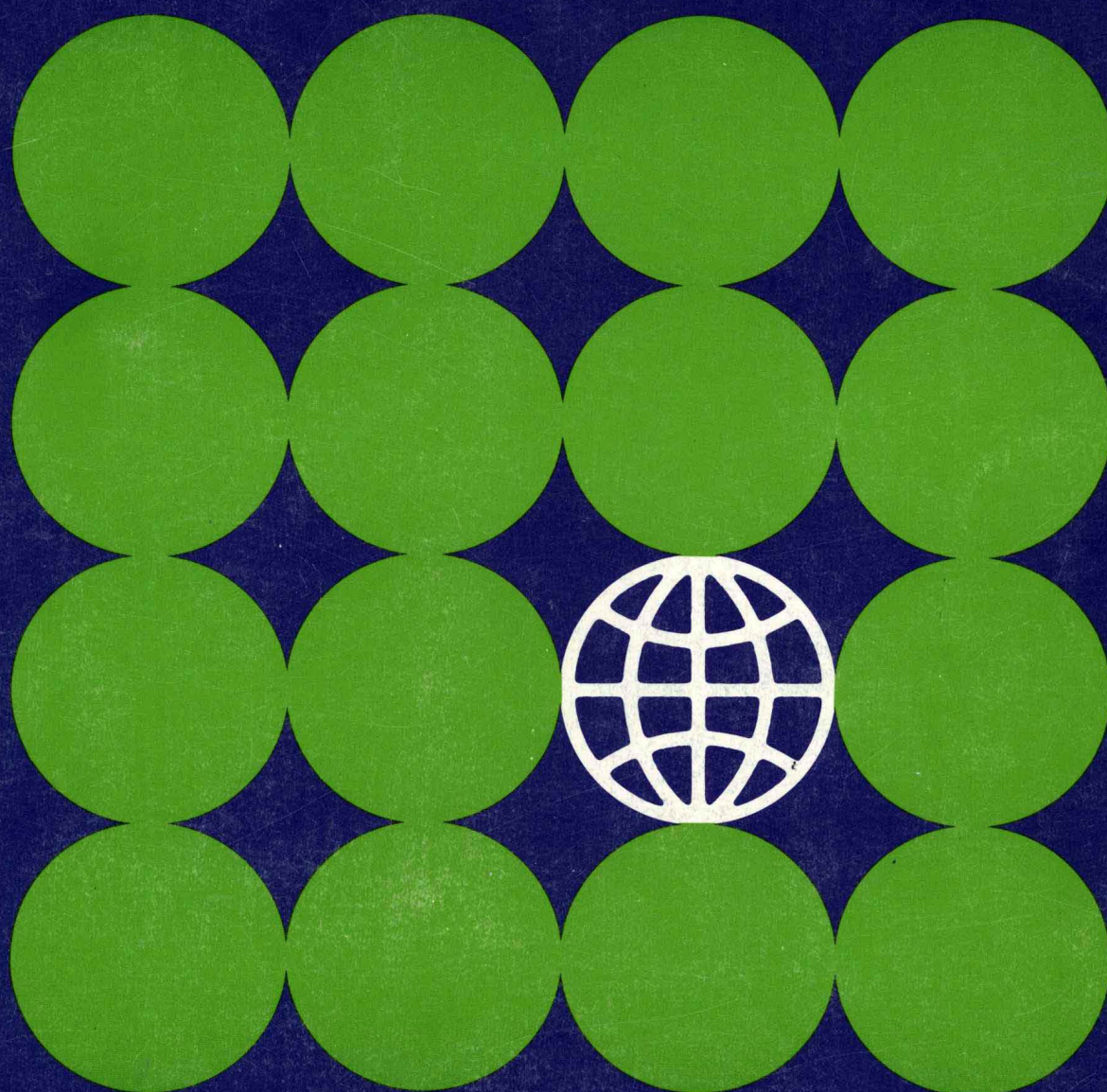


# WORLD DEBT TABLES 1989-90

External Debt of Developing Countries



Volume 1. Analysis and Summary Tables



# **W O R L D   D E B T   T A B L E S**

**1989–90**

**External Debt of Developing Countries**

**Volume 1. Analysis and Summary Tables**

**The World Bank  
Washington, D.C.**

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# Preface

*World Debt Tables 1989-90* comes in two volumes. Volume 1 contains analysis and commentary on recent developments in international lending to developing countries, together with summary debt data tables for all countries, for selected regions and for other groups. The geographic groups are Africa, South of the Sahara; East Asia and the Pacific; Europe and the Mediterranean; Latin America and the Caribbean; North Africa and the Middle East; and South Asia. The other groups are low-income countries, middle-income countries, all severely indebted countries, all moderately indebted countries, other developing countries, all debt-burdened countries, severely indebted low-income countries, severely indebted middle-income countries, moderately indebted low-income countries, and moderately indebted middle-income countries. Indonesia and Nigeria have been reclassified as low-income countries. A list of non-Debtor Reporting System countries is included. The composition of each group of countries is shown in the section "Groups of Reporters."

Volume 1 of this edition of *World Debt Tables* presents for the first time estimated 1989 debt information on an aggregate basis. The estimates are based on a number of factors such as the expected level of new commitments and disbursements, likely disbursements from the existing pipeline based on historical coefficients, a continuation of trends in reschedulings, arrears accumulation, and debt servicing behavior as shown in recent years, and exchange rate and interest rate values based on the best information available in September 1989. As some of the information is incomplete, a number of assumptions have been made. Any changes in the underlying assumptions would result in a deviation from these estimates which should be interpreted with this caveat in mind. The projections will be reviewed as the Brady initiative is implemented for some of these countries.

The layout of the tables is similar to that in Volume 2 and data are also provided for nine historical years: 1970, 1980, 1982-88, and estimates for 1989.

Volume 2 contains statistical tables showing the external debt of the 111 countries that report public and publicly guaranteed debt under the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System (DRS). Mozambique and Tonga have been added to the 111 countries that reported last year, but

Israel and Singapore are no longer included. It is worth noting here that Burma is now called Myanmar. Reported data are supplemented by estimates made by World Bank staff. Twenty-five countries also report private nonguaranteed debt. Long-term debt data were reported and are shown on a fiscal year basis for three countries: India and Myanmar, as of the end of March; and Haiti, as of the end of September.

The tables in these volumes are compiled from data reported to the World Bank by its members under the DRS, supplemented by estimates made by its staff. Actual transactions which are reflected in these tables have been reported by sixty-six countries. For twenty-four others the numbers shown are a combination of actual reports and staff estimates. The tables for the remaining twenty-one countries are based on staff estimates.

*World Debt Tables* contains reported or estimated data for public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt, private nonguaranteed long-term debt (where significant), short-term debt, and the use of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) credit. The data are augmented by information on major economic aggregates and by indicators that are used frequently in analyses of debt and creditworthiness. The macroeconomic information provided is from standard sources, but many series, especially for African countries, are incomplete. In most cases, omissions relate to the service accounts of the balance of payments. Users of the indicators can eliminate gaps by substituting other standard data series (for example, merchandise trade could replace total exports and imports) for those used here.

The economic aggregates are prepared for the convenience of users; their inclusion is not an endorsement of their value for economic analysis. Although debt indicators can give useful information about developments in debt servicing capacity, conclusions drawn from them will not be valid unless accompanied by careful economic evaluation.

The tables exhibit several changes in data series and contents designed to make them more comprehensive.

- In section 1, "Summary debt data," under "total debt stocks," "use of IMF credit" includes all uses of IMF resources, such as Trust Fund Loans, the Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF), and the Enhanced

Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF), but excludes those resulting from drawings in the reserve tranche. Trust Fund Loans, SAF, and ESAF were formerly included in the multilateral portion of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt. "Short-term debt" shows interest in arrears on long-term debt as a separate line. "Total debt flows" includes both long-term and short-term flows. "Net flows" (disbursements minus principal repayments) takes into account short-term debt starting in 1985. A disbursement is assumed to have taken place if the change in stock of short-term debt outstanding is positive; if negative, a repayment is assumed to have been made. However, if the country had undergone short-term debt restructuring, the change stock is net of rescheduling and other debt reduction schemes. Interest on short-term debt and IMF charges are shown here for the first time under "interest payments." IMF purchases and repurchases are shown under "disbursements" and "principal repayments," respectively. "Total debt service" shows the debt service payments on long-term debt, short-term debt, and IMF credits separately.

- Section 3, "Principal ratios," presents an expanded set of indicators based on total external debt, along with some credits based on long-term debt only. This section now immediately follows the section on major economic aggregates. The charts shown in section 8 are based on long-term debt.
- Section 4, "Long-term debt," combines both public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed long-term debt. Note that the first debt indicator shown in this section is "debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD)" instead of the traditional "debt outstanding including undisbursed." The concessionality of official creditors is shown here for the first time, as are the component parts of private creditors, namely debt owed to commercial banks, bonds, and other credits, including bank credits

covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. The category "suppliers' credits" is no longer shown. The memo item "total commercial banks" is the sum of public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt owed to commercial banks and private nonguaranteed debt owed to commercial banks.

- Section 6, "Debt restructurings," shows the amount of principal and interest rescheduled as well as disbursements from reschedulings and debt stock reductions. Information on debt restructurings before 1985 (loan by loan) is incomplete; the series therefore starts in 1985, for which year data are more reliable and accurate. A guide to accounting for debt restructuring is provided in box 5 in volume 1.

To preserve a readable layout of the tables, data are provided for ten years: 1970 and 1980–88. Debt data and economic aggregates for eighty-eight countries with debt outstanding and disbursed at more than US\$467 million at the end of 1988 have been rounded to the nearest million dollars. For the remaining twenty-three countries with debt outstanding at the end of 1988 at no more than US\$467 million, the debt data and economic aggregates are presented with one decimal place. Some subcategories of debt are also omitted. For most users, the loss of detail should cause few problems. For others, this omission can be overcome by subscribing to *World Debt Tables* on magnetic tape. Tape data include all information given in *World Debt Tables* and, where available, offer continuous historical series for 1970–88 and projected service payments on existing long-term debt for 1989–98. Inquiries about data tapes should be sent to the Publications Sales Unit, World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433.

The information contained in *World Debt Tables* reflects the input of all members of the Debt and International Finance Division of the International Economics Department. The economic aggregates used are drawn from the files of the Socio-Economic Data Division of the World Bank and from the IMF.

# Methodology

The World Bank is the sole repository for statistics on the external debt of developing countries on a loan-by-loan basis. The Debtor Reporting System (DRS), set up in 1951 to monitor these statistics, is maintained by the staff of the Debt and International Finance Division of the International Economics Department (IECDI).

Using these reported data, in combination with information obtained from creditors through the debt data collection systems of other agencies, such as the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the staff of IECDI estimates the total external indebtedness of developing countries. The data are also supplemented by estimates made by country economists of the World Bank and desk officers of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

## Methodology for Aggregating Data

**Converting to a common currency.** Since debt data are normally reported to the World Bank in the currency of repayment, they have to be converted into a common currency (usually U.S. dollars) to produce summary tables. Stock figures (such as the amount of debt outstanding) are converted using end-period exchange rates, as published in the IMF's *International Financial Statistics* (line ae). Flow figures are converted at annual average exchange rates (line rf). Projected debt service is converted using end-period exchange rates. Debt repayable in multiple currencies, goods, or services and debt with a provision for maintenance of value of the currency of repayment are shown at book value. Because flow data are converted at annual average exchange rates and stock data at year-end exchange rates, year-to-year changes in debt outstanding and disbursed are sometimes not equal to net flows (disbursements less amortization payments); similarly, changes in debt outstanding including undisbursed differ from commitments less repayments. Discrepancies are particularly significant when exchange rates have moved sharply in the course of the year; cancellations and the rescheduling of other liabilities into long-term public debt also contribute to the differences.

**Public and publicly guaranteed debt.** All data related to public and publicly guaranteed debt are from debtors with the exception of lending by some multilateral agencies, in which case data are taken from the creditors' records. These creditors include the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American

Development Bank, the Central Bank for Economic Integration, the IMF, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Development Association (IDA). (IBRD and IDA are components of the World Bank.)

Starting with the 1988-89 edition of *World Debt Tables*, all data pertaining to World Bank loans were from 1985 onward recorded at their current market value.

**Private nonguaranteed debt.** The DRS was expanded in 1970 to incorporate private nonguaranteed long-term debt. Reports, submitted annually, contain aggregate data for disbursed and outstanding debt, disbursements, principal repayments, interest payments, principal and interest rescheduled for the reporting year, and projected payments of principal and interest. Data are usually presented in dollars, and currency conversion is not necessary. In a few cases, reporting countries choose to provide their private nonguaranteed debt in the loan-by-loan format used for reporting public and publicly guaranteed debt. When this occurs the currency conversion and projection methodology just described are used.

Although the reporting countries fully recognize the importance of collecting private nonguaranteed debt data when it constitutes a significant portion of total external debt, detailed data are available only in countries that have registration requirements covering private debt, most commonly in connection with exchange controls. Where formal registration of foreign borrowing is not mandatory, compilers must rely on balance of payments data and on financial surveys.

There are twenty-five countries that report their private nonguaranteed debt to the DRS. Estimates are made for twenty-three others that do not report but for which this type of debt is known to be significant.

In the case of private nonguaranteed debt that is not reported, the standard estimation approach starts from a calculation of the stock of debt outstanding, using available data from creditors. Figures on guaranteed export credits, obtained from the OECD's Creditor Reporting System, are supplemented by loan-by-loan information on official lending to private borrowers and by information on noninsured commercial bank lending to the private sector.

Disbursements and debt service payments for private nonguaranteed debt are more difficult to estimate.

Amortization is estimated by making an assumption regarding the proportion of debt repaid each year and then applying these ratios to generate a first approximation of annual principal repayments. Disbursements are then estimated as a residual between net flows (equal to the change in the stock of debt) and estimated amortization. Interest payments are estimated by applying an assumed average interest rate to the stock of debt outstanding.

Data on the balance of payments flow provide useful guidelines in the process of building a time series because private nonguaranteed debt can be treated as a residual between total net long-term borrowing and net long-term borrowing recorded in the DRS for public and publicly guaranteed debt.

**Short-term debt.** The World Bank regards the individual reporting country as the authoritative source of information on its own external liabilities. But for short-term debt, defined as debt with an original maturity of one year or less, accurate information is not widely available from debtors. By its nature, short-term debt is difficult to monitor; loan-by-loan registration is normally impracticable, and most reporting arrangements involve periodic returns to a country's central bank from its banking sector. Since 1982 the quality of such reporting has improved, but figures for short-term debt still are made available only by a few developing countries.

Where information from debtors is not available, data from creditors can indicate the magnitude of a country's short-term debt. The most important source is the BIS's semiannual series showing the maturity distribution of commercial banks' claims on developing countries. Those data are reported residually. By deducting from claims due in one year those that had a maturity of between one and two years twelve months earlier, however, an estimate of short-term liabilities by original maturity can be calculated.

There are several problems with this method. Valuation adjustments, caused by exchange rate movements, will affect the calculations, as will prepayment and refinancing of long-term maturities falling due. Moreover, not all countries' commercial banks report in a way that allows the full maturity distribution to be determined, and the BIS data include liabilities only to banks within the reporting area. Nevertheless, combining these estimates with data on officially guaranteed short-term suppliers' credits compiled by the OECD gives what may be thought of as a lower-bound estimate of a country's short-term debt. Even on this basis, however, caution is necessary in interpreting the numbers. Where rescheduling of short-term debt has taken place, the effect of lags in reporting and differences in the treatment of the rescheduled debt by debtors and creditors may result in double counting if short-term debt derived from creditor sources is added to

long-term debt reported by the country to obtain total external liabilities.

Some of the short-term debt estimates published are drawn from debtor and creditor sources; most are from creditor sources only. For few countries can the data be regarded as authoritative, but they offer a guide to the size of a country's short-term (and, hence, its total) external debt. The quality of these data is likely to improve.

**Use of IMF credit.** Data related to the operations of the IMF come from the IMF Treasurer's Department and are converted from Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) into dollars in accordance with the method for currency conversion just described. Beginning with this edition of *World Debt Tables*, IMF Trust Fund loans and operations under the Structural and Enhanced Structural Adjustment facilities are presented together with all of the Fund's special facilities (the buffer stock, compensatory financing, Extended Fund, and oil facilities).

**Treatment of arrears.** The DRS collects information on arrears in respect of both principal and interest. Principal in arrears is included, but not identified, in the amount of long-term debt outstanding published in *World Debt Tables*. Interest in arrears of long-term debt is included and identified in the amount of short-term debt outstanding. If and when interest in arrears is capitalized under a debt reorganization agreement, the amount of interest capitalized will be added to the amount of long-term debt outstanding and the corresponding deduction made from the amount of short-term debt outstanding.

**Treatment of debt restructurings.** The DRS attempts to capture accurately the effects of the different kinds of restructurings on both debt stocks and debt flows, consistent with the circumstances under which the restructuring takes place. Whether a flow has taken place is sometimes difficult to determine.

In the compilation and presentation of the debt data, a distinction is made between cash flows and inferred flows. Based on this criterion, rescheduled service payments and the shift in liabilities from one financial instrument to another as a result of rescheduling are considered to be inferred flows.

The inferred flows are recorded separately in the Revised External Debt (RXD) system, but these debt restructuring transactions are not evident in the main body of the debt data—only the resulting effect of these transactions is reflected (see box 5).

Changes in creditor and debtor status that can result from debt restructuring are also reflected. For example, when insured commercial credits are rescheduled, the creditor classification shifts from private sources to official sources (bilateral). This reflects the assumption of the assets by the official credit insurance agencies of the creditor countries. The debts to the original creditors are reduced by

the amounts rescheduled, and a new obligation to the official creditor agencies is created. This shift also applies to private nonguaranteed debt which is reduced by the amounts rescheduled, which in turn are included in the public and publicly guaranteed debt owed to official creditors. On the debtor side, when a government accepts responsibility for the payment of rescheduled debt previously owed by private enterprises, the DRS registers a change in debtor categories in the DRS. Similarly, when short-term debt is included in a restructuring agreement, the rescheduled amount is shifted from short-term to long-term debt.

### **Methodology for Projecting Data**

**Undisbursed debt.** An important feature of the RXD system of the DRS is its ability to project disbursements over time of unutilized balances. These projected disbursements are used to help estimate future capital flows and the implementation of externally financed investment programs. In addition, they are used to calculate future debt service obligations, since the system projects debt service by commitment rather than simply by disbursed debt. The underlying assumption is that loan commitments will be utilized and the debtor country will eventually be required to repay all sums that it has contracted to borrow. Accordingly, projections of future debt service payments also entail estimating the time at which undisbursed balances will be utilized. The debt service projections do not take into account future borrowing by the debtor country.

Two methods of projecting undisbursed balances are used:

- *Standard profiles.* The normal procedure in the RXD is to disburse the loan following one of several standard profiles. These profiles are based on the pattern of disbursements observed for similar loans in the past. Although these standard profiles are recalculated from time to time, under the best scenario they can only approximate the disbursement pattern of any single loan.

- *Specific schedules.* A debtor country may have timetables for utilizing individual loans. This usually happens when there is a solid public sector investment program in place. The country's authorities are then in a better position to provide estimated schedules of disbursements, which they report on standard DRS Form 1A.

**Future debt service payments.** Most projections of future debt service payments generated by the RXD system are based on the repayment terms of the loans. Principal repayments (amortization) are based on the amount of loan commitments, and the amortization profile of most loans follows a set pattern. Using the first and final payment dates and the frequency of the payments, the system calculates the stream of principal payments due. If future payments are irregular the RXD system requires a schedule.

Projected future interest payments are calculated similarly. Interest is based on the amount of debt disbursed and outstanding at the beginning of the period. Again, using the first and final interest payment dates and the frequency of payments, the system calculates the stream of interest payments due. If interest payments are irregular, the RXD system requires a schedule.

The published figures for projected debt service obligations are converted into U.S. dollars using the most recent prevailing exchange rates. For example, this edition presents debt outstanding through December 1988 and debt service projections from 1989 to 1998. These data were converted into U.S. dollars using the September 1989 exchange rates. Likewise the projection routine for variable interest rate debt, such as commercial bank debt based on the London interbank offered rate, assumes that the rate prevailing at the end of September 1989 will be effective throughout.



# Sources and Definitions

## Format

This edition of *World Debt Tables* incorporates several changes in data series and content designed to make the information more comprehensive. For most countries, the tables include reported or estimated data on total external debt. Tables for individual countries are presented in a four-page layout containing eight sections.

- Section 1 summarizes the external debt of the country:

“Total debt stocks (EDT)” consists of public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt, private nonguaranteed long-term debt (whether reported or estimated by the staff of the Debt and International Finance Division), the use of International Monetary Fund credit, and estimated short-term debt. Interest in arrears on long-term debt is shown as a separate line.

“Total debt flows” presents consolidated data on disbursements, principal repayments, and interest payments for total long-term debt (public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed), transactions with the IMF, and short-term debt.

“Total debt service (TDS)” shows the debt service payments on total long-term debt (public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed), use of IMF credit, and short-term debt.

- Section 2 provides data series for *major economic aggregates*. The GNP series uses yearly average exchange rates in converting GNP from local currency into U.S. dollars.
- Section 3 provides principal ratios based on both total external debt and long-term debt.
- Section 4 provides detailed information on stocks and flows of *long-term debt* and its various components.
- Section 5 provides information on the *average terms of new commitments* on public and publicly guaranteed debt.
- Section 6 provides information on restructurings of long-term debt. This section is omitted in volume 1.

- Section 7 provides *debt service projections* on the existing pipeline of long-term loans contracted up to December 1988.
- Section 8 provides four charts based on total debt indicators. Two show debt stocks and associated indicators, and the other two show flows of debt service and associated debt service ratios.

## Sources

The principal sources of information for the tables in these volumes are reports to the World Bank, through the Debtor Reporting System (DRS), from its member countries that have received either International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loans or International Development Association (IDA) credits. Additional information has been drawn from the files of the World Bank and the IMF.

Reporting countries submit detailed (loan-by-loan) reports through the DRS on the annual status, transactions, and terms of the long-term external debt of public agencies and that of private ones guaranteed by a public agency in the debtor country. This information forms the basis for the tables in these volumes.

Aggregate data on private debt without public guarantee are compiled and published as reliable reported and estimated information becomes available. This edition includes data on private nonguaranteed debt reported by twenty-five developing countries and complete or partial estimates for an additional twenty-three countries. There are only six countries, however, where the breakdown by type of creditor (for example, foreign parents, financial market, etc.) is available and these details are shown in “Private Nonguaranteed Debt Tables.” The list and status of countries reporting private nonguaranteed debt are shown in the section “Groups of Reporters.”

The short-term debt data are as reported by the debtor countries or are estimates derived from creditor sources. The principal creditor sources are the semiannual series of commercial banks’ claims on developing countries, published by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), and data on officially guaranteed suppliers’ credits compiled by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and

Development (OECD). For some countries, estimates were prepared by pooling creditor and debtor information.<sup>1</sup> Interest in arrears on long-term debt is added to the short-term debt estimates and shown as a separate line in section 1.

Long-term debt data reported by member countries are checked with, and supplemented by, data from several other sources. Among these are the statements and reports of several regional development banks and government lending agencies, as well as the reports received by the World Bank under the Creditor Reporting System from the members of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD.

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the statistics. Nevertheless, quality and coverage vary between debtors and may also vary for the same debtor from year to year. Coverage has been improved by efforts of the reporting agencies and the work of World Bank missions, which have visited member countries to gather data and to provide technical assistance on debt issues.

## Definitions

### External Debt, Debt Service, and Debt Flows

#### External Debt

*Long-term external debt* is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. Long-term external debt has three components:

*Public debt*, which is an external obligation of a public debtor, including the national government, a political subdivision (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies

*Publicly guaranteed debt*, which is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity

*Private nonguaranteed external debt*, which is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed by a public entity.

In the tables, public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. They do not include data for transactions with the IMF, debt repayable in local currency, or direct investment.

*Short-term external debt* is defined as debt that has an original maturity of one year or less. Available data permit no distinctions between public and private nonguaranteed short-term debt.

Interest in arrears on long-term debt is interest payments due but not paid during the year specified.

*Total debt stocks or total external debt* are defined for the purpose of this volume as the sum of (1) public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt, (2) private nonguaranteed long-term debt, (3) the use of IMF credit, and (4) short-term debt.

#### Debt Service

*Total debt service* is defined as the sum of (1) principal repayments and interest payments on long-term debt (public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed), (2) repurchases and charges on use of IMF resources, and (3) principal and interest payments on short-term debt.

#### Debt Flows

*Disbursements* are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

*Principal repayments* are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

*Interest payments* are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

*Net flows* (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

*Net transfers* are net flows minus interest payments (or disbursements minus total debt service payments).

### Transactions with the IMF

*Use of IMF credit* denotes repurchase obligations to the IMF with respect to all uses of IMF resources, excluding those resulting from drawings in the reserve tranche. It is shown for the end of the year specified. It comprises purchases outstanding under the credit tranches, including enlarged access resources and all of the special facilities (the buffer stock, compensatory financing, Extended Fund, and oil facilities), Trust Fund loans, and operations under the Structural Adjustment and Enhanced Structural Adjustment facilities.

*Purchases* are total drawings on the General Resources Account of the IMF during the year specified, excluding drawings in the reserve tranche.

*Repurchases* are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the General Resources Account during the

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<sup>1</sup> For a discussion of the sources and methods of estimating short-term debt, refer to the box on page xxxii of *World Debt Tables*, 1985-86 edition.

year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche.<sup>2</sup>

To maintain comparability between data on transactions with the IMF and data on long-term debt, use of IMF credit outstanding at end of year (a stock) is converted to dollars at the SDR exchange rate in effect at end of year. Purchases and repurchases (flows) are converted at the average SDR exchange rate for the year in which transactions take place.

Net purchases usually will not reconcile changes in the use of IMF credit from year to year. Valuation effects from the use of different exchange rates frequently explain much of the difference, but not all. Other factors are increases in quotas (which expand a country's reserve tranche and can thereby lower the use of IMF credit as defined here), approved purchases of a country's currency by another member country drawing on the General Resources Account, and various administrative uses of a country's currency by the Fund.

## Categories of Creditors

Data from individual reporters are aggregated by type of creditor.

**Official creditors.** Debt from official creditors includes:

- Loans from international organizations (multilateral loans): loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments.
- Loans from governments (bilateral loans): loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies.

**Private creditors.** Debt from private creditors includes:

- Bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed.
- Commercial banks: loans from private banks and other private financial institutions.
- Other private: credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency.

## Long-Term Debt

The tables present the following data on long-term debt.

- Debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is total outstanding debt at year end.
- Undisbursed debt is total debt undrawn at year end. Data for private nonguaranteed debt are not available.
- Commitments is the total amount of loans for which contracts were signed in the year specified. Data for private nonguaranteed debt are not available.
- Disbursements received by the borrower during the year.
- Principal repayments actually made by the borrower during the year.
- Net flows received by the borrower during the year.
- Interest payments actually made by the borrower during the year.
- Net transfers received by the borrower during the year. Negative net transfers show net transfers made by the borrower to the creditor during the year.
- Debt service (LTDS).

## Borrowing Terms

The average terms of borrowing on public and publicly guaranteed debt are given for all new loans contracted during the year and separately for loans from official and private creditors. To obtain averages, the interest rates, maturities, and grace periods in each category have been weighted by the amounts of the loans. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more are defined as concessional. The average grant element has been weighted by the amounts of the loans.

## Memorandum Items

Two characteristics of a country's debt are given for long-term debt outstanding and disbursed.

- Concessional LDOD. This item conveys information about the borrower's dependence on aid from official lenders.
- Variable interest rates LDOD (that is, interest rates that float with movements in a key market rate; for example, the London interbank offered rate [LIBOR] or the U.S. prime rate). This item conveys information

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<sup>2</sup> Data for purchases and repurchases are from the Treasurer's Department of the IMF.

about the borrowers' exposure to changes in international interest rates.

## Debt Service Projections on Existing Pipeline

- Projected service payments are estimates of payments due on existing debt outstanding, including undisbursed. They do not include service payments that may become due as a result of new loans contracted in subsequent years. Nor do they allow for effects on service payments of changes in repayment patterns owing to prepayment of loans or to rescheduling or refinancing, including repayment of outstanding arrears, that occurred after the latest year of reported debt data.

## Major Economic Aggregates

The following aggregates of the reporting economies are provided:

- Gross national product (GNP) is the measure of the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of an economy, less the domestic output claimed by nonresidents. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation.<sup>3</sup>
- Exports of goods and services (XGS) are the total value of goods and all services (including workers' remittances) sold to the rest of the world.<sup>4</sup>
- Imports of goods and services (MGS) are the total value of goods and services purchased from the rest of the world.
- International reserves (RES) are the sum of a country's holdings of special drawing rights (SDRs), its reserve position in the IMF, its holdings of foreign exchange, and its holdings of gold (valued throughout at year-end London prices).
- Current account balance represents the transactions that add to, or subtract from, an economy's stock of foreign financial items. It is given as the sum of net exports of goods and nonfactor services, net factor service income, and net current transfers. Official transfers (considered as capital transfers) are excluded.

## Principal Ratios

The macroeconomic aggregates and debt data provided in the tables are used to generate ratios that analysts

find useful in assessing the external situations of developing countries. Different analysts will give different weights to these indicators, but no single indicator, or set thereof, can substitute for a thorough analysis of the overall situation of an economy. The advantage of the indicators in the *World Debt Tables* is that they are calculated from standardized data series that are compiled on a consistent basis within the World Bank and the IMF. The ratios offer various measures of the cost of, or capacity for, servicing debt in terms of the foreign exchange or output forgone. The following ratios are provided.

### Based on Total External Debt

- Total external debt to exports of goods and services (including workers' remittances) (EDT / XGS)
- Total external debt to gross national product (EDT / GNP)
- Total debt service to exports of goods and services (including workers' remittances) (TDS / XGS), also called the debt service ratio
- Total interest payment to exports of goods and services (including workers' remittances) (INT / XGS), also called the interest service ratio
- Total interest payment to gross national product (INT / GNP)
- International reserves to imports of goods and services (RES / MGS)
- Short-term debt to total external debt (Short-term / EDT)
- Concessional debt to total external debt (Concessional / EDT)
- Multilateral debt to total external debt (Multilateral / EDT)
- International reserves to total external debt (RES / EDT)

### Based on Long-Term Debt

- Debt outstanding and disbursed to exports of goods and services (LDOD / XGS)
- Debt outstanding and disbursed to gross national product (LDOD / GNP)
- Debt service to exports of goods and services (LTDS / XGS), also called the debt service ratio
- Debt service to gross national product (LTDS / GNP)
- Interest payments to exports of goods and services (LINT / XGS), also called the interest service ratio
- Interest payments to gross national product (LINT / GNP)
- International reserves to debt outstanding and disbursed (RES / LDOD)

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<sup>3</sup> Data on GNP are from the World Bank's International Economics Department.

<sup>4</sup> Data on exports and imports (on a balance of payments basis), international reserves, and current account balances are drawn mainly from the files of the IMF, complemented by World Bank staff estimates.



## Exchange Rates

Debt data received by the Bank from its members are expressed in the currencies in which the debts are repayable or in which transactions took place. For aggregation, the Bank converts these amounts to U.S. dollars using the IMF par values or central rates, or the current market rates where appropriate. Service payments, commitments, and disbursements (flows) are converted to U.S. dollars at the average rate for the year. Debt outstanding and disbursed at the end of a given year (a stock) is converted at the rate in effect at the end of that year. Projected debt service, however, is converted to U.S. dollars at end-September 1989 rates. Debt repayable in multiple currencies, goods, or services and debt with a provision for maintenance of value of the currency of repayment are shown at book value.

## Adjustments

Year-to-year changes in debt outstanding and disbursed are sometimes not equal to net flows; similarly, changes in debt outstanding, including undisbursed, differ from commitments less repayments. The reasons for these differences are cancellations, adjustments caused by the use of different exchange rates, and the rescheduling of other liabilities into long-term public debt.

## Symbols

The following symbols have been used throughout.

- 0.0** Indicates that a datum exists, but is negligible, or is a true zero.
- ..** Indicates that a datum is not available.

# Groups of Reporters

(Status of 1988 data in tables: (A) as reported, (P) preliminary, and (E) estimated)

## Geographic Groups

### *Africa, South of the Sahara*

Benin, People's Republic of (A)  
Botswana (A)  
Burkina Faso (A)  
Burundi (A)  
Cameroon (A)  
Cape Verde (E)  
Central African Republic (P)  
Chad (A)  
Comoros (A)  
Congo, People's Republic  
of the (P)  
Cote d'Ivoire (P)  
Djibouti (A)  
Equatorial Guinea (E)  
Ethiopia (A)  
Gabon (P)  
Gambia (P)  
Ghana (A)  
Guinea (A)  
Guinea-Bissau (A)  
Kenya (A)  
Lesotho (A)  
Liberia (E)  
Madagascar (P)  
Malawi (A)  
Mali (A)  
Mauritania (A)  
Mauritius (P)  
Mozambique (A)  
Niger (A)  
Nigeria (A)  
Rwanda (A)  
Sao Tome and Principe (A)  
Senegal (P)  
Seychelles (E)  
Sierra Leone (P)  
Somalia (A)  
Sudan (A)  
Swaziland (A)  
Tanzania (E)  
Togo (A)  
Uganda (P)  
Zaire (P)  
Zambia (E)  
Zimbabwe (A)

### *East Asia and the Pacific*

China (P)  
Fiji (A)  
Indonesia (A)  
Korea, Republic of (P)  
Lao People's Democratic  
Republic (A)  
Malaysia (A)  
Papua New Guinea (A)  
Philippines (A)  
Solomon Islands (E)  
Thailand (A)  
Tonga (A)  
Vanuatu (A)  
Western Samoa (A)

### *Europe and the Mediterranean*

Cyprus (A)  
Greece (A)  
Hungary (A)  
Malta (A)  
Poland (A)  
Portugal (P)  
Romania (E)  
Turkey (A)  
Yugoslavia (E)

### *Latin America and the Caribbean*

Argentina (E)  
Bahamas (E)  
Barbados (A)  
Belize (A)  
Bolivia (A)  
Brazil (P)  
Chile (A)  
Colombia (A)  
Costa Rica (E)  
Dominican Republic (P)  
Ecuador (E)  
El Salvador (A)  
Grenada (A)  
Guatemala (P)  
Guyana (A)  
Haiti (A)  
Honduras (P)  
Jamaica (P)  
Mexico (A)  
Nicaragua (E)  
Panama (E)  
Paraguay (A)  
Peru (E)  
St. Vincent (E)  
Trinidad and Tobago (P)  
Uruguay (A)  
Venezuela (A)

### *North Africa and the Middle East*

Algeria (P)  
Egypt, Arab Republic of (P)  
Jordan (E)  
Lebanon (E)  
Morocco (A)  
Oman (A)  
Syrian Arab Republic (E)  
Tunisia (P)  
Yemen Arab Republic (A)  
Yemen, People's Democratic  
Republic of (P)

### *South Asia*

Bangladesh (A)  
Bhutan (E)  
India (A)  
Maldives (A)  
Myanmar (A)  
Nepal (A)  
Pakistan (A)  
Sri Lanka (A)

*Note:* The status "as reported" indicates that the country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and that Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt. "Preliminary" data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons, include an element of staff estimation. "Estimated" data indicate that countries are not current in their reporting and that a significant element of staff estimation has been necessary in producing the data tables.

## Income Groups

### *Low-income countries*

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Bangladesh                       | Madagascar                             |
| Benin, People's Republic of      | Malawi                                 |
| Bhutan                           | Maldives                               |
| Burkina Faso                     | Mali                                   |
| Burundi                          | Mauritania                             |
| Central African Republic         | Mozambique                             |
| Chad                             | Myanmar                                |
| China                            | Nepal                                  |
| Comoros                          | Niger                                  |
| Equatorial Guinea                | Nigeria                                |
| Ethiopia                         | Pakistan                               |
| Gambia                           | Rwanda                                 |
| Ghana                            | Sao Tome and Principe                  |
| Guinea                           | Sierra Leone                           |
| Guinea-Bissau                    | Somalia                                |
| Guyana                           | Sri Lanka                              |
| Haiti                            | Sudan                                  |
| India                            | Tanzania                               |
| Indonesia                        | Togo                                   |
| Kenya                            | Uganda                                 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | Vanuatu                                |
| Lesotho                          | Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of |
| Liberia                          | Zaire                                  |
|                                  | Zambia                                 |

### *Middle-income countries*

|                                 |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Algeria                         | Malaysia             |
| Argentina                       | Malta                |
| Bahamas                         | Mauritius            |
| Barbados                        | Mexico               |
| Belize                          | Morocco              |
| Bolivia                         | Nicaragua            |
| Botswana                        | Oman                 |
| Brazil                          | Panama               |
| Cameroon                        | Papua New Guinea     |
| Cape Verde                      | Paraguay             |
| Chile                           | Peru                 |
| Colombia                        | Philippines          |
| Congo, People's Republic of the | Poland               |
| Costa Rica                      | Portugal             |
| Cote d'Ivoire                   | Romania              |
| Cyprus                          | St. Vincent          |
| Djibouti                        | Senegal              |
| Dominican Republic              | Seychelles           |
| Ecuador                         | Solomon Islands      |
| Egypt, Arab Republic of         | Swaziland            |
| El Salvador                     | Syrian Arab Republic |
| Fiji                            | Thailand             |
| Gabon                           | Tonga                |
| Greece                          | Trinidad & Tobago    |
| Grenada                         | Tunisia              |
| Guatemala                       | Turkey               |
| Honduras                        | Uruguay              |
| Hungary                         | Venezuela            |
| Jamaica                         | Western Samoa        |
| Jordan                          | Yemen Arab Republic  |
| Korea, Republic of              | Yugoslavia           |
| Lebanon                         | Zimbabwe             |

*Note:* Low-income countries are those in which 1987 GNP per capita was no more than \$480, and middle-income countries are those in which GNP per capita was more than \$480 and less than \$6,000.

## Other Analytical Groups

### *Severely indebted low-income countries <sup>1</sup> (SILICs)*

Benin, People's Republic of  
Burundi  
Comoros  
Equatorial Guinea  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Guinea-Bissau  
Guyana  
Kenya  
Liberia  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Mozambique  
Myanmar  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Sao Tome and Principe  
Sierra Leone  
Somalia  
Sudan  
Tanzania  
Togo  
Zaire  
Zambia

### *Severely indebted middle-income countries <sup>1</sup> (SIMICs)*

Argentina  
Bolivia  
Brazil  
Chile  
Congo, People's Republic of  
Costa Rica  
Cote d'Ivoire  
Ecuador  
Honduras  
Hungary  
Mexico  
Morocco  
Nicaragua  
Peru  
Philippines  
Poland  
Senegal  
Uruguay  
Venezuela

### *Moderately indebted low-income countries <sup>2</sup> (MILICs)*

Bangladesh  
Central African Republic  
Ethiopia  
Gambia  
Indonesia  
Pakistan  
Sri Lanka  
Uganda  
Yemen, People's Democratic  
Republic of

### *Moderately indebted middle-income countries <sup>2</sup> (MIMICs)*

Algeria  
Cameroon  
Cape Verde  
Colombia  
Dominican Republic  
Egypt, Arab Republic of  
Gabon  
Greece  
Guatemala  
Jamaica  
Paraguay  
Syrian Arab Republic  
Turkey  
Yugoslavia  
Zimbabwe

<sup>1</sup> Defined as countries in which three of the four key ratios are above critical levels. These ratios and their critical levels are debt to GNP (50 percent), debt to exports of goods and all services (275 percent), accrued debt service to exports (30 percent), and accrued interest to exports (20 percent).

<sup>2</sup> Defined as countries in which three of the four key ratios fall in the following ranges: debt to GNP (30–50 percent), debt to exports of goods and all services (165–275 percent), accrued debt service to exports (18–30 percent), and accrued interest to exports (12–20 percent).



## Other Analytical Groups (continued)

### *All severely indebted countries*

Argentina  
 Benin, People's Republic of  
 Bolivia  
 Brazil  
 Burundi  
 Chile  
 Comoros  
 Congo, People's Republic of  
 Costa Rica  
 Cote d'Ivoire  
 Ecuador  
 Equatorial Guinea  
 Ghana  
 Guinea  
 Guinea-Bissau  
 Guyana  
 Honduras  
 Hungary  
 Kenya  
 Liberia  
 Madagascar  
 Malawi  
 Mali  
 Mauritania  
 Mexico  
 Morocco  
 Mozambique  
 Myanmar  
 Nicaragua  
 Niger  
 Nigeria  
 Peru  
 Philippines  
 Poland  
 Senegal  
 Sao Tome and Principe  
 Sierra Leone  
 Somalia  
 Sudan  
 Tanzania  
 Togo  
 Uruguay  
 Venezuela  
 Zaire  
 Zambia

### *All moderately indebted countries*

Algeria  
 Bangladesh  
 Cameroon  
 Cape Verde  
 Central African Republic  
 Colombia  
 Dominican Republic  
 Egypt, Arab Republic of  
 Ethiopia  
 Gabon  
 Gambia  
 Greece  
 Guatemala  
 Indonesia  
 Jamaica  
 Pakistan  
 Paraguay  
 Sri Lanka  
 Syrian Arab Republic  
 Turkey  
 Uganda  
 Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of  
 Yugoslavia  
 Zimbabwe

### *Other developing countries*

Bahamas  
 Barbados  
 Belize  
 Bhutan  
 Botswana  
 Burkina Faso  
 Chad  
 China  
 Cyprus  
 Djibouti  
 El Salvador  
 Fiji  
 Grenada  
 Haiti  
 India  
 Jordan  
 Korea, Republic of  
 Lao People's Democratic Republic of  
 Lebanon  
 Lesotho  
 Malaysia  
 Maldives  
 Malta  
 Mauritius  
 Nepal  
 Oman  
 Panama  
 Papua New Guinea  
 Portugal  
 Romania  
 Rwanda  
 St. Vincent  
 Seychelles  
 Solomon Islands  
 Swaziland  
 Thailand  
 Tonga  
 Trinidad and Tobago  
 Tunisia  
 Vanuatu  
 Western Samoa  
 Yemen Arab Republic