

World Bank Global Development Finance

Definition entries for selected countries and series

Selected Countries

Country: Albania
Europe & Central Asia region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Algeria
Middle East & North Africa region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: All developing countries
Developing countries aggregate (low and middle income groups). Developing countries are those in which 2002 GNI per capita was below \$9,076. Saudi Arabia does not report to the DRS but is included in the aggregate.

Country: Angola
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Argentina
Latin America & Caribbean region
Upper middle income
Severely indebted

Country: Armenia
Europe & Central Asia region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Azerbaijan
Europe & Central Asia region
Low income
Less indebted

Country: Bangladesh
South Asia region
Low income
Less indebted

Country: Belarus
Europe & Central Asia region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Belize
Latin America & Caribbean region

Upper middle income
Severely indebted

Country: Benin
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Moderately indebted

Country: Bhutan
South Asia region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Bolivia
Latin America & Caribbean region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Bosnia and Herzegovina
Europe & Central Asia region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Botswana
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Upper middle income
Less indebted

Country: Brazil
Latin America & Caribbean region
Lower middle income
Severely indebted

Country: Bulgaria
Europe & Central Asia region
Lower middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: Burkina Faso
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Moderately indebted

Country: Burundi
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Cambodia
East Asia & Pacific region
Low income
Moderately indebted

Country: Cameroon
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income

Moderately indebted

Country: Cape Verde
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Central African Republic
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Chad
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Chile
Latin America & Caribbean region
Upper middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: China
East Asia & Pacific region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Colombia
Latin America & Caribbean region
Lower middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: Comoros
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Congo, Rep.
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Costa Rica
Latin America & Caribbean region
Upper middle income
Less indebted

Country: Cote d'Ivoire
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Croatia
Europe & Central Asia region
Upper middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: Czech Republic
Europe & Central Asia region
Upper middle income
Less indebted

Country: Djibouti
Middle East & North Africa region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Dominica
Latin America & Caribbean region
Upper middle income
Severely indebted

Country: Dominican Republic
Latin America & Caribbean region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: East Asia & Pacific
East Asia and Pacific regional aggregate.

Country: Ecuador
Latin America & Caribbean region
Lower middle income
Severely indebted

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Middle East & North Africa region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: El Salvador
Latin America & Caribbean region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Equatorial Guinea
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Less indebted

Country: Eritrea
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Moderately indebted

Country: Estonia
Europe & Central Asia region

Upper middle income
Severely indebted

Country: Ethiopia
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Europe & Central Asia
Europe and Central Asia regional aggregate.

Country: Fiji
East Asia & Pacific region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Gabon
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Upper middle income
Severely indebted

Country: Gambia, The
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Moderately indebted

Country: Georgia
Europe & Central Asia region
Low income
Moderately indebted

Country: Ghana
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Moderately indebted

Country: Grenada
Latin America & Caribbean region
Upper middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: Guatemala
Latin America & Caribbean region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Guinea
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Moderately indebted

Country: Guinea-Bissau
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Guyana
Latin America & Caribbean region
Lower middle income
Severely indebted

Country: Haiti
Latin America & Caribbean region
Low income
Less indebted

Country: Heavily indebted poor countries
Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) group aggregate. HIPC-eligible countries as of December 31, 2003.

Country: Honduras
Latin America & Caribbean region
Lower middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: Hungary
Europe & Central Asia region
Upper middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: India
South Asia region
Low income
Less indebted

Country: Indonesia
East Asia & Pacific region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Iran, Islamic Rep.
Middle East & North Africa region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Jamaica
Latin America & Caribbean region
Lower middle income
Severely indebted

Country: Jordan
Middle East & North Africa region
Lower middle income
Severely indebted

Country: Kazakhstan
Europe & Central Asia region
Lower middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: Kenya
Sub-Saharan Africa region

Low income
Moderately indebted

Country: Kyrgyz Republic
Europe & Central Asia region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Lao PDR
East Asia & Pacific region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Latin America & Caribbean
Latin America and Caribbean regional aggregate.

Country: Latvia
Europe & Central Asia region
Upper middle income
Severely indebted

Country: Lebanon
Middle East & North Africa region
Upper middle income
Severely indebted

Country: Lesotho
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Less indebted

Country: Liberia
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Lithuania
Europe & Central Asia region
Upper middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: Low income
Low income group aggregate. Low income economies are those in which 2002 GNI per capita was \$735 or less.

Country: Lower middle income
Lower middle income aggregate. Lower middle income economies are those in which 2002 GNI per capita was between \$736 and \$2,935.

Country: Macedonia, FYR
Europe & Central Asia region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Madagascar
Sub-Saharan Africa region

Low income
Less indebted

Country: Malawi
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Moderately indebted

Country: Malaysia
East Asia & Pacific region
Upper middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: Maldives
South Asia region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Mali
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Moderately indebted

Country: Mauritania
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Moderately indebted

Country: Mauritius
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Upper middle income
Less indebted

Country: Mexico
Latin America & Caribbean region
Upper middle income
Less indebted

Country: Middle East & North Africa
Middle East and North Africa regional aggregate. Saudi Arabia does not report to the DRS but is included in the aggregate.

Country: Middle income
Middle income group aggregate. Middle income economies are those in which 2002 GNI per capita was between \$736 and \$9,075. Saudi Arabia does not report to the DRS but is included in the aggregate.

Country: Moldova
Europe & Central Asia region
Low income
Moderately indebted

Country: Mongolia
East Asia & Pacific region
Low income
Moderately indebted

Country: Morocco
Middle East & North Africa region
Lower middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: Mozambique
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Less indebted

Country: Myanmar
East Asia & Pacific region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Nepal
South Asia region
Low income
Moderately indebted

Country: Nicaragua
Latin America & Caribbean region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Niger
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Moderately indebted

Country: Nigeria
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Oman
Middle East & North Africa region
Upper middle income
Less indebted

Country: Pakistan
South Asia region
Low income
Moderately indebted

Country: Panama
Latin America & Caribbean region
Upper middle income
Severely indebted

Country: Papua New Guinea
East Asia & Pacific region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Paraguay
Latin America & Caribbean region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Peru
Latin America & Caribbean region
Lower middle income
Severely indebted

Country: Philippines
East Asia & Pacific region
Lower middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: Poland
Europe & Central Asia region
Upper middle income
Less indebted

Country: Romania
Europe & Central Asia region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Russian Federation
Europe & Central Asia region
Lower middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: Rwanda
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Samoa
East Asia & Pacific region
Lower middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: Sao Tome and Principe
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Senegal
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Moderately indebted

Country: Serbia and Montenegro
Previously known as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Europe & Central Asia region
Lower middle income
Severely indebted

Country: Seychelles
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Upper middle income
Less indebted

Country: Sierra Leone
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Slovak Republic
Europe & Central Asia region
Upper middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: Solomon Islands
East Asia & Pacific region
Low income
Less indebted

Country: Somalia
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: South Africa
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: South Asia
South Asia regional aggregate.

Country: Sri Lanka
South Asia region
Lower middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: St. Kitts and Nevis
Latin America & Caribbean region
Upper middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: St. Lucia
Latin America & Caribbean region
Upper middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Latin America & Caribbean region
Lower middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: Sub-Saharan Africa
Sub-Saharan Africa regional aggregate.

Country: Sudan
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Swaziland
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Syrian Arab Republic
Middle East & North Africa region
Lower middle income
Severely indebted

Country: Tajikistan
Europe & Central Asia region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Tanzania
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Less indebted

Country: Thailand
East Asia & Pacific region
Lower middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: Togo
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Tonga
East Asia & Pacific region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Trinidad and Tobago
Latin America & Caribbean region
Upper middle income
Less indebted

Country: Tunisia
Middle East & North Africa region
Lower middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: Turkey
Europe & Central Asia region
Lower middle income
Severely indebted

Country: Turkmenistan

Europe & Central Asia region
Lower middle income
Moderately indebted

Country: Uganda
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Less indebted

Country: Ukraine
Europe & Central Asia region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Upper middle income
Upper middle aggregate. Upper middle income economies are those in which 2002 GNI per capita was between \$2,936 and \$9,075. Saudi Arabia does not report to the DRS but is included in the aggregate.

Country: Uruguay
Latin America & Caribbean region
Upper middle income
Severely indebted

Country: Uzbekistan
Europe & Central Asia region
Low income
Moderately indebted

Country: Vanuatu
East Asia & Pacific region
Lower middle income
Less indebted

Country: Venezuela, RB
Latin America & Caribbean region
Upper middle income
Less indebted

Country: Vietnam
East Asia & Pacific region
Low income
Less indebted

Country: Yemen, Rep.
Middle East & North Africa region
Low income
Less indebted

Country: Zambia
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Severely indebted

Country: Zimbabwe
Sub-Saharan Africa region

Low income
Moderately indebted

Selected Series

Series: Aggregate net resource flows (US\$)

Aggregate net resource flows are the sum of net resource flows on long-term debt (excluding IMF) plus net direct foreign investment, portfolio equity flows and official grants (excluding technical cooperation). Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: Aggregate net transfers (US\$)

Aggregate net transfers are equal to aggregate net resource flows minus interest payments on long-term loans and foreign direct investment profits.

Series: Average grace period (years)

Grace period represents the average grace period for all new public and publicly guaranteed loans contracted during the year. To obtain the average, the grace periods for all public and publicly guaranteed loans have been weighted by the amounts of the loans. Public debt 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 is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity.

Series: Average grace period, official (years)

Grace period represents the average grace period for all new public and publicly guaranteed loans contracted during the year. To obtain the average, the grace periods for all public and publicly guaranteed loans have been weighted by the amounts of the loans. Debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include 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. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies.

Series: Average grace period, private (years)

Grace period represents the average grace period for all new public and publicly guaranteed loans contracted during the year. To obtain the average, the grace periods for all public and publicly guaranteed loans have been weighted by the amounts of the loans. Debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency.

Series: Average grant element (%)

Grant element represents the average grant element for all new public and publicly guaranteed loans contracted during the year. To obtain the average, the grant elements for all public and publicly guaranteed loans have been weighted by the amounts of the loans. 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. 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. Public debt 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 is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity.

Series: Average grant element, official (%)

Grant element represents the average grant element for all new public and publicly guaranteed loans contracted during the year. To obtain the average, the grant elements for all public and publicly guaranteed loans have been weighted by the amounts of the loans. 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. 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. Debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include 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. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies.

Series: Average grant element, private (%)

Grant element represents the average grant element for all new public and publicly guaranteed loans contracted during the year. To obtain the average, the grant elements for all public and publicly guaranteed loans have been weighted by the amounts of the loans. 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. 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. Debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency.

Series: Average interest (%)

Interest represents the average interest rate on all new public and publicly guaranteed loans contracted during the year. To obtain the average, the interest rates for all public and publicly guaranteed loans have been weighted by the amounts of the loans. Public debt 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 is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity.

Series: Average interest, official (%)

Interest represents the average interest rate on all new public and publicly guaranteed loans contracted during the year. To obtain the average, the interest rates for all public and publicly guaranteed loans have been weighted by the amounts of the loans. Debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include 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. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies.

Series: Average interest, private (%)

Interest represents the average interest rate on all new public and publicly guaranteed loans contracted during the year. To obtain the average, the interest rates for all public and publicly guaranteed loans have been weighted by the amounts of the loans. Debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers,

exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency.

Series: Average maturity (years)

Average maturity represents the average maturity for all new public and publicly guaranteed loans contracted during the year. To obtain the average, the maturity for all public and publicly guaranteed loans have been weighted by the amounts of the loans. Public debt 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 is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity.

Series: Average maturity, official (years)

Average maturity represents the average maturity for all new public and publicly guaranteed loans contracted during the year. To obtain the average, the maturity for all public and publicly guaranteed loans have been weighted by the amounts of the loans. Debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include 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. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies.

Series: Average maturity, private (years)

Average maturity represents the average maturity for all new public and publicly guaranteed loans contracted during the year. To obtain the average, the maturity for all public and publicly guaranteed loans have been weighted by the amounts of the loans. Debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency.

Series: Commitments (COM, US\$)

Commitments are the total amount of long-term loans for which contracts were signed in the year specified; data for private nonguaranteed debt are not available. 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.

Series: Commitments, official creditors (COM, US\$)

Commitments are the total amount of long-term loans for which contracts were signed in the year specified; data for private nonguaranteed debt are not available. Debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include 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. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. 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.

Series: Commitments, private creditors (COM, US\$)

Commitments are the total amount of long-term loans for which contracts were signed in the year specified; data for private nonguaranteed debt are not available. Debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and 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 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.

Series: Concessional debt/Total debt (EDT) (%)
Concessional debt to total external debt. (Concessional/EDT)

Series: Concessional LDOD (US\$)
Concessional LDOD conveys information about the borrower's receipt of aid from official lenders at concessional terms as defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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 from major regional development banks--African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank--and from the World Bank are classified as concessional according to each institution's classification and not according to the DAC definition, as was the practice in earlier reports. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. 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.

Series: Cross-currency valuation (US\$)
Cross-currency valuation shows the change in debt stock due to cross-currency valuation effects.

Series: Currency composition of L-T debt, all other currencies (%)
The percentage of external long-term debt contracted in all other currencies not specified for the low- and middle-income countries. 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.

Series: Currency composition of L-T debt, Deutsche mark (%)
The percentage of external long-term debt contracted in Deutsche marks for the low- and middle-income countries. 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.

Series: Currency composition of L-T debt, Euro (%)
The percentage of external long-term debt contracted in Euros for the low- and middle-income countries. 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.

Series: Currency composition of L-T debt, French franc (%)
The percentage of external long-term debt contracted in French francs for the low- and middle-income countries. 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.

Series: Currency composition of L-T debt, Japanese yen (%)
The percentage of external long-term debt contracted in Japanese yen for the low- and middle-income countries. 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.

Series: Currency composition of L-T debt, Multiple currencies (%)

The percentage of external long-term debt contracted in multiple currencies for the low- and middle-income countries. 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.

Series: Currency composition of L-T debt, Pound sterling (%)

The percentage of external long-term debt contracted in U.K. pound sterling for the low- and middle-income countries. 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.

Series: Currency composition of L-T debt, SDR (%)

The percentage of external long-term debt contracted in special drawing rights for the low- and middle-income countries. 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.

Series: Currency composition of L-T debt, Swiss franc (%)

The percentage of external long-term debt contracted in Swiss francs for the low- and middle-income countries. 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.

Series: Currency composition of L-T debt, U.S. dollars (%)

The percentage of external long-term debt contracted in U.S. dollars for the low- and middle-income countries. 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.

Series: Current account balance (US\$)

Current account balance is the sum of the credits less the debits arising from international transactions in goods, services, income, and current transfers. It represents the transactions that add to or subtract from an economy's stock of foreign financial items. 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. Balance of payments data are presented according to the fifth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual, which made several adjustments to its presentation of trade statistics. Coverage of goods was expanded to include in imports the value of goods received for processing and repair (on a gross basis). Their subsequent re-export is recorded in exports (also on a gross basis). This approach will cause a country's imports and exports to increase without affecting the balance of goods. In addition, all capital transfers, which were included with current transfers in the fourth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual, are now shown in a separate capital (as opposed to financial) account, and so do not contribute to the current account balance.

Series: Debt buyback (US\$)

Debt buyback shows the net amount converted out of the stock of debt using buybacks.

Series: Debt forgiveness or reduction (US\$)

Debt forgiveness or reduction shows the change in debt stock due to debt forgiveness or reduction. It is derived by subtracting debt forgiven and debt stock reduction from debt buyback.

Series: Debt outstanding (LDOD), total long-term (US\$)

Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. 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 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 for repayment by a public entity. Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated.

Series: Debt service (LTDS), total long-term (US\$)

Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified. 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.

Series: Debt service (TDS)/Exports of goods and services (XGS) (%)

Total debt service to exports of goods and services (including workers' remittances). (TDS/XGS), also called the debt service ratio.

Series: Debt stock reduction (US\$)

Debt stock reductions show the amount that has been netted out of the stock of debt using debt conversion schemes such as buybacks and equity swaps or the discounted value of long-term bonds that were issued in exchange for outstanding debt.

Series: Debt stock rescheduled (US\$)

Debt stocks rescheduled is the amount of debt outstanding rescheduled in any given year.

Series: Disbursements, long-term + IMF (DIS, US\$)

Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified. This item includes disbursements on long-term debt and IMF purchases. 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. IMF purchases are total drawings on the General Resources Account of the IMF during the year specified, excluding drawings in the reserve tranche. To maintain comparability between data on transactions with the IMF and data on long-term debt, use of IMF credit outstanding at the end of year (stock) is converted to dollars at the SDR exchange rate in effect at the end of year. Purchases are converted at the average SDR exchange rate for the year in which transactions take place.

Series: Disbursements, total long-term (DIS, US\$)

Disbursements on long-term debt are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified. 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.

Series: EBRD, private nonguaranteed (NFL, US\$)

Nonguaranteed long-term debt privately placed from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: Export credits (US\$)

Export credits data prior to 1998 include official export credits, and suppliers' credits and bank credits officially guaranteed or insured by an export credit agency. Both long-term and short-term export credits are included. From 1998, export credits are all export credits extended, guaranteed, insured or rescheduled by the official sector of OECD countries.

Series: Exports of goods, services and income (XGS) (US\$)

Exports of goods, services and income (XGS) comprise the total value of goods and services exported, receipts of compensation of employees, and investment income. Workers' remittances,

a transfer and not an income entry in the balance of payments, are treated as compensation of employees in Global Development Finance because they are often difficult to distinguish from compensation of nonresident workers and migrants. Data on exports and imports (on a balance of payments basis), international reserves, and current account balances are drawn from the files of the IMF. Balance of payments data are presented according to the fifth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual, which made several adjustments to its presentation of trade statistics. Coverage of goods was expanded to include in imports the value of goods received for processing and repair (on a gross basis). Their subsequent re-export is recorded in exports (also on a gross basis). This approach will cause a country's imports and exports to increase without affecting the balance of goods. In addition, all capital transfers, which were included with current transfers in the fourth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual, are now shown in a separate capital (as opposed to financial) account, and so do not contribute to the current account balance.

Series: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (US\$)

Foreign direct investment (net) shows the net change in foreign investment in the reporting country. Foreign direct investment is defined as investment that is made to acquire a lasting management interest (usually of 10 percent of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in a country other than that of the investor (defined according to residency), the investor's purpose being an effective voice in the management of the enterprise. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments.

Series: Grants, excluding technical cooperation (US\$)

Grants are defined as legally binding commitments that obligate a specific value of funds available for disbursement for which there is no repayment requirement.

Series: Gross national income (GNI) (US\$)

Gross national income, or GNI (gross national product, or GNP, in previous editions) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. The national accounts data for most developing countries are collected from national statistical organizations and central banks by visiting and resident World Bank staff.

Series: IBRD (AMT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is nonconcessional. Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: IBRD (DIS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is nonconcessional. Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: IBRD (DOD, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is nonconcessional. Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: IBRD (INT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is nonconcessional. Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: IBRD (NFL, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is nonconcessional. Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: IBRD (NTR, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is nonconcessional. Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Net transfers are net flows minus interest payments (or disbursements minus total debt service payments).

Series: IBRD (TDS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is nonconcessional. Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: IDA (AMT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Development Association (IDA) is concessional. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: IDA (DIS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Development Association (IDA) is concessional. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: IDA (DOD, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Development Association (IDA) is concessional. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: IDA (INT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Development Association (IDA) is concessional. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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.

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

Series: IDA (NFL, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Development Association (IDA) is concessional. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: IDA (NTR, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Development Association (IDA) is concessional. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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. Net transfers are net flows minus interest payments (or disbursements minus total debt service payments).

Series: IDA (TDS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Development Association (IDA) is concessional. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: IFC, private nonguaranteed (NFL, US\$)

Nonguaranteed long-term debt privately placed from the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: IMF charges (INT, US\$)

IMF charges cover interest payments with respect to all uses of IMF resources, excluding those resulting from drawings in the reserve tranche.

Series: IMF purchases (DIS, US\$)

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

Series: IMF repurchases (AMT, US\$)

IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the General Resources Account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche.

Series: IMF repurchases and charges (TDS, US\$)

IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the General Resources Account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche. IMF charges cover interest payments with respect to all uses of IMF resources, excluding those resulting from drawings in the reserve tranche.

Series: IMF, concessional (NFL, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed concessional debt outstanding from the International Monetary Fund. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: IMF, nonconcessional (NFL, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed nonconcessional debt outstanding from the International Monetary Fund. Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: Imports of goods, services and income (MGS) (US\$)

Imports of goods, services and income (MGS) are the total value of goods and services imported and income paid. 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. Balance of payments data are presented according to the fifth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual, which made several adjustments to its presentation of trade statistics. Coverage of goods was expanded to include in imports the value of goods received for processing and repair (on a gross basis). Their subsequent re-export is recorded in exports (also on a gross basis). This approach will cause a country's imports and exports to increase without affecting the balance of goods. In addition, all capital transfers, which were included with current transfers in the fourth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual, are now shown in a separate capital (as opposed to financial) account, and so do not contribute to the current account balance.

Series: Interest (INT)/Exports of goods and services (XGS) (%)

Total interest payments to exports of goods and services (including workers' remittances). (INT/XGS), also called the interest service ratio.

Series: Interest (INT)/GNI (%)

Total interest payments to gross national product. (INT/GNI)

Series: Interest arrears on LDOD (US\$)

Interest in arrears on long-term debt (LDOD) is defined as interest payment due but not paid, on a cumulative basis. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. 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.

Series: Interest arrears, official creditors (US\$)

Interest in arrears on long-term debt (LDOD) is defined as interest payment due but not paid, on a cumulative basis. Debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include 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. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. 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.

Series: Interest arrears, private creditors (US\$)

Interest in arrears on long-term debt (LDOD) is defined as interest payment due but not paid, on a cumulative basis. Debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and 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 outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. 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.

Series: Interest forgiven (US\$)

Interest forgiven is the amount of interest due or in arrears that was written off or forgiven in any given year.

Series: Interest payments (INT), total (US\$)

Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. This item includes interest paid on long-term debt, IMF charges, and interest paid on short-term 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. Short-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original maturity of one year or less. Available data permit no distinction between public and private nonguaranteed short-term debt.

Series: Interest payments (LINT), total long-term (US\$)

Interest payments on long-term debt are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. 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.

Series: Interest rescheduled (capitalized) (US\$)

Interest rescheduled (interest capitalized) is the amount of interest due or in arrears that was rescheduled in any given year.

Series: Interest rescheduled, official (US\$)

Interest rescheduled is the amount of interest due or in arrears that was rescheduled in any given year. Debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include 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. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies.

Series: Interest rescheduled, private (US\$)

Interest rescheduled is the amount of interest due or in arrears that was rescheduled in any given year. Debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency.

Series: International reserves (RES) (US\$)

International reserves (RES) are the sum of a country's monetary authorities holdings of special drawing rights (SDRs), its reserve position in the IMF, its holdings of foreign exchange, and its holdings of gold (valued at year-end London prices). Data on international reserves are drawn mainly from the files of the IMF, complemented by World Bank staff estimates.

Series: Multilateral debt/Total debt (EDT) (%)

Multilateral debt to total external debt. (Multilateral/EDT)

Series: Net change in interest arrears (US\$)

Net change in interest arrears shows the change in debt stock due to the change in interest arrears on LDOD for each year.

Series: Net flows on debt, total (NFL, US\$)

Net flows on debt is disbursements on long-term debt and IMF purchases minus principal repayments on long-term debt and IMF repurchases up to 1984. Beginning in 1985 this line includes the change in stock of short-term debt (including interest arrears for long-term debt). Thus, if the change in stock is positive, a disbursement is assumed to have taken place; if negative, a repayment is assumed to have taken place.

Series: Net flows on debt, total long-term (NFL, US\$)

Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) of long-term debt are disbursements minus principal repayments. 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.

Series: Net transfers on debt, total (NTR, US\$)

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

Series: Net transfers on debt, total long-term (NTR, US\$)

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

Series: Official net resource flows (US\$)

Official net resource flows are the sum of official net flows on long-term debt to official creditors (excluding IMF) plus official grants (excluding technical cooperation). Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: Official net transfers (US\$)

Official net transfers are equal to official net resource flows minus official interest payments on long-term loans.

Series: Other multilateral institutions (NFL, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed concessional and nonconcessional debt outstanding from other multilateral institutions. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: PNG, bonds (AMT, US\$)

Nonguaranteed long-term debt from bonds that are privately placed. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. 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.

Series: PNG, bonds (DIS, US\$)

Nonguaranteed long-term debt from bonds that are privately placed. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified. 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.

Series: PNG, bonds (DOD, US\$)

Nonguaranteed long-term debt from bonds that are privately placed. Private nonguaranteed long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is an external obligation of a private debtor that is

not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. 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.

Series: PNG, bonds (INT, US\$)

Nonguaranteed long-term debt from bonds that are privately placed. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. 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.

Series: PNG, bonds (NFL, US\$)

Nonguaranteed long-term debt from bonds that are privately placed. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments. 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.

Series: PNG, bonds (NTR, US\$)

Nonguaranteed long-term debt from bonds that are privately placed. Net transfers are net flows minus interest payments (or disbursements minus total debt service payments). 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.

Series: PNG, bonds (TDS, US\$)

Nonguaranteed long-term debt from bonds that are privately placed. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified. 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.

Series: PNG, commercial banks and other (AMT, US\$)

Nonguaranteed long-term commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions, and other nonguaranteed credits. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. 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.

Series: PNG, commercial banks and other (DIS, US\$)

Nonguaranteed long-term commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions, and other nonguaranteed credits. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified. 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.

Series: PNG, commercial banks and other (DOD, US\$)

Nonguaranteed long-term commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions, and other nonguaranteed credits. Private nonguaranteed long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. 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.

Series: PNG, commercial banks and other (INT, US\$)

Nonguaranteed long-term commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions, and other nonguaranteed credits. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. 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.

Series: PNG, commercial banks and other (NFL, US\$)

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Series: PNG, commercial banks and other (NTR, US\$)

Nonguaranteed long-term commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions, and other nonguaranteed credits. Net transfers are net flows minus interest payments (or disbursements minus total debt service payments). 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.

Series: PNG, commercial banks and other (TDS, US\$)

Nonguaranteed long-term commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions, and other nonguaranteed credits. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified. 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.

Series: PNG, total private nonguaranteed (AMT, US\$)

Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. 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.

Series: PNG, total private nonguaranteed (DIS, US\$)

Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified. 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.

Series: PNG, total private nonguaranteed (DOD, US\$)

Private nonguaranteed long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. 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.

Series: PNG, total private nonguaranteed (INT, US\$)

Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. 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.

Series: PNG, total private nonguaranteed (NFL, US\$)

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Series: PNG, total private nonguaranteed (TDS, US\$)

Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified. 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.

Series: Portfolio equity flows (US\$)

Portfolio equity flows are the sum of country funds, depository receipts (American or global), and direct purchases of shares by foreign investors.

Series: PPG, bilateral (AMT, US\$)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: PPG, bilateral (DIS, US\$)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: PPG, bilateral (DOD, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: PPG, bilateral (INT, US\$)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: PPG, bilateral (NFL, US\$)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: PPG, bilateral (NTR, US\$)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Net transfers are net flows minus interest payments (or disbursements minus total debt service payments).

Series: PPG, bilateral (TDS, US\$)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: PPG, bilateral concessional (AMT, US\$)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: PPG, bilateral concessional (DIS, US\$)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

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Series: PPG, bilateral concessional (INT, US\$)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: PPG, bilateral concessional (NFL, US\$)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: PPG, bilateral concessional (NTR, US\$)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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. Net transfers are net flows minus interest payments (or disbursements minus total debt service payments).

Series: PPG, bilateral concessional (TDS, US\$)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: PPG, bonds (AMT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified

Series: PPG, bonds (DIS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: PPG, bonds (DOD, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: PPG, bonds (INT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: PPG, bonds (NFL, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: PPG, bonds (NTR, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed. Net transfers are net flows minus interest payments (or disbursements minus total debt service payments).

Series: PPG, bonds (TDS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: PPG, commercial banks (AMT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: PPG, commercial banks (DIS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: PPG, commercial banks (DOD, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: PPG, commercial banks (INT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: PPG, commercial banks (NFL, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: PPG, commercial banks (NTR, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Net transfers are net flows minus interest payments (or disbursements minus total debt service payments).

Series: PPG, commercial banks (TDS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: PPG, multilateral (AMT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include 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. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: PPG, multilateral (DIS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include 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. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: PPG, multilateral (DOD, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include 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. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: PPG, multilateral (INT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include 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. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: PPG, multilateral (NFL, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include 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. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: PPG, multilateral (NTR, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include 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. Net transfers are net flows minus interest payments (or disbursements minus total debt service payments).

Series: PPG, multilateral (TDS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include 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. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: PPG, multilateral concessional (AMT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include 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. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: PPG, multilateral concessional (DIS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include 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. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: PPG, multilateral concessional (DOD, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include 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. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: PPG, multilateral concessional (INT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include 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. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: PPG, multilateral concessional (NFL, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include 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. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: PPG, multilateral concessional (NTR, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include 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. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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. Net transfers are net flows minus interest payments (or disbursements minus total debt service payments).

Series: PPG, multilateral concessional (TDS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include 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. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. 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. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: PPG, official creditors (AMT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include 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. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: PPG, official creditors (DIS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include 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. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: PPG, official creditors (DOD, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include 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. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: PPG, official creditors (INT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include 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. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: PPG, official creditors (NFL, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include 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. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: PPG, official creditors (NTR, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include 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. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Net transfers are net flows minus interest payments (or disbursements minus total debt service payments).

Series: PPG, official creditors (TDS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include 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. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: PPG, other private creditors (AMT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: PPG, other private creditors (DIS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: PPG, other private creditors (DOD, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed 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 outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: PPG, other private creditors (INT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: PPG, other private creditors (NFL, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: PPG, other private creditors (NTR, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Net transfers are net flows minus interest payments (or disbursements minus total debt service payments).

Series: PPG, other private creditors (TDS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed 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 service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: PPG, private creditors (AMT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: PPG, private creditors (DIS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: PPG, private creditors (DOD, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and 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 outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: PPG, private creditors (INT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: PPG, private creditors (NFL, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: PPG, private creditors (NTR, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Net transfers are net flows minus interest payments (or disbursements minus total debt service payments).

Series: PPG, private creditors (TDS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and 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 service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: PPG, total (AMT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt 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 is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Principal

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

Series: PPG, total (DIS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt 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 is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified. 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.

Series: PPG, total (DOD, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) are aggregated. Public debt 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 is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. 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.

Series: PPG, total (INT, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt 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 is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. 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.

Series: PPG, total (NFL, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt 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 is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments. 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.

Series: PPG, total (NTR, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt 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 is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Net transfers are net flows minus interest payments (or disbursements minus total debt service payments). 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.

Series: PPG, total (TDS, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt 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 is an external

obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified. 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.

Series: Principal arrears on LDOD (US\$)

Principal in arrears on long-term debt (LDOD) is defined as principal repayment due but not paid, on a cumulative basis. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. 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.

Series: Principal arrears, official creditors (US\$)

Principal in arrears on long-term debt (LDOD) is defined as principal repayment due but not paid, on a cumulative basis. Debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include 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. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. 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.

Series: Principal arrears, private creditors (US\$)

Principal in arrears on long-term debt (LDOD) is defined as principal repayment due but not paid, on a cumulative basis. Debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and 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 outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. 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.

Series: Principal forgiven (US\$)

Debt forgiven is the amount of principal due or in arrears that was written off or forgiven in any given year.

Series: Principal repayments, long-term + IMF (AMT, US\$)

Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. This item includes principal repayments on long-term debt and IMF repurchases. 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. IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the General Resources Account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche. To maintain comparability between data on transactions with the IMF and data on long-term debt, use of IMF credit outstanding at the end of year (stock) is converted to dollars at the SDR exchange rate in effect at the end of year. Repurchases (flows) are converted at the average SDR exchange rate for the year in which transactions take place.

Series: Principal repayments, total long-term (AMT, US\$)

Principal repayments on long-term debt are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. 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.

Series: Principal rescheduled (US\$)

Principal rescheduled is the amount of principal due or in arrears that was rescheduled in any given year.

Series: Principal rescheduled, official (US\$)

Principal rescheduled is the amount of principal due or in arrears that was rescheduled in any given year. Debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include 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. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies.

Series: Principal rescheduled, private (US\$)

Principal rescheduled is the amount of principal due or in arrears that was rescheduled in any given year. Debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency.

Series: Private net resource flows (US\$)

Private net resource flows are the sum of net flows on debt to private creditors (PPG and PNG) plus net direct foreign investment and portfolio equity flows. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: Private net transfers (US\$)

Private net transfers are equal to private net resource flows minus private interest payments on long-term loans (PPG and PNG) and foreign direct investment profits.

Series: Private sector LDOD (US\$)

Private sector LDOD is the long-term debt of private sector borrowers (private bank and private debt). Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. 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.

Series: Profit remittances on FDI (US\$)

Profit remittances on direct foreign investment are the sum of reinvested earnings on direct investment and other direct investment income and are part of net transfers.

Series: Public sector LDOD (US\$)

Public sector LDOD is the long-term debt of public sector borrowers (central government, state and local government, and central bank). Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. 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.

Series: Regional development banks, concessional (NFL, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed concessional debt outstanding from the regional development banks, that is the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Concessional debt is defined as loans with an

original grant element of 25 percent or more. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: Regional development banks, nonconcessional (NFL, US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed nonconcessional debt outstanding from the regional development banks, that is the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: Reserves (RES)/Imports of goods and services (MGS) (months)

International reserves to imports of goods and services. (RES times 12/MGS)

Series: Reserves (RES)/Total debt (EDT) (%)

International reserves to total external debt. (RES/EDT)

Series: Residual, debt stock-flow reconciliation (DOD, US\$)

The residual difference, i.e. the change in stock not explained by any of the factors identified under debt stock-flow reconciliation, is calculated as the sum of identified accounts minus the change in stock. Where the latter is large it can, in some cases, serve as an illustration of the inconsistencies in the reported data. More often however, it can be explained by specific borrowing phenomenon in individual countries. See country footnotes in the Results screen for more information.

Series: Short-term debt net flows (NFL, US\$)

Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) of short-term debt are disbursements minus principal repayments. Short-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original maturity of one year or less. Available data permit no distinction between public and private nonguaranteed short-term debt.

Series: Short-term debt outstanding (DOD, US\$)

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

Series: Short-term debt/Total debt (EDT) (%)

Short-term debt to total external debt. (Short-term/EDT)

Series: Short-term interest payments (INT, US\$)

Interest payments on short-term debt are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. This item includes interest paid on long-term debt, IMF charges, and interest paid on short-term debt. Short-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original maturity of one year or less. Available data permit no distinction between public and private nonguaranteed short-term debt.

Series: Technical cooperation grants (US\$)

Technical cooperation grants include free-standing technical cooperation grants, which are intended to finance the transfer of technical and managerial skills or of technology for the purpose of building up general national capacity without reference to any specific investment projects; and investment-related technical cooperation grants, which are provided to strengthen the capacity to execute specific investment projects.

Series: Total amount of debt rescheduled (US\$)

Total amount of debt rescheduled includes restructurings in the context of the Paris Club, commercial banks, debt-equity swaps, buybacks, and bond exchanges. Debt restructuring data capture the noncash or inferred flows associated with rescheduling and restructuring. These are presented to complement the cash-basis transactions recorded in the main body of the data.

Series: Total change in debt stocks (DOD, US\$)

Total change in debt stocks (EDT) shows the change in total outstanding debt at year end for each year.

Series: Total debt (EDT)/Exports of goods and services (XGS) (%)

Total external debt to exports of goods and services (including workers' remittances). (EDT/XGS)

Series: Total debt (EDT)/GNI (%)

Total external debt to gross national product. (EDT/GNI)

Series: Total debt service paid (TDS) (TDS, US\$)

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 interest on short-term debt only. Debt service payments are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: Total debt stocks (EDT) (DOD, US\$)

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 World Bank), the use of IMF credit, and estimated short-term debt.

Series: Undisbursed debt, official creditors (UND, US\$)

Undisbursed debt is the total public and publicly guaranteed debt undrawn at year end; data for private nonguaranteed debt are not available. Debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include 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. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies.

Series: Undisbursed debt, private creditors (UND, US\$)

Undisbursed debt is the total public and publicly guaranteed debt undrawn at year end; data for private nonguaranteed debt are not available. Debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency.

Series: Undisbursed debt, total (UND, US\$)

Undisbursed debt is the total public and publicly guaranteed debt undrawn at year end; data for private nonguaranteed debt are not available. Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt 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 is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity.

Series: Use of IMF credit (DOD, US\$)

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 year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche. To maintain comparability between data on transactions with the IMF and data on long-term debt, use of IMF credit outstanding at the end of year (stock) is converted to dollars at the SDR exchange rate in effect at the 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 will usually 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 IMF.

Series: Variable rate LDOD (US\$)

Variable interest rate LDOD is long-term debt with 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 about the borrower's exposure to changes in international interest rates. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. 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.

Series: Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, received (US\$)

Workers' remittances and compensation of employees comprise current transfers by migrant workers and wages and salaries earned by nonresident workers. In addition, migrants' transfers, a part of capital transfers, are treated as workers' remittances in Global Development Finance. See GDF volume 1 for more details. Data are drawn mainly from the files of the IMF, complemented by World Bank staff estimates.

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Source entries for selected countries and series
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Country: Albania

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt as of 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Albania concluded a rescheduling agreement with official creditors outside of formal Paris Club auspices in December 1993 and a debt buyback operation in 1996.

Country: Algeria

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt as of 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are also as reported by the country.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreement signed in June 1994 and the commercial bank agreement signed in July 1996.

Country: Angola

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD, supplemented by World Bank staff estimates.

Rescheduling: In 1987 Angola concluded an informal agreement with Paris Club creditors that was signed in July 1989. Debt owed to Portugal and Spain was rescheduled in 1994. In late 1996 Angola reached a debt restructuring agreement with the Russian Federation, receiving an upfront discount of 70 percent on the stock and interest arrears and a rescheduling of the remainder over 20 years.

Country: Argentina

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are preliminary and based on partial reports provided by the country. Provincial debt, long-term private nonguaranteed debt and short-term debt data are World Bank staff estimates. The increase in debt outstanding in 1989 is due mostly to the conversion of austral-denominated time deposits and government domestic debt into dollar-denominated bonds (BONEX 89).

Debt reduction: In March 1993 Argentina concluded a debt and debt service reduction exchanging its commercial bank debt to either par or discount bonds for a total face value of \$17 billion. Interest arrears were also swapped into bonds at par with a face value of \$8.2 billion, after a down payment of \$910 million. These operations enabled Argentina to reduce its stock of debt by \$3.3 billion in 1993, \$399 million in 1994, and \$863 million in 1995. Data for 2000 include debt buybacks.

Other: The residual in debt stock-flow reconciliation is due to data revisions introduced in 1993. It includes the effects of the 2001 mega bond swap operation.

Country: Armenia

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are actual, based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: In 1993, \$30.8 million of technical credits were rescheduled with the Russian Federation, and in 1996, \$34.0 million were rescheduled with bilateral creditors.

Country: Azerbaijan

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: In 1993, \$36 million of technical credits were rescheduled with the Russian Federation.

Country: Bangladesh

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Belarus

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: In 1993, \$385 million of technical credits were rescheduled with the Russian Federation.

Country: Belize

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are World Bank staff estimates.

Country: Benin

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreements signed in 1991, 1993, 1996, and 2000.

Country: Bhutan

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Bolivia

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and on private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are World Bank staff estimates.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of all Paris Club agreements. The last Paris Club agreement was signed in December 2002.

Country: Bosnia and Herzegovina

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Prior to 1999 data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt include only the IBRD and IMF. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of all Paris Club agreement signed by July 2000.

Country: Botswana

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Brazil

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are preliminary, based on partial reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: From 1983 onward, the increase in long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt is due to the transfer of liabilities from private nonguaranteed and short-term debt as a result of Paris Club and commercial bank restructuring. In 1992 an agreement was reached with Paris Club creditors to reschedule \$6.2 billion, of which \$5.1 billion corresponded to rescheduling of arrears and debt service due in 1992. Brazil also rescheduled \$7.1 billion of interest in arrears with commercial banks. Interest payments for 1992 include a \$836 million cash payment on the interest arrears.

Debt reduction: Debt owed to commercial banks at the end of 1994 was reduced by \$4.1 billion as a result of the April 1994 Brady accord. Data for 2002 include debt buybacks.

Country: Bulgaria

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreements signed in 1991, 1992, and 1994. Commercial bank creditors agreed to restructure \$8.3 billion of external public debt in July 1994.

Country: Burkina Faso

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreements signed in 1991, 1993, 1996, 2000, and 2002.

Country: Burundi

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2001. It includes the effect of the cancellation of all concessional debt owed to Belgium, France, the Republic of Korea, and the Russian Federation. In 1989 Burundi rescheduled \$13.3 million of debt owed to China.

Country: Cambodia

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country and World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effect of the Paris Club agreement on Naples terms signed in January 1995.

Country: Cameroon

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country and World Bank staff estimates. Long-term private nonguaranteed debt data are reported by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2001. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreements signed in January 1992, November 1995, October 1997, and January 2001.

Country: Cape Verde

The country was fully current in its reporting under the (DRS) and that World Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on the reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are World Bank staff estimates.

Country: Central African Republic

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreements signed in 1988, 1990, 1994, and 1998.

Country: Chad

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2001. It includes the effect of the debt relief agreement signed in 1989, concluded outside the Paris Club. In addition, it includes the 1995 and 1996 Paris Club agreements. The reporting of the loans covered by this agreement remains partial, including the February 1995, July 1996, and June 2001 Paris Club agreements.

Country: Chile

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed, private nonguaranteed, and short-term debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data for 1990-99 have been revised.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effect of a 1990 agreement with commercial banks under which there was no repayment of principal during 1991-94. The data also reflect the forgiveness of \$15 million and the rescheduling of \$132 million under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

Debt reduction: By end-1993 reduction of debt owed to commercial banks through various debt conversion programs reached \$8.7 billion, including \$2.5 billion in 1988, \$2.5 billion in 1989, \$1.1 billion in 1990, \$496 million in 1991, \$279 million in 1992, and \$264 million in 1993. Also, 1988 principal repayments include a \$164 million cash payment in connection with a buyback.

Country: China

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are World Bank staff preliminary estimates based on reported aggregate data. State-owned enterprises are responsible for servicing their external debt exposures, and their obligations are not guaranteed by the Ministry of Finance. Short-term debt data for 1999-2002 are reported by the country.

Country: Colombia

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Data on long-term private nonguaranteed debt and short-term debt are World Bank staff estimates.

Country: Comoros

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreements signed in 1981, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1989, and 2002.

Country: Congo, Rep.

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreements signed in 1986, 1990, 1994, and 1996, but excludes the effect of the 1988 agreement with commercial banks because it has not been implemented. In 1986, in addition to Paris Club, the government rescheduled with Eastern Bloc creditors. Under the 1986 Brazzaville Club agreement, \$23 million was rescheduled.

Country: Costa Rica

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Long-term private nonguaranteed debt data are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are World Bank staff estimates. Long-term private nonguaranteed debt data are World Bank staff estimates. Long-term private nonguaranteed debt data are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of all Paris Club agreements signed in 1989, 1991, 1994, 1998, and 2002.

Country: Croatia

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the Croatia National Bank.

Other: Croatia became a member of the World Bank in 1993. Debt data includes the effects of the Paris Club agreement signed in March 1995 and the London Club agreement signed in March 1996.

Country: Czech Republic

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed, private nonguaranteed, and short-term debt for 2002 are preliminary, based on partial reports provided by the country, and include only convertible currency debt.

Other: The Czech Republic became a member of the World Bank in 1993. Data for 1985-92 are based on preliminary information on the succession of the former Czechoslovakia (effective January 1, 1993).

Country: Djibouti

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD. The effect of the May 2000 Paris Club agreement is not implemented.

Country: Dominica

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are World Bank staff estimates.

Debt reduction: As part of its Caribbean initiative, Canada forgave all its official development assistance loans, about \$1.7 million, in 1990.

Country: Dominican Republic

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2001. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreement signed in November 1991 rescheduling \$843 million and of the 1994 debt and debt service reduction agreement to restructure \$1.2 billion owed to commercial banks.

Country: Ecuador

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are based on reports provided by the country.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreement on Houston terms signed in September 2000 and of the 2000 bond exchange operation.

Debt reduction: The debt conversion program was continued in 1992, enabling the country to reduce its stock of debt due to private creditors by about \$50 million, bringing the total for 1987-92 to \$539 million. Debt reduction resulting from the 1995 DDSR operations amounts to \$1.2 billion.

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 and revised data for 1991-95 due to the third stage of the 1991 Paris Club agreement are based on reports provided by the country. Data on private nonguaranteed debt are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of the third stage of the Paris Club agreement signed in May 1991.

Country: El Salvador

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Long-term private nonguaranteed debt data are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Equatorial Guinea

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are estimates based on the original terms of the loans. Short-term debt data are World Bank staff estimates.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It does not include the effects of the Paris Club agreements signed in April 1992 and December 1996 because of lack of information.

Country: Eritrea

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Estonia

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Private nonguaranteed and short-term debt data have been revised starting from 1996 based on reports provided by the country and World Bank staff estimates.

Country: Ethiopia

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2001 are based on reports provided by the country. The 1996 debt report included information not reported in previous years. The historical data were revised. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD. The data include debt contracted from commercial sources for military expenditures.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2001. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreements signed in January 1997 and April 2001, and the debt forgiveness operation from Russian Federation.

Country: Fiji

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Long-term private nonguaranteed debt data are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Gabon

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country and World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2001. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreements signed in April 1994, December 1995, and December 2000.

Country: Gambia, The

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Georgia

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: In 1993 a total of \$366 million of technical credits were rescheduled with Armenia (\$10.6 million), Azerbaijan (\$2.1 million), Kazakhstan (\$17.9 million), the Russian Federation (\$135.0 million), and Turkmenistan (\$200.8 million). In 1996, \$634 million were rescheduled with bilateral creditors. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreement signed in March 2001.

Country: Ghana

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Long-term private nonguaranteed debt data are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effect of the Paris Club agreements signed in December 2001 and May 2002, excluding debts referred to in article III paragraph 6 of the agreement.

Country: Grenada

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Guatemala

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Long-term private nonguaranteed debt data are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are World Bank staff estimates.

Country: Guinea

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreements signed in 1986, 1989, 1992, 1995, 1997, and May 2001.

Country: Guinea-Bissau

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreements signed in October 1987, October 1989, February 1995, and January 2001.

Country: Guyana

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Haiti

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt as of end-September 2002 are preliminary, based on partial reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Honduras

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effect of the Paris Club agreement signed in March 1999.

Debt reduction: In August 2001, the first phase of debt buyback operation, funded by IDA Debt Reduction Facility and co-financed by the governments of Netherlands, Norway, and Switzerland was completed. This operation extinguished \$13 million of the total \$14.5 million of eligible debt.

Country: Hungary

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: India

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data relate to the year ending in March (latest data are for the year ending in March 2003). Long-term public and publicly guaranteed, private nonguaranteed, and short-term debt as of the end of March 2003 are based on reports provided by the country and World Bank staff estimates.

Country: Indonesia

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are preliminary based on partial reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data (1993 to 2001) are World Bank staff estimates. (The debt data may include indistinguishable local currency components held by nonresidents.)

Other: The residual in debt stock flow reconciliation from 1994 onward reflects the private nonguaranteed stock revisions introduced without corresponding flow data adjustments.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effect of the Paris Club agreement signed in April 2000.

Country: Iran, Islamic Rep.

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data relate to the year ending in March. Long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and short-term debt as of end-March 2002 are based on aggregate reports provided by the country. Long-term private nonguaranteed debt are World Bank staff estimates.

Country: Jamaica

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Long-term private nonguaranteed debt data are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Jordan

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It reflects the effects of all Paris Club agreements signed up to July 2002.

Country: Kazakhstan

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Private nonguaranteed debt includes only registered private debt of National Bank of Kazakhstan. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: In 1993, \$1.3 billion of technical credits were rescheduled with the Russian Federation.

Country: Kenya

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are actual, based on reports provided by the country. Long-term private nonguaranteed debt are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreements signed in January 1994 and November 2000.

Country: Kyrgyz Republic

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: In 1993 a total of \$125.8 million-of technical credits were rescheduled with Kazakhstan (\$31.5 million), the Russian Federation (\$81.0 million), and Uzbekistan (\$13.3 million). In 1996, \$220.4 million were rescheduled with bilateral creditors.

Country: Lao PDR

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are World Bank staff estimates and based on reports provided by the country and include both convertible and nonconvertible currency obligations. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Latvia

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Private nonguaranteed and short-term debt data have been revised starting from 1996, based on reports provided by the country.

Country: Lebanon

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Lesotho

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country and World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are World Bank staff estimates. Principal and interest arrears have been revised since 1995, as reported by the country.

Country: Liberia

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are estimates based on the original terms of the loans. Short-term debt data are World Bank staff estimates.

Country: Lithuania

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Long-term private nonguaranteed debt data are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data have been revised starting from 1996 based on reports provided by the country.

Country: Macedonia, FYR

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Other: The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia became a member of the World Bank in 1993. Debt outstanding as of end-1993 reflect only loans used directly by Macedonian beneficiaries.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreements signed in September 2000.

Country: Madagascar

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2001. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreements signed during 1988-2001 and the 1990 commercial bank rescheduling arrangements.

Country: Malawi

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effect of the Paris Club agreement signed in April 1988 and January 2001. The agreement to reschedule debt owed to the Commonwealth Development Corporation has not been implemented. As a result there are both principal and interest arrears due to the corporation.

Country: Malaysia

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are government estimates.

Country: Maldives

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Mali

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of all Paris Club agreements signed up to October 2000.

Country: Mauritania

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It reflects the effects of all Paris Club agreements signed in up to July 2002. There have also been bilateral rescheduling arrangements with Algeria, Brazil, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia.

Country: Mauritius

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Mexico

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Revised data on short-term and private nonguaranteed debt were provided by the country. Short-term debt in 2001 is based on World Bank staff estimates.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of all agreements concluded to date, including the effect of the zero-coupon bonds and the swap operations. In 1992, \$327 million was rescheduled as a result of the 1989 Paris Club agreement. In 1993 a number of public borrowers, including the government, swapped liabilities to meet the ceiling on borrowings.

Debt reduction: The decline in private nonguaranteed debt in 1988 is due primarily to prepayment and swaps operations. The debt reduction in 1989 of \$2.5 billion comprised debt-equity swaps of \$800 million and buybacks of \$1.7 billion. In 1990 swaps amounted to \$846 million, and debt reduction from discount bonds to \$7.3 billion. The debt conversion program continued in 1991 and amounted to \$1.1 billion, including privatization of \$431 million and debt-equity swaps of \$95 million. In 1992, \$7.5 billion was bought back for \$5.2 billion, which is shown under principal repayments. Also, \$137 million was converted from foreign debt to equity. The increase in 1995 in long-term debt includes the stock transfer of the "Tesobonos." Data for 2000 include debt buybacks.

Other: Data include Pidiregas debt in 2000 and 2001.

Country: Moldova

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data have been revised starting in 1996 based on reports provided by the country and World Bank staff estimates.

Rescheduling: In 1993, \$89 million of technical credits were rescheduled with the Russian Federation. In 1996, \$118.8 million were rescheduled with bilateral creditors.

Country: Mongolia

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD. Country data have been revised from 1999-2001.

Country: Morocco

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and on private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of Paris Club agreements signed up to February 1992.

Country: Mozambique

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Private nonguaranteed debt data are World Bank staff estimates and include private debt from Cahora Bassa. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of all Paris Club agreements signed up to November 2000. The 1999 rescheduling agreement with the Russian Federation has been implemented.

Debt reduction: Debt reduction in 1990 amounted to \$231 million, and to \$237 million in 1991. In 1991 there was a debt buyback, at a discount of 90 percent, of \$124 million under the IDA Debt Reduction Facility.

Country: Myanmar

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data relate to the year ending in March. Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for end-March 2002 are estimates based on the original terms of the loans. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Nepal

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Nicaragua

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are actual, based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effect of agreements reached with Mexico (\$950 million) and República Bolivariana de Venezuela (\$159 million) in 1991, with Brazil in 1992 (\$66 million), and with Argentina (\$76 million) and Cuba (\$7 million) in 1993; the 1995 Paris Club agreement; and agreements with the Russian Federation (\$442 million), Czech Republic (\$141 million), Honduras (\$117 million), Mexico (\$91 million), and El Salvador (\$23 million) in 1996.

Debt reduction: In 1995 debt reduction was \$1.2 billion using the IDA facility.

Country: Niger

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of all Paris Club agreements signed up to January 2001.

Country: Nigeria

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and private-nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are estimates based on the original terms of the loans augmented by creditor source information and World Bank staff estimates. Nigeria has reported external debt transactions for individual loans for 2000, 2001 and 2002 this year after a lapse of nine years. These figures could not be used, as they are not complete. All data from 1992 forward are estimates based on aggregate data from the authorities, World Bank staff, and other sources. The promissory notes data for 1994-97 are based on partial information from the authorities. The Russian buyback is also based on partial information from the authorities. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of all Paris Club and London Club agreements signed up to 2000, as well as those signed with other bilateral creditors.

Debt reduction: Debt reduction in 1988 was \$40 million and in 1989, \$247 million, all of it due to debt-equity swaps. In 1990 debt reduction was \$286 million, \$48 million of which was due to debt forgiveness and \$238 million to debt-equity swaps. In 1991 debt reduction was \$243 million, of which \$134 million represented a buyback, \$95 million was debt-equity swaps, and \$14 million was debt forgiveness. In 1992 there was a \$1.3 billion buyback.

Other: The Central Bank of Nigeria reported a large cancellation of promissory notes in 1992 that led to a reduction of about \$1.1 billion in the stock of notes outstanding. This reduction, classified under private suppliers' credits, is not recorded as part of the DDSR accounts and therefore is included in the residual imbalance during 1992.

Country: Oman

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Pakistan

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual

series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD and exclude foreign currency deposits in local banks made by nonresidents.

Rescheduling: The 1999 and 2001 Paris Club reschedulings have been implemented.

Country: Panama

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Data on long-term private nonguaranteed debt and on short-term debt are World Bank staff estimates. Data for 1996-2002 include buybacks.

Country: Papua New Guinea

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Private nonguaranteed debt data are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Paraguay

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Private nonguaranteed debt data have been reported by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Peru

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Private nonguaranteed and short-term debt are World Bank staff estimates.

Country: Philippines

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed, private nonguaranteed, and short-term debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding as of December 2002. It includes the effect of the Paris Club agreement signed in June 1991. The Paris Club agreement signed in July 1994 was not implemented because the Philippines decided to meet Paris Club debt service due.

Debt reduction: Cash buyback of \$1.3 billion at the price of 52 cents per dollar (equivalent to \$656 million) was implemented in May 1992, as was the DDSR \$4.4 billion multi option package of July 1992. In October 1999 the Philippines completed a \$1,006 million, 25-year (plus 7-year put option) global bond offering. The offering involved a \$292 million cash sale and a \$714 million exchange for \$858 million in Brady bonds.

Country: Poland

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed, private nonguaranteed, and short-term debt for 2002 are based on reports by the country and include both convertible and nonconvertible debt.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effect of the Paris Club agreement signed in April 1991, which provided for cancellation of about 50 percent of the stock of debt or an equivalent reduction in scheduled debt service on a net present value basis. It also includes the effect of the DDSR operation with commercial banks that was concluded in October 1994. The 1994 DDSR agreement restructured \$14.3 billion of debt.

Country: Romania

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data for 2002 are World Bank staff estimates.

Country: Russian Federation

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and short-term debt for 2002 are estimates, based on aggregate data provided by the country. Private nonguaranteed debt data are World Bank staff estimates. Data prior to 1992 are for the former Soviet Union. Beginning in 1993, the database has been revised to include obligations to members of the former Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and other countries in the form of trade-related credits amounting to \$15.4 billion as of end-1996.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreements signed in June 1995, April 1996, and August 1999, as well as the February 2000 rescheduling with London Club creditors.

Country: Rwanda

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effect of rescheduling loans from Kuwait in 1996, as well as the effect of the Paris Club agreement signed in July 1998.

Country: Samoa

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Sao Tome and Principe

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country and World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the estimated effect of the Paris Club agreement signed in May 2000.

Country: Senegal

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country and World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and Short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of all Paris Club agreements signed up to October 2000.

Country: Serbia and Montenegro

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and short-term debt for 2002 are based on the aggregate data reported by the country. Private nonguaranteed debt data are World Bank staff estimates.

Debt reduction: The debt reduction of 1988-91 consisted of buybacks of \$128 million in 1988, \$610 million in 1989, \$1.5 billion in 1990, and \$554 million in 1991.

Other: In 1992 the former Yugoslavia split into several republics; information on debt outstanding by the various republics are shown in the country pages for Croatia and FYR Macedonia. Serbia and Montenegro debt includes the old debt of Kosovo incurred prior to 1999.

Country: Seychelles

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD. Figures do not include parastatal debt. Including parastatal debt, external debt for 2002 is estimated to be approximately \$560 million at end-2002.

Country: Sierra Leone

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Long-term private nonguaranteed debt data are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term

export credits from the OECD. Major revisions to the database are based on information provided by the country.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2001. It includes the effects of Paris Club agreements signed in 1986, 1992, 1994, 1996, and 2001. It also includes the effect of a DDSR operation with commercial banks that was concluded in August 1995.

Country: Slovak Republic

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the Annual Reports of the National Bank of Slovakia (NBS).

Other: The Slovak Republic became a member of the World Bank in 1993. Data for 1985-92 are based on preliminary information on the succession of the former Czechoslovakia (effective January 1, 1993).

Country: Solomon Islands

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Somalia

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are estimates based on the original terms of the loans. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: South Africa

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and short-term debt for 2002 are based on aggregate information provided by the authorities and World Bank staff estimates.

Country: Sri Lanka

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Long-term private nonguaranteed debt data are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: St. Kitts and Nevis

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: St. Lucia

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: St. Vincent and the Grenadines

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Starting from 1993, short-term debt data are World Bank staff estimates.

Country: Sudan

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are estimates based on the original terms of the loans. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD. Total external liabilities include interest penalty charges as reported by the Bank of Sudan.

Country: Swaziland

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Syrian Arab Republic

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are estimates based on the original terms of the loans and include only civilian debt. Data on noncivilian debt, which is substantial and owed mainly to Eastern European countries, are estimates using creditor source information. Data on civilian debt do not reflect bilateral debt arrangements that have been agreed in recent years. Short-term debt are World Bank staff estimates.

Country: Tajikistan

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Private nonguaranteed debt data are World Bank estimates.

Rescheduling: In 1993, \$18 million of technical credits were rescheduled with Kazakhstan. In 1996, \$505.8 million were rescheduled with bilateral creditors.

Country: Tanzania

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are World Bank staff estimates. Long-term private nonguaranteed debt data are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2001. It includes the effects of all signed Paris Club agreements until the end of 1997 and the effect of the agreement signed in April 2000.

Country: Thailand

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are based on preliminary reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are also from the country and include Bangkok International Banking Facility (BIBF) commercial bank transactions.

Country: Togo

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of all signed Paris Club agreements and commercial bank arrangements until end-1996.

Country: Tonga

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Trinidad and Tobago

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Tunisia

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Private nonguaranteed debt data are World Bank staff estimates based on

information from the government. Short-term debt data are World Bank staff estimates based on reports from the country.

Country: Turkey

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed, private nonguaranteed, and short-term debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country.

Nonresident deposits: Long-term debt data include nonresident deposits made under the Dresdner Bank scheme, amounting to \$13.5 billion at end-2002.

Country: Turkmenistan

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 1999 to 2002 are not available due to reporting problems. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Uganda

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effect of the Paris Club agreement signed in September 2000.

Debt reduction: As a result of the September 2000 Paris Club agreement on Lyon terms, the stock of debt was reduced by \$165 million at the end of 2000.

Country: Ukraine

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: In 1993 a total of \$2,528 million of technical credits were rescheduled with Moldova and the Russian Federation. In 1999 some \$3.2 billion were rescheduled with the Russian Federation. In 2000 about \$2.7 billion in bonds were rescheduled. It includes the effect of the Paris Club agreement signed in 2001.

Country: Uruguay

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Private nonguaranteed and short-term debt data are World Bank staff estimates.

Country: Uzbekistan

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: In 1993 a total of \$321 million of trade credits were rescheduled with Kazakhstan (\$46.4 million) and the Russian Federation (\$275.0 million).

Country: Vanuatu

The country was not current in its reporting and a significant element of staff estimation was necessary.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and short-term debt for 2002 are World Bank staff estimates.

Country: Venezuela, RB

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Country: Vietnam

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on partial reports provided by the authorities and World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations and existing terms on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effect of the Paris Club agreement signed in December 1993, other bilateral arrangements outside of the Paris Club, and the 1997 DDSR agreement. The effect of the memorandum of understanding of September 1997 on the debt outstanding and disbursed owed to Russia is reflected in the table. The data are provisional and are based on World Bank staff estimates.

Country: Yemen, Rep.

The country was fully current in its reporting under the DRS and Bank staff are satisfied that the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the country's total public debt.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country and World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations and existing terms on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effects of the Paris Club agreements signed in September 1996, November 1997, and June 2001.

Country: Zambia

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt for 2002 are based on the reports provided by the country. Private nonguaranteed debt data are World Bank staff estimates. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

Rescheduling: Projected debt service is based on contractual obligations on debt outstanding at the end of 2002. It includes the effect of the Paris Club agreement of April 1999.

Country: Zimbabwe

The data are substantially based on reported or collected information but, because of incompleteness or other reasons include an element of staff estimation.

Data on long-term public debt for 2002 are based on reports provided by the country and World Bank staff estimates. Data on private nonguaranteed debt are estimates based on previous reports provided by the country. Short-term debt data are from the BIS semiannual series on international bank lending and short-term export credits from the OECD.

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Footnote entries for selected countries, series and periods
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Country: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Data on long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt before 1999 include only IBRD and IMF. Other long-term obligations are included under Serbia and Montenegro.

Country: Serbia and Montenegro

External debt obligations, excluding IBRD, IMF, and short-term, of Bosnia and Herzegovina before 1999 are included under Serbia and Montenegro.