moldova | * | | * | Romania | * | | |
| Russia | ● | | | Serbia | * | | |
| Tajikistan | * | | * | Turkey | * | | |
| Turkmenistan ³ | ● | | | Latin America and the Caribbean | | | |
| Ukraine ³ | * | | | Antigua and Barbuda | * | | |
| Uzbekistan | ● | | * | Argentina | ● | | |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | | | | The Bahamas | * | | |
| Bangladesh | * | | * | Barbados | * | | |
| Bhutan | * | | * | Belize | * | | |
| Brunei Darussalam | ● | | | Bolivia | ● | ● | * |
| Cambodia | * | | * | Brazil | * | | |
| China | ● | | | Chile | * | | |
| Fiji | * | | | Colombia | * | | |
| India | * | | | Costa Rica | * | | |
| Indonesia | * | | | Dominica | * | | |
| Kiribati | ● | | * | Dominican Republic | * | | |
| Lao P.D.R. | * | | * | Ecuador | * | | |
| Malaysia | * | | | El Salvador | * | | |
| Maldives | * | | | Grenada | * | | |
| Marshall Islands | * | | | Guatemala | * | | |
| Micronesia | ● | | | Guyana | * | ● | |
| Mongolia | * | | * | Haiti | * | ● | * |
| Myanmar | * | | * | Honduras | * | ● | * |
| Nepal | ● | | * | Jamaica | * | | |
| Palau | ● | | | Mexico | * | | |
| Papua New Guinea | * | | * | Nicaragua | * | ● | * |
| Philippines | * | | | Panama | * | | |
| Samoa | * | | | Paraguay | * | | |
| Solomon Islands | * | | * | Peru | * | | |
| Sri Lanka | * | | | St. Kitts and Nevis | * | | |
| Thailand | * | | | St. Lucia | * | | |
| Timor-Leste | ● | | | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | * | | |
| Tonga | * | | | Suriname | * | | |
| Tuvalu | * | | | Trinidad and Tobago | ● | | |
| Vanuatu | * | | | Uruguay | * | | |
| Vietnam | * | | * | Venezuela | ● | | |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | | | | | | | |
| Albania | * | | | | | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | * | | | | | | |

Table E. Emerging Market and Developing Economies by Region, Net External Position, and Status as Heavily Indebted Poor Countries and Low-Income Developing Countries (continued)

| | Net External Position ¹ | Heavily Indebted Poor Countries ² | Low-Income Developing Countries | | Net External Position ¹ | Heavily Indebted Poor Countries ² | Low-Income Developing Countries |
|---|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan | | | | Republic of Congo | * | ● | * |
| Afghanistan | ● | ● | * | Côte d'Ivoire | ● | ● | * |
| Algeria | ● | | | Equatorial Guinea | * | | |
| Bahrain | ● | | | Eritrea | * | * | * |
| Djibouti | * | | * | Ethiopia | * | ● | * |
| Egypt | * | | | Gabon | ● | | |
| Iran | ● | | | The Gambia | * | ● | * |
| Iraq | ● | | | Ghana | * | ● | * |
| Jordan | * | | | Guinea | * | ● | * |
| Kuwait | ● | | | Guinea-Bissau | * | ● | * |
| Lebanon | * | | | Kenya | * | | * |
| Libya | ● | | | Lesotho | * | | * |
| Mauritania | * | ● | * | Liberia | * | ● | * |
| Morocco | * | | | Madagascar | * | ● | * |
| Oman | ● | | | Malawi | * | ● | * |
| Pakistan | * | | | Mali | * | ● | * |
| Qatar | ● | | | Mauritius | ● | | |
| Saudi Arabia | ● | | | Mozambique | * | ● | * |
| Sudan | * | * | * | Namibia | ● | | |
| Syria | * | | | Niger | * | ● | * |
| Tunisia | * | | | Nigeria | * | | * |
| United Arab Emirates | ● | | | Rwanda | * | ● | * |
| Yemen | * | | * | São Tomé and Príncipe | * | ● | * |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | Senegal | * | ● | * |
| Angola | ● | | | Seychelles | * | | |
| Benin | * | ● | * | Sierra Leone | * | ● | * |
| Botswana | ● | | | South Africa | * | | |
| Burkina Faso | * | ● | * | South Sudan ⁴ | . . . | | * |
| Burundi | * | ● | * | Swaziland | * | | |
| Cabo Verde | * | | | Tanzania | * | ● | * |
| Cameroon | * | ● | * | Togo | * | ● | * |
| Central African Republic | * | ● | * | Uganda | * | ● | * |
| Chad | * | ● | * | Zambia | * | ● | * |
| Comoros | * | ● | * | Zimbabwe | * | | * |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | * | ● | * | | | | |

¹Dot (star) indicates that the country is a net creditor (net debtor).

²Dot instead of star indicates that the country has reached the completion point.

³Georgia, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine, which are not members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, are included in this group for reasons of geography and similarity in economic structure.

⁴South Sudan is omitted from the net external position group composite for lack of a fully developed database.

Table F. Economies with Exceptional Reporting Periods¹

| | National Accounts | Government Finance |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| The Bahamas | | Jul/Jun |
| Bangladesh | | Jul/Jun |
| Barbados | | Apr/Mar |
| Belize | | Apr/Mar |
| Bhutan | Jul/Jun | Jul/Jun |
| Botswana | | Apr/Mar |
| Dominica | | Jul/Jun |
| Egypt | Jul/Jun | Jul/Jun |
| Ethiopia | Jul/Jun | Jul/Jun |
| Haiti | Oct/Sep | Oct/Sep |
| Hong Kong SAR | | Apr/Mar |
| India | Apr/Mar | Apr/Mar |
| Iran | Apr/Mar | Apr/Mar |
| Jamaica | | Apr/Mar |
| Lao P.D.R. | | Oct/Sep |
| Lesotho | | Apr/Mar |
| Malawi | | Jul/Jun |
| Marshall Islands | Oct/Sep | Oct/Sep |
| Micronesia | Oct/Sep | Oct/Sep |
| Myanmar | Apr/Mar | Apr/Mar |
| Namibia | | Apr/Mar |
| Nepal | Aug/Jul | Aug/Jul |
| Pakistan | Jul/Jun | Jul/Jun |
| Palau | Oct/Sep | Oct/Sep |
| Puerto Rico | Jul/Jun | Jul/Jun |
| Samoa | Jul/Jun | Jul/Jun |
| Singapore | | Apr/Mar |
| St. Lucia | | Apr/Mar |
| Swaziland | | Apr/Mar |
| Thailand | | Oct/Sep |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | Oct/Sep |

¹Unless noted otherwise, all data refer to calendar years.

Table G. Key Data Documentation

| Country | Currency | National Accounts | | | | Prices (CPI) | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | Base Year ² | System of National Accounts | Use of Chain-Weighted Methodology ³ | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data |
| Afghanistan | Afghan Afghani | NSO | 2014 | 2002 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Albania | Albanian lek | IMF staff | 2012 | 1996 | SNA 1993 | From 1996 | NSO | 2014 |
| Algeria | Algerian dinar | NSO | 2014 | 2001 | SNA 1993 | From 2005 | NSO | 2014 |
| Angola | Angolan kwanza | MEP | 2014 | 2002 | ESA 1995 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | Eastern Caribbean dollar | CB | 2014 | 2006 ⁶ | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Argentina | Argentine peso | MEP | 2014 | 2004 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Armenia | Armenian dram | NSO | 2014 | 2005 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Australia | Australian dollar | NSO | 2015 | 2013/14 | SNA 2008 | From 1980 | NSO | 2015 |
| Austria | Euro | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1995 | NSO | 2015 |
| Azerbaijan | Azerbaijan manat | NSO | 2014 | 2003 | SNA 1993 | From 1994 | NSO | 2014 |
| The Bahamas | Bahamian dollar | NSO | 2014 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Bahrain | Bahraini dinar | MoF | 2014 | 2010 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Bangladesh | Bangladesh taka | NSO | 2013 | 2005 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Barbados | Barbados dollar | NSO and CB | 2013 | 1974 ⁶ | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2014 |
| Belarus | Belarusian rubel | NSO | 2013 | 2009 | ESA 1995 | From 2005 | NSO | 2014 |
| Belgium | Euro | CB | 2014 | 2013 | ESA 2010 | From 1995 | CB | 2015 |
| Belize | Belize dollar | NSO | 2013 | 2000 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2013 |
| Benin | CFA franc | NSO | 2012 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2013 |
| Bhutan | Bhutanese ngultrum | NSO | 2011/12 | 2000 ⁶ | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2014/15 |
| Bolivia | Bolivian boliviano | NSO | 2014 | 1990 | Other | | NSO | 2015 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Bosnia convertible marka | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 2000 | NSO | 2015 |
| Botswana | Botswana pula | NSO | 2012 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2013 |
| Brazil | Brazilian real | NSO | 2014 | 1995 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Brunei Darussalam | Brunei dollar | NSO and PMO | 2014 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | NSO and PMO | 2015 |
| Bulgaria | Bulgarian lev | NSO | 2014 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1996 | NSO | 2015 |
| Burkina Faso | CFA franc | NSO and MEP | 2012 | 1999 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Burundi | Burundi franc | NSO | 2012 | 2005 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Cabo Verde | Cabo Verdean escudo | NSO | 2014 | 2007 | SNA 2008 | From 2011 | NSO | 2014 |
| Cambodia | Cambodian riel | NSO | 2013 | 2000 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Cameroon | CFA franc | NSO | 2014 | 2000 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Canada | Canadian dollar | NSO | 2014 | 2007 | SNA 2008 | From 1980 | NSO | 2015 |
| Central African Republic | CFA franc | NSO | 2012 | 2005 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Chad | CFA franc | CB | 2013 | 2005 | Other | | NSO | 2014 |
| Chile | Chilean peso | CB | 2014 | 2008 | SNA 2008 | From 2003 | NSO | 2015 |
| China | Chinese yuan | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Colombia | Colombian peso | NSO | 2014 | 2005 | Other | From 2000 | NSO | 2014 |
| Comoros | Comorian franc | NSO | 2013 | 2000 | Other | | NSO | 2014 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Congolese franc | NSO | 2013 | 2005 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2015 |
| Republic of Congo | CFA franc | NSO | 2014 | 1990 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Costa Rica | Costa Rican colón | CB | 2015 | 2012 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2015 |

Table G. Key Data Documentation (continued)

| Country | Government Finance | | | | | Balance of Payments | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | Statistics Manual in Use at Source | Subsectors Coverage ⁴ | Accounting Practice ⁵ | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | Statistics Manual in Use at Source |
| Afghanistan | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG | C | NSO | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Albania | IMF staff | 2014 | 1986 | CG,LG,SS,MPC,NFPC | Other | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Algeria | CB | 2014 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2015 | BPM 5 |
| Angola | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG | Other | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Argentina | MEP | 2015 | 1986 | CG,SG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Armenia | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Australia | MoF | 2014/15 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,TG | A | NSO | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Austria | NSO | 2015 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Azerbaijan | MoF | 2014 | Other | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| The Bahamas | MoF | 2014/15 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Bahrain | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Bangladesh | MoF | 2013/14 | Other | CG | C | CB | 2013 | BPM 4 |
| Barbados | MoF | 2014/15 | 1986 | CG,SS,NFPC | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Belarus | MoF | 2013 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2013 | BPM 6 |
| Belgium | CB | 2014 | ESA 2010 | CG,SG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Belize | MoF | 2013/14 | 1986 | CG,MPC | C/A | CB | 2013 | BPM 5 |
| Benin | MoF | 2013 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2012 | BPM 5 |
| Bhutan | MoF | 2012/13 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2011/12 | BPM 6 |
| Bolivia | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS,MPC,NMPC,NFPC | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Botswana | MoF | 2011/12 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2012 | BPM 5 |
| Brazil | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS,MPC,NFPC | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Brunei Darussalam | MoF | 2014 | Other | CG,BCG | C | MEP | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Bulgaria | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Burkina Faso | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG | Other | CB | 2013 | BPM 5 |
| Burundi | MoF | 2013 | 2001 | CG | A | CB | 2012 | BPM 6 |
| Cabo Verde | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,SS | A | NSO | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Cambodia | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG,LG | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Cameroon | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,NFPC | C | MoF | 2013 | BPM 5 |
| Canada | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS | A | NSO | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Central African Republic | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2012 | BPM 5 |
| Chad | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG,NFPC | C | CB | 2012 | BPM 5 |
| Chile | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG,LG | A | CB | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| China | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG,LG | C | SAFE | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Colombia | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS | C/A | CB and NSO | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Comoros | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG | C/A | CB and IMF staff | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG,LG | A | CB | 2015 | BPM 5 |
| Republic of Congo | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG | A | CB | 2007 | BPM 5 |
| Costa Rica | MoF and CB | 2015 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2015 | BPM 5 |

Table G. Key Data Documentation (continued)

| Country | Currency | National Accounts | | | | Prices (CPI) | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | Base Year ² | System of National Accounts | Use of Chain-Weighted Methodology ³ | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data |
| Côte d'Ivoire | CFA franc | NSO | 2014 | 2009 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Croatia | Croatian kuna | NSO | 2014 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Cyprus | Euro | NSO | 2015 | 2005 | ESA 2010 | From 1995 | NSO | 2015 |
| Czech Republic | Czech koruna | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1995 | NSO | 2015 |
| Denmark | Danish krone | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1980 | NSO | 2015 |
| Djibouti | Djibouti franc | NSO | 2014 | 1990 | Other | | NSO | 2015 |
| Dominica | Eastern Caribbean dollar | NSO | 2014 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Dominican Republic | Dominican peso | CB | 2014 | 2007 | SNA 2008 | From 2007 | CB | 2015 |
| Ecuador | U.S. dollar | CB | 2014 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | | NSO and CB | 2015 |
| Egypt | Egyptian pound | MEP | 2014/15 | 2011/12 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014/15 |
| El Salvador | U.S. dollar | CB | 2014 | 1990 | Other | | NSO | 2015 |
| Equatorial Guinea | CFA franc | MEP and CB | 2013 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | | MEP | 2014 |
| Eritrea | Eritrean nakfa | IMF staff | 2006 | 2005 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2009 |
| Estonia | Euro | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 2010 | NSO | 2015 |
| Ethiopia | Ethiopian birr | NSO | 2013/14 | 2010/11 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Fiji | Fijian dollar | NSO | 2013 | 2008 ⁶ | SNA 1993/ 2008 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Finland | Euro | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1980 | NSO | 2015 |
| France | Euro | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1980 | NSO | 2015 |
| Gabon | CFA franc | MoF | 2013 | 2001 | SNA 1993 | | MoF | 2014 |
| The Gambia | Gambian dalasi | NSO | 2012 | 2004 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2013 |
| Georgia | Georgian lari | NSO | 2014 | 2000 | SNA 1993 | From 1996 | NSO | 2015 |
| Germany | Euro | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1991 | NSO | 2015 |
| Ghana | Ghanaian cedi | NSO | 2014 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Greece | Euro | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1995 | NSO | 2015 |
| Grenada | Eastern Caribbean dollar | NSO | 2014 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2013 |
| Guatemala | Guatemalan quetzal | CB | 2014 | 2001 | SNA 1993 | From 2001 | NSO | 2014 |
| Guinea | Guinean franc | NSO | 2009 | 2003 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Guinea-Bissau | CFA franc | NSO | 2013 | 2005 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Guyana | Guyanese dollar | NSO | 2012 | 2006 ⁶ | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2012 |
| Haiti | Haitian gourde | NSO | 2014/15 | 1986/87 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2014/15 |
| Honduras | Honduran lempira | CB | 2015 | 2000 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2015 |
| Hong Kong SAR | Hong Kong dollar | NSO | 2015 | 2013 | SNA 2008 | From 1980 | NSO | 2015 |
| Hungary | Hungarian forint | NSO | 2015 | 2005 | ESA 2010 | From 2005 | IEO | 2015 |
| Iceland | Icelandic króna | NSO | 2015 | 2005 | ESA 2010 | From 1990 | NSO | 2015 |
| India | Indian rupee | NSO | 2014/15 | 2011/12 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2014/15 |
| Indonesia | Indonesian rupiah | NSO | 2014 | 2010 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Iran | Iranian rial | CB | 2014/15 | 2004/05 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2014/15 |
| Iraq | Iraqi dinar | NSO | 2014 | 2007 | SNA 1968 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Ireland | Euro | NSO | 2015 | 2013 | ESA 2010 | From 2012 | NSO | 2015 |

Table G. Key Data Documentation (continued)

| Country | Government Finance | | | | | Balance of Payments | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | Statistics Manual in Use at Source | Subsectors Coverage ⁴ | Accounting Practice ⁵ | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | Statistics Manual in Use at Source |
| Côte d'Ivoire | MoF | 2015 | 1986 | CG | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Croatia | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG | A | CB | 2013 | BPM 6 |
| Cyprus | NSO | 2015 | ESA 2010 | CG,LG,SS | C/A | NSO | 2015 | BPM 5 |
| Czech Republic | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | NSO | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Denmark | NSO | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | NSO | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Djibouti | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG | A | CB | 2015 | BPM 5 |
| Dominica | MoF | 2013/14 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Dominican Republic | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Ecuador | CB and MoF | 2015 | 1986 | CG,SG,LG,SS,NFPC | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Egypt | MoF | 2014/15 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS,MPC | C | CB | 2014/15 | BPM 5 |
| El Salvador | MoF | 2015 | 1986 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Equatorial Guinea | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2013 | BPM 5 |
| Eritrea | MoF | 2008 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2008 | BPM 5 |
| Estonia | MoF | 2015 | 1986/2001 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Ethiopia | MoF | 2014/15 | 1986 | CG,SG,LG,NFPC | C | CB | 2014/15 | BPM 5 |
| Fiji | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2013 | BPM 5 |
| Finland | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | NSO | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| France | NSO | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Gabon | IMF staff | 2014 | 2001 | CG | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| The Gambia | MoF | 2013 | 2001 | CG | C | CB and IMF staff | 2012 | BPM 4 |
| Georgia | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG | C | NSO and CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Germany | NSO | 2015 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Ghana | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Greece | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Grenada | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2013 | BPM 5 |
| Guatemala | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Guinea | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG | Other | CB and MEP | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Guinea-Bissau | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Guyana | MoF | 2012 | 2001 | CG,SS | C | CB | 2012 | BPM 5 |
| Haiti | MoF | 2014/15 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2014/15 | BPM 5 |
| Honduras | MoF | 2015 | 1986 | CG,LG,SS,NFPC | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Hong Kong SAR | NSO | 2014/15 | 2001 | CG | C | NSO | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Hungary | MEP and NSO | 2014 | ESA 2010 | CG,LG,SS,NMPC | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Iceland | NSO | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| India | MoF | 2013/14 | 2001 | CG,SG | C | CB | 2014/15 | BPM 6 |
| Indonesia | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Iran | MoF | 2014/15 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2014/15 | BPM 5 |
| Iraq | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Ireland | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | NSO | 2015 | BPM 6 |

Table G. Key Data Documentation (continued)

| Country | Currency | National Accounts | | | | Prices (CPI) | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | Base Year ² | System of National Accounts | Use of Chain-Weighted Methodology ³ | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data |
| Israel | New Israeli shekel | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | SNA 2008 | From 1995 | Haver Analytics | 2015 |
| Italy | Euro | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1980 | NSO | 2015 |
| Jamaica | Jamaican dollar | NSO | 2014 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Japan | Japanese yen | GAD | 2015 | 2005 | SNA 1993 | From 1980 | GAD | 2015 |
| Jordan | Jordanian dinar | NSO | 2014 | 1994 | Other | | NSO | 2015 |
| Kazakhstan | Kazakhstani tenge | NSO | 2014 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | From 1994 | CB | 2014 |
| Kenya | Kenya shilling | NSO | 2014 | 2009 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Kiribati | Australian dollar | NSO | 2014 | 2006 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Korea | South Korean won | CB | 2014 | 2010 | SNA 2008 | From 1980 | MoF | 2015 |
| Kosovo | Euro | NSO | 2015 | 2013 | ESA 2010 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Kuwait | Kuwaiti dinar | MEP and NSO | 2014 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | NSO and MEP | 2014 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | Kyrgyz som | NSO | 2015 | 1995 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Lao P.D.R. | Lao kip | NSO | 2013 | 2002 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2013 |
| Latvia | Euro | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1995 | NSO | 2015 |
| Lebanon | Lebanese pound | NSO | 2013 | 2010 | SNA 2008 | From 2010 | NSO | 2015 |
| Lesotho | Lesotho loti | NSO | 2014 | 2004 | Other | | NSO | 2014 |
| Liberia | U.S. dollar | CB | 2014 | 1992 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2015 |
| Libya | Libyan dinar | MEP | 2014 | 2003 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Lithuania | Euro | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 2005 | NSO | 2015 |
| Luxembourg | Euro | NSO | 2014 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1995 | NSO | 2014 |
| Macao SAR | Macanese pataca | NSO | 2015 | 2013 | SNA 2008 | From 2001 | NSO | 2015 |
| FYR Macedonia | Macedonian denar | NSO | 2014 | 2005 | ESA 2010 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Madagascar | Malagasy ariary | NSO | 2014 | 2000 | SNA 1968 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Malawi | Malawian kwacha | NSO | 2011 | 2010 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Malaysia | Malaysian ringgit | NSO | 2014 | 2010 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Maldives | Maldivian rufiyaa | MoF and NSO | 2014 | 2003 ⁶ | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2014 |
| Mali | CFA franc | MoF | 2013 | 1999 | SNA 1993 | | MoF | 2015 |
| Malta | Euro | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 2000 | NSO | 2015 |
| Marshall Islands | U.S. dollar | NSO | 2012/13 | 2003/04 | Other | | NSO | 2013 |
| Mauritania | Mauritanian ouguiya | NSO | 2014 | 2004 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Mauritius | Mauritian rupee | NSO | 2014 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | From 1999 | NSO | 2015 |
| Mexico | Mexican peso | NSO | 2015 | 2008 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Micronesia | U.S. dollar | NSO | 2013 | 2004 | Other | | NSO | 2013 |
| Moldova | Moldovan leu | NSO | 2015 | 1995 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Mongolia | Mongolian tögrög | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Montenegro | Euro | NSO | 2014 | 2006 | ESA 1995 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Morocco | Moroccan dirham | NSO | 2014 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | From 1998 | NSO | 2014 |
| Mozambique | Mozambican metical | NSO | 2014 | 2009 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Myanmar | Myanmar kyat | MEP | 2014/15 | 2010/11 | Other | | NSO | 2014/15 |
| Namibia | Namibia dollar | NSO | 2014 | 2000 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Nepal | Nepalese rupee | NSO | 2014/15 | 2000/01 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2014/15 |
| Netherlands | Euro | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1980 | NSO | 2015 |
| New Zealand | New Zealand dollar | NSO | 2015 | 2009/10 | Other | From 1987 | NSO | 2015 |
| Nicaragua | Nicaraguan córdoba | IMF staff | 2014 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | From 1994 | CB | 2015 |

Table G. Key Data Documentation (continued)

| Country | Government Finance | | | | | Balance of Payments | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | Statistics Manual in Use at Source | Subsectors Coverage ⁴ | Accounting Practice ⁵ | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | Statistics Manual in Use at Source |
| Israel | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | Other | Haver Analytics | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Italy | NSO | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | NSO | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Jamaica | MoF | 2014/15 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Japan | GAD | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | MoF | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Jordan | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,NFPC | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Kazakhstan | IMF staff | 2015 | 2001 | CG,LG | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Kenya | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Kiribati | MoF | 2013 | 1986 | CG,LG | C | NSO | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Korea | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Kosovo | MoF | 2015 | Other | CG,LG | C | CB | 2015 | BPM 5 |
| Kuwait | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG | C/A | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | MoF | 2014 | Other | CG,LG,SS | C | MoF | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Lao P.D.R. | MoF | 2012/13 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2013 | BPM 5 |
| Latvia | MoF | 2015 | Other | CG,LG,SS,NFPC | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Lebanon | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG | C | CB and IMF staff | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Lesotho | MoF | 2014/15 | 2001 | CG,LG | C | CB | 2013 | BPM 6 |
| Liberia | MoF | 2013 | 2001 | CG | A | CB | 2013 | BPM 5 |
| Libya | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG,SG,LG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Lithuania | MoF | 2014 | 2014 | CG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Luxembourg | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | NSO | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Macao SAR | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG | C | NSO | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| FYR Macedonia | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG,SG,SS | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Madagascar | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG,LG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Malawi | MoF | 2014/15 | 1986 | CG | C | NSO | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Malaysia | MoF | 2013 | 1986 | CG,SG,LG | C | NSO | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Maldives | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Mali | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG | C/A | CB | 2013 | BPM 5 |
| Malta | NSO | 2015 | 2001 | CG,SS | A | NSO | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Marshall Islands | MoF | 2012/13 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | NSO | 2013 | Other |
| Mauritania | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2013 | BPM 5 |
| Mauritius | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG,NFPC | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Mexico | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG,SS,NFPC | C | CB | 2015 | BPM 5 |
| Micronesia | MoF | 2013/14 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS | Other | NSO | 2013 | Other |
| Moldova | MoF | 2015 | 1986 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Mongolia | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2015 | BPM 5 |
| Montenegro | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Morocco | MEP | 2014 | 2001 | CG | A | FEO | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Mozambique | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG,SG | C/A | CB | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Myanmar | MoF | 2014/15 | 2001 | CG,NFPC | C/A | IMF staff | 2014/15 | Other |
| Namibia | MoF | 2014/15 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2013 | BPM 5 |
| Nepal | MoF | 2014/15 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2014/15 | BPM 5 |
| Netherlands | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| New Zealand | MoF | 2014/15 | 2001 | CG | A | NSO | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Nicaragua | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG,LG,SS | C | IMF staff | 2014 | BPM 6 |

Table G. Key Data Documentation (continued)

| Country | Currency | National Accounts | | | | Prices (CPI) | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | Base Year ² | System of National Accounts | Use of Chain-Weighted Methodology ³ | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data |
| Niger | CFA franc | NSO | 2014 | 2000 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Nigeria | Nigerian naira | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Norway | Norwegian krone | NSO | 2015 | 2013 | ESA 2010 | From 1980 | NSO | 2015 |
| Oman | Omani rial | NSO | 2012 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Pakistan | Pakistan rupee | NSO | 2014/15 | 2005/06 ⁶ | SNA 1968/1993 | | NSO | 2014/15 |
| Palau | U.S. dollar | MoF | 2013/14 | 2005 | Other | | MoF | 2013/14 |
| Panama | U.S. dollar | NSO | 2014 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | From 2007 | NSO | 2014 |
| Papua New Guinea | Papua New Guinea kina | NSO and MoF | 2013 | 1998 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2013 |
| Paraguay | Paraguayan guaraní | CB | 2014 | 1994 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2015 |
| Peru | Peruvian nuevo sol | CB | 2015 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2015 |
| Philippines | Philippine peso | NSO | 2015 | 2000 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Poland | Polish zloty | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1995 | NSO | 2015 |
| Portugal | Euro | NSO | 2015 | 2011 | ESA 2010 | From 1980 | NSO | 2015 |
| Puerto Rico | U.S. dollar | MEP | 2013/14 | 1954 | SNA 1968 | | MEP | 2015 |
| Qatar | Qatari riyal | NSO and MEP | 2014 | 2013 | SNA 1993 | | NSO and MEP | 2015 |
| Romania | Romanian leu | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 2000 | NSO | 2015 |
| Russia | Russian ruble | NSO | 2015 | 2008 | SNA 2008 | From 1995 | NSO | 2015 |
| Rwanda | Rwanda franc | MoF | 2014 | 2011 | SNA 1993 | | MoF | 2015 |
| Samoa | Samoa tala | NSO | 2014/15 | 2009/10 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014/15 |
| San Marino | Euro | NSO | 2014 | 2007 | Other | | NSO | 2015 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | São Tomé and Príncipe dobra | NSO | 2012 | 2000 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Saudi Arabia | Saudi riyal | NSO and MEP | 2015 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | NSO and MEP | 2015 |
| Senegal | CFA franc | NSO | 2013 | 2000 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2011 |
| Serbia | Serbian dinar | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 2010 | NSO | 2015 |
| Seychelles | Seychellois rupee | NSO | 2013 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Sierra Leone | Sierra Leonean leone | NSO | 2014 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | From 2010 | NSO | 2015 |
| Singapore | Singapore dollar | NSO | 2014 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | From 2010 | NSO | 2014 |
| Slovak Republic | Euro | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1997 | NSO | 2015 |
| Slovenia | Euro | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 2000 | NSO | 2015 |
| Solomon Islands | Solomon Islands dollar | CB | 2014 | 2004 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| South Africa | South African rand | CB | 2014 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| South Sudan | South Sudanese pound | NSO | 2014 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Spain | Euro | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1995 | NSO | 2015 |
| Sri Lanka | Sri Lankan rupee | NSO | 2015 | 2002 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | Eastern Caribbean dollar | NSO | 2013 | 2006 ⁶ | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2013 |
| St. Lucia | Eastern Caribbean dollar | NSO | 2014 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |

Table G. Key Data Documentation (continued)

| Country | Government Finance | | | | | Balance of Payments | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | Statistics Manual in Use at Source | Subsectors Coverage ⁴ | Accounting Practice ⁵ | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | Statistics Manual in Use at Source |
| Niger | MoF | 2015 | 1986 | CG | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Nigeria | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,NFPC | C | CB | 2015 | BPM 5 |
| Norway | NSO and MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | NSO | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Oman | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2013 | BPM 5 |
| Pakistan | MoF | 2014/15 | 1986 | CG,SG,LG | C | CB | 2014/15 | BPM 5 |
| Palau | MoF | 2013/14 | 2001 | CG | Other | MoF | 2013/14 | BPM 6 |
| Panama | MEP | 2014 | 1986 | CG,SG,LG,SS,NFPC | C | NSO | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Papua New Guinea | MoF | 2013 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2013 | BPM 5 |
| Paraguay | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS,MPC, NMPC,NFPC | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Peru | MoF | 2015 | 1986 | CG,SG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2015 | BPM 5 |
| Philippines | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Poland | MoF and NSO | 2014 | ESA 2010 | CG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Portugal | NSO | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Puerto Rico | MEP | 2014/15 | 2001 | Other | A | ... | ... | ... |
| Qatar | MoF | 2015 | 1986 | CG | C | CB and IMF staff | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Romania | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Russia | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,SG,SS | C/A | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Rwanda | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG | C/A | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Samoa | MoF | 2014/15 | 2001 | CG | A | CB | 2014/15 | BPM 6 |
| San Marino | MoF | 2014 | Other | CG | Other | ... | ... | ... |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | MoF and Customs | 2015 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Saudi Arabia | MoF | 2015 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2015 | BPM 5 |
| Senegal | MoF | 2011 | 1986 | CG | C | CB and IMF staff | 2011 | BPM 5 |
| Serbia | MoF | 2015 | Other | CG,SG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Seychelles | MoF | 2015 | 1986 | CG,SS | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Sierra Leone | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |
| Singapore | MoF | 2013/14 | 2001 | CG | C | NSO | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Slovak Republic | NSO | 2015 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Slovenia | MoF | 2015 | 1986 | CG,SG,LG,SS | C | NSO | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Solomon Islands | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| South Africa | MoF | 2014/15 | 2001 | CG,SG,SS | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| South Sudan | MoF and MEP | 2015 | Other | CG | C | MoF, NSO, and MEP | 2015 | BPM 5 |
| Spain | MoF and NSO | 2014 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 |
| Sri Lanka | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2012 | BPM 5 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | MoF | 2013 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2013 | BPM 5 |
| St. Lucia | MoF | 2013/14 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 |

Table G. Key Data Documentation (continued)

| Country | Currency | National Accounts | | | | Prices (CPI) | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | Base Year ² | System of National Accounts | Use of Chain-Weighted Methodology ³ | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | Eastern Caribbean dollar | NSO | 2014 | 2006 ⁶ | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Sudan | Sudanese pound | NSO | 2010 | 2007 | Other | | NSO | 2015 |
| Suriname | Surinamese dollar | NSO | 2011 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Swaziland | Swazi lilangeni | NSO | 2014 | 2011 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Sweden | Swedish krona | NSO | 2015 | 2014 | ESA 2010 | From 1993 | NSO | 2015 |
| Switzerland | Swiss franc | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1980 | NSO | 2015 |
| Syria | Syrian pound | NSO | 2010 | 2000 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2011 |
| Taiwan Province of China | New Taiwan dollar | NSO | 2015 | 2011 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Tajikistan | Tajik somoni | NSO | 2014 | 1995 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Tanzania | Tanzania shilling | NSO | 2014 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Thailand | Thai baht | NESDB | 2014 | 2002 | SNA 1993 | From 1993 | MEP | 2015 |
| Timor-Leste | U.S. dollar | MoF | 2013 | 2010 ⁶ | Other | | NSO | 2014 |
| Togo | CFA franc | MoF and NSO | 2010 | 2000 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Tonga | Tongan pa'anga | CB | 2013 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2013 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | Trinidad and Tobago dollar | NSO | 2012 | 2000 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2013 |
| Tunisia | Tunisian dinar | NSO | 2014 | 2004 | SNA 1993 | From 2009 | NSO | 2014 |
| Turkey | Turkish lira | NSO | 2014 | 1998 | ESA 1995 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Turkmenistan | New Turkmen manat | NSO | 2014 | 2005 | SNA 1993 | From 2000 | NSO | 2014 |
| Tuvalu | Australian dollar | PFTAC advisors | 2012 | 2005 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2013 |
| Uganda | Ugandan shilling | NSO | 2014 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2014/15 |
| Ukraine | Ukrainian hryvnia | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | SNA 2008 | From 2005 | NSO | 2015 |
| United Arab Emirates | U.A.E. dirham | NSO | 2014 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| United Kingdom | Pound sterling | NSO | 2015 | 2012 | ESA 2010 | From 1980 | NSO | 2015 |
| United States | U.S. dollar | NSO | 2015 | 2009 | Other | From 1980 | NSO | 2015 |
| Uruguay | Uruguayan peso | CB | 2014 | 2005 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2014 |
| Uzbekistan | Uzbek sum | NSO | 2014 | 1995 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2012 |
| Vanuatu | Vanuatu vatu | NSO | 2014 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Venezuela | Venezuelan bolívar fuerte | CB | 2013 | 1997 | SNA 2008 | | CB | 2013 |
| Vietnam | Vietnamese dong | NSO | 2015 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Yemen | Yemeni rial | IMF staff | 2008 | 1990 | SNA 1993 | | NSO and CB | 2009 |
| Zambia | Zambian kwacha | NSO | 2013 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Zimbabwe | U.S. dollar | NSO | 2013 | 2009 | Other | | NSO | 2014 |

Table G. Key Data Documentation (continued)

| Country | Government Finance | | | | | Balance of Payments | | | Statistics Manual in Use at Source |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | Statistics Manual in Use at Source | Subsectors Coverage ⁴ | Accounting Practice ⁵ | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | | |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2015 | BPM 5 | |
| Sudan | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG | C/A | CB | 2015 | BPM 5 | |
| Suriname | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 | |
| Swaziland | MoF | 2014/15 | 2001 | CG | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 | |
| Sweden | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | NSO | 2015 | BPM 6 | |
| Switzerland | MoF | 2013 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2015 | BPM 6 | |
| Syria | MoF | 2009 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2009 | BPM 5 | |
| Taiwan Province of China | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2015 | BPM 6 | |
| Tajikistan | MoF | 2015 | 1986 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 | |
| Tanzania | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG,LG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 | |
| Thailand | MoF | 2013/14 | 2001 | CG,BCG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 | |
| Timor-Leste | MoF | 2013 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 | |
| Togo | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2013 | BPM 5 | |
| Tonga | CB and MoF | 2012 | 2001 | CG | C | CB and NSO | 2015 | BPM 6 | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | MoF | 2012/13 | 1986 | CG,NFPC | C | CB and NSO | 2012 | BPM 5 | |
| Tunisia | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 | |
| Turkey | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 | |
| Turkmenistan | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG,LG | C | NSO and IMF staff | 2013 | BPM 5 | |
| Tuvalu | IMF staff | 2013 | Other | CG | C/A | IMF staff | 2013 | BPM 6 | |
| Uganda | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 | |
| Ukraine | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2015 | BPM 6 | |
| United Arab Emirates | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,BCG,SG,SS | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 | |
| United Kingdom | NSO | 2014 | 2001 | CG,LG | A | NSO | 2015 | BPM 6 | |
| United States | MEP | 2014 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG | A | NSO | 2015 | BPM 6 | |
| Uruguay | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG,LG,SS,MPC,NFPC | A | CB | 2014 | BPM 6 | |
| Uzbekistan | MoF | 2014 | Other | CG,SG,LG,SS | C | MEP | 2014 | BPM 5 | |
| Vanuatu | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 | |
| Venezuela | MoF | 2010 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS,NFPC | C | CB | 2012 | BPM 5 | |
| Vietnam | MoF | 2014 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG | C | CB | 2014 | BPM 5 | |
| Yemen | MoF | 2013 | 2001 | CG,LG | C | IMF staff | 2009 | BPM 5 | |
| Zambia | MoF | 2015 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2015 | BPM 6 | |
| Zimbabwe | MoF | 2014 | 1986 | CG | C | CB and MoF | 2013 | BPM 4 | |

Note: BPM = Balance of Payments Manual (number following abbreviation signifies edition); CPI = consumer price index; ESA = European System of National and Regional Accounts; SNA = System of National Accounts.

¹CB = Central Bank; FEO = Foreign Exchange Office; GAD = General Administration Department; IEO = International Economic Organization; MEP = Ministry of Economy, Planning, Commerce, and/or Development; MoF = Ministry of Finance and/or Treasury; NESDB = National Economic and Social Development Board; NSO = National Statistics Office; PFTAC = Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre; PMO = Prime Minister's Office; SAFE = State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

²National accounts base year is the period with which other periods are compared and the period for which prices appear in the denominators of the price relationships used to calculate the index.

³Use of chain-weighted methodology allows countries to measure GDP growth more accurately by reducing or eliminating the downward biases in volume series built on index numbers that average volume components using weights from a year in the moderately distant past.

⁴For some countries, the structures of government consist of a broader coverage than specified for the general government. Coverage: BCG = Budgetary Central Government; CG = Central Government; EUA = Extrabudgetary Units/Accounts; LG = Local Government; MPC = Monetary Public Corporation, including Central Bank; NMPC = Nonmonetary Financial Public Corporations; NFPC = Nonfinancial Public Corporations; SG = State Government; SS = Social Security Funds; TG = Territorial Governments.

⁵Accounting Standard: A = Accrual; C = Cash.

⁶Nominal GDP is not measured in the same way as real GDP.

Box A1. Economic Policy Assumptions Underlying the Projections for Selected Economies

Fiscal Policy Assumptions

The short-term fiscal policy assumptions used in the *World Economic Outlook* (WEO) are based on officially announced budgets, adjusted for differences between the national authorities and the IMF staff regarding macroeconomic assumptions and projected fiscal outturns. The medium-term fiscal projections incorporate policy measures that are judged likely to be implemented. For cases in which the IMF staff has insufficient information to assess the authorities' budget intentions and prospects for policy implementation, an unchanged structural primary balance is assumed unless indicated otherwise. Specific assumptions used in regard to some of the advanced economies follow. (See also Tables B5 to B9 in the online section of the Statistical Appendix for data on fiscal net lending/borrowing and structural balances.)¹

Argentina: Fiscal projections are based on the available information regarding budget outturn for the federal government, fiscal measures announced by the authorities, and budget plans for provinces and on IMF staff macroeconomic projections.

Australia: Fiscal projections are based on Australian Bureau of Statistics data, the Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2015–16, and IMF staff estimates.

Austria: For 2014, the creation of a defeasance structure for Hypo Alpe Adria is assumed to increase the general-government-debt-to-GDP ratio by 4.2 percentage points, and the deficit effect arising from Hypo is assumed to be 1.4 percentage points.

Belgium: Projections reflect the IMF staff's assessment of policies and measures laid out in the 2016 budget and the 2015–18 Stability Programme, incorporated into the IMF staff's macroeconomic framework.

¹The output gap is actual minus potential output, as a percentage of potential output. Structural balances are expressed as a percentage of potential output. The structural balance is the actual net lending/borrowing minus the effects of cyclical output from potential output, corrected for one-time and other factors, such as asset and commodity prices and output composition effects. Changes in the structural balance consequently include effects of temporary fiscal measures, the impact of fluctuations in interest rates and debt-service costs, and other noncyclical fluctuations in net lending/borrowing. The computations of structural balances are based on IMF staff estimates of potential GDP and revenue and expenditure elasticities. (See Annex I of the October 1993 WEO.) Net debt is calculated as gross debt minus financial assets corresponding to debt instruments. Estimates of the output gap and of the structural balance are subject to significant margins of uncertainty.

Brazil: For 2015, outturn estimates are based on the information available as of January 2016. Projections for 2016 take into account budget performance through December 31, 2015, and the 2016 budget law approved by Congress on December 18, 2015. Projections do not include the revised target or the fiscal measures announced by the government on February 19, 2016.

Canada: Projections use the baseline forecasts in the Update of Economic and Fiscal Projections 2015 (November 2015), Background: Canadian Economic Outlook (February 2016), 2015 provincial budget updates, and 2016 provincial budgets as available. The IMF staff makes adjustments to these forecasts for differences in macroeconomic projections. The IMF staff forecast also incorporates the most recent data releases from Statistics Canada's Canadian System of National Economic Accounts, including federal, provincial, and territorial budgetary outturns through the end of 2015.

Chile: Projections are based on the authorities' budget projections, adjusted to reflect the IMF staff's projections for GDP and copper prices.

China: The pace of fiscal consolidation is likely to be more gradual, reflecting reforms to strengthen social safety nets and the social security system announced as part of the Third Plenum reform agenda.

Denmark: Projections for 2014–15 are aligned with the latest official budget estimates and the underlying economic projections, adjusted where appropriate for the IMF staff's macroeconomic assumptions. For 2016–20, the projections incorporate key features of the medium-term fiscal plan as embodied in the authorities' 2014 Convergence Programme submitted to the European Union (EU).

France: Projections for 2016 reflect the budget law. For 2017–18, they are based on the multiyear budget and the April 2015 Stability Programme, adjusted for differences in assumptions on macro and financial variables, and revenue projections. Historical fiscal data reflect the statistical institute's May 2015 revision and update of the fiscal accounts and national accounts.

Germany: The IMF staff's projections for 2016 and beyond reflect the authorities' adopted core federal government budget plan and the German Stability Programme: 2015 Update, adjusted for the differences in the IMF staff's macroeconomic framework. The estimate of gross debt includes portfolios of impaired assets and noncore business transferred to institutions

Box A1 (continued)

that are winding up, as well as other financial sector and EU support operations.

Greece: For 2015, data reflect the IMF staff's preliminary estimates of the fiscal outturn, which are subject to revision, given high uncertainty regarding potentially significant accrual adjustments. Fiscal projections are not available at this time, given ongoing negotiations with the authorities and European partners on the fiscal targets and underlying fiscal measures that could be included in a potential new adjustment program.

Hong Kong SAR: Projections are based on the authorities' medium-term fiscal projections on expenditures.

Hungary: Fiscal projections include IMF staff projections of the macroeconomic framework and of the impact of recent legislative measures, as well as fiscal policy plans announced in the 2016 budget.

India: Historical data are based on budgetary execution data. Projections are based on available information on the authorities' fiscal plans, with adjustments for IMF staff assumptions. Subnational data are incorporated with a lag of up to two years; general government data are thus finalized well after central government data. IMF and Indian presentations differ, particularly regarding divestment and license auction proceeds, net versus gross recording of revenues in certain minor categories, and some public sector lending.

Indonesia: IMF projections are based on moderate tax policy and administration reforms, fuel subsidy pricing reforms introduced in January 2015, and a gradual increase in social and capital spending over the medium term in line with fiscal space.

Ireland: Fiscal projections are based on the 2015 budget, adjusted for differences between the IMF staff's macroeconomic projections and those of the Irish authorities.

Italy: IMF staff estimates and projections are based on the fiscal plans included in the government's 2016 budget. Estimates of the cyclically adjusted balance include the expenditures to clear capital arrears in 2013, which are excluded from the structural balance. After 2016, the IMF staff projects convergence to a structural balance in line with Italy's fiscal rule, which implies corrective measures in some years, as yet unidentified.

Japan: The projections include fiscal measures already announced by the government, including the consumption tax increase with a reduced rate in April 2017, earthquake reconstruction spending, and the stimulus package.

Korea: The medium-term forecast incorporates the government's announced medium-term consolidation path.

Mexico: Fiscal projections for 2015 are broadly in line with the approved budget; projections for 2016 onward assume compliance with rules established in the Fiscal Responsibility Law.

Netherlands: Fiscal projections for the period 2016–21 are based on the authorities' Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis budget projections, after differences in macroeconomic assumptions are adjusted for. Historical data were revised following the June 2014 Central Bureau of Statistics release of revised macro data because of the adoption of the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010) and the revisions of data sources.

New Zealand: Fiscal projections are based on the authorities' 2015 Half Year Economic and Fiscal Update and on IMF staff estimates.

Portugal: The estimate for 2015 reflects the cash outturn and January through September data on a national accounts basis; the projection for 2016 reflects the authorities' draft budget and the IMF staff's macroeconomic forecast. Projections thereafter are based on the assumption of unchanged policies.

Russia: Projections for 2016–18 are IMF staff estimates. Projections for 2019–21 are based on the oil-price-based fiscal rule introduced in December 2012, with adjustments by the IMF staff.

Saudi Arabia: IMF staff projections of oil revenues are based on WEO baseline oil prices. On the expenditure side, wage bill estimates incorporate 13th-month pay awards every three years in accordance with the lunar calendar. Expenditure projections take the 2016 budget as a starting point and assume that, to adjust to lower oil prices, capital spending falls as a percentage of GDP over the medium term.

Singapore: For fiscal years 2014/15 and 2015/16, projections are based on budget numbers. For the remainder of the projection period, the IMF staff assumes unchanged policies.

South Africa: Fiscal projections are based on the authorities' 2016 Budget Review.

Spain: For 2015 and beyond, fiscal projections are based on the measures specified in the Stability Programme Update 2015–18, other measures included in the 2016 budget approved in October 2015, and the 2015 budget approved in December 2014.

Box A1 (continued)

Sweden: Fiscal projections take into account the authorities' projections based on the Budget Bill for 2016. The impact of cyclical developments on the fiscal accounts is calculated using the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's 2005 elasticity to take into account output and employment gaps.

Switzerland: The projections assume that fiscal policy is adjusted as necessary to keep fiscal balances in line with the requirements of Switzerland's fiscal rules.

Turkey: Fiscal projections assume that both current and capital spending will be in line with the authorities' 2014–16 Medium Term Programme based on current trends and policies.

United Kingdom: Fiscal projections are based on the 2016 budget, published in March 2016. However, on the revenue side, the authorities' projections are adjusted for differences between IMF staff forecasts of macroeconomic variables (such as GDP growth) and the forecasts of these variables assumed in the authorities' fiscal projections. IMF staff data exclude public sector banks and the effect of transferring assets from the Royal Mail Pension Plan to the public sector in April 2012. Real government consumption and investment are part of the real GDP path, which, according to the IMF staff, may or may not be the same as projected by the U.K. Office for Budget Responsibility.

United States: Fiscal projections are based on the January 2016 Congressional Budget Office baseline adjusted for the IMF staff's policy and macroeconomic assumptions. The baseline incorporates the key provisions of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, including a partial rollback of the sequester spending cuts in fiscal year 2016. In fiscal years 2017 through 2021, the IMF staff assumes that the sequester cuts will continue to be partially replaced, in proportions similar to those already implemented in fiscal years 2014 and 2015, with back-loaded measures generating savings in mandatory programs and additional revenues. Projections also incorporate the Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015, which extended some existing tax cuts for the short term and some permanently. Finally, fiscal projections are adjusted to reflect the IMF staff's forecasts for key macroeconomic and financial variables and different accounting treatment of financial sector support and of defined-benefit pension plans

and are converted to a general government basis. Historical data start at 2001 for most series because data compiled according to the 2001 *Government Finance Statistics Manual* (GFSM 2001) may not be available for earlier years.

Monetary Policy Assumptions

Monetary policy assumptions are based on the established policy framework in each country. In most cases, this implies a nonaccommodative stance over the business cycle: official interest rates will increase when economic indicators suggest that inflation will rise above its acceptable rate or range; they will decrease when indicators suggest that inflation will not exceed the acceptable rate or range, that output growth is below its potential rate, and that the margin of slack in the economy is significant. On this basis, the London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) on six-month U.S. dollar deposits is assumed to average 0.9 percent in 2016 and 1.5 percent in 2017 (see Table 1.1). The rate on three-month euro deposits is assumed to average –0.3 percent in 2016 and –0.4 percent in 2017. The interest rate on six-month Japanese yen deposits is assumed to average –0.1 percent in 2016 and –0.3 percent in 2017.

Australia: Monetary policy assumptions are in line with market expectations.

Brazil: Monetary policy assumptions are consistent with gradual convergence of inflation toward the middle of the target range over the relevant horizon.

Canada: Monetary policy assumptions are in line with market expectations.

China: Monetary policy will remain broadly unchanged from its current status, consistent with the authorities' announcement of maintaining stable economic growth.

Denmark: The monetary policy is to maintain the peg to the euro.

Euro area: Monetary policy assumptions for euro area member countries are in line with market expectations.

Hong Kong SAR: The IMF staff assumes that the currency board system remains intact.

India: The policy (interest) rate assumption is consistent with an inflation rate within the Reserve Bank of India's targeted band.

Indonesia: Monetary policy assumptions are in line with a reduction of inflation to within the central bank's targeted band by the end of 2015.

Box A1 (continued)

Japan: The current monetary policy conditions are maintained for the projection period, and no further tightening or loosening is assumed.

Korea: Monetary policy assumptions are in line with market expectations.

Mexico: Monetary assumptions are consistent with attaining the inflation target.

Russia: Monetary projections assume increasing exchange rate flexibility as part of the transition to the new full-fledged inflation-targeting regime, as indicated in recent statements by the Central Bank of Russia. Specifically, policy rates are assumed to remain at the current levels, gradually reducing the number of interventions in the foreign exchange markets.

Saudi Arabia: Monetary policy projections are based on the continuation of the exchange rate peg to the U.S. dollar.

Singapore: Broad money is projected to grow in line with the projected growth in nominal GDP.

South Africa: Monetary projections are consistent with South Africa's 3–6 percent inflation target range.

Sweden: Monetary projections are in line with Riksbank projections.

Switzerland: The projections assume no change in the policy rate in 2016–17.

Turkey: Broad money and the long-term bond yield are based on IMF staff projections. The short-term deposit rate is projected to evolve with a constant spread against the interest rate of a similar U.S. instrument.

United Kingdom: Projections assume no change in monetary policy or the level of asset purchases until 2019, consistent with market expectations.

United States: Following the Federal Reserve's 25 basis point rate hike in mid-December, financial conditions have tightened more than expected, and wage growth has yet to exert significant price pressure. The IMF staff expects the federal funds target rate to increase by 50 basis points in 2016 and rise gradually thereafter.

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