

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

CHAPTER 1
THE GREAT LOCKDOWN
(Full Report to Follow in May 2020)

2020
APR



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ASSUMPTIONS AND CONVENTIONS

A number of assumptions have been adopted for the projections presented in the *World Economic Outlook* (WEO). It has been assumed that real effective exchange rates remained constant at their average levels during February 17 to March 16, 2020, except for those for the currencies participating in the European exchange rate mechanism II (ERM II), which are assumed to have remained constant in nominal terms relative to the euro; that established policies of national authorities will be maintained (for specific assumptions about fiscal and monetary policies for selected economies, see Box A1 in the Statistical Appendix); that the average price of oil will be \$35.61 a barrel in 2020 and \$37.87 a barrel in 2021 and will remain unchanged in real terms over the medium term; that the six-month London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) on US dollar deposits will average 0.7 percent in 2020 and 0.6 percent in 2021; that the three-month euro deposit rate will average –0.4 percent in 2020 and 2021; and that the six-month Japanese yen deposit rate will yield, on average, –0.1 percent in 2020 and 2021. These are, of course, working hypotheses rather than forecasts, and the uncertainties surrounding them add to the margin of error that would, in any event, be involved in the projections. The estimates and projections are based on statistical information available through April 7, 2020.

The following conventions are used throughout the WEO:

- ... to indicate that data are not available or not applicable;
- between years or months (for example, 2019–20 or January–June) to indicate the years or months covered, including the beginning and ending years or months; and
- / between years or months (for example, 2019/20) to indicate a fiscal or financial year.

“Billion” means a thousand million; “trillion” means a thousand billion.

“Basis points” refers to hundredths of 1 percentage point (for example, 25 basis points are equivalent to ¼ of 1 percentage point).

Data refer to calendar years, except in the case of a few countries that use fiscal years. Please refer to Table F in the Statistical Appendix, which lists the economies with exceptional reporting periods for national accounts and government finance data for each country.

For some countries, the figures for 2019 and earlier are based on estimates rather than actual outturns. Please refer to Table G in the Statistical Appendix, which lists the latest actual outturns for the indicators in the national accounts, prices, government finance, and balance of payments indicators for each country.

What is new in this publication:

- Due to the high level of uncertainty in current global economic conditions, the April 2020 WEO database and statistical tables contain only these indicators: real GDP growth, consumer price index, current account balance, unemployment, per capita GDP growth, and fiscal balance. Projections for these indicators are provided only through 2021.
- The Timorese authorities have revised the compilation methodology of GDP and, under the new classification, oil and gas revenue before September 2019, which was previously classified as export in national accounts, is now classified as primary income.
- As of February 1, 2020, the United Kingdom is no longer part of the European Union. Data for the United Kingdom are no longer included in the European Union composites.

In the tables and figures, the following conventions apply:

- If no source is listed on tables and figures, data are drawn from the WEO database.
- When countries are not listed alphabetically, they are ordered on the basis of economic size.
- Minor discrepancies between sums of constituent figures and totals shown reflect rounding.

As used in this report, the terms “country” and “economy” do not in all cases refer to a territorial entity that is a state as understood by international law and practice. As used here, the term also covers some territorial entities that are not states but for which statistical data are maintained on a separate and independent basis.

Composite data are provided for various groups of countries organized according to economic characteristics or region. Unless noted otherwise, country group composites represent calculations based on 90 percent or more of the weighted group data.

The boundaries, colors, denominations, and any other information shown on the maps do not imply, on the part of the IMF, any judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

PREFACE

The analysis and projections contained in the *World Economic Outlook* are integral elements of the IMF's surveillance of economic developments and policies in its member countries, of developments in international financial markets, and of the global economic system. The survey of prospects and policies is the product of a comprehensive interdepartmental review of world economic developments, which draws primarily on information the IMF staff gathers through its consultations with member countries. These consultations are carried out in particular by the IMF's area departments—namely, the African Department, Asia and Pacific Department, European Department, Middle East and Central Asia Department, and Western Hemisphere Department—together with the Strategy, Policy, and Review Department; the Monetary and Capital Markets Department; and the Fiscal Affairs Department.

The analysis in this report was coordinated in the Research Department under the general direction of Gita Gopinath, Economic Counsellor and Director of Research. The project was directed by Gian Maria Milesi-Ferretti, Deputy Director, Research Department; Malhar Nabar, Division Chief, Research Department; and Oya Celasun, Division Chief, Research Department and Head of IMF's Spillover Task Force.

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Joseph Procopio from the Communications Department led the editorial team for the report, with production and editorial support from Christine Ebrahimzadeh, and editorial assistance from Lucy Scott Morales, James Unwin, The Grauel Group, and Vector Talent Resources.

The analysis has benefited from comments and suggestions by staff members from other IMF departments, as well as by Executive Directors following their discussion of the report on April 7, 2020. However, both projections and policy considerations are those of the IMF staff and should not be attributed to Executive Directors or to their national authorities.

FOREWORD

The world has changed dramatically in the three months since our last *World Economic Outlook* update on the global economy. A pandemic scenario had been raised as a possibility in previous economic policy discussions, but none of us had a meaningful sense of what it would look like on the ground and what it would mean for the economy. We now encounter a grim reality, where exponential growth of contagion means 100 infected individuals become 10,000 in a matter of a few days. Tragically, many human lives are being lost and the virus continues to spread rapidly across the globe. We owe a huge debt of gratitude to the medical professionals and first responders who are working tirelessly to save lives.

This crisis is like no other. First, the shock is large. The output loss associated with this health emergency and related containment measures likely dwarfs the losses that triggered the global financial crisis. Second, like in a war or a political crisis, there is continued severe uncertainty about the duration and intensity of the shock. Third, under current circumstances there is a very different role for economic policy. In normal crises, policymakers try to encourage economic activity by stimulating aggregate demand as quickly as possible. This time, the crisis is to a large extent the consequence of needed containment measures. This makes stimulating activity more challenging and, at least for the most affected sectors, undesirable.

The forecast for the global economy laid out in this report reflects our current understanding of the path of the pandemic and the public health measures required to slow the spread of the virus, protect lives, and allow health care systems to cope. In this regard, we have benefited from numerous conversations with epidemiologists, public health experts, and infectious disease specialists working on therapies for COVID-19. However, there remains considerable uncertainty around the forecast, the pandemic itself, its macroeconomic fallout, and the associated stresses in financial and commodity markets.

It is very likely that this year the global economy will experience its worst recession since the Great

Depression, surpassing that seen during the global financial crisis a decade ago. The Great Lockdown, as one might call it, is projected to shrink global growth dramatically. A partial recovery is projected for 2021, with above trend growth rates, but the level of GDP will remain below the pre-virus trend, with considerable uncertainty about the strength of the rebound. Much worse growth outcomes are possible and maybe even likely. This would follow if the pandemic and containment measures last longer, emerging and developing economies are even more severely hit, tight financial conditions persist, or if widespread scarring effects emerge due to firm closures and extended unemployment.

This crisis will need to be dealt with in two phases: a phase of containment and stabilization followed by the recovery phase. In both phases public health and economic policies have crucial roles to play. Quarantines, lockdowns, and social distancing are all critical for slowing transmission, giving the health care system time to handle the surge in demand for its services and buying time for researchers to try to develop therapies and a vaccine. These measures can help avoid an even more severe and protracted slump in activity and set the stage for economic recovery.

Increased health care spending is essential to ensure health care systems have adequate capacity and resources. Special dispensations for medical professionals—who are on the frontlines of combating the pandemic—should be considered, including, for example, education allowances for their families or generous survivor benefits.

While the economy is shut down, policymakers will need to ensure that people are able to meet their needs and that businesses can pick up once the acute phases of the pandemic pass. This requires substantial targeted fiscal, monetary, and financial measures to maintain the economic ties between workers and firms and lenders and borrowers, keeping intact the economic and financial infrastructure of society. For example, in emerging market and developing economies with large informal sectors, new digital technologies may be used to deliver targeted support. It is

encouraging that policymakers in many countries have risen to this unprecedented challenge by swiftly adopting a broad range of measures.

Broad-based stimulus and liquidity facilities to reduce systemic stress in the financial system can lift confidence and prevent an even deeper contraction in demand by limiting the amplification of the shock through the financial system and bolstering expectations for the eventual economic recovery. Here, too, the swift and significant actions by several central banks have been critical and have averted an even sharper drop in asset prices and confidence. Of particular importance has been the activation and establishment of swap lines between major central banks to provide international liquidity.

The economic landscape will be altered significantly for the duration of the crisis and possibly longer, with greater involvement of government and central banks in the economy.

Advanced economies with strong governance capacity, well-equipped health care systems, and the privilege of issuing reserve currencies are relatively better placed to weather this crisis. But several emerging market and developing economies without similar assets and confronting simultaneous health, economic, and financial crises will need help from advanced economy bilateral creditors and international financial institutions.

Multilateral cooperation will be key. In addition to sharing equipment and expertise to reinforce health care systems around the world, a global effort must ensure that when therapies and vaccines are developed for COVID-19 both rich and poor nations alike have immediate access. The international community will also need to step up financial assistance to many emerging market and developing economies. For those facing large debt repayments, debt moratoria and restructuring may need to be considered.

Finally, it is worth thinking about measures that could be adopted to prevent something like the pandemic from happening again. Improvements to the global public health infrastructure—greater and more automatic information exchange on unusual infections, earlier and more widespread deployment of

testing, building global stockpiles of personal protective equipment, and putting in place protocols for no restrictions on trade in essential supplies—could enhance the security of both public health and the global economy.

There are many reasons for optimism, despite the dire circumstances. In countries with major outbreaks, the number of new cases has come down, after strong social distancing practices were put in place. The unprecedented pace of work on treatments and vaccines also promises hope. The swift and substantial economic policy actions taken in many countries will help shield people and firms, preventing even more severe economic pain and create the conditions for the recovery.

When the world economy last faced a crisis of this magnitude in the 1930s, the absence of a multilateral lender-of-last-resort forced countries to scramble for international liquidity, adopting futile mercantilist policies in that pursuit, which further worsened the global downturn. A crucial difference in the current crisis is we have a stronger global financial safety net—with the IMF at its center—that is already actively helping vulnerable countries.

Ten years ago, the IMF's member countries boosted the Fund's resources to assist financially constrained countries during the 2008-09 global financial crisis. The IMF is again actively engaged in supporting national-level policy efforts to limit the economic damage through its lending facilities, including rapid-disbursing emergency financing. And its members are again stepping up to further strengthen the IMF's resources in what looks to be an even bigger crisis than the one we experienced a decade ago. Such efforts will go a long way toward ensuring that the global economy regains its footing after the pandemic fades, workplaces and schools reopen, job creation picks up, and consumers return to public places—in short, ensuring that we can return to our economic routines and social interactions that we took for granted not so long ago.

Gita Gopinath
Economic Counsellor



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The COVID-19 pandemic is inflicting high and rising human costs worldwide. Protecting lives and allowing health care systems to cope have required isolation, lockdowns, and widespread closures to slow the spread of the virus. The health crisis is therefore having a severe impact on economic activity. As a result of the pandemic, the global economy is projected to contract sharply by –3 percent in 2020, much worse than during the 2008–09 financial crisis (Table 1.1). In a baseline scenario, which assumes that the pandemic fades in the second half of 2020 and containment efforts can be gradually unwound, the global economy is projected to grow by 5.8 percent in 2021 as economic activity normalizes, helped by policy support.

There is extreme uncertainty around the global growth forecast. The economic fallout depends on factors that interact in ways that are hard to predict, including the pathway of the pandemic, the intensity and efficacy of containment efforts, the extent of supply disruptions, the repercussions of the dramatic tightening in global financial market conditions, shifts in spending patterns, behavioral changes (such as people avoiding shopping malls and public transportation), confidence effects, and volatile commodity prices. Many countries face a multi-layered crisis comprising a health shock, domestic economic disruptions, plummeting external demand, capital flow reversals, and a collapse in commodity prices. Risks of a worse outcome predominate.

Effective policies are essential to forestall worse outcomes. Necessary measures to reduce contagion and protect lives will take a short-term toll on economic activity but should also be seen as an important investment in long-term human and economic health. The immediate priority is to contain the fallout from the COVID-19 outbreak, especially by increasing health care expenditures to strengthen the capacity and resources of the health care sector while adopting measures that reduce contagion. Economic policies will also need to cushion the impact of the decline in activity on people, firms, and the financial system; reduce persistent scarring effects from

the unavoidable severe slowdown; and ensure that the economic recovery can begin quickly once the pandemic fades.

Because the economic fallout reflects particularly acute shocks in specific sectors, policymakers will need to implement substantial targeted fiscal, monetary, and financial market measures to support affected households and businesses. Such actions will help maintain economic relationships throughout the shutdown and are essential to enable activity to gradually normalize once the pandemic abates and containment measures are lifted. The fiscal response in affected countries has been swift and sizable in many advanced economies (such as Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States). Many emerging market and developing economies (such as China, Indonesia, and South Africa) have also begun providing or announcing significant fiscal support to heavily impacted sectors and workers. Fiscal measures will need to be scaled up if the stoppages to economic activity are persistent, or the pickup in activity as restrictions are lifted is too weak. Economies facing financing constraints to combat the pandemic and its effects may require external support. Broad-based fiscal stimulus can preempt a steeper decline in confidence, lift aggregate demand, and avert an even deeper downturn. But it would most likely be more effective once the outbreak fades and people are able to move about freely.

The significant actions of large central banks in recent weeks include monetary stimulus and liquidity facilities to reduce systemic stress. These actions have supported confidence and contribute to limiting the amplification of the shock, thus ensuring that the economy is better placed to recover. The synchronized actions can magnify their impact on individual economies and will also help generate the space for emerging market and developing economies to use monetary policy to respond to domestic cyclical conditions. Supervisors should also encourage banks to renegotiate loans to distressed households and firms

while maintaining a transparent assessment of credit risk.

Strong multilateral cooperation is essential to overcome the effects of the pandemic, including to help financially constrained countries facing twin health and funding shocks, and for channeling aid to countries with weak health care systems. Countries

urgently need to work together to slow the spread of the virus and to develop a vaccine and therapies to counter the disease. Until such medical interventions become available, no country is safe from the pandemic (including a recurrence after the initial wave subsides) as long as transmission occurs elsewhere.

Table 1.1. Overview of the *World Economic Outlook* Projections
(Percent change, unless noted otherwise)

| | 2019 | Projections | | Difference from January 2020 WEO Update ¹ | | Difference from October 2019 WEO ¹ | |
|---|------------|--------------|------------|--|------------|---|------------|
| | | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 |
| World Output | 2.9 | -3.0 | 5.8 | -6.3 | 2.4 | -6.4 | 2.2 |
| Advanced Economies | 1.7 | -6.1 | 4.5 | -7.7 | 2.9 | -7.8 | 2.9 |
| United States | 2.3 | -5.9 | 4.7 | -7.9 | 3.0 | -8.0 | 3.0 |
| Euro Area | 1.2 | -7.5 | 4.7 | -8.8 | 3.3 | -8.9 | 3.3 |
| Germany | 0.6 | -7.0 | 5.2 | -8.1 | 3.8 | -8.2 | 3.8 |
| France | 1.3 | -7.2 | 4.5 | -8.5 | 3.2 | -8.5 | 3.2 |
| Italy | 0.3 | -9.1 | 4.8 | -9.6 | 4.1 | -9.6 | 4.0 |
| Spain | 2.0 | -8.0 | 4.3 | -9.6 | 2.7 | -9.8 | 2.6 |
| Japan | 0.7 | -5.2 | 3.0 | -5.9 | 2.5 | -5.7 | 2.5 |
| United Kingdom | 1.4 | -6.5 | 4.0 | -7.9 | 2.5 | -7.9 | 2.5 |
| Canada | 1.6 | -6.2 | 4.2 | -8.0 | 2.4 | -8.0 | 2.4 |
| Other Advanced Economies ² | 1.7 | -4.6 | 4.5 | -6.5 | 2.1 | -6.6 | 2.2 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 3.7 | -1.0 | 6.6 | -5.4 | 2.0 | -5.6 | 1.8 |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 5.5 | 1.0 | 8.5 | -4.8 | 2.6 | -5.0 | 2.3 |
| China | 6.1 | 1.2 | 9.2 | -4.8 | 3.4 | -4.6 | 3.3 |
| India ³ | 4.2 | 1.9 | 7.4 | -3.9 | 0.9 | -5.1 | 0.0 |
| ASEAN-5 ⁴ | 4.8 | -0.6 | 7.8 | -5.4 | 2.7 | -5.5 | 2.6 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | 2.1 | -5.2 | 4.2 | -7.8 | 1.7 | -7.7 | 1.7 |
| Russia | 1.3 | -5.5 | 3.5 | -7.4 | 1.5 | -7.4 | 1.5 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 0.1 | -5.2 | 3.4 | -6.8 | 1.1 | -7.0 | 1.0 |
| Brazil | 1.1 | -5.3 | 2.9 | -7.5 | 0.6 | -7.3 | 0.5 |
| Mexico | -0.1 | -6.6 | 3.0 | -7.6 | 1.4 | -7.9 | 1.1 |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 1.2 | -2.8 | 4.0 | -5.6 | 0.8 | -5.7 | 0.8 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.3 | -2.3 | 2.9 | -4.2 | 0.7 | -4.5 | 0.7 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 3.1 | -1.6 | 4.1 | -5.1 | 0.6 | -5.2 | 0.4 |
| Nigeria | 2.2 | -3.4 | 2.4 | -5.9 | -0.1 | -5.9 | -0.1 |
| South Africa | 0.2 | -5.8 | 4.0 | -6.6 | 3.0 | -6.9 | 2.6 |
| <i>Memorandum</i> | | | | | | | |
| European Union ⁵ | 1.7 | -7.1 | 4.8 | -8.7 | 3.1 | -8.8 | 3.1 |
| Low-Income Developing Countries | 5.1 | 0.4 | 5.6 | -4.7 | 0.5 | -4.7 | 0.4 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 0.3 | -3.3 | 4.2 | -5.9 | 1.2 | -6.0 | 1.2 |
| World Growth Based on Market Exchange Rates | 2.4 | -4.2 | 5.4 | -6.9 | 2.6 | -6.9 | 2.6 |
| World Trade Volume (goods and services) | 0.9 | -11.0 | 8.4 | -13.9 | 4.7 | -14.2 | 4.6 |
| Imports | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 1.5 | -11.5 | 7.5 | -13.8 | 4.3 | -14.2 | 4.2 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | -0.8 | -8.2 | 9.1 | -12.5 | 4.0 | -12.5 | 4.0 |
| Exports | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 1.2 | -12.8 | 7.4 | -14.9 | 4.4 | -15.3 | 4.3 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 0.8 | -9.6 | 11.0 | -13.7 | 6.8 | -13.7 | 6.6 |
| Commodity Prices (US dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Oil ⁶ | -10.2 | -42.0 | 6.3 | -37.7 | 11.0 | -35.8 | 10.9 |
| Nonfuel (average based on world commodity import weights) | 0.8 | -1.1 | -0.6 | -2.8 | -1.2 | -2.8 | -1.9 |
| Consumer Prices | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.5 | -1.2 | -0.4 | -1.3 | -0.3 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies ⁷ | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 |
| London Interbank Offered Rate (percent) | | | | | | | |
| On US Dollar Deposits (six month) | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | -1.2 | -1.3 | -1.3 | -1.5 |
| On Euro Deposits (three month) | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| On Japanese Yen Deposits (six month) | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |

Source: IMF staff.

Note: Real effective exchange rates are assumed to remain constant at the levels prevailing during February 17–March 16, 2020. Economies are listed on the basis of economic size. The aggregated quarterly data are seasonally adjusted. WEO = *World Economic Outlook*.

¹Difference based on rounded figures for the current, January 2020 WEO Update, and October 2019 WEO forecasts.

²Excludes the Group of Seven (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States) and euro area countries.

³For India, data and forecasts are presented on a fiscal year basis, and GDP from 2011 onward is based on GDP at market prices with fiscal year 2011/12 as a base year.

Table 1.1 (continued)*(Percent change, unless noted otherwise)*

| | Year over Year | | | | Q4 over Q4 ⁸ | | | |
|---|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | Projections | | 2018 | 2019 | Projections | |
| | | | 2020 | 2021 | | | 2020 | 2021 |
| World Output | 3.6 | 2.9 | -3.0 | 5.8 | 3.3 | 2.7 | -1.4 | 4.9 |
| Advanced Economies | 2.2 | 1.7 | -6.1 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | -5.2 | 4.4 |
| United States | 2.9 | 2.3 | -5.9 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | -5.4 | 4.9 |
| Euro Area | 1.9 | 1.2 | -7.5 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | -5.9 | 3.6 |
| Germany | 1.5 | 0.6 | -7.0 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | -5.2 | 3.6 |
| France | 1.7 | 1.3 | -7.2 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 | -5.0 | 2.7 |
| Italy | 0.8 | 0.3 | -9.1 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -7.2 | 3.9 |
| Spain | 2.4 | 2.0 | -8.0 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | -7.0 | 3.7 |
| Japan | 0.3 | 0.7 | -5.2 | 3.0 | -0.2 | -0.7 | -3.2 | 3.4 |
| United Kingdom | 1.3 | 1.4 | -6.5 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 | -5.3 | 3.8 |
| Canada | 2.0 | 1.6 | -6.2 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 1.5 | -5.4 | 4.0 |
| Other Advanced Economies ² | 2.6 | 1.7 | -4.6 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | -4.6 | 5.5 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 4.5 | 3.7 | -1.0 | 6.6 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 5.2 |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 6.3 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 8.5 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| China | 6.7 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 9.2 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| India ³ | 6.1 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 2.0 | 7.4 | 4.0 |
| ASEAN-5 ⁴ | 5.3 | 4.8 | -0.6 | 7.8 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 6.0 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | 3.2 | 2.1 | -5.2 | 4.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Russia | 2.5 | 1.3 | -5.5 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.3 | -6.5 | 5.4 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 1.1 | 0.1 | -5.2 | 3.4 | 0.2 | -0.1 | -5.6 | 4.8 |
| Brazil | 1.3 | 1.1 | -5.3 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | -5.8 | 3.6 |
| Mexico | 2.1 | -0.1 | -6.6 | 3.0 | 1.5 | -0.4 | -7.4 | 5.7 |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 1.8 | 1.2 | -2.8 | 4.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saudi Arabia | 2.4 | 0.3 | -2.3 | 2.9 | 4.3 | -0.3 | -0.5 | 1.3 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 3.3 | 3.1 | -1.6 | 4.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nigeria | 1.9 | 2.2 | -3.4 | 2.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Africa | 0.8 | 0.2 | -5.8 | 4.0 | 0.2 | -0.6 | -7.2 | 9.6 |
| <i>Memorandum</i> | | | | | | | | |
| European Union ⁵ | 2.3 | 1.7 | -7.1 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | -5.9 | 4.2 |
| Low-Income Developing Countries | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 5.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle East and North Africa | 1.0 | 0.3 | -3.3 | 4.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| World Growth Based on Market Exchange Rates | 3.1 | 2.4 | -4.2 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | -2.9 | 4.7 |
| World Trade Volume (goods and services) | 3.8 | 0.9 | -11.0 | 8.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Imports | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 3.3 | 1.5 | -11.5 | 7.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 5.1 | -0.8 | -8.2 | 9.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Exports | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 3.3 | 1.2 | -12.8 | 7.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 4.1 | 0.8 | -9.6 | 11.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commodity Prices (US dollars) | | | | | | | | |
| Oil ⁶ | 29.4 | -10.2 | -42.0 | 6.3 | 9.5 | -6.1 | -42.2 | 12.4 |
| Nonfuel (average based on world commodity import weights) | 1.3 | 0.8 | -1.1 | -0.6 | -2.3 | 4.9 | -3.1 | 0.9 |
| Consumer Prices | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1.8 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies ⁷ | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 4.0 |
| London Interbank Offered Rate (percent) | | | | | | | | |
| On US Dollar Deposits (six month) | 2.5 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| On Euro Deposits (three month) | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| On Japanese Yen Deposits (six month) | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

⁴Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.⁵Beginning with the April 2020 WEO, the United Kingdom is excluded from the European Union group. Difference based on European Union excluding the United Kingdom.⁶Simple average of prices of UK Brent, Dubai Fateh, and West Texas Intermediate crude oil. The average price of oil in US dollars a barrel was \$61.39 in 2019; the assumed price, based on futures markets, is \$35.61 in 2020 and \$37.87 in 2021.⁷Excludes Venezuela. See country-specific note for Venezuela in the "Country Notes" section of the Statistical Appendix.⁸For World Output, the quarterly estimates and projections account for approximately 90 percent of annual world output at purchasing-power-parity weights. For Emerging Market and Developing Economies, the quarterly estimates and projections account for approximately 80 percent of annual emerging market and developing economies' output at purchasing-power-parity weights.

GLOBAL PROSPECTS AND POLICIES

The COVID-19 pandemic is inflicting high and rising human costs worldwide. Protecting lives and allowing health care systems to cope have required isolation, lockdowns, and widespread closures to slow the spread of the virus. The health crisis is therefore having a severe impact on economic activity. As a result of the pandemic, the global economy is projected to contract sharply by –3 percent in 2020, much worse than during the 2008–09 financial crisis (Table 1.1). In a baseline scenario, which assumes that the pandemic fades in the second half of 2020 and containment efforts can be gradually unwound, the global economy is projected to grow by 5.8 percent in 2021 as economic activity normalizes, helped by policy support.

There is extreme uncertainty around the global growth forecast. The economic fallout depends on factors that interact in ways that are hard to predict, including the pathway of the pandemic, the intensity and efficacy of containment efforts, the extent of supply disruptions, the repercussions of the dramatic tightening in global financial market conditions, shifts in spending patterns, behavioral changes (such as people avoiding shopping malls and public transportation), confidence effects, and volatile commodity prices. Many countries face a multi-layered crisis comprising a health shock, domestic economic disruptions, plummeting external demand, capital flow reversals, and a collapse in commodity prices. Risks of a worse outcome predominate.

Effective policies are essential to forestall worse outcomes. Necessary measures to reduce contagion and protect lives will take a short-term toll on economic activity but should also be seen as an important investment in long-term human and economic health. The immediate priority is to contain the fallout from the COVID-19 outbreak, especially by increasing health care expenditures to strengthen the capacity and resources of the health care sector while adopting measures that reduce contagion. Economic policies will also need to cushion the impact of the decline in activity on people, firms, and the financial system; reduce persistent scarring effects from the unavoidable severe slowdown; and ensure that the economic recovery can begin quickly once the pandemic fades.

Because the economic fallout reflects particularly acute shocks in specific sectors, policymakers will need to implement substantial targeted fiscal, monetary, and

financial market measures to support affected households and businesses. Such actions will help maintain economic relationships throughout the shutdown and are essential to enable activity to gradually normalize once the pandemic abates and containment measures are lifted. The fiscal response in affected countries has been swift and sizable in many advanced economies (such as Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States). Many emerging market and developing economies (such as China, Indonesia, and South Africa) have also begun providing or announcing significant fiscal support to heavily impacted sectors and workers. Fiscal measures will need to be scaled up if the stoppages to economic activity are persistent, or the pickup in activity as restrictions are lifted is too weak. Economies facing financing constraints to combat the pandemic and its effects may require external support. Broad-based fiscal stimulus can preempt a steeper decline in confidence, lift aggregate demand, and avert an even deeper downturn. But it would most likely be more effective once the outbreak fades and people are able to move about freely.

The significant actions of large central banks in recent weeks include monetary stimulus and liquidity facilities to reduce systemic stress. These actions have supported confidence and contribute to limiting the amplification of the shock, thus ensuring that the economy is better placed to recover. The synchronized actions can magnify their impact on individual economies and will also help generate the space for emerging market and developing economies to use monetary policy to respond to domestic cyclical conditions. Supervisors should also encourage banks to renegotiate loans to distressed households and firms while maintaining a transparent assessment of credit risk.

Strong multilateral cooperation is essential to overcome the effects of the pandemic, including to help financially constrained countries facing twin health and funding shocks, and for channeling aid to countries with weak health care systems. Countries urgently need to work together to slow the spread of the virus and to develop a vaccine and therapies to counter the disease. Until such medical interventions become available, no country is safe from the pandemic (including a recurrence after the initial wave subsides) as long as transmission occurs elsewhere.

Key Considerations for the Forecast

The nature of the shock. The COVID-19 pandemic differs markedly from past triggers of downturns. Infections reduce labor supply. Quarantines, regional lockdowns, and social distancing—which are essential to contain the virus (see, for example, [Ferguson, Ghani, and others 2020](#))—curtail mobility, with particularly acute effects on sectors that rely on social interactions (such as travel, hospitality, entertainment, and tourism). Workplace closures disrupt supply chains and lower productivity. Layoffs, income declines, fear of contagion, and heightened uncertainty make people spend less, triggering further business closures and job losses. There is a de facto shutdown of a significant portion of the economy. Health care expenditures necessarily rise sharply above what had been expected. These domestic disruptions spill over to trading partners through trade and global value chain linkages, adding to the overall macroeconomic effects.

Amplification channels. The initial shock amplifies through channels familiar from past severe downturns and crises. Financial markets are sharply repricing with the increase in uncertainty and the sudden materialization of extensive disruptions to economic activity. The flight to safe assets and rush to liquidity have put upward pressure on borrowing costs and credit has become more scarce, aggravating financial strains. Rising unemployment increases the risk of widespread defaults. Lenders—worried that consumers and firms will not be able to repay—hold back on extending credit. Asset fire sales may ensue as financial intermediaries liquidate their holdings to meet funding withdrawal requests from their investors, exacerbating the market turmoil. The effects can be further magnified through international financial linkages. In particular, countries reliant on external financing experience sudden stops and disorderly market conditions. Moreover, as weaker global demand drives down commodity prices, commodity exporters face pressure on their public finances and on real economic activity. These additional layers add to the direct economic fallout of the health crisis, and the full extent of disruptions to economic activity can be particularly severe as a result.

Early indications of severe economic fallout. The economic impact is already visible in the countries most affected by the outbreak. For example, in China, industrial production, retail sales, and fixed asset investment dropped dramatically in January and February. The extended Lunar New Year holidays,

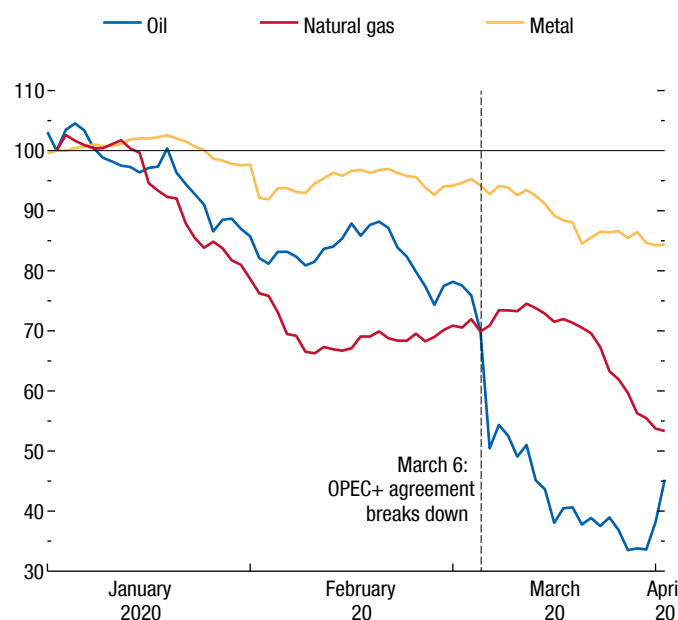
gradual reopening of nonessential businesses across the country, and low demand for services as a result of social distancing imply a significant loss of working days and a severe contraction in first-quarter economic activity. As more countries are forced to respond to the pandemic with stringent quarantine and containment efforts of the kind seen, for example, in China, Italy, and Spain, this will necessarily entail similar sharp economic activity slowdowns from closures of nonessential workplaces, travel restrictions, and behavioral changes. Initial jobless claims in the United States during the fourth week of March, for example, exceeded 6.6 million, compared with about 280,000 just two weeks before. And surveys of purchasing managers pointed to plummeting economic activity in March in the euro area, Japan, and the United States. However, up-front containment measures are essential to slow the spread of the virus and allow health care systems to cope and to help pave the way for an earlier and more robust resumption of economic activity. Uncertainty and reduced demand for services could be even worse in a scenario of greater spread without social distancing.

A sharp drop in commodity prices. The fast deterioration of the global economic outlook as the epidemic has spread and the breakdown of the OPEC+ (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, including Russia and other non-OPEC oil exporters) agreement among oil suppliers have weighed heavily on commodity prices (Figure 1.1; Commodity Special Feature). From mid-January to end-March, base metal prices fell about 15 percent, natural gas prices declined by 38 percent, and crude oil prices dropped by about 65 percent (a fall of about \$40 a barrel). Futures markets indicate that oil prices will remain below \$45 a barrel through 2023, some 25 percent lower than the 2019 average price, reflecting persistently weak demand. These developments are expected to weigh heavily on oil exporters with undiversified revenues and exports—particularly on high-cost producers—and compound the shock from domestic infections, tighter global financial conditions, and weaker external demand. At the same time, lower oil prices will benefit oil-importing countries.

Significantly tighter financial conditions. Financial market sentiment has deteriorated since mid-February as concerns about the global spread of COVID-19 and its economic fallout have grown. The oil price plunge in early March took a further toll, exacerbating the decline in sentiment. As discussed in the April 2020

Figure 1.1. Commodity Prices

(January 2, 2020 = 100)



Sources: IMF, Primary Commodity Price System; and IMF staff calculations.
Note: OPEC+ = Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, including Russia.

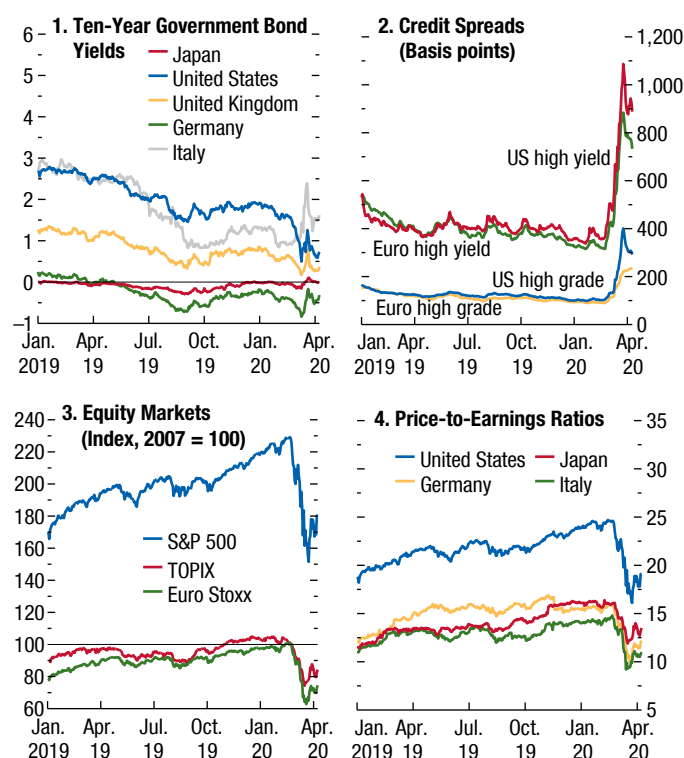
Global Financial Stability Report, financial conditions in advanced as well as emerging market economies are significantly tighter than at the time of the October 2019 *World Economic Outlook* (WEO) forecast. Equity markets have sold off dramatically; high-yield corporate and emerging market sovereign spreads have widened significantly (Figures 1.2 and 1.3); and portfolio flows to emerging market funds have reversed, particularly in the case of hard currency bonds and equities. Signs of dollar funding shortages have emerged amid the general rebalancing of portfolios toward cash and safe assets.

Currency movements have generally reflected these shifts in risk sentiment. The currencies of commodity exporters with flexible exchange rates among emerging market and advanced economies have depreciated sharply since the beginning of the year, while the US dollar has appreciated by some 8½ percent in real effective terms as of April 3, the yen by about 5 percent, and the euro by some 3 percent (Figure 1.4).

The rapidly worsening risk sentiment has prompted a series of central bank rate cuts, liquidity support actions, and, in a number of cases, large asset purchase programs, including from the US Federal Reserve, European Central Bank, Bank of England, Bank of

Figure 1.2. Advanced Economies: Monetary and Financial Market Conditions

(Percent, unless noted otherwise)

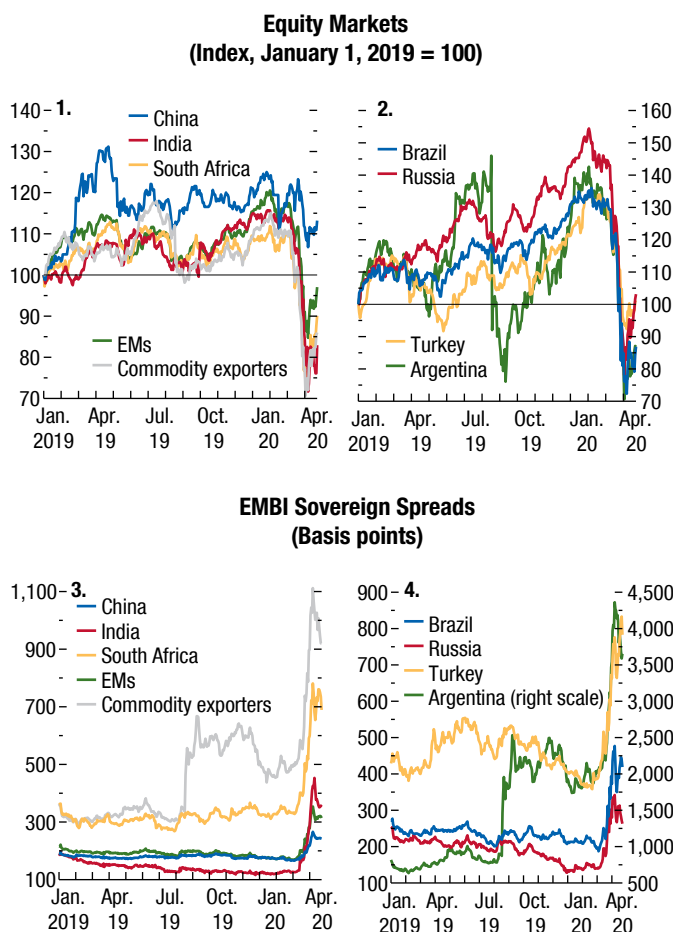


Sources: Bloomberg Finance L.P.; Haver Analytics; Thomson Reuters Datastream; and IMF staff calculations.

Note: S&P = Standard & Poor's; TOPIX = Tokyo Stock Price Index; US = United States. Data are through April 7, 2020.

Japan, Bank of Canada, and Reserve Bank of Australia, as well as from emerging market central banks in Brazil, China, India, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, and Turkey—which will help partially offset the tightening in financial conditions. Moreover, several central banks have activated bilateral swap lines to improve access to international liquidity across jurisdictions.¹ Nonethe-

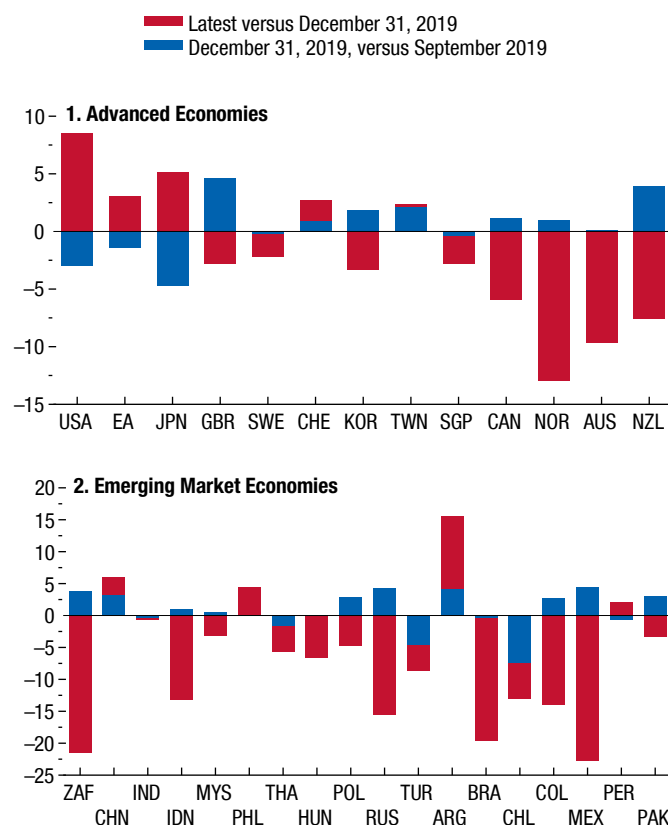
¹The Bank of Canada, the Bank of England, the Bank of Japan, the European Central Bank, the US Federal Reserve, and the Swiss National Bank announced a coordinated action on March 15, 2020, to enhance the provision of liquidity through the standing US-dollar-liquidity swap line arrangements. On March 19, the Federal Reserve established temporary US dollar swap lines with the Reserve Bank of Australia, Banco Central do Brasil, Danmarks Nationalbank, Bank of Korea, Banco de Mexico, Norges Bank, Reserve Bank of New Zealand, Monetary Authority of Singapore, and Sveriges Riksbank. On March 31, the Federal Reserve launched a temporary repurchase agreement facility to enable a wide range of central banks and monetary authorities to exchange US Treasury securities for US dollars.

Figure 1.3. Emerging Market Economies: Equity Markets and Credit

less, the significant tightening of financial conditions will further dampen economic activity in the near term, adding to the direct macroeconomic fallout of the health crisis.

COVID-19 Pandemic Will Have a Severe Impact on Global Growth

There is extreme uncertainty around the global growth forecast because the economic fallout depends on uncertain factors that interact in ways hard to predict. These include, for example, the pathway of the pandemic, the progress in finding a vaccine and therapies, the intensity and efficacy of containment efforts,

Figure 1.4. Real Effective Exchange Rate Changes, September 2019–April 2020
(Percent)

Source: IMF staff calculations.

Note: EA = euro area. Data labels use International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country codes. Latest data available are for April 3, 2020.

the extent of supply disruptions and productivity losses, the repercussions of the dramatic tightening in global financial market conditions, shifts in spending patterns, behavioral changes (such as people avoiding shopping malls and public transportation), confidence effects, and volatile commodity prices.

Baseline Assumptions

Pandemic. In the baseline scenario, the pandemic is assumed to fade in the second half of 2020, allowing for a gradual lifting of containment measures.

Duration of shutdown. Considering the spread of the virus to most countries as of the end of March 2020, the global growth forecast assumes that all countries experience disruptions to economic activity due to some combination of the above-mentioned factors.

The disruptions are assumed to be concentrated mostly in the second quarter of 2020 for almost all countries except China (where it is in the first quarter), with a gradual recovery thereafter as it takes some time for production to ramp up after the shock. Countries experiencing severe epidemics are assumed to lose about 8 percent of working days in 2020 over the duration of containment efforts and subsequent gradual loosening of restrictions.² Other countries are also assumed to experience disruptions to economic activity related to containment measures and social distancing, which, on average, are assumed to entail a loss of about 5 percent of working days in 2020 over the period of shutdown and gradual reopening. These losses are compounded by those generated by tighter global financial conditions, weaker external demand, and terms-of-trade losses described below.

Financial conditions. The tight financial conditions for advanced and emerging market economies discussed above are expected to remain in place for the first half of the year. Consistent with the assumed path of the pandemic and gradual normalization in economic activity, financial conditions are expected to ease in the second half of 2020.

Commodity prices. Based on futures market pricing at the end of March 2020, the average petroleum spot prices per barrel are estimated at \$35.60 in 2020 and \$37.90 in 2021. For the years thereafter, oil futures curves show that prices are expected to increase toward \$45 but stay below their average 2019 level (\$61.40). Metals prices are expected to decrease 15.0 percent in 2020 and 5.6 percent in 2021. Food prices are projected to decrease 1.8 percent in 2020 and then increase 0.4 percent in 2021.

Global Economy in Recession in 2020

Global growth is projected at –3.0 percent in 2020, an outcome far worse than during the 2009 global financial crisis. The growth forecast is marked down by more than 6 percentage points relative to the October 2019 WEO and January 2020 *WEO Update*

projections—an extraordinary revision over such a short period of time.

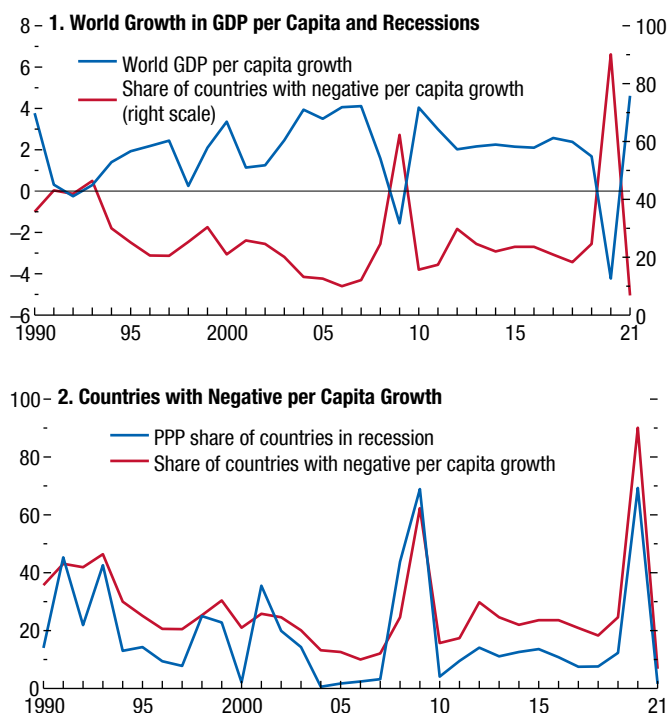
Growth in the *advanced economy* group—where several economies are experiencing widespread outbreaks and deploying containment measures—is projected at –6.1 percent in 2020. Most economies in the group are forecast to contract this year, including the United States (–5.9 percent), Japan (–5.2 percent), the United Kingdom (–6.5 percent), Germany (–7.0 percent), France (–7.2 percent), Italy (–9.1 percent), and Spain (–8.0 percent). In parts of Europe, the outbreak has been as severe as in China's Hubei province. Although essential to contain the virus, lockdowns and restrictions on mobility are extracting a sizable toll on economic activity. Adverse confidence effects are likely to further weigh on economic prospects.

Among *emerging market and developing economies*, all countries face a health crisis, severe external demand shock, dramatic tightening in global financial conditions, and a plunge in commodity prices, which will have a severe impact on economic activity in commodity exporters. Overall, the group of emerging market and developing economies is projected to contract by –1.0 percent in 2020; excluding China, the growth rate for the group is expected to be –2.2 percent. Even in countries not experiencing widespread detected outbreaks as of the end of March (and therefore not yet deploying containment measures of the kind seen in places with outbreaks) the significant downward revision to the 2020 growth projection reflects large anticipated domestic disruptions to economic activity from COVID-19. The 2020 growth rate for the group excluding China is marked down 5.8 percentage points relative to the January WEO projection. As discussed below, growth would be even lower if more stringent containment measures are necessitated by a wider spread of the virus among these countries.

Emerging Asia is projected to be the only region with a positive growth rate in 2020 (1.0 percent), albeit more than 5 percentage points below its average in the previous decade. In China, indicators such as industrial production, retail sales, and fixed asset investment suggest that the contraction in economic activity in the first quarter could have been about 8 percent year over year. Even with a sharp rebound in the remainder of the year and sizable fiscal support, the economy is projected to grow at a subdued 1.2 percent in 2020. Several economies in the region are forecast to grow at modest rates, including India (1.9 percent)

²The loss of working days is smaller than the number of days severe containment measures are in place given that essential businesses continue to operate during the shutdown. The duration of containment efforts will vary across countries based on the intensity of the measures (for example, cancellation of public gatherings and school closures versus stay-at-home orders and lockdowns enforced with penalties).

Figure 1.5. World Growth in GDP per Capita and Recessions
(Percent)



Source: IMF staff estimates.

Note: PPP = purchasing-power-parity.

and Indonesia (0.5 percent), and others are forecast to experience large contractions (Thailand, -6.7 percent).

Other regions are projected to experience severe slowdowns or outright contractions in economic activity, including Latin America (-5.2 percent)—with Brazil's growth forecast at -5.3 percent and Mexico's at -6.6 percent; emerging and developing Europe (-5.2 percent)—with Russia's economy projected to contract by -5.5 percent; the Middle East and Central Asia (-2.8 percent)—with Saudi Arabia's growth forecast at -2.3 percent, with non-oil GDP contracting by 4 percent, and most economies, including Iran, expected to contract; and sub-Saharan Africa (-1.6 percent)—with growth in Nigeria and South Africa expected at -3.4 percent and -5.8 percent, respectively. Following the dramatic decline in oil prices since the beginning of the year, near-term prospects for oil-exporting countries have deteriorated significantly: the growth rate for the group is projected to drop to -4.4 percent in 2020.

Figure 1.5 shows that a much larger fraction of countries is expected to experience negative per capita

income growth in 2020 than at the time of the 2009 financial crisis. These countries account for a broadly similar purchasing-power-parity share of the world economy compared with the group that experienced negative per capita income growth in 2009.

Uncertain Recovery in 2021: Predicated on Pandemic Fading, Helped by Policy Support

Global growth is expected to rebound to 5.8 percent in 2021, well above trend, reflecting the normalization of economic activity from very low levels. The advanced economy group is forecast to grow at 4.5 percent, while growth for the emerging market and developing economy group is forecast at 6.6 percent. In comparison, in 2010 global growth rebounded to 5.4 percent from -0.1 percent in 2009.

The rebound in 2021 depends critically on the pandemic fading in the second half of 2020, allowing containment efforts to be gradually scaled back and restoring consumer and investor confidence. Significant economic policy actions have already been taken across the world, focused on accommodating public health care requirements, while limiting the amplification to economic activity and the financial system. The projected recovery assumes that these policy actions are effective in preventing widespread firm bankruptcies, extended job losses, and system-wide financial strains. Nonetheless, as Figure 1.6 shows, the level of GDP at the end of 2021 in both advanced and emerging market and developing economies is expected to remain below the pre-virus baseline (January 2020 WEO *Update*).

As with the size of the downturn, there is extreme uncertainty around the strength of the recovery. Some aspects that underpin the rebound may not materialize, and worse global growth outcomes are possible—for example, a deeper contraction in 2020 and a shallower recovery in 2021—depending on the pathway of the pandemic and the severity of the associated economic and financial consequences, as discussed in the next section.

Severe Risks of a Worse Outcome

Even after the severe downgrade to global growth, risks to the outlook are on the downside. The pandemic could prove more persistent than assumed in the baseline. Moreover, the effects of the health crisis on economic activity and financial markets could turn out

Table 1.1. Overview of the *World Economic Outlook* Projections
(Percent change, unless noted otherwise)

| | 2019 | Projections | | Difference from January 2020 WEO Update ¹ | | Difference from October 2019 WEO ¹ | |
|---|------------|--------------|------------|--|------------|---|------------|
| | | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 |
| World Output | 2.9 | -3.0 | 5.8 | -6.3 | 2.4 | -6.4 | 2.2 |
| Advanced Economies | 1.7 | -6.1 | 4.5 | -7.7 | 2.9 | -7.8 | 2.9 |
| United States | 2.3 | -5.9 | 4.7 | -7.9 | 3.0 | -8.0 | 3.0 |
| Euro Area | 1.2 | -7.5 | 4.7 | -8.8 | 3.3 | -8.9 | 3.3 |
| Germany | 0.6 | -7.0 | 5.2 | -8.1 | 3.8 | -8.2 | 3.8 |
| France | 1.3 | -7.2 | 4.5 | -8.5 | 3.2 | -8.5 | 3.2 |
| Italy | 0.3 | -9.1 | 4.8 | -9.6 | 4.1 | -9.6 | 4.0 |
| Spain | 2.0 | -8.0 | 4.3 | -9.6 | 2.7 | -9.8 | 2.6 |
| Japan | 0.7 | -5.2 | 3.0 | -5.9 | 2.5 | -5.7 | 2.5 |
| United Kingdom | 1.4 | -6.5 | 4.0 | -7.9 | 2.5 | -7.9 | 2.5 |
| Canada | 1.6 | -6.2 | 4.2 | -8.0 | 2.4 | -8.0 | 2.4 |
| Other Advanced Economies ² | 1.7 | -4.6 | 4.5 | -6.5 | 2.1 | -6.6 | 2.2 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 3.7 | -1.0 | 6.6 | -5.4 | 2.0 | -5.6 | 1.8 |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 5.5 | 1.0 | 8.5 | -4.8 | 2.6 | -5.0 | 2.3 |
| China | 6.1 | 1.2 | 9.2 | -4.8 | 3.4 | -4.6 | 3.3 |
| India ³ | 4.2 | 1.9 | 7.4 | -3.9 | 0.9 | -5.1 | 0.0 |
| ASEAN-5 ⁴ | 4.8 | -0.6 | 7.8 | -5.4 | 2.7 | -5.5 | 2.6 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | 2.1 | -5.2 | 4.2 | -7.8 | 1.7 | -7.7 | 1.7 |
| Russia | 1.3 | -5.5 | 3.5 | -7.4 | 1.5 | -7.4 | 1.5 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 0.1 | -5.2 | 3.4 | -6.8 | 1.1 | -7.0 | 1.0 |
| Brazil | 1.1 | -5.3 | 2.9 | -7.5 | 0.6 | -7.3 | 0.5 |
| Mexico | -0.1 | -6.6 | 3.0 | -7.6 | 1.4 | -7.9 | 1.1 |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 1.2 | -2.8 | 4.0 | -5.6 | 0.8 | -5.7 | 0.8 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.3 | -2.3 | 2.9 | -4.2 | 0.7 | -4.5 | 0.7 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 3.1 | -1.6 | 4.1 | -5.1 | 0.6 | -5.2 | 0.4 |
| Nigeria | 2.2 | -3.4 | 2.4 | -5.9 | -0.1 | -5.9 | -0.1 |
| South Africa | 0.2 | -5.8 | 4.0 | -6.6 | 3.0 | -6.9 | 2.6 |
| <i>Memorandum</i> | | | | | | | |
| European Union ⁵ | 1.7 | -7.1 | 4.8 | -8.7 | 3.1 | -8.8 | 3.1 |
| Low-Income Developing Countries | 5.1 | 0.4 | 5.6 | -4.7 | 0.5 | -4.7 | 0.4 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 0.3 | -3.3 | 4.2 | -5.9 | 1.2 | -6.0 | 1.2 |
| World Growth Based on Market Exchange Rates | 2.4 | -4.2 | 5.4 | -6.9 | 2.6 | -6.9 | 2.6 |
| World Trade Volume (goods and services) | 0.9 | -11.0 | 8.4 | -13.9 | 4.7 | -14.2 | 4.6 |
| Imports | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 1.5 | -11.5 | 7.5 | -13.8 | 4.3 | -14.2 | 4.2 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | -0.8 | -8.2 | 9.1 | -12.5 | 4.0 | -12.5 | 4.0 |
| Exports | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 1.2 | -12.8 | 7.4 | -14.9 | 4.4 | -15.3 | 4.3 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 0.8 | -9.6 | 11.0 | -13.7 | 6.8 | -13.7 | 6.6 |
| Commodity Prices (US dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Oil ⁶ | -10.2 | -42.0 | 6.3 | -37.7 | 11.0 | -35.8 | 10.9 |
| Nonfuel (average based on world commodity import weights) | 0.8 | -1.1 | -0.6 | -2.8 | -1.2 | -2.8 | -1.9 |
| Consumer Prices | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.5 | -1.2 | -0.4 | -1.3 | -0.3 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies ⁷ | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 |
| London Interbank Offered Rate (percent) | | | | | | | |
| On US Dollar Deposits (six month) | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | -1.2 | -1.3 | -1.3 | -1.5 |
| On Euro Deposits (three month) | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| On Japanese Yen Deposits (six month) | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |

Source: IMF staff.

Note: Real effective exchange rates are assumed to remain constant at the levels prevailing during February 17–March 16, 2020. Economies are listed on the basis of economic size. The aggregated quarterly data are seasonally adjusted. WEO = *World Economic Outlook*.

¹Difference based on rounded figures for the current, January 2020 WEO Update, and October 2019 WEO forecasts.

²Excludes the Group of Seven (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States) and euro area countries.

³For India, data and forecasts are presented on a fiscal year basis, and GDP from 2011 onward is based on GDP at market prices with fiscal year 2011/12 as a base year.

Table 1.1 (continued)*(Percent change, unless noted otherwise)*

| | Year over Year | | | | Q4 over Q4 ⁸ | | | |
|---|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | Projections | | 2018 | 2019 | Projections | |
| | | | 2020 | 2021 | | | 2020 | 2021 |
| World Output | 3.6 | 2.9 | -3.0 | 5.8 | 3.3 | 2.7 | -1.4 | 4.9 |
| Advanced Economies | 2.2 | 1.7 | -6.1 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | -5.2 | 4.4 |
| United States | 2.9 | 2.3 | -5.9 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | -5.4 | 4.9 |
| Euro Area | 1.9 | 1.2 | -7.5 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | -5.9 | 3.6 |
| Germany | 1.5 | 0.6 | -7.0 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | -5.2 | 3.6 |
| France | 1.7 | 1.3 | -7.2 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 | -5.0 | 2.7 |
| Italy | 0.8 | 0.3 | -9.1 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -7.2 | 3.9 |
| Spain | 2.4 | 2.0 | -8.0 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | -7.0 | 3.7 |
| Japan | 0.3 | 0.7 | -5.2 | 3.0 | -0.2 | -0.7 | -3.2 | 3.4 |
| United Kingdom | 1.3 | 1.4 | -6.5 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 | -5.3 | 3.8 |
| Canada | 2.0 | 1.6 | -6.2 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 1.5 | -5.4 | 4.0 |
| Other Advanced Economies ² | 2.6 | 1.7 | -4.6 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | -4.6 | 5.5 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 4.5 | 3.7 | -1.0 | 6.6 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 5.2 |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 6.3 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 8.5 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| China | 6.7 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 9.2 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| India ³ | 6.1 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 2.0 | 7.4 | 4.0 |
| ASEAN-5 ⁴ | 5.3 | 4.8 | -0.6 | 7.8 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 6.0 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | 3.2 | 2.1 | -5.2 | 4.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Russia | 2.5 | 1.3 | -5.5 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.3 | -6.5 | 5.4 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 1.1 | 0.1 | -5.2 | 3.4 | 0.2 | -0.1 | -5.6 | 4.8 |
| Brazil | 1.3 | 1.1 | -5.3 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | -5.8 | 3.6 |
| Mexico | 2.1 | -0.1 | -6.6 | 3.0 | 1.5 | -0.4 | -7.4 | 5.7 |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 1.8 | 1.2 | -2.8 | 4.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saudi Arabia | 2.4 | 0.3 | -2.3 | 2.9 | 4.3 | -0.3 | -0.5 | 1.3 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 3.3 | 3.1 | -1.6 | 4.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nigeria | 1.9 | 2.2 | -3.4 | 2.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Africa | 0.8 | 0.2 | -5.8 | 4.0 | 0.2 | -0.6 | -7.2 | 9.6 |
| <i>Memorandum</i> | | | | | | | | |
| European Union ⁵ | 2.3 | 1.7 | -7.1 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | -5.9 | 4.2 |
| Low-Income Developing Countries | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 5.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle East and North Africa | 1.0 | 0.3 | -3.3 | 4.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| World Growth Based on Market Exchange Rates | 3.1 | 2.4 | -4.2 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | -2.9 | 4.7 |
| World Trade Volume (goods and services) | 3.8 | 0.9 | -11.0 | 8.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Imports | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 3.3 | 1.5 | -11.5 | 7.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 5.1 | -0.8 | -8.2 | 9.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Exports | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 3.3 | 1.2 | -12.8 | 7.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 4.1 | 0.8 | -9.6 | 11.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commodity Prices (US dollars) | | | | | | | | |
| Oil ⁶ | 29.4 | -10.2 | -42.0 | 6.3 | 9.5 | -6.1 | -42.2 | 12.4 |
| Nonfuel (average based on world commodity import weights) | 1.3 | 0.8 | -1.1 | -0.6 | -2.3 | 4.9 | -3.1 | 0.9 |
| Consumer Prices | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1.8 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies ⁷ | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 4.0 |
| London Interbank Offered Rate (percent) | | | | | | | | |
| On US Dollar Deposits (six month) | 2.5 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| On Euro Deposits (three month) | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| On Japanese Yen Deposits (six month) | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

⁴Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.⁵Beginning with the April 2020 WEO, the United Kingdom is excluded from the European Union group. Difference based on European Union excluding the United Kingdom.⁶Simple average of prices of UK Brent, Dubai Fateh, and West Texas Intermediate crude oil. The average price of oil in US dollars a barrel was \$61.39 in 2019; the assumed price, based on futures markets, is \$35.61 in 2020 and \$37.87 in 2021.⁷Excludes Venezuela. See country-specific note for Venezuela in the "Country Notes" section of the Statistical Appendix.⁸For World Output, the quarterly estimates and projections account for approximately 90 percent of annual world output at purchasing-power-parity weights. For Emerging Market and Developing Economies, the quarterly estimates and projections account for approximately 80 percent of annual emerging market and developing economies' output at purchasing-power-parity weights.

to be stronger and longer lasting, testing the limits of central banks to backstop the financial system and further raising the fiscal burden of the shock. Of course, if a therapy or a vaccine is found earlier than expected, social distancing measures can be removed and the rebound may occur faster than anticipated.

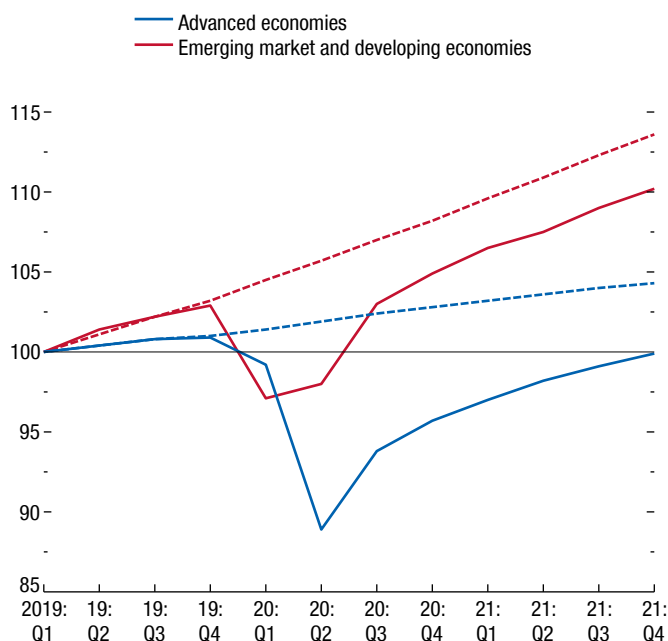
As of early April 2020 the path of the COVID-19 pandemic remains uncertain. Strong containment efforts in place to slow the spread of the virus may need to remain in force for longer than the first half of the year if the pandemic proves to be more persistent than assumed in the WEO baseline. Once containment efforts are lifted and people start moving about more freely, the virus could again spread rapidly from residual localized clusters. Moreover, places that successfully bring down domestic community spread could be vulnerable to renewed infections from imported cases. In such instances, public health measures will need to be ramped up again, leading to a longer downturn than in the baseline forecast. And although the disease has been most concentrated in advanced economies, fresh outbreaks in large emerging market or developing economies could further hamper any recovery, and the staggered nature of outbreaks could imply longer-lasting disruptions to travel.

The recovery of the global economy could be weaker than expected after the spread of the virus has slowed for a host of other reasons. These include lingering uncertainty about contagion, confidence failing to improve, and establishment closures and structural shifts in firm and household behavior, leading to more lasting supply chain disruptions and weakness in aggregate demand. Scars left by reduced investment and bankruptcies may run more extensively through the economy (as occurred, for example, in previous deep downturns—see Chapter 4 of the October 2009 WEO and Chapter 2 of the October 2018 WEO). Depending on the duration, global business confidence could be severely affected, leading to weaker investment and growth than projected in the baseline. Related to the uncertainty around COVID-19, an extended risk-off episode in financial markets and tightening of financial conditions could cause deeper and longer-lasting downturns in a number of countries.

The Scenario Box later in this chapter provides illustrative examples that combine these aspects. Three alternative scenarios are considered. The first assumes a more protracted duration of the pandemic and necessary containment measures remaining in place for about 50 percent longer than in the baseline in

Figure 1.6. Quarterly World GDP

(2019:Q1 = 100; dashed lines indicate estimates from January 2020 World Economic Outlook Update)



Source: IMF staff estimates.

all countries. The second features a recurrence of a milder outbreak in 2021. The third considers both a protracted pandemic and longer containment effort in 2020 as well as a recurrence in 2021.

The scenarios depart from the baseline in several important aspects: the magnitude of the direct impact of measures to contain the spread of the virus, the tightening in financial conditions and the pace at which they ease, and the scarring resulting from the economic dislocation during the shutdown. As the Scenario Box shows, global GDP is estimated to deviate significantly from the baseline across the scenarios, ranging from 3 percent below baseline in 2020 in the first case (protracted pandemic in 2020) to 8 percent below baseline in 2021 in the third case (protracted pandemic in 2020 and recurrence in 2021). In all scenarios, output recovers only gradually and remains below the baseline throughout the medium term.

Policy Priorities

Securing Adequate Resources for the Health Care System

With the world facing a dramatic health and economic crisis in 2020, the policy response needs to be commensurate with the challenge. Effective policies are essential to forestall worse outcomes. As a first priority, resources should be made available for health care systems to cope with the surging need for their services. This means expanding public spending on additional testing, rehiring retired medical professionals, purchasing personal protective equipment and ventilators, and expanding isolation wards in hospitals. Trade restrictions on medical and health products should be avoided to help ensure that they are able to go to where they are most critical. International aid to provide support to countries with limited health care system capacity and resources will be needed to help them prepare for and weather the pandemic.

Shared Economic Policy Objectives across Countries, but Emerging Market and Developing Economies Relatively More Constrained

Beyond strengthening health care systems, policies will need to limit the propagation of the health crisis to economic activity by shielding people and firms affected by necessary containment measures, minimizing persistent scarring effects from the unavoidable severe slowdown, and ensuring that the economic recovery can begin quickly once the pandemic fades. This will require sizable targeted policies complemented by broader stimulus at the national level.

Advanced economies with relatively stronger health care capacity, better access to international liquidity (in some cases by virtue of issuing reserve currencies), and comparatively lower borrowing costs will be better equipped to combat the health crisis and meet the large financing needs of supportive policies. In the euro area, where many countries are particularly hard-hit by outbreaks, meaningful European support targeted at these countries should supplement their national efforts, which would help meet financing needs arising from the very large and purely exogenous common shock.

In *emerging market and developing economies*, the objectives of policy are much the same, but resources to achieve them are more constrained, both by more limited health system capacities and tightening borrow-

ing constraints (see also the April 2020 *Fiscal Monitor*). The increased demand for safe-haven assets and tighter financial conditions have pushed up spreads for many emerging market and developing economies, which, in tandem with already-elevated borrowing levels in some places, may constrain the scope for fiscal stimulus. To accommodate increased demands for public health and related essential expenditures, some countries may need to reprioritize existing spending while safeguarding other key priorities, such as support to vulnerable populations. Automatic stabilizers, though they may be small in developing economies, should be allowed to operate. Even so, some emerging market and developing economies may soon be overwhelmed by crisis costs. External support for them will be crucial. Strong multilateral cooperation is therefore essential, including to help financially constrained countries facing twin health and funding shocks.

Limiting the Amplification of the Health Shock to Economic Activity

Because the economic fallout reflects particularly acute shocks in specific sectors, policymakers will need to implement substantial targeted fiscal, monetary, and financial market measures to help affected households and businesses. Advanced as well as emerging market and developing economies have already moved forward on such measures (Figure 1.7; [IMF Policy Tracker on responses to COVID-19](#)). Such actions will help maintain economic relationships through the shutdown and enable economic activity to begin normalizing once the pandemic fades.

Sizable targeted fiscal measures. The objective of fiscal policy should be twofold: to cushion the impact on the most-exposed households and businesses, and to preserve economic relationships (particularly by reducing firm closures) for the postcrisis era. In doing this, specific policies should be large, timely, temporary, and targeted.

The fiscal response in affected countries has been swift and sizable in many advanced economies (such as Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States). Many emerging market and developing economies (such as China, Indonesia, and South Africa) have also begun providing or announcing significant fiscal support to heavily impacted sectors and workers. Fiscal measures will need to be scaled up if the stoppages to economic

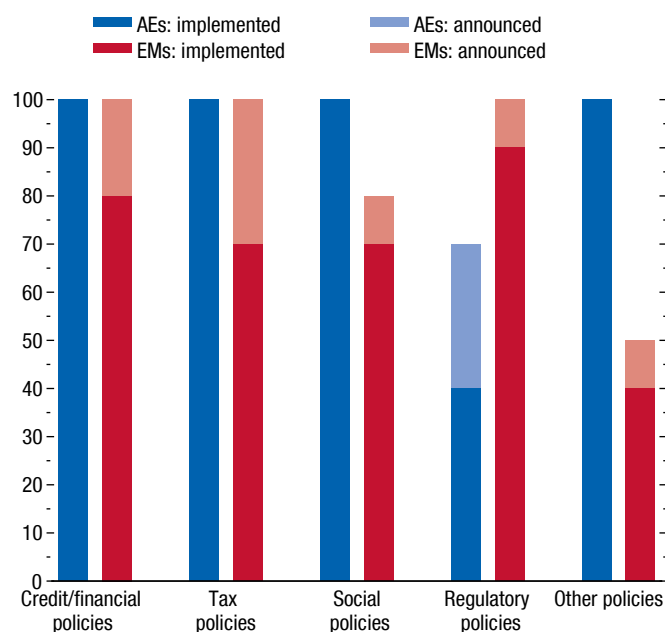
activity are persistent, or the pickup in activity as restrictions are lifted is too weak.

In countries with large informal sectors—often emerging market and developing economies—existing support programs should be expanded and new programs introduced where feasible. Further development of digital payments systems, which have seen rapid growth in many emerging market and developing economies, may provide an opportunity to improve the delivery of targeted transfers to the informally employed. New digital technologies can be used to process applications for income support and deliver direct transfers to identified individuals or households (for instance, India, Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda are using such technologies to improve transfers to eligible recipients). Efforts to widen access to electronic and mobile platforms are likely to further enhance the impact of other policies to lessen the effects of the downturn. In countries without the infrastructure to deliver direct transfers, subsidies to essential services, such as utilities, are a possible alternative.

Dampening the impact of the shock on the most exposed households and businesses should rely heavily on temporary and targeted policies, including cash transfers, wage subsidies, tax relief, and extension or postponement of debt repayments. Many countries have already implemented large and timely measures of this sort (see also the April 2020 *Fiscal Monitor*). For example, China and Italy have temporarily waived tax, social security, mortgage, and rental payments for the most affected areas and sectors; Japan has announced cash handouts to affected households and firms and deferral of payment of tax and social security premiums for one year; Canada has increased cash transfers, implemented wage subsidies, and deferred federal tax and student loan payments; Germany and Spain have introduced temporary interest-free tax deferrals, suspended enforcement of some debt contracts, and put in place targeted cash transfers for the self-employed and small and medium-sized enterprises; India has announced new in-kind (food and cooking gas) and cash transfers to poorer households; Botswana and South Africa have implemented tax relief measures and announced targeted support to households, through cash transfers or wage subsidies; and Thailand is accelerating excess value-added tax refunds.

Where paid sick and family leave are not standard benefits, governments should consider funding them to allow unwell workers or their caregivers to stay home without fear of losing their jobs during the pandemic.

Figure 1.7. G20+: Economic Policy Responses to COVID-19
(Percent of countries)



Source: IMF staff calculations.

Note: G20+ refers to the Group of Twenty countries, including Spain, which is a permanent invitee. Measures as recorded as of April 1, 2020. Credit/financial policies include government guarantees, loans to businesses/households from government entities, forbearance (including deferral of payments and loan reprofiling), and easing of credit regulation; tax policies include tax cuts/waivers/deductions and extensions of payment deadlines; social policies include unemployment benefits, sick leave assistance, cash transfers, and vouchers/in-kind support; regulatory policies include price controls, employment, and trade restrictions; other policies include public investments and firm subsidies. "Implemented" counts the number of countries where at least one measure from the relevant category has been implemented; "announced" counts the number of countries where measures from the relevant category have been announced but not yet implemented. AEs = advanced economies; EMs = emerging market economies.

Canada, for example, has implemented a benefit for workers without paid sick leave who are quarantined or have to take care of children home from closed schools. Japan enhanced paid leave and compensation to working parents affected by the school closure. Countries with short-time work programs in place could temporarily strengthen their attractiveness, as was the case during the global financial crisis. For laid-off workers, unemployment insurance could be temporarily enhanced by relaxing eligibility and, if the downturn turns out to last longer than expected, by extending benefit duration combined with higher spending on active labor market policies. For instance, Italy has broadened the wage supplementation fund to provide income support to laid-off workers. Further-

more, as unemployment rates rise, hiring subsidies should also be considered.

Policies that help preserve viable firms will reduce bankruptcies and the scarring effects of firm closures, ensuring a swifter normalization of economic activity once the medical emergency fades. Small and medium-sized enterprises in supply chains hit hard by production shutdowns are particularly at risk. Temporary and targeted policies, such as tax relief and wage subsidies, have an important role to play in achieving this goal. Again, many countries have already implemented large and timely measures of this sort. For example, Italy has extended tax deadlines for companies in affected areas; Indonesia is providing tax cuts to the highly impacted tourism sector and to local manufacturers; Spain has expanded eligibility for unemployment benefits and exempted impacted firms that maintain employment from social contributions; Japan has enhanced subsidies to firms that maintain employment while operations are scaled down; Denmark will subsidize heavily impacted firms, paying 75 percent of wages for workers facing layoffs; the United Kingdom has announced 80 percent payment of furloughed workers' monthly salary up to a ceiling; Russia has introduced tax deferrals (excluding value-added taxes) for companies negatively affected by COVID-19; and Korea has introduced wage subsidies for small merchants and increased allowances for home care and job seekers. Similarly, Germany and France have eased and expanded firms' access to subsidized short-time work programs to preserve jobs and workers' incomes.

Provision of liquidity and credit guarantees. Central banks should provide ample liquidity to banks and nonbank finance companies, particularly to those lending to small and medium-sized enterprises, which may be less prepared to withstand a sharp disruption. Several central banks (including the European Central Bank, US Federal Reserve, Bank of England, Bank of Canada, and Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey) have already moved to launch or activate targeted lending facilities; for example, to financial intermediaries that fund corporate commercial paper. Governments could offer temporary and targeted credit guarantees or direct loans for the near-term liquidity needs of these firms—although, to avoid fiscal risks, such policies should be temporary and transparently reported. For example, Korea and Japan have expanded lending for business operations and loan guarantees for affected small and medium-sized enterprises; Philippines has introduced a new microfinancing loan package for

micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises; and Germany, Italy, and Spain have offered loan guarantees for firms.

Loan restructuring. As noted in the April 2020 *Global Financial Stability Report*, supervisors could also encourage banks to renegotiate loan terms for distressed borrowers, without lowering loan classification and provisioning standards. In China, for instance, creditors are encouraged to temporarily defer loan and interest payments with no penalty for eligible small and medium-sized enterprises. The People's Bank of China has also increased the quota of relending and rediscounting facilities to support manufacturers of medical supplies and daily necessities as well as micro, small, and medium-sized firms at lower interest rates. More generally, banks should absorb the cost of restructuring loans by drawing on their capital conservation buffer or, where activated, by releasing their countercyclical capital buffer. Bank asset quality should be closely monitored to determine whether fiscal support (equity injections, for instance) is required, particularly if the downturn persists.

Broader stimulus. Central banks in advanced and emerging market economies have responded aggressively to the sudden stop in real activity and the rapidly tightening financial conditions. Beyond conventional interest rate cuts, several central banks have significantly expanded asset purchase programs (for instance, the European Central Bank's €750 billion Pandemic Emergency Purchase Program to buy private and public securities; the Federal Reserve's purchases of US Treasury debt and mortgage-backed securities, as needed, to ensure smooth market functioning as well as, for the first time, corporate bonds up to \$300 billion; the Bank of Canada's purchases of banker's acceptances, provincial money market securities, commercial paper, government securities, and mortgage bonds; and the Bank of Japan's scaled-up purchases of government and corporate bonds, commercial paper, and exchange-traded funds). These synchronized actions across countries can magnify their impact on individual economies and will also help generate the space for emerging market and developing economies to use monetary policy to respond to domestic cyclical conditions. The recently activated central bank swap lines will improve access to international liquidity. Extending swap lines to additional emerging market central banks could further limit financial strains in countries facing external funding shocks.

Unlike during other deep downturns, such actions may have a relatively limited impact on spending while mobility restrictions and lockdowns are in place. Nevertheless, they play a critical role in containing the amplification of the shock and ensuring economic activity is better placed to recover when containment measures can be gradually lifted. By limiting the rise in borrowing costs, they ease debt service burdens and protect cash flow for sovereigns, households, and businesses that continue to operate, helping reduce further job losses.

Similarly, broad-based fiscal stimulus where financing constraints permit (such as public infrastructure investment or across-the-board tax cuts) can preempt a steeper decline in confidence, help lift aggregate demand, limit the propagation of the shock by reducing bankruptcies, and avert an even-deeper downturn. But it would most likely be more effective in stimulating spending after the outbreak recedes, containment efforts are scaled back, and people can move about freely. Policymakers should continue coordinating their broader responses internationally to magnify the impact of individual country actions.

External sector policies. Countries with flexible exchange rates should allow them to adjust as needed, intervening under disorderly market conditions to limit financial stress, particularly where there are large balance sheet mismatches and unhedged foreign currency liabilities. For countries facing sudden and destabilizing reversals of external financing, temporary capital flow measures on outflows could be used, provided they do not substitute for warranted policy actions.

Multilateral Cooperation to Assist Constrained Countries

Countries urgently need to work together to slow the spread of the virus and to develop a vaccine and therapies to counter the disease. Until such medical interventions become universally available, no country is safe from the pandemic (including a recurrence after the initial wave subsides) as long as transmission occurs elsewhere. Taming the pandemic therefore requires significant multilateral cooperation, including avoiding trade restrictions (particularly on medicines and other essential supplies) and especially to help financially constrained countries with limited health care capacity, by providing them equipment and medical expertise financed through grants and zero-interest emergency loans (April 2020 *Fiscal Monitor*).

Countries confronting the twin crises of health and external funding shocks—for example, those reliant on external financing, or commodity exporters dealing with the plunge in commodity prices—may additionally need bilateral or multilateral assistance to ensure that health care spending is not compromised in their difficult adjustment process. The IMF, with \$1 trillion in available resources, is actively supporting vulnerable countries through various lending facilities. The recent doubling of access limits of the IMF's emergency financing facilities will allow the IMF to meet an expected demand of \$100 billion in emergency financing, provided through the Rapid Credit Facility and the Rapid Financing Instrument, of which the former is only for low-income countries. The Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust can currently provide about \$500 million in grant-based debt service relief, including the recent \$185 million pledge by the United Kingdom and \$100 million provided by Japan as immediately available resources. Official bilateral creditors have been called upon by the IMF managing director and the World Bank Group president to suspend debt repayment from International Development Association countries (that is, those with gross national income per capita below \$1,175 in 2020) that request forbearance. This would help with their immediate liquidity needs to address the challenges of the pandemic.

Policies for the Recovery Phase

Once the pandemic abates and containment measures are lifted, the policy focus will need to shift to rapidly moving to recovery, while scaling back special targeted measures deployed during the shutdown and ensuring debt overhangs do not weigh on economic activity. This will require efforts at the national level and continued strong multilateral cooperation. There is still substantial uncertainty on how long it will take for economic activity to normalize, and the policy challenges will be much more severe in a scenario with more protracted dislocation from the pandemic.

Securing a swift recovery. The lifting of containment measures is likely to be gradual, and even after containment measures are unwound, economic activity might take a while to normalize. Uncertainty about contagion could lead to persistent voluntary social distancing and subdued consumer demand for services. Firms may only slowly start hiring workers and expanding payroll because they remain unsure about the demand for

their output and about securing parts and components, and if they worry about attrition of workers' skills following a spell of unemployment. Clear and effective communication about the state of the pandemic and the decline of new infections will be essential. As discussed above, broad monetary and fiscal stimulus where space permits—coordinated internationally to maximize impact—would be most effective to boost spending in the recovery phase. Hiring subsidies may need to be an important component of the fiscal strategy to encourage firms to hire unemployed workers. Worker retraining programs and active labor market policies would help ease the matching of unemployed workers to vacancies. More generally, strong policy frameworks and ensuring that inflation expectations remain well anchored will be essential through a recovery period likely to feature a range of inflation outcomes (in some countries, supply chain disruptions and shortages can lead to prolonged price increases and trigger expectations of rising inflation; in others, persistently weak demand may lead to drastically lower inflation expectations and worries about entrenched debt-deflation spirals).

Scaling back targeted measures. The temporary and targeted fiscal and financial sector measures that help maintain economic relationships through the shutdown will need to be unwound as the underlying restrictions are gradually lifted and the recovery is firmly under way—a process that may be protracted. This will help free up fiscal resources that can be channeled toward boosting demand. This includes removing credit guarantees for firms affected by the shutdown, rolling back wage subsidies and reduced worktime programs, and unwinding equity stakes in corporations.

Balance sheet repair, debt restructuring. Recoveries from past crises have often been slowed by impaired

balance sheets and debt overhangs. Supervisors and regulators should encourage early and proactive recognition of nonperforming loans. A strategy that facilitates effective resolution of distressed debt should include enhanced regulatory oversight, steps to strengthen the insolvency and debt enforcement framework, and measures to facilitate the development of a distressed debt market. Bankruptcy courts as well as out-of-court restructuring mechanisms with independent restructuring experts will need to move swiftly to assess valuations and apportion losses across banks, investors, and firms. Importantly, fundamentally unviable firms will need to be dissolved to avoid persistent resource misallocation, with the welfare costs of liquidation absorbed by the broader social safety net (unemployment benefits, retraining, and assistance with job search through employment agencies).

Strong multilateral cooperation. The recovery will also require strong multilateral cooperation to complement national policy efforts. This means reducing tariff and nontariff barriers that impede cross-border trade and global supply chains as well as scaling back capital flow measures as global financial sentiment recovers. Financially constrained countries will need continued multilateral assistance, including access to concessional financing, grants, and debt relief. Multilateral efforts should also be directed to improving global health care infrastructure and pandemic preparedness (for example, early and automatic exchange of information on unusual infections, global stockpiles of personal protective equipment, and clear protocols on social distancing and on cross-border transfers of essential medical supplies).

Scenario Box. Alternative Evolutions in the Fight against COVID-19

The IMF's G20 Model and a detailed sectoral-based analysis are used here to estimate the impact of three potential alternative outcomes for the evolution of the global fight against COVID-19. The first alternative estimates the impact of the fight against the spread of the virus in 2020 taking roughly 50 percent longer than assumed in the baseline. The second alternative considers the impact of a second, but milder, outbreak occurring in 2021. The third alternative estimates the potential impact of both the outbreak taking longer to contain in 2020 and a second outbreak occurring in 2021. All three scenarios contain four common elements: the direct impact of measures to contain the spread of the virus; tightening in financial conditions; discretionary policy measures to support incomes and ease financial conditions; and scarring resulting from the economic dislocation that policy measures are unable to fully offset.

The first scenario assumes that, in all countries, the measures to contain the spread of the virus in 2020 last roughly 50 percent longer than assumed in the baseline. In addition, financial conditions tighten further, with sovereign risk premiums rising by an average of 25 basis points in emerging market economies, and corporate risk premiums rising by an average of 75 basis points in emerging market economies and 50 basis points in advanced economies. Within advanced and emerging market economy groups, differentiation is based on relative creditworthiness. It is assumed that in advanced economies, monetary policy will prevent sovereign risk premiums from rising. In terms of discretionary policy, fiscal spending is also assumed to respond to the decline in output roughly twice as strongly as it would under typical business cycle fluctuations in economic activity. Because there is very limited room for conventional monetary policy in the baseline, advanced economies are also assumed to implement unconventional measures to contain increases in long-term interest rates. Despite these exceptional discretionary policy actions, it is assumed that there will be some longer-lived damage realized in 2021 in the form of capital destruction, a temporary slowing in productivity growth, and a temporary increase in trend unemployment. For advanced economies, 1 percent of the capital stock is assumed to be lost through bankruptcies, productivity growth is assumed to slow by $\frac{1}{4}$ percentage point, and trend unemployment is assumed to rise by $\frac{1}{2}$ percentage

point. In emerging market economies, more limited fiscal capacity to maintain incomes is assumed to result in scarring that is 50 percent higher than in advanced economies.

The second scenario assumes that there is a second outbreak of the virus in 2021 that is roughly two-thirds as severe as in the baseline. Financial conditions are assumed to tighten by twice as much as they do in the first scenario. Because of the larger impact on economic activity, the scarring, which materializes in 2022, is assumed to be roughly twice as large as in the first scenario.

The third scenario assumes that it takes longer to contain the outbreak in 2020 and that there is a second outbreak in 2021. Because of the larger impact of the combined scenarios on economic activity, it is assumed that there is a nonlinear response of financial markets and scarring. Financial conditions tighten by a further 50 percent, and scarring from the second outbreak increases by 50 percent.

When it takes longer than expected to contain the outbreak (blue line in Scenario Figure 1), global output is 3 percent lower than in the baseline in 2020. Subsequently, output recovers toward the baseline gradually and remains roughly 1 percent below the baseline by the end of the *World Economic Outlook* horizon. The initial decline in economic activity is broadly similar for advanced and emerging market economies. This reflects the fact that, although many of the service sectors most affected by the virus are less important in emerging market economies, tighter financial conditions and more limited fiscal space in emerging market economies amplify the impact. In the medium term, output in emerging market economies is further below the baseline because the limited fiscal space leads to more scarring. If there is a second outbreak in 2021 (red line in Scenario Figure 1), global output is almost 5 percent below the baseline in 2021. Again, advanced and emerging market economies suffer roughly equally initially, with the effects of increased scarring in emerging market economies registering in the medium term. When it both takes longer than expected to contain the outbreak in 2020 and there is a second outbreak in 2021 (yellow line in Scenario Figure 1), global output is almost 8 percent below the baseline in 2021. The potential nonlinearities in financial conditions and scarring lead to output roughly 1 percent further below the baseline in the medium term than a simple linear combination of the two separate scenarios would imply.

The authors of this box are Keiko Honjo and Susanna Mursula.

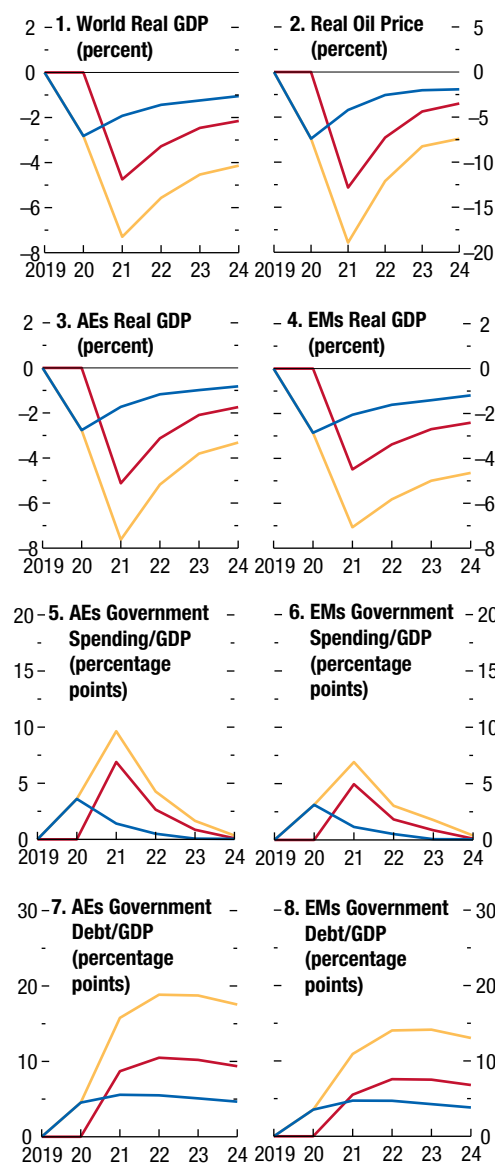
Scenario Box (continued)

There is an important dimension along which the combined scenario could be underestimating the negative impact of these two potential developments should they both arise. The prospect of additional increases in public debt above a baseline that already sees notably higher public debt could spook markets. This increase in sovereign borrowing costs, or simply fear of it materializing, could prevent many countries from providing the income support assumed here. This would lead to even worse outcomes and additional scarring, which would in turn further worsen public balance sheets.

Scenario Figure 1. Alternative Evolutions in the Fight against COVID-19

(Deviation from baseline)

— Longer outbreak in 2020
— New outbreak in 2021
— Longer outbreak in 2020 plus new outbreak in 2021



Source: IMF, G20 Model simulations.

Note: AEs = advanced economies; EMs = emerging market economies.

Special Feature: Commodity Market Developments and Forecasts

Commodity prices have decreased sharply since the release of the October 2019 *World Economic Outlook* (WEO), hit hard by the COVID-19 outbreak in late January. This reversed a previous upward trend supported, in part, by better economic prospects. Since the outbreak, energy and metal prices have fallen sharply as measures to contain the pandemic—first in China, then worldwide—substantially reduced travel and dented global industrial activity.¹ Oil prices collapsed further in March as the OPEC+ coalition broke down, unable to reach agreement on how to react to the weak oil demand outlook.² The price impact has varied significantly across commodities, depending on the specific end-use sectors and regions affected by the outbreak and on the storability and supply elasticity of the commodity (Figure 1.SF.1, panel 1, and Figure 1.1). Flight to safety has supported gold prices. The outbreak has reduced demand for some agricultural raw materials and animal feed; price support was, however, provided by cereals (such as wheat) following consumer stockpiling in regions affected by COVID-19.

Energy Prices Plummeted

Oil prices declined 7.3 percent between August 2019 and February 2020, falling from \$57.60 to \$53.40, before further declining by 39.6 percent in March to \$32.30 as the COVID-19 outbreak abruptly reversed a positive trend as containment measures directly hit the transportation sector, which accounts for more than 60 percent of oil demand.³ Confronting a weak demand environment, the OPEC+ coalition

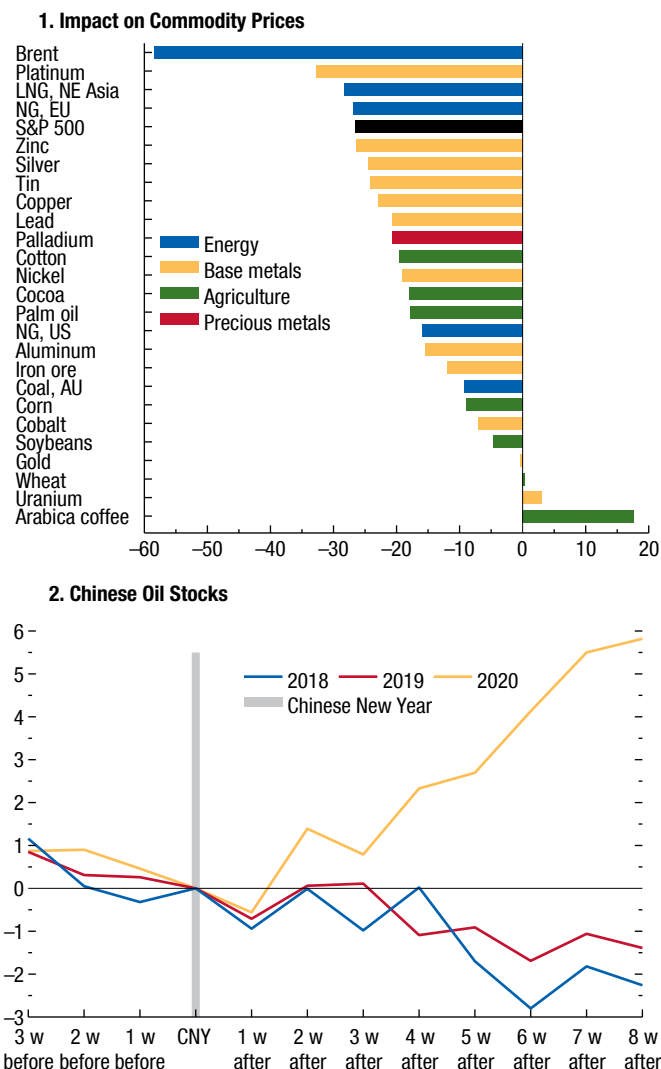
The authors of this special feature are Christian Bogmans, Lama Kiyasseh, Akito Matsumoto, Andrea Pescatori (team leader), and Julia Xueliang Wang, with research assistance from Lama Kiyasseh and Claire Mengyi Li.

¹The IMF's Primary Commodities Price Index decreased by 1.5 percent between August 2019 and February 2020, the reference periods for the October 2019 WEO and the April 2020 WEO, respectively (Figure 1.SF.1, panel 1), driven by energy and base metals, which fell by 6.7 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively, while food prices increased by 3.3 percent. Most of the decline in commodity prices occurred in March, outside the reference period.

²OPEC is the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries; OPEC+ includes Russia and other non-OPEC oil exporters.

³"Oil price" in this document refers to the IMF average petroleum spot price, which is based on UK Brent, Dubai Fateh, and West Texas Intermediate, equally weighted, unless specified otherwise.

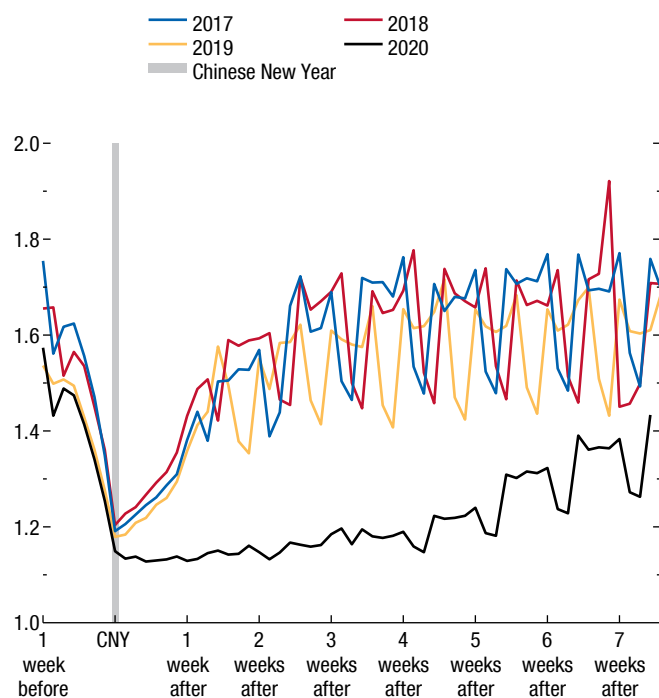
Figure 1.SF.1. Impact of the COVID-19 Outbreak (Percent)



Sources: Argus; Bloomberg L.P.; Thomson Reuters Datastream; URSA Space Systems; and IMF staff calculations.

Note: Panel 1 represents selected commodity price movements between January 17, 2020 (pre-outbreak), and February 7, 2020. Panel 2 represents the percentage point change in inventory fill as a share of inventory capacity, which is indexed to when the Chinese New Year began in each year. CNY = Chinese New Year; Coal, AU = coal, Australia; LNG, NE Asia = liquefied natural gas, northeast Asia; NG, EU = natural gas, Europe; NG, US = natural gas, United States; w = weeks.

Figure 1.SF.2. China Transport Congestion Index
(100 cities, average)



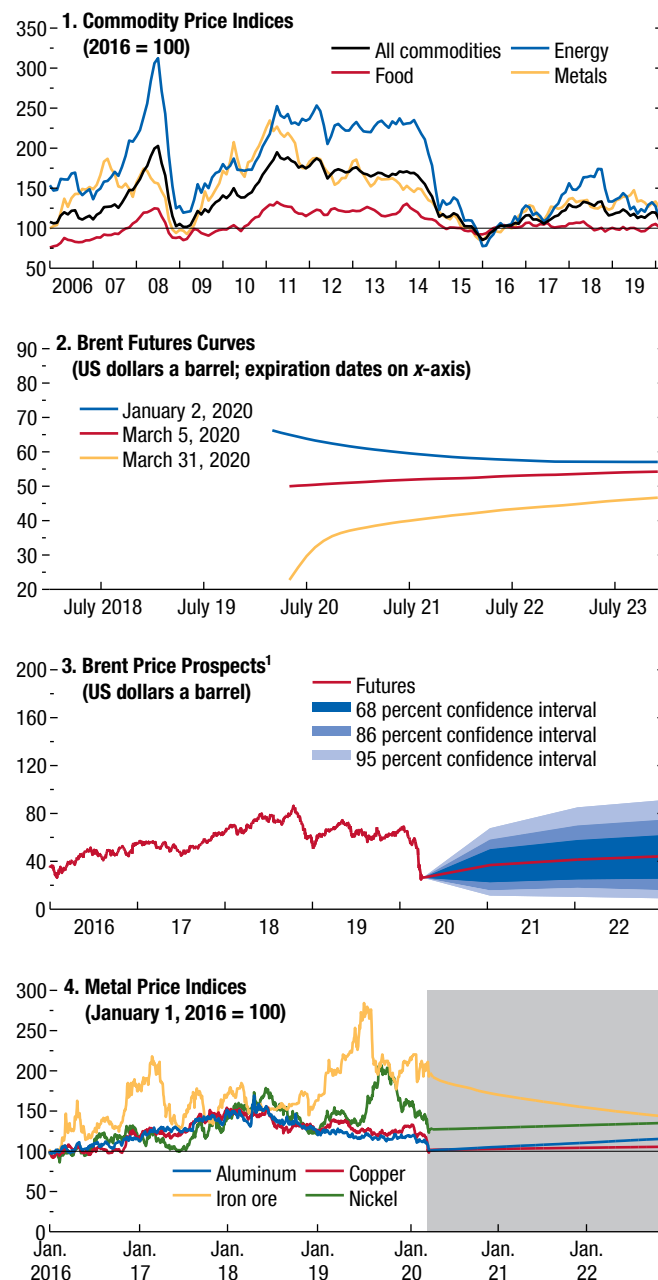
Sources: Wind; and IMF staff calculations.
Note: CNY = Chinese New Year.

broke down on March 6, 2020, leading to the worst one-day price drop in the oil market since 1991. After trading close to \$20 toward the end of March, oil prices recovered somewhat in early April as the OPEC+ coalition resumed talks.

International and domestic travel restrictions throughout the world and a sharp reduction in road traffic (Figure 1.SF.2) are expected to lead to an unprecedented decline in oil demand in 2020—mostly driven by a collapse in second-quarter oil consumption that could exceed 10 million barrels a day (that is, about 10 percent of global daily oil production). The adjustment would be reflected, first, by a sharp accumulation in oil stocks and voluntary production cuts and, then, in the second half of the year, by a reduction in oil output, especially by price-elastic shale oil and other high-cost producers. The steep upward-sloping oil forward curve suggests a fast reduction in storage capacity (Figure 1.SF.1, panel 2, and Figure 1.SF.3, panel 2).

In the natural gas market, COVID-19 containment policies introduced in late January in China strongly

Figure 1.SF.3. Commodity Market Developments



Sources: Bloomberg Finance L.P.; IMF, Primary Commodity Price System; Thomson Reuters Datastream; and IMF staff estimates.

¹Derived from prices of futures options on March 26, 2020.

reduced demand for natural gas, leading some Chinese liquefied natural gas (LNG) buyers to halt their LNG imports as storage tanks filled. As a result, Asian LNG spot prices fell below a record low of \$3.00 per million British thermal units in February. Prices recovered

slightly in March as Chinese activity slowly resumed, but European natural gas prices declined as the pandemic moved to Europe.

As of March 27, oil futures contracts indicate rising Brent prices close to \$45 over the next five years. (Figure 1.SF.3, panel 2). Baseline assumptions, also based on futures prices, suggest average annual prices of \$34.80 a barrel in 2020—a decrease of 43.3 percent from the 2019 average—and \$36.40 a barrel in 2021 for the IMF's average petroleum spot prices. Uncertainty is very elevated, given the unpredictable course of the pandemic (Figure 1.SF.3, panel 3). Risks are tilted to the downside in the very near term, as storage may fill up locally. Medium-term risks are balanced. Upside risks to prices include faster containment of the COVID-19 pandemic and a strengthening of the OPEC+ deal. The biggest downside risk is a sharper slowdown in global economic activity from the pandemic. Other downside risks include a collapse of the OPEC+ coalition and a stronger-than-expected resilience of US shale oil production to the lower price environment.

Metal Prices Decline Mitigated by Storability, Upside Risks to Food Prices

Base metal prices declined by 5.5 percent between August 2019 and February 2020 and by an additional 9.1 percent in March, reversing a positive trend that ended in mid-January (Figure 1.SF.3, panel 1, and Figure 1.1). The shutdown of Chinese factories in February (China accounts for about half major metals global consumption) and, later, in Europe and in the United States, has weighed heavily on the demand for industrial metals. Since the outbreak, metal stocks

at warehouses approved by major metal exchanges have increased notably, buffering the impact of lower demand on spot prices and shifting the futures curve down significantly.

The IMF annual base metals price index is projected to decrease by 10.2 percent in 2020 and by a further 4.2 percent in 2021 on expectations of a sharp decline in global industrial activity. A further and more prolonged slowdown in metal-intensive sectors' economic activity remains the most significant downside risk for metal prices, while supply stoppages present an upside.

The IMF's food and beverage price index increased slightly, by 0.1 percent between the WEO reference periods, driven by cereals, oranges, seafood, and arabica coffee, which recorded substantial price increases, while the prices of meat, tea, wool, and cotton declined. Buoyed by strong global demand, tighter supply conditions, and news of the US–China Phase 1 trade deal, prices of many foods and beverages rose substantially until January, but the COVID-19 pandemic reversed this trend, especially for the prices of agricultural raw materials, such as cotton and wool. The recent oil price decline has put downward pressure on prices of palm oil, soy oil, sugar, and corn, and the demand outlook for biodiesel and ethanol has worsened considerably. More recently, consumer stockpiling in regions affected by COVID-19 has provided support for prices of wheat, rice, orange juice, and arabica coffee.

Food prices are projected to decrease by 2.6 percent in 2020 and increase by 0.4 percent in 2021. Supply chain disruptions, possibly due to trade restrictions or border delays, food security concerns in regions affected by COVID-19, and export restrictions in large food exporters are significant sources of upside risk for food prices.

Annex Table 1.1.1. European Economies: Real GDP, Consumer Prices, Current Account Balance, and Unemployment
(Annual percent change, unless noted otherwise)

| | Real GDP | | | Consumer Prices ¹ | | | Current Account Balance ² | | | Unemployment ³ | | |
|---|------------|-------------|------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | 2019 | Projections | | 2019 | Projections | | 2019 | Projections | | 2019 | Projections | |
| | | 2020 | 2021 | | 2020 | 2021 | | 2020 | 2021 | | 2020 | 2021 |
| Europe | 1.6 | -6.6 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Advanced Europe | 1.3 | -7.3 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 6.6 | 9.2 | 7.9 |
| Euro Area ^{4,5} | 1.2 | -7.5 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 7.6 | 10.4 | 8.9 |
| Germany | 0.6 | -7.0 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| France | 1.3 | -7.2 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | -0.8 | -0.7 | -0.6 | 8.5 | 10.4 | 10.4 |
| Italy | 0.3 | -9.1 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 10.0 | 12.7 | 10.5 |
| Spain | 2.0 | -8.0 | 4.3 | 0.7 | -0.3 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 14.1 | 20.8 | 17.5 |
| Netherlands | 1.8 | -7.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 10.9 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 5.0 |
| Belgium | 1.4 | -6.9 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | -1.2 | -0.7 | -1.1 | 5.4 | 7.3 | 6.8 |
| Austria | 1.6 | -7.0 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| Ireland | 5.5 | -6.8 | 6.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.7 | -9.5 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 12.1 | 7.9 |
| Portugal | 2.2 | -8.0 | 5.0 | 0.3 | -0.2 | 1.4 | -0.1 | 0.3 | -0.4 | 6.5 | 13.9 | 8.7 |
| Greece | 1.9 | -10.0 | 5.1 | 0.5 | -0.5 | 1.0 | -2.1 | -6.5 | -3.4 | 17.3 | 22.3 | 19.0 |
| Finland | 1.0 | -6.0 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.7 | -0.1 | -3.5 | -3.0 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 8.4 |
| Slovak Republic | 2.3 | -6.2 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | -3.2 | -3.0 | -2.4 | 5.8 | 8.0 | 7.4 |
| Lithuania | 3.9 | -8.1 | 8.2 | 2.2 | -0.3 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 8.9 | 8.1 |
| Slovenia | 2.4 | -8.0 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 6.6 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 9.0 | 6.0 |
| Luxembourg | 2.3 | -4.9 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 7.7 | 6.8 |
| Latvia | 2.2 | -8.6 | 8.3 | 2.7 | -0.3 | 3.0 | -0.5 | -2.2 | -1.5 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 6.3 |
| Estonia | 4.3 | -7.5 | 7.9 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.7 | -2.7 | -1.9 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 4.7 |
| Cyprus | 3.2 | -6.5 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.0 | -6.7 | -8.3 | -5.6 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 7.4 |
| Malta | 4.4 | -2.8 | 7.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 8.4 | 3.3 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 4.4 |
| United Kingdom | 1.4 | -6.5 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 | -3.8 | -4.4 | -4.5 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Switzerland | 0.9 | -6.0 | 3.8 | 0.4 | -0.4 | 0.6 | 12.2 | 7.2 | 8.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Sweden | 1.2 | -6.8 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 6.8 | 10.1 | 8.9 |
| Czech Republic | 2.6 | -6.5 | 7.5 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | -2.1 | -0.9 | 2.0 | 7.5 | 6.0 |
| Norway | 1.2 | -6.3 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 4.0 | -1.3 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 13.0 | 7.0 |
| Denmark | 2.4 | -6.5 | 6.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 7.9 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 6.0 |
| Iceland | 1.9 | -7.2 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 8.0 | 7.0 |
| San Marino | 1.1 | -12.2 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.7 | -4.5 | -1.4 | 7.7 | 10.3 | 8.6 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe⁶ | 2.1 | -5.2 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 1.4 | -0.4 | -0.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Russia | 1.3 | -5.5 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Turkey | 0.9 | -5.0 | 5.0 | 15.2 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | -0.2 | 13.7 | 17.2 | 15.6 |
| Poland | 4.1 | -4.6 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 9.9 | 8.0 |
| Romania | 4.1 | -5.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 1.5 | -4.7 | -5.5 | -4.7 | 3.9 | 10.1 | 6.0 |
| Ukraine ⁷ | 3.2 | -7.7 | 3.6 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 7.2 | -0.7 | -2.0 | -2.4 | 8.5 | 10.1 | 9.3 |
| Hungary | 4.9 | -3.1 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | -0.8 | -0.1 | -0.6 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 4.0 |
| Belarus ⁷ | 1.2 | -6.0 | 3.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | -1.8 | -2.9 | -2.5 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| Bulgaria ⁵ | 3.4 | -4.0 | 6.0 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 4.2 | 8.0 | 4.5 |
| Serbia | 4.2 | -3.0 | 7.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.9 | -6.9 | -6.1 | -5.5 | 10.9 | 13.4 | 13.0 |
| Croatia | 2.9 | -9.0 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.9 | -4.0 | -1.5 | 7.8 | 11.5 | 8.0 |

Source: IMF staff.

Note: Data for some countries are based on fiscal years. Please refer to Table F in the Statistical Appendix for a list of economies with exceptional reporting periods.

¹Movements in consumer prices are shown as annual averages. Year-end to year-end changes can be found in Tables A5 and A6 in the Statistical Appendix.²Percent of GDP.³Percent. National definitions of unemployment may differ.⁴Current account position corrected for reporting discrepancies in intra-area transactions.⁵Based on Eurostat's harmonized index of consumer prices except for Slovenia.⁶Includes Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, and North Macedonia.⁷See country-specific notes for Belarus and Ukraine in the "Country Notes" section of the Statistical Appendix.

Annex Table 1.1.2. Asian and Pacific Economies: Real GDP, Consumer Prices, Current Account Balance, and Unemployment
(Annual percent change, unless noted otherwise)

| | Real GDP | | | Consumer Prices ¹ | | | Current Account Balance ² | | | Unemployment ³ | | |
|---|------------|-------------|------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | 2019 | Projections | | 2019 | Projections | | 2019 | Projections | | 2019 | Projections | |
| | | 2020 | 2021 | | 2020 | 2021 | | 2020 | 2021 | | 2020 | 2021 |
| Asia | 4.6 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Advanced Asia | 1.2 | -4.5 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| Japan | 0.7 | -5.2 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.3 |
| Korea | 2.0 | -1.2 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Australia | 1.8 | -6.7 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.5 | -0.6 | -1.8 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 8.9 |
| Taiwan Province of China | 2.7 | -4.0 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 10.5 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Singapore | 0.7 | -3.5 | 3.0 | 0.6 | -0.2 | 0.5 | 17.0 | 14.8 | 15.7 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Hong Kong SAR | -1.2 | -4.8 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| New Zealand | 2.2 | -7.2 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | -3.0 | -4.5 | -3.2 | 4.1 | 9.2 | 6.8 |
| Macao SAR | -4.7 | -29.6 | 32.0 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 34.8 | 13.1 | 30.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 5.5 | 1.0 | 8.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| China | 6.1 | 1.2 | 9.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| India ⁴ | 4.2 | 1.9 | 7.4 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 | -1.1 | -0.6 | -1.4 | ... | ... | ... |
| ASEAN-5 | 4.8 | -0.6 | 7.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 1.2 | -0.5 | 0.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Indonesia | 5.0 | 0.5 | 8.2 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | -2.7 | -3.2 | -2.7 | 5.3 | 7.5 | 6.0 |
| Thailand | 2.4 | -6.7 | 6.1 | 0.7 | -1.1 | 0.6 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Malaysia | 4.3 | -1.7 | 9.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 3.3 | -0.1 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 3.4 |
| Philippines | 5.9 | 0.6 | 7.6 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.9 | -0.1 | -2.3 | -2.2 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 5.3 |
| Vietnam | 7.0 | 2.7 | 7.0 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 2.2 | ... | ... |
| Other Emerging and Developing Asia⁵ | 6.3 | 1.2 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | -2.6 | -3.7 | -2.3 | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Memorandum</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emerging Asia⁶ | 5.4 | 1.0 | 8.5 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 | ... | ... | ... |

Source: IMF staff.

Note: Data for some countries are based on fiscal years. Please refer to Table F in the Statistical Appendix for a list of economies with exceptional reporting periods.

¹Movements in consumer prices are shown as annual averages. Year-end to year-end changes can be found in Tables A5 and A6 in the Statistical Appendix.

²Percent of GDP.

³Percent. National definitions of unemployment may differ.

⁴See country-specific note for India in the "Country Notes" section of the Statistical Appendix.

⁵Other Emerging and Developing Asia comprises Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Fiji, Kiribati, Lao P.D.R., Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

⁶Emerging Asia comprises the ASEAN-5 (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam) economies, China, and India.

Annex Table 1.1.3. Western Hemisphere Economies: Real GDP, Consumer Prices, Current Account Balance, and Unemployment
(Annual percent change, unless noted otherwise)

| | Real GDP | | | Consumer Prices ¹ | | | Current Account Balance ² | | | Unemployment ³ | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|------|
| | 2019 | Projections | | 2019 | Projections | | 2019 | Projections | | 2019 | Projections | |
| | | 2020 | 2021 | | 2020 | 2021 | | 2020 | 2021 | | 2020 | 2021 |
| North America | 2.0 | -6.0 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 2.2 | -2.2 | -2.6 | -2.6 | ... | ... | ... |
| United States | 2.3 | -5.9 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 2.2 | -2.3 | -2.6 | -2.8 | 3.7 | 10.4 | 9.1 |
| Canada | 1.6 | -6.2 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 1.3 | -2.0 | -3.7 | -2.3 | 5.7 | 7.5 | 7.2 |
| Mexico | -0.1 | -6.6 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.4 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 3.5 |
| Puerto Rico ⁴ | 2.0 | -6.0 | 1.5 | 0.7 | -1.5 | 0.6 | ... | ... | ... | 8.5 | 13.0 | 12.5 |
| South America⁵ | -0.1 | -5.0 | 3.4 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 7.5 | -2.3 | -1.6 | -1.9 | ... | ... | ... |
| Brazil | 1.1 | -5.3 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.3 | -2.7 | -1.8 | -2.3 | 11.9 | 14.7 | 13.5 |
| Argentina | -2.2 | -5.7 | 4.4 | 53.5 | ... | ... | -0.8 | ... | ... | 9.8 | 10.9 | 10.1 |
| Colombia | 3.3 | -2.4 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 | -4.3 | -4.7 | -4.2 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 11.9 |
| Chile | 1.1 | -4.5 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 2.9 | -3.9 | -0.9 | -1.8 | 7.3 | 9.7 | 8.9 |
| Peru | 2.2 | -4.5 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.8 | -1.4 | -0.9 | -1.0 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.3 |
| Venezuela | -35.0 | -15.0 | -5.0 | 19,906 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 9.8 | 2.4 | 3.4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ecuador | 0.1 | -6.3 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | -0.4 | -5.7 | -3.6 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 5.9 |
| Paraguay | 0.2 | -1.0 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | -1.0 | -2.2 | -1.0 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.4 |
| Bolivia | 2.8 | -2.9 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 4.4 | -3.2 | -4.6 | -4.9 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 4.0 |
| Uruguay | 0.2 | -3.0 | 5.0 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 0.2 | -2.5 | -3.1 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 8.1 |
| Central America⁶ | 2.4 | -3.0 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | -1.4 | -2.6 | -2.3 | ... | ... | ... |
| Caribbean⁷ | 3.3 | -2.8 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 4.3 | -0.6 | -6.5 | -3.8 | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Memorandum</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latin America and the Caribbean ⁸ | 0.1 | -5.2 | 3.4 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 5.9 | -1.7 | -1.5 | -1.6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Eastern Caribbean Currency Union ⁹ | 3.7 | -7.6 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.7 | -8.9 | -21.4 | -14.2 | ... | ... | ... |

Source: IMF staff.

Note: Data for some countries are based on fiscal years. Please refer to Table F in the Statistical Appendix for a list of economies with exceptional reporting periods.

¹Movements in consumer prices are shown as annual averages. Aggregates exclude Venezuela but include Argentina from 2017 onward. Year-end to year-end changes can be found in Tables A5 and A6 in the Statistical Appendix.²Percent of GDP.³Percent. National definitions of unemployment may differ.⁴Puerto Rico is a territory of the United States but its statistical data are maintained on a separate and independent basis.⁵Includes Guyana and Suriname. See country-specific notes for Argentina and Venezuela in the "Country Notes" section of the Statistical Appendix.⁶Central America comprises Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.⁷The Caribbean comprises Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.⁸Latin America and the Caribbean comprises Mexico and economies from the Caribbean, Central America, and South America. See country-specific notes for Argentina and Venezuela in the "Country Notes" section of the Statistical Appendix.⁹Eastern Caribbean Currency Union comprises Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines as well as Anguilla and Montserrat, which are not IMF members.

Annex Table 1.1.4. Middle Eastern and Central Asian Economies: Real GDP, Consumer Prices, Current Account Balance, and Unemployment*(Annual percent change, unless noted otherwise)*

| | Real GDP | | | Consumer Prices ¹ | | | Current Account Balance ² | | | Unemployment ³ | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|------|
| | 2019 | Projections | | 2019 | Projections | | 2019 | Projections | | 2019 | Projections | |
| | | 2020 | 2021 | | 2020 | 2021 | | 2020 | 2021 | | 2020 | 2021 |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 1.2 | -2.8 | 4.0 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 0.4 | -5.7 | -4.6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Oil Exporters⁴ | -0.2 | -3.9 | 4.6 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 2.4 | -5.8 | -4.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.3 | -2.3 | 2.9 | -1.2 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 6.3 | -3.1 | -3.4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Iran | -7.6 | -6.0 | 3.1 | 41.1 | 34.2 | 33.5 | -0.1 | -4.1 | -3.4 | 13.6 | 16.3 | 16.7 |
| United Arab Emirates | 1.3 | -3.5 | 3.3 | -1.9 | -1.0 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 1.5 | 4.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Iraq | 3.9 | -4.7 | 7.2 | -0.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | -1.2 | -21.7 | -14.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Algeria | 0.7 | -5.2 | 6.2 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 3.7 | -9.6 | -18.3 | -17.1 | 11.4 | 15.1 | 13.9 |
| Kazakhstan | 4.5 | -2.5 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 6.8 | -3.6 | -6.8 | -5.5 | 4.8 | 7.8 | 5.8 |
| Qatar | 0.1 | -4.3 | 5.0 | -0.6 | -1.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | -1.9 | -1.8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kuwait | 0.7 | -1.1 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 8.9 | -10.2 | -7.8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Oman | 0.5 | -2.8 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 3.4 | -5.2 | -14.2 | -11.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Azerbaijan | 2.3 | -2.2 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 9.2 | -8.2 | -3.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Turkmenistan | 6.3 | 1.8 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 5.1 | -1.4 | -0.4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Oil Importers⁵ | 3.7 | -0.8 | 2.9 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 9.7 | -5.5 | -5.4 | -4.7 | ... | ... | ... |
| Egypt | 5.6 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 13.9 | 5.9 | 8.2 | -3.6 | -4.3 | -4.5 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 11.6 |
| Pakistan | 3.3 | -1.5 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 11.1 | 8.0 | -5.0 | -1.7 | -2.4 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| Morocco | 2.2 | -3.7 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | -4.1 | -7.8 | -4.3 | 9.2 | 12.5 | 10.5 |
| Uzbekistan | 5.6 | 1.8 | 7.0 | 14.5 | 12.6 | 10.6 | -5.6 | -9.4 | -6.4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sudan | -2.5 | -7.2 | -3.0 | 51.0 | 81.3 | 91.1 | -14.9 | -15.2 | -11.8 | 22.1 | 25.0 | 22.0 |
| Tunisia | 1.0 | -4.3 | 4.1 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 4.9 | -8.8 | -7.5 | -8.1 | 14.9 | ... | ... |
| Jordan | 2.0 | -3.7 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.6 | -2.8 | -5.8 | -5.3 | 19.1 | ... | ... |
| Lebanon | -6.5 | -12.0 | ... | 2.9 | 17.0 | ... | -20.6 | -12.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Afghanistan | 3.0 | -3.0 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 8.6 | 4.9 | 5.8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia | 5.1 | -4.0 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 3.7 | -5.1 | -10.5 | -6.9 | 11.6 | ... | ... |
| Tajikistan | 7.5 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 6.9 | -3.3 | -7.7 | -4.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 7.6 | -1.5 | 4.8 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 2.0 | -8.2 | -8.6 | -7.2 | 17.7 | 19.0 | 18.4 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 4.5 | -4.0 | 8.0 | 1.1 | 10.6 | 7.2 | -9.1 | -16.6 | -11.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| <i>Memorandum</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caucasus and Central Asia | 4.8 | -1.0 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 6.9 | -1.6 | -7.2 | -5.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan | 0.7 | -3.1 | 3.9 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 0.6 | -5.5 | -4.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle East and North Africa | 0.3 | -3.3 | 4.2 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 1.0 | -6.0 | -4.8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Israel ⁶ | 3.5 | -6.3 | 5.0 | 0.8 | -1.9 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 12.0 | 7.6 |
| Maghreb ⁷ | 1.9 | -6.2 | 9.3 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 3.8 | -6.8 | -12.6 | -11.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mashreq ⁸ | 4.7 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 12.4 | 6.0 | 8.0 | -5.8 | -5.4 | -5.2 | ... | ... | ... |

Source: IMF staff.

Note: Data for some countries are based on fiscal years. Please refer to Table F in the Statistical Appendix for a list of economies with exceptional reporting periods.

¹Movements in consumer prices are shown as annual averages. Year-end to year-end changes can be found in Tables A5 and A6 in the Statistical Appendix.²Percent of GDP.³Percent. National definitions of unemployment may differ.⁴Includes Bahrain, Libya, and Yemen.⁵Includes Djibouti, Mauritania, and Somalia. Excludes Syria because of the uncertain political situation.⁶Israel, which is not a member of the economic region, is included for reasons of geography but is not included in the regional aggregates.⁷The Maghreb comprises Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia.⁸The Mashreq comprises Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon. Syria is excluded because of the uncertain political situation.

Annex Table 1.1.5. Sub-Saharan African Economies: Real GDP, Consumer Prices, Current Account Balance, and Unemployment
(Annual percent change, unless noted otherwise)

| | Real GDP | | | Consumer Prices ¹ | | | Current Account Balance ² | | | Unemployment ³ | | |
|--|------------|-------------|------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|------|
| | 2019 | Projections | | 2019 | Projections | | 2019 | Projections | | 2019 | Projections | |
| | | 2020 | 2021 | | 2020 | 2021 | | 2020 | 2021 | | 2020 | 2021 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 3.1 | -1.6 | 4.1 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 7.6 | -4.0 | -4.7 | -4.2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Oil Exporters⁴ | 1.7 | -2.9 | 2.5 | 11.7 | 13.3 | 12.9 | -2.5 | -4.1 | -2.9 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nigeria | 2.2 | -3.4 | 2.4 | 11.4 | 13.4 | 12.4 | -3.8 | -3.3 | -2.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Angola | -1.5 | -1.4 | 2.6 | 17.1 | 20.7 | 22.3 | 2.9 | -6.7 | -3.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Gabon | 3.4 | -1.2 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | -0.8 | -8.4 | -6.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Republic of Congo | -0.9 | -2.3 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 8.4 | -1.2 | -2.8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Chad | 3.0 | -0.2 | 6.1 | -1.0 | 2.2 | 2.9 | -4.9 | -12.9 | -10.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle-Income Countries⁵ | 2.3 | -3.0 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | -3.2 | -2.1 | -2.6 | ... | ... | ... |
| South Africa | 0.2 | -5.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 3.2 | -3.0 | 0.2 | -1.3 | 28.7 | 35.3 | 34.1 |
| Ghana | 6.1 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 9.7 | 8.5 | -2.7 | -4.5 | -3.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 6.9 | 2.7 | 8.7 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.4 | -2.7 | -3.3 | -2.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Cameroon | 3.7 | -1.2 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.3 | -3.7 | -5.7 | -4.8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Zambia | 1.5 | -3.5 | 2.3 | 9.8 | 13.4 | 12.1 | 1.0 | -2.0 | -2.6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Senegal | 5.3 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | -9.1 | -11.3 | -11.4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Low-Income Countries⁶ | 5.6 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 5.8 | -6.7 | -8.0 | -7.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ethiopia | 9.0 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 15.8 | 15.4 | 9.1 | -5.3 | -5.3 | -4.6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kenya | 5.6 | 1.0 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | -4.5 | -4.6 | -4.4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Tanzania | 6.3 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.3 | -3.2 | -3.8 | -3.8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Uganda | 4.9 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 4.8 | -9.5 | -9.7 | -8.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 4.4 | -2.2 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 11.0 | 10.5 | -4.2 | -5.4 | -4.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mali | 5.1 | 1.5 | 4.1 | -0.6 | 0.6 | 1.5 | -4.2 | -3.7 | -3.9 | ... | ... | ... |
| Madagascar | 4.8 | 0.4 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 6.5 | -2.5 | -2.9 | -3.0 | ... | ... | ... |

Source: IMF staff.

Note: Data for some countries are based on fiscal years. Please refer to Table F in the Statistical Appendix for a list of economies with exceptional reporting periods.

¹Movements in consumer prices are shown as annual averages. Year-end to year-end changes can be found in Table A6 in the Statistical Appendix.²Percent of GDP.³Percent. National definitions of unemployment may differ.⁴Includes Equatorial Guinea and South Sudan.⁵Includes Botswana, Cabo Verde, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mauritius, Namibia, and Seychelles.⁶Includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Comoros, Eritrea, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Togo, and Zimbabwe.

Annex Table 1.1.6. Summary of World Real per Capita Output
(Annual percent change; in international currency at purchasing power parity)

| | Average | | | | | | | | | Projections | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | 2002–11 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| World | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 1.7 | -4.2 | 4.6 |
| Advanced Economies | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 | -6.5 | 4.1 |
| United States | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 | -6.4 | 4.1 |
| Euro Area ¹ | 0.7 | -1.2 | -0.5 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.1 | -7.7 | 4.6 |
| Germany | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | -7.0 | 5.2 |
| France | 0.6 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | -7.4 | 4.2 |
| Italy | -0.3 | -3.3 | -2.4 | -0.5 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 | -8.9 | 5.0 |
| Spain | 0.3 | -3.0 | -1.1 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 | -8.4 | 3.8 |
| Japan | 0.5 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | -4.8 | 3.4 |
| United Kingdom | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | -7.0 | 3.5 |
| Canada | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.8 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | -7.5 | 3.1 |
| Other Advanced Economies ² | 2.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.1 | -5.3 | 3.8 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 4.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.3 | -2.4 | 5.3 |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 7.4 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 7.6 |
| China | 10.1 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 0.9 | 8.9 |
| India ³ | 6.1 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 6.0 |
| ASEAN-5 ⁴ | 3.9 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 | -1.7 | 6.7 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | 4.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 1.9 | -5.4 | 4.0 |
| Russia | 5.0 | 3.5 | 1.5 | -1.1 | -2.1 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 1.4 | -5.4 | 3.6 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.1 | -0.9 | -1.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -1.2 | -6.0 | 2.5 |
| Brazil | 2.8 | 1.0 | 2.1 | -0.3 | -4.4 | -4.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | -5.9 | 2.2 |
| Mexico | 0.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | -1.2 | -7.6 | 2.0 |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2.8 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.9 | -4.9 | 2.0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1.4 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 1.7 | -0.6 | -3.3 | 0.0 | -1.6 | -4.2 | 0.9 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 2.9 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.5 | -1.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | -4.1 | 1.5 |
| Nigeria | 5.9 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 0.0 | -4.2 | -1.8 | -0.7 | -0.4 | -5.8 | -0.2 |
| South Africa | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | -0.3 | -1.1 | -0.1 | -0.7 | -1.3 | -7.2 | 2.4 |
| <i>Memorandum</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| European Union ⁵ | 1.2 | -0.9 | -0.2 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.6 | -7.3 | 4.7 |
| Low-Income Developing Countries | 3.8 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | -1.8 | 3.3 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 2.6 | 0.2 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 3.1 | -1.2 | -1.2 | -1.8 | -5.4 | 2.0 |

Source: IMF staff.

Note: Data for some countries are based on fiscal years. Please refer to Table F in the Statistical Appendix for a list of economies with exceptional reporting periods.

¹Data calculated as the sum of individual euro area countries.

²Excludes the Group of Seven (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States) and euro area countries.

³See country-specific note for India in the "Country Notes" section of the Statistical Appendix.

⁴Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.

⁵Beginning with the April 2020 *World Economic Outlook*, the United Kingdom is excluded from the European Union group.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

The Statistical Appendix presents historical data as well as projections. It comprises seven sections: Assumptions, What's New, Data and Conventions, Country Notes, General Features and Composition of Groups in the *World Economic Outlook* Classification, Key Data Documentation, and Statistical Tables.

The first section summarizes the assumptions underlying the estimates and projections for 2020–21. The second section briefly describes the changes to the database and statistical tables since the October 2019 *World Economic Outlook* (WEO). The third section offers a general description of the data and the conventions used for calculating country group composites. The fourth section presents selected key information for each country. The fifth section summarizes the classification of countries in the various groups presented in the WEO. The sixth section provides information on methods and reporting standards for the member countries' national account and government finance indicators included in the report.

The last, and main, section comprises the statistical tables. (Statistical Appendix A is included here; Statistical Appendix B is available online at www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO.)

Data in these tables have been compiled on the basis of information available through April 7, 2020. The figures for 2020–21 are shown with the same degree of precision as the historical figures solely for convenience; because they are projections, the same degree of accuracy is not to be inferred.

Assumptions

Real effective *exchange rates* for the advanced economies are assumed to remain constant at their average levels measured during February 17–March 16, 2020. For 2020 and 2021 these assumptions imply average US dollar–special drawing right (SDR) conversion rates of 1.381 and 1.388, US dollar–euro conversion rates of 1.115 and 1.126, and yen–US dollar conversion rates of 106.7 and 104.1, respectively.

It is assumed that the *price of oil* will average \$35.61 a barrel in 2020 and \$37.87 a barrel in 2021.

National authorities' established *policies* are assumed to be maintained. Box A1 describes the more specific policy assumptions underlying the projections for selected economies.

With regard to *interest rates*, it is assumed that the London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) on six-month US dollar deposits will average 0.7 percent in 2020 and 0.6 percent in 2021, the

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

¹Established on January 1, 2008.

²Established on January 1, 2011.

³Established on January 1, 2001.

⁴Established on January 1, 2014.

⁵Established on January 1, 2015.

⁶Established on January 1, 2009.

⁷Established on January 1, 2007.

LIBOR on three-month euro deposits will average -0.4 percent in 2020 and 2021, and the LIBOR on six-month yen deposits will average -0.1 percent in 2020 and 2021.

As a reminder, in regard to the *introduction of the euro*, on December 31, 1998, the Council of the European Union decided that, effective January 1, 1999, the irrevocably fixed conversion rates between the euro and currencies of the member countries adopting the euro are as described in Box 5.4 of the October 1998 WEO. See Box 5.4 of the October 1998 WEO as well for details on how the conversion rates were established.

What's New

- Due to the high level of uncertainty in current global economic conditions, the April 2020 WEO database and statistical tables contain only these indicators: real GDP growth, consumer price index, current account balance, unemployment, per capita GDP growth, and fiscal balance. Projections for these indicators are provided only through 2021.
- The Timorese authorities have revised the compilation methodology of GDP and, under the new classification, oil and gas revenue before September 2019, which was previously classified as export in national accounts, is now classified as primary income.
- As of February 1, 2020 the United Kingdom is no longer part of the European Union. Data for the United Kingdom are no longer included in the European Union composites.

Data and Conventions

Data and projections for 194 economies form the statistical basis of the WEO database. The data are maintained jointly by the IMF's Research Department and regional departments, with the latter regularly updating country projections based on consistent global assumptions.

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

Most countries' macroeconomic data as presented in the WEO conform broadly to the 2008 version of the *System of National Accounts* (2008 SNA). The IMF's sector statistical standards—the sixth edition of the *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* (BPM6), the *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide* (MFSMCG), and the *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014* (GFSM 2014)—have been or are being aligned with the SNA 2008. These standards reflect the IMF's special interest in countries' external positions, financial sector stability, and public sector fiscal positions. The process of adapting country data to the new standards begins in earnest when the manuals are released. However, full concordance with the manuals is ultimately dependent on the provision by national statistical compilers of revised country data; hence, the WEO estimates are only partly adapted to these manuals. Nonetheless, for many countries, conversion to the updated standards will have only a small impact on major

balances and aggregates. Many other countries have partly adopted the latest standards and will continue implementation over a period of years.¹

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

Composites for data relating to the domestic economy, whether growth rates or ratios, are weighted by GDP valued at purchasing power parity as a share of total world or group GDP.³ Annual inflation rates are simple percentage changes from the previous years, except in the case of emerging market and developing economies, for which the rates are based on logarithmic differences.

Composites for real GDP per capita in *purchasing power parity* terms are sums of individual country data after conversion to the international dollar in the years indicated.

Unless noted otherwise, composites for all sectors for the euro area are corrected for reporting discrepancies in intra-area transactions. Unadjusted annual GDP data are used for the euro area and for the majority of individual countries, except for Cyprus, Ireland, Portugal, and Spain, which report calendar-adjusted data. For data prior to 1999, data aggregations apply 1995 European currency unit exchange rates.

Composites for fiscal data are sums of individual country data after conversion to US dollars at the average market exchange rates in the years indicated.

Composite unemployment rates are weighted by labor force as a share of group labor force.

Composites relating to external sector statistics are sums of individual country data after conversion to US dollars at the average market exchange rates in the years indicated for balance of payments data.

Composites of changes in foreign trade volumes and prices, however, are arithmetic averages of percent changes for individual countries weighted by the US dollar value of exports or imports as a share of total world or group exports or imports (in the preceding year).

Unless noted otherwise, group composites are computed if 90 percent or more of the share of group weights is represented.

Data refer to calendar years, except in the case of a few countries that use fiscal years; Table F lists the economies with exceptional reporting periods for national accounts and government finance data for each country.

¹Many countries are implementing the SNA 2008 or European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA) 2010, and a few countries use versions of the SNA older than that from 1993. A similar adoption pattern is expected for the BPM6 and GFSM 2014. Please refer to Table G, which lists the statistical standards each country adheres to.

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

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

For some countries, the figures for 2019 and earlier are based on estimates rather than actual outturns; Table G lists the latest actual outturns for the indicators in the national accounts, prices, government finance, and balance of payments indicators for each country.

Country Notes

For *Argentina*, fiscal, external debt and financing variables are excluded from publication for 2020-21 as these are to a large extent linked to the ongoing debt restructuring. Regarding historical data, the consumer price data for Argentina before December 2013 reflect the consumer price index (CPI) for the Greater Buenos Aires Area (CPI-GBA), while from December 2013 to October 2015 the data reflect the national CPI (IPCNu). The government that took office in December 2015 discontinued the IPCNu, stating that it was flawed, and released a new CPI for the Greater Buenos Aires Area on June 15, 2016 (a new national CPI has been disseminated starting in June 2017). At its November 9, 2016, meeting, the IMF Executive Board considered the new CPI series to be in line with international standards and lifted the declaration of censure issued in 2013. Given the differences in geographical coverage, weights, sampling, and methodology of these series, the average CPI inflation for 2014, 2015, and 2016 and end-of-period inflation for 2015 and 2016 are not reported in the April 2020 WEO. Also, Argentina's authorities discontinued the publication of labor market data in December 2015 and released new series starting in the second quarter of 2016.

For *Belarus*, projections are based on preliminary assumptions, which are yet to be formally agreed between Belarus and Russia, about parameters of a bilateral agreement on Belarus imports of crude oil.

The fiscal series for the *Dominican Republic* have the following coverage: public debt, debt service and the cyclically-adjusted/structural balances are for the consolidated public sector (which includes central government, the rest of the nonfinancial public sector, and the central bank); and the remaining fiscal series are for the central government.

The fiscal data for *Ecuador* reflect net lending/borrowing for the nonfinancial public sector. Ecuadorian authorities, in the context of the Extended Fund Facility approved in March of 2019 and with technical support from IMF staff, are undertaking revisions of the historical fiscal data for the net lending/borrowing of the nonfinancial public sector, with the view of correcting recently identified statistical errors, mostly in the recording of revenues and expenditures of local governments. Fiscal data reported for 2018 and 2019 reflect the corrected series, while the data for earlier years are still under revision and will be corrected in subsequent WEO releases as the authorities proceed with the corrections in the earlier years, going as far back as 2012. The authorities are also working on reconciling historical revenue and expenditure data with financing.

India's real GDP growth rates are calculated as per national accounts: for 1998 to 2011, with base year 2004/05 and, thereafter, with base year 2011/12.

For *Lebanon*, projections for 2021 are omitted due to an unusually high degree of uncertainty.

Against the backdrop of a civil war and weak capacity, the reliability of *Libya's* data, especially medium-term projections, is low.

Data for *Syria* are excluded from 2011 onward because of the uncertain political situation.

Ukraine's revised national accounts data are available beginning in 2000 and exclude Crimea and Sevastopol from 2010.

Starting from October 2018 *Uruguay's* public pension system has been receiving transfers in the context of a new law that compensates persons affected by the creation of the mixed pension system. These funds are recorded as revenues, consistent with the IMF's methodology. Therefore, data and projections for 2018–22 are affected by these transfers, which amounted to 1.3 percent of GDP in 2018 and are projected to be 1.2 percent of GDP in 2019, 0.9 percent of GDP in 2020, 0.4 percent of GDP in 2021, 0.2 percent of GDP in 2022, and 0.0 percent of GDP thereafter. Please see IMF Country Report 19/64 for further details.⁴ The disclaimer about the public pension system applies only to the revenues and net lending/borrowing series.

The coverage of the fiscal data for *Uruguay* was changed from consolidated public sector to nonfinancial public sector with the October 2019 WEO. In *Uruguay*, nonfinancial public sector coverage includes central government, local government, social security funds, nonfinancial public corporations, and Banco de Seguros del Estado. Historical data were also revised accordingly. Under this narrower fiscal perimeter—which excludes the central bank—assets and liabilities held by the nonfinancial public sector where the counterpart is the central bank are not netted out in debt figures. In this context, capitalization bonds issued in the past by the government to the central bank are now part of the nonfinancial public sector debt. Gross and net debt estimates for 2008–11 are preliminary.

Projecting the economic outlook in *Venezuela*, including assessing past and current economic developments as the basis for the projections, is complicated by the lack of discussions with the authorities (the last Article IV consultation took place in 2004), incomplete understanding of the reported data, and difficulties in interpreting certain reported economic indicators given economic developments. The fiscal accounts include the budgetary central government; social security; FOGADE (insurance deposit institution); and a sample of public enterprises, including *Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PDVSA)*; and data for 2018–19 are IMF staff estimates. The effects of hyperinflation and the paucity of reported data mean that the IMF staff's projected macroeconomic indicators need to be interpreted with caution. For example, nominal GDP is estimated assuming the GDP deflator rises in line with the IMF staff's projection of average inflation. Public external debt in relation to GDP is projected using the IMF staff's estimate of the average exchange rate for the year. Wide uncertainty surrounds these projections. *Venezuela's* consumer prices (CPI) are excluded from all WEO group composites.

In 2019 *Zimbabwe* authorities introduced the RTGS dollar, later renamed the Zimbabwe dollar, and are in the process of redenominating their national accounts statistics. Current data are subject to revision. The Zimbabwe dollar previously ceased circulating in 2009 and, between 2009–19, *Zimbabwe* operated under a multi-currency regime with the US dollar as the unit of account.

Classification of Countries

Summary of the Country Classification

The country classification in the WEO divides the world into two major groups: advanced economies and emerging market and developing economies.⁵ This classification is not based on

⁴International Monetary Fund, *Uruguay: Staff Report for the 2018 Article IV Consultation*, Country Report 19/64 (Washington: IMF, 2019).

⁵As used here, the terms “country” and “economy” do not always refer to a territorial entity that is a state as understood by international law and practice. Some territorial entities included here are not states, although their statistical data are maintained on a separate and independent basis.

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

Some countries remain outside the country classification and therefore are not included in the analysis. Cuba and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are examples of countries that are not IMF members, and the IMF therefore does not monitor their economies.

Table A. Classification by World Economic Outlook Groups and Their Shares in Aggregate GDP, Exports of Goods and Services, and Population, 2019¹

(Percent of total for group or world)

| | Number of Economies | GDP | | Exports of Goods and Services | | Population | |
|---|---------------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| | | Advanced Economies | World | Advanced Economies | World | Advanced Economies | World |
| Advanced Economies | 39 | 100.0 | 40.3 | 100.0 | 63.0 | 100.0 | 14.2 |
| United States | | 37.4 | 15.1 | 16.2 | 10.2 | 30.7 | 4.3 |
| Euro Area | 19 | 27.8 | 11.2 | 41.6 | 26.2 | 31.7 | 4.5 |
| Germany | | 7.8 | 3.1 | 11.7 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 1.1 |
| France | | 5.3 | 2.2 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 0.9 |
| Italy | | 4.3 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 0.8 |
| Spain | | 3.4 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 0.6 |
| Japan | | 10.0 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 11.8 | 1.7 |
| United Kingdom | | 5.5 | 2.2 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 6.2 | 0.9 |
| Canada | | 3.3 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 0.5 |
| Other Advanced Economies | 16 | 16.0 | 6.5 | 27.0 | 17.0 | 16.1 | 2.3 |
| <i>Memorandum</i> | | | | | | | |
| Major Advanced Economies | 7 | 73.6 | 29.7 | 53.0 | 33.4 | 71.6 | 10.2 |
| | | Emerging Market and Developing Economies | World | Emerging Market and Developing Economies | World | Emerging Market and Developing Economies | World |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 155 | 100.0 | 59.7 | 100.0 | 37.0 | 100.0 | 85.8 |
| Regional Groups | | | | | | | |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 30 | 57.2 | 34.1 | 49.0 | 18.1 | 56.0 | 48.1 |
| China | | 32.2 | 19.2 | 29.2 | 10.8 | 21.6 | 18.5 |
| India | | 13.0 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 20.8 | 17.9 |
| ASEAN-5 | 5 | 9.7 | 5.8 | 12.6 | 4.7 | 8.8 | 7.6 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | 16 | 12.0 | 7.1 | 16.9 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.0 |
| Russia | | 5.2 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 33 | 12.1 | 7.2 | 13.7 | 5.1 | 9.7 | 8.3 |
| Brazil | | 4.1 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| Mexico | | 3.1 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 31 | 13.5 | 8.1 | 15.9 | 5.9 | 12.4 | 10.7 |
| Saudi Arabia | | 2.2 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 45 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 16.0 | 13.7 |
| Nigeria | | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| South Africa | | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Analytical Groups² | | | | | | | |
| By Source of Export Earnings | | | | | | | |
| Fuel | 27 | 16.4 | 9.8 | 20.7 | 7.7 | 11.7 | 10.1 |
| Nonfuel | 127 | 83.6 | 49.9 | 79.3 | 29.3 | 88.3 | 75.8 |
| Of Which, Primary Products | 35 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 9.1 | 7.8 |
| By External Financing Source | | | | | | | |
| Net Debtor Economies | 119 | 51.6 | 30.8 | 50.3 | 18.6 | 68.3 | 58.6 |
| Net Debtor Economies by Debt-Servicing Experience | | | | | | | |
| Economies with Arrears and/or Rescheduling during 2014–18 | 23 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 7.1 | 6.1 |
| Other Groups | | | | | | | |
| Heavily Indebted Poor Countries | 39 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 12.0 | 10.3 |
| Low-Income Developing Countries | 59 | 7.7 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 2.7 | 23.3 | 20.0 |

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

²Syria is omitted from the source of export earnings, and South Sudan and Syria are omitted from the net external position group composites because of insufficient data.

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

Advanced Economies

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

Table B. Advanced Economies by Subgroup

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

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

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

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

Table C. European Union

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

Emerging Market and Developing Economies

The group of emerging market and developing economies (155) includes all those that are not classified as advanced economies.

The regional breakdowns of emerging market and developing economies are emerging and developing Asia; emerging and developing Europe (sometimes also referred to as “central and eastern Europe”); Latin America and the Caribbean; Middle East and Central Asia (which comprises the regional subgroups Caucasus and Central Asia; and Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan); and sub-Saharan Africa.

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

The analytical criterion *source of export earnings* distinguishes between the categories *fuel* (Standard International Trade Classification [SITC] 3) and *nonfuel* and then focuses on *nonfuel primary products* (SITCs 0, 1, 2, 4, and 68). Economies are categorized into one of these groups if their main source of export earnings exceeded 50 percent of total exports on average between 2014 and 2018.

The financial criteria focus on *net creditor economies*, *net debtor economies*, *heavily indebted poor countries* (HIPCs), and *low-income developing countries* (LIDCs). Economies are categorized as net debtors when their latest net international investment position, where available, was less than zero or their current account balance accumulations from 1972 (or earliest available data) to 2018 were negative. Net debtor economies are further differentiated on the basis of *experience with debt servicing*.⁶

The HIPC group comprises the countries that are or have been considered by the IMF and the World Bank for participation in their debt initiative known as the HIPC Initiative, which aims to reduce the external debt burdens of all the eligible HIPCs to a “sustainable” level in a reasonably short period of time.⁷ Many of these countries have already benefited from debt relief and have graduated from the initiative.

The LIDCs are countries that have per capita income levels below a certain threshold (set at \$2,700 in 2016 as measured by the World Bank’s Atlas method), structural features consistent with limited development and structural transformation, and external financial linkages insufficiently close for them to be widely seen as emerging market economies.

⁶During 2014–18, 23 economies incurred external payments arrears or entered into official or commercial bank debt-rescheduling agreements. This group is referred to as *economies with arrears and/or rescheduling during 2014–18*.

⁷See David Andrews, Anthony R. Boote, Syed S. Rizavi, and Sukwinder Singh. “Debt Relief for Low-Income Countries: The Enhanced HIPC Initiative.” IMF Pamphlet Series 51 (Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund, November 1999).

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

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

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

| | Net External Position ¹ | Heavily Indebted Poor Countries ² | Low-Income Developing Countries |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Emerging and Developing Asia | | | |
| Bangladesh | * | | * |
| Bhutan | * | | * |
| Brunei Darussalam | ● | | |
| Cambodia | * | | * |
| China | ● | | |
| Fiji | * | | |
| India | * | | |
| Indonesia | * | | |
| Kiribati | ● | | * |
| Lao P.D.R. | * | | * |
| Malaysia | * | | |
| Maldives | * | | |
| Marshall Islands | * | | |
| Micronesia | ● | | |
| Mongolia | * | | |
| Myanmar | * | | * |
| Nauru | * | | |
| Nepal | ● | | * |
| Palau | * | | |
| Papua New Guinea | ● | | * |
| Philippines | * | | |
| Samoa | * | | |
| Solomon Islands | ● | | * |
| Sri Lanka | * | | |
| Thailand | * | | |
| Timor-Leste | ● | | * |
| Tonga | * | | |
| Tuvalu | ● | | |
| Vanuatu | * | | |
| Vietnam | * | | * |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | | | |
| Albania | * | | |
| Belarus | * | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | * | | |
| Bulgaria | * | | |
| Croatia | * | | |
| Hungary | * | | |
| Kosovo | * | | |
| Moldova | * | | * |
| Montenegro | * | | |
| North Macedonia | * | | |
| Poland | * | | |
| Romania | * | | |
| Russia | ● | | |
| Serbia | * | | |
| Turkey | * | | |
| Ukraine | * | | |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | * | | |
| Argentina | ● | | |
| Aruba | * | | |
| The Bahamas | * | | |
| Barbados | * | | |
| Belize | * | | |
| Bolivia | * | ● | |
| Brazil | * | | |
| Chile | * | | |
| Colombia | * | | |

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

| | Net External Position ¹ | Heavily Indebted Poor Countries ² | Low-Income Developing Countries |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Latin America and the Caribbean (continued) | | | |
| Costa Rica | * | | |
| Dominica | ● | | |
| Dominican Republic | * | | |
| Ecuador | * | | |
| El Salvador | * | | |
| Grenada | * | | |
| Guatemala | * | | |
| Guyana | * | ● | |
| Haiti | * | ● | * |
| Honduras | * | ● | * |
| Jamaica | * | | |
| Mexico | * | | |
| Nicaragua | * | ● | * |
| Panama | * | | |
| Paraguay | * | | |
| Peru | * | | |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | * | | |
| St. Lucia | * | | |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | * | | |
| Suriname | * | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | ● | | |
| Uruguay | * | | |
| Venezuela | ● | | |
| Middle East and Central Asia | | | |
| Afghanistan | ● | ● | * |
| Algeria | ● | | |
| Armenia | * | | |
| Azerbaijan | ● | | |
| Bahrain | ● | | |
| Djibouti | * | | * |
| Egypt | * | | |
| Georgia | * | | |
| Iran | ● | | |
| Iraq | ● | | |
| Jordan | * | | |
| Kazakhstan | * | | |
| Kuwait | ● | | |
| Kyrgyz Republic | * | | * |
| Lebanon | * | | |
| Libya | ● | | |
| Mauritania | * | ● | * |
| Morocco | * | | |
| Oman | * | | |
| Pakistan | * | | |
| Qatar | ● | | |
| Saudi Arabia | ● | | |
| Somalia | * | * | * |
| Sudan | * | * | * |
| Syria ³ | ... | | |
| Tajikistan | * | | * |
| Tunisia | * | | |
| Turkmenistan | ● | | |
| United Arab Emirates | ● | | |
| Uzbekistan | ● | | * |
| Yemen | * | | * |

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

| | Net External Position ¹ | Heavily Indebted Poor Countries ² | Low-Income Developing Countries |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | |
| Angola | * | | |
| Benin | * | ● | * |
| Botswana | ● | | |
| Burkina Faso | * | ● | * |
| Burundi | * | ● | * |
| Cabo Verde | * | | |
| Cameroon | * | ● | * |
| Central African Republic | * | ● | * |
| Chad | * | ● | * |
| Comoros | * | ● | * |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | * | ● | * |
| Republic of Congo | * | ● | * |
| Côte d'Ivoire | * | ● | * |
| Equatorial Guinea | ● | | |
| Eritrea | ● | * | * |
| Eswatini | ● | | |
| Ethiopia | * | ● | * |
| Gabon | ● | | |
| The Gambia | * | ● | * |
| Ghana | * | ● | * |
| Guinea | * | ● | * |
| Guinea-Bissau | * | ● | * |
| Kenya | * | | * |
| Lesotho | * | | * |
| Liberia | * | ● | * |
| Madagascar | * | ● | * |
| Malawi | * | ● | * |
| Mali | * | ● | * |
| Mauritius | ● | | |
| Mozambique | * | ● | * |
| Namibia | * | | |
| Niger | * | ● | * |
| Nigeria | * | | * |
| Rwanda | * | ● | * |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | * | ● | * |
| Senegal | * | ● | * |
| Seychelles | * | | |
| Sierra Leone | * | ● | * |
| South Africa | ● | | |
| South Sudan ³ | ... | | * |
| Tanzania | * | ● | * |
| Togo | * | ● | * |
| Uganda | * | ● | * |
| Zambia | * | ● | * |
| Zimbabwe | * | | * |

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

²Dot instead of star indicates that the country has reached the completion point, which allows it to receive the full debt relief committed to at the decision point.

³South Sudan and Syria are omitted from the net external position group composite for lack of a fully developed database.

Table F. Economies with Exceptional Reporting Periods¹

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

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

Table G. Key Data Documentation

| Country | Currency | National Accounts | | | | | Prices (CPI) | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Annual Data | Actual Base Year ² | System of National Accounts | Use of Chain-Weighted Methodology ³ | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Annual Data |
| Afghanistan | Afghan afghani | NSO | 2018 | 2002/03 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Albania | Albanian lek | IMF staff | 2018 | 1996 | ESA 2010 | From 1996 | NSO | 2019 |
| Algeria | Algerian dinar | NSO | 2019 | 2001 | SNA 1993 | From 2005 | NSO | 2019 |
| Angola | Angolan kwanza | NSO and MEP | 2018 | 2002 | ESA 1995 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | Eastern Caribbean dollar | CB | 2018 | 2006 ⁶ | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2018 |
| Argentina | Argentine peso | NSO | 2018 | 2004 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Armenia | Armenian dram | NSO | 2018 | 2005 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Aruba | Aruban Florin | NSO | 2017 | 2000 | SNA 1993 | From 2000 | NSO | 2019 |
| Australia | Australian dollar | NSO | 2019 | 2017/18 | SNA 2008 | From 1980 | NSO | 2019 |
| Austria | Euro | NSO | 2019 | 2015 | ESA 2010 | From 1995 | NSO | 2019 |
| Azerbaijan | Azerbaijan manat | NSO | 2018 | 2005 | SNA 1993 | From 1994 | NSO | 2018 |
| The Bahamas | Bahamian dollar | NSO | 2018 | 2012 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Bahrain | Bahraini dinar | NSO | 2018 | 2010 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Bangladesh | Bangladesh taka | NSO | 2018 | 2005/06 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Barbados | Barbados dollar | NSO and CB | 2018 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Belarus | Belarusian ruble | NSO | 2018 | 2014 | SNA 2008 | From 2005 | NSO | 2019 |
| Belgium | Euro | CB | 2019 | 2015 | ESA 2010 | From 1995 | CB | 2019 |
| Belize | Belize dollar | NSO | 2019 | 2000 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Benin | CFA franc | NSO | 2018 | 2015 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Bhutan | Bhutanese ngultrum | NSO | 2018/19 | 2000/01 ⁶ | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2018/19 |
| Bolivia | Bolivian boliviano | NSO | 2018 | 1990 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Bosnian convertible marka | NSO | 2018 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 2000 | NSO | 2018 |
| Botswana | Botswana pula | NSO | 2018 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Brazil | Brazilian real | NSO | 2019 | 1995 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Brunei Darussalam | Brunei dollar | NSO and GAD | 2019 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | NSO and GAD | 2018 |
| Bulgaria | Bulgarian lev | NSO | 2019 | 2015 | ESA 2010 | From 1996 | NSO | 2019 |
| Burkina Faso | CFA franc | NSO and MEP | 2018 | 2015 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Burundi | Burundi franc | NSO | 2015 | 2005 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Cabo Verde | Cabo Verdean escudo | NSO | 2018 | 2007 | SNA 2008 | From 2011 | NSO | 2019 |
| Cambodia | Cambodian riel | NSO | 2018 | 2000 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Cameroon | CFA franc | NSO | 2018 | 2005 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Canada | Canadian dollar | NSO | 2019 | 2012 | SNA 2008 | From 1980 | NSO | 2019 |
| Central African Republic | CFA franc | NSO | 2017 | 2005 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Chad | CFA franc | CB | 2017 | 2005 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Chile | Chilean peso | CB | 2019 | 2013 ⁶ | SNA 2008 | From 2003 | NSO | 2019 |
| China | Chinese yuan | NSO | 2019 | 2015 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Colombia | Colombian peso | NSO | 2019 | 2015 | SNA 1993 | From 2005 | NSO | 2019 |
| Comoros | Comorian franc | MEP | 2018 | 2007 | ... | From 2007 | NSO | 2018 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Congolese franc | NSO | 2018 | 2005 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2018 |
| Republic of Congo | CFA franc | NSO | 2017 | 1990 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Costa Rica | Costa Rican colón | CB | 2018 | 2012 | SNA 2008 | | CB | 2019 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | CFA franc | NSO | 2017 | 2015 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Croatia | Croatian kuna | NSO | 2019 | 2015 | ESA 2010 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Cyprus | Euro | NSO | 2019 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1995 | NSO | 2019 |
| Czech Republic | Czech koruna | NSO | 2019 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1995 | NSO | 2019 |
| Denmark | Danish krone | NSO | 2019 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1980 | NSO | 2019 |
| Djibouti | Djibouti franc | NSO | 2018 | 2013 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Dominica | Eastern Caribbean dollar | NSO | 2018 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Dominican Republic | Dominican peso | CB | 2018 | 2007 | SNA 2008 | From 2007 | CB | 2019 |
| Ecuador | US dollar | CB | 2019 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | | NSO and CB | 2019 |
| Egypt | Egyptian pound | MEP | 2018/19 | 2016/17 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2018/19 |
| El Salvador | US dollar | CB | 2019 | 2014 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Equatorial Guinea | CFA franc | MEP and CB | 2017 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | | MEP | 2019 |
| Eritrea | Eritrean nakfa | IMF staff | 2018 | 2011 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Estonia | Euro | NSO | 2019 | 2015 | ESA 2010 | From 2010 | NSO | 2019 |
| Eswatini | Swazi lilangeni | NSO | 2018 | 2011 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Ethiopia | Ethiopian birr | NSO | 2018/19 | 2015/16 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Fiji | Fijian dollar | NSO | 2018 | 2014 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Finland | Euro | NSO | 2018 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1980 | NSO | 2019 |
| France | Euro | NSO | 2018 | 2014 | ESA 2010 | From 1980 | NSO | 2019 |
| Gabon | CFA franc | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |

Table G. Key Data Documentation (continued)

| Country | Government Finance | | | | | Balance of Payments | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | Statistics Manual in Use at Source | Subsectors Coverage ⁴ | Accounting Practice /5 | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | Statistics Manual in Use at Source |
| Afghanistan | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | C | NSO, MoF, and CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Albania | IMF staff | 2018 | 1986 | CG,LG,SS,MPC, NFPC | ... | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Algeria | MoF | 2019 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Angola | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG,LG | ... | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2017 | BPM 6 |
| Argentina | MEP | 2018 | 1986 | CG,SG,SS | C | NSO | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Armenia | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Aruba | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | Mixed | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Australia | MoF | 2017/18 | 2014 | CG,SG,LG,TG | A | NSO | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Austria | NSO | 2019 | 2014 | CG,SG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Azerbaijan | MoF | 2018 | ... | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| The Bahamas | MoF | 2018/19 | 2014 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Bahrain | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Bangladesh | MoF | 2018 | ... | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Barbados | MoF | 2018/19 | 1986 | BCG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Belarus | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Belgium | CB | 2018 | ESA 2010 | CG,SG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Belize | MoF | 2019 | 1986 | CG,MPC | Mixed | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Benin | MoF | 2019 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2017 | BPM 6 |
| Bhutan | MoF | 2018/19 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2018/19 | BPM 6 |
| Bolivia | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS,NMPC, NFPC | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS | Mixed | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Botswana | MoF | 2018/19 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Brazil | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS, MPC,NFPC | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Brunei Darussalam | MoF | 2019 | ... | CG, BCG | C | NSO, MEP, and GAD | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Bulgaria | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Burkina Faso | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | CB | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Burundi | MoF | 2015 | 2001 | CG | A | CB | 2016 | BPM 6 |
| Cabo Verde | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | A | NSO | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Cambodia | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG,LG | Mixed | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Cameroon | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG,NFPC | C | MoF | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Canada | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS,other | A | NSO | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Central African Republic | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2017 | BPM 5 |
| Chad | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG,NFPC | C | CB | 2013 | BPM 6 |
| Chile | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG,LG | A | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| China | MoF | 2019 | ... | CG,LG | C | GAD | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Colombia | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS | ... | CB and NSO | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Comoros | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG | Mixed | CB and IMF staff | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG,LG | A | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Republic of Congo | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | A | CB | 2017 | BPM 6 |
| Costa Rica | MoF and CB | 2018 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG | A | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Croatia | MoF | 2018 | 2014 | CG,LG | A | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Cyprus | NSO | 2019 | ESA 2010 | CG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Czech Republic | MoF | 2019 | 2014 | CG,LG,SS | A | NSO | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Denmark | NSO | 2019 | 2014 | CG,LG,SS | A | NSO | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Djibouti | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG | A | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Dominica | MoF | 2018/19 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Dominican Republic | MoF | 2019 | 2014 | CG,LG,SS,NMPC | A | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Ecuador | CB and MoF | 2019 | 1986 | CG,SG,LG,SS, NFPC | Mixed | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Egypt | MoF | 2018/19 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS,MPC | C | CB | 2018/19 | BPM 5 |
| El Salvador | MoF and CB | 2019 | 1986 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Equatorial Guinea | MoF and MEP | 2017 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2017 | BPM 5 |
| Eritrea | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Estonia | MoF | 2019 | 1986/2001 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Eswatini | MoF | 2018/19 | 2001 | CG | A | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Ethiopia | MoF | 2018/19 | 1986 | CG,SG,LG,NFPC | C | CB | 2018/19 | BPM 5 |
| Fiji | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Finland | MoF | 2018 | 2014 | CG,LG,SS | A | NSO | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| France | NSO | 2018 | 2014 | CG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Gabon | IMF staff | 2018 | 2001 | CG | A | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |

Table G. Key Data Documentation (continued)

| | | National Accounts | | | | | Prices (CPI) | |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | | Historical Data | Latest Actual | | System of | Use of Chain- | Historical Data | Latest Actual |
| Country | Currency | Source ¹ | Annual Data | Base Year ² | National Accounts | Weighted Methodology ³ | Source ¹ | Annual Data |
| The Gambia | Gambian dalasi | NSO | 2018 | 2013 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Georgia | Georgian lari | NSO | 2018 | 2015 | SNA 1993 | From 1996 | NSO | 2018 |
| Germany | Euro | NSO | 2019 | 2015 | ESA 2010 | From 1991 | NSO | 2019 |
| Ghana | Ghanaian cedi | NSO | 2018 | 2013 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Greece | Euro | NSO | 2019 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1995 | NSO | 2019 |
| Grenada | Eastern Caribbean dollar | NSO | 2018 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Guatemala | Guatemalan quetzal | CB | 2018 | 2013 | SNA 1993 | From 2001 | NSO | 2019 |
| Guinea | Guinean franc | NSO | 2018 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Guinea-Bissau | CFA franc | NSO | 2018 | 2015 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Guyana | Guyanese dollar | NSO | 2018 | 2006 ⁶ | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Haiti | Haitian gourde | NSO | 2017/18 | 1986/87 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018/19 |
| Honduras | Honduran lempira | CB | 2018 | 2000 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2019 |
| Hong Kong SAR | Hong Kong dollar | NSO | 2019 | 2017 | SNA 2008 | From 1980 | NSO | 2019 |
| Hungary | Hungarian forint | NSO | 2019 | 2005 | ESA 2010 | From 2005 | IEO | 2019 |
| Iceland | Icelandic króna | NSO | 2018 | 2005 | ESA 2010 | From 1990 | NSO | 2018 |
| India | Indian rupee | NSO | 2018/19 | 2011/12 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2018/19 |
| Indonesia | Indonesian rupiah | NSO | 2019 | 2010 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Iran | Iranian rial | CB | 2018/19 | 2011/12 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2018/19 |
| Iraq | Iraqi dinar | NSO | 2019 | 2007 | SNA 1968/93 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Ireland | Euro | NSO | 2019 | 2017 | ESA 2010 | From 1995 | NSO | 2019 |
| Israel | New Israeli shekel | NSO | 2019 | 2015 | SNA 2008 | From 1995 | NSO | 2019 |
| Italy | Euro | NSO | 2019 | 2015 | ESA 2010 | From 1980 | NSO | 2019 |
| Jamaica | Jamaican dollar | NSO | 2018 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Japan | Japanese yen | GAD | 2019 | 2011 | SNA 2008 | From 1980 | GAD | 2019 |
| Jordan | Jordanian dinar | NSO | 2018 | 2016 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Kazakhstan | Kazakhstani tenge | NSO | 2018 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | From 1994 | CB | 2018 |
| Kenya | Kenyan shilling | NSO | 2018 | 2009 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Kiribati | Australian dollar | NSO | 2017 | 2006 | SNA 2008 | | IMF Staff | 2017 |
| Korea | South Korean won | CB | 2019 | 2015 | SNA 2008 | From 1980 | NSO | 2019 |
| Kosovo | Euro | NSO | 2019 | 2016 | ESA 2010 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Kuwait | Kuwaiti dinar | MEP and NSO | 2018 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | NSO and MEP | 2019 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | Kyrgyz som | NSO | 2018 | 2005 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Lao P.D.R. | Lao kip | NSO | 2018 | 2012 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Latvia | Euro | NSO | 2019 | 2015 | ESA 2010 | From 1995 | NSO | 2019 |
| Lebanon | Lebanese pound | NSO | 2018 | 2010 | SNA 2008 | From 2010 | NSO | 2018/19 |
| Lesotho | Lesotho loti | NSO | 2017/18 | 2012/13 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Liberia | US dollar | CB | 2018 | 1992 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2019 |
| Libya | Libyan dinar | MEP | 2017 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2017 |
| Lithuania | Euro | NSO | 2019 | 2015 | ESA 2010 | From 2005 | NSO | 2019 |
| Luxembourg | Euro | NSO | 2019 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1995 | NSO | 2019 |
| Macao SAR | Macanese pataca | NSO | 2019 | 2017 | SNA 2008 | From 2001 | NSO | 2019 |
| Madagascar | Malagasy ariary | NSO | 2017 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Malawi | Malawian kwacha | NSO | 2011 | 2010 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Malaysia | Malaysian ringgit | NSO | 2019 | 2015 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Maldives | Maldivian rufiyaa | MoF and NSO | 2018 | 2014 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2018 |
| Mali | CFA franc | NSO | 2018 | 1999 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Malta | Euro | NSO | 2019 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 2000 | NSO | 2019 |
| Marshall Islands | US dollar | NSO | 2017/18 | 2003/04 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2017/18 |
| Mauritania | New Mauritanian ouguiya | NSO | 2015 | 2004 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Mauritius | Mauritian rupee | NSO | 2018 | 2014 | SNA 1993 | From 1999 | NSO | 2018 |
| Mexico | Mexican peso | NSO | 2019 | 2013 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Micronesia | US dollar | NSO | 2017/18 | 2003/04 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2017/18 |
| Moldova | Moldovan leu | NSO | 2018 | 1995 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Mongolia | Mongolian tögrög | NSO | 2019 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Montenegro | Euro | NSO | 2018 | 2006 | ESA 2010 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Morocco | Moroccan dirham | NSO | 2019 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | From 1998 | NSO | 2019 |
| Mozambique | Mozambican metical | NSO | 2019 | 2014 | SNA 1993/2008 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Myanmar | Myanmar kyat | MEP | 2018/19 | 2015/16 | ... | | NSO | 2018/19 |
| Namibia | Namibian dollar | NSO | 2018 | 2000 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Nauru | Australian dollar | ... | 2017/18 | 2006/07 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2016/17 |
| Nepal | Nepalese rupee | NSO | 2018/19 | 2000/01 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2018/19 |
| Netherlands | Euro | NSO | 2019 | 2015 | ESA 2010 | From 1980 | NSO | 2019 |
| New Zealand | New Zealand dollar | NSO | 2019 | 2009/10 | SNA 2008 | From 1987 | NSO | 2019 |
| Nicaragua | Nicaraguan córdoba | CB | 2018 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | From 1994 | CB | 2019 |
| Niger | CFA franc | NSO | 2018 | 2015 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Nigeria | Nigerian naira | NSO | 2018 | 2010 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2018 |
| North Macedonia | Macedonian denar | NSO | 2019 | 2005 | ESA 2010 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Norway | Norwegian krone | NSO | 2018 | 2017 | ESA 2010 | From 1980 | NSO | 2019 |
| Oman | Omani rial | NSO | 2018 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Pakistan | Pakistan rupee | NSO | 2017/18 | 2005/06 ⁶ | ... | | NSO | 2017/18 |
| Palau | US dollar | MoF | 2017/18 | 2014/15 | SNA 1993 | | MoF | 2017/18 |
| Panama | US dollar | NSO | 2018 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | From 2007 | NSO | 2019 |

Table G. Key Data Documentation (continued)

| Country | Government Finance | | | | | Balance of Payments | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Historical Data Source ¹ | Statistics | | Subsectors Coverage ⁴ | Accounting Practice /5 | Historical Data Source ¹ | Statistics | |
| | | Latest Actual Annual Data | Manual in Use at Source | | | | Latest Actual Annual Data | Manual in Use at Source |
| The Gambia | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG | C | CB and IMF staff | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Georgia | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG,LG | C | NSO and CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Germany | NSO | 2019 | ESA 2010 | CG,SG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Ghana | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Greece | NSO | 2018 | 2014 | CG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Grenada | MoF | 2018 | 2014 | CG | CB | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Guatemala | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Guinea | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | C | CB and MEP | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Guinea-Bissau | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | A | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Guyana | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG,SS,NFPC | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Haiti | MoF | 2018/19 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2018/19 | BPM 5 |
| Honduras | MoF | 2019 | 2014 | CG,LG,SS,other | Mixed | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Hong Kong SAR | NSO | 2018/19 | 2001 | CG | C | NSO | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Hungary | MEP and NSO | 2019 | ESA 2010 | CG,LG,SS,NMPC | A | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Iceland | NSO | 2018 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| India | MoF and IMF staff | 2018/19 | 1986 | CG,SG | C | CB | 2018/19 | BPM 6 |
| Indonesia | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG,LG | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Iran | MoF | 2018/19 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2017/18 | BPM 5 |
| Iraq | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Ireland | MoF and NSO | 2018 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | NSO | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Israel | MoF and NSO | 2019 | 2014 | CG,LG,SS | ... | NSO | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Italy | NSO | 2019 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | NSO | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Jamaica | MoF | 2018/19 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2018/19 | BPM 6 |
| Japan | GAD | 2018 | 2014 | CG,LG,SS | A | MoF | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Jordan | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG,NFPC | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Kazakhstan | NSO | 2018 | 2001 | CG,LG | A | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Kenya | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Kiribati | MoF | 2017 | 1986 | CG | C | NSO | 2017 | BPM 6 |
| Korea | MoF | 2017 | 2001 | CG,SS | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Kosovo | MoF | 2019 | ... | CG,LG | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Kuwait | MoF | 2019 | 2014 | CG,SS | Mixed | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | MoF | 2018 | ... | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Lao P.D.R. | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Latvia | MoF | 2019 | ESA 2010 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Lebanon | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | Mixed | CB and IMF staff | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Lesotho | MoF | 2018/19 | 2001 | CG,LG | C | CB | 2018/19 | BPM 5 |
| Liberia | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | A | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Libya | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG,SG,LG | C | CB | 2017 | BPM 5 |
| Lithuania | MoF | 2018 | 2014 | CG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Luxembourg | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | NSO | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Macao SAR | MoF | 2018 | 2014 | CG,SS | C | NSO | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Madagascar | MoF | 2019 | 1986 | CG,LG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Malawi | MoF | 2018/19 | 1986 | CG | C | NSO and GAD | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Malaysia | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG | C | NSO | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Maldives | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Mali | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | Mixed | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Malta | NSO | 2018 | 2001 | CG,SS | A | NSO | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Marshall Islands | MoF | 2017/18 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | NSO | 2017/18 | BPM 6 |
| Mauritania | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Mauritius | MoF | 2018/19 | 2001 | CG,LG,NFPC | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Mexico | MoF | 2019 | 2014 | CG,SS,NMPC,NFPC | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Micronesia | MoF | 2017/18 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS | ... | NSO | 2017/18 | BPM 5 |
| Moldova | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG,LG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Mongolia | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Montenegro | MoF | 2019 | 1986/2001 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Morocco | MEP | 2018 | 2001 | CG | A | GAD | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Mozambique | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG,SG | Mixed | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Myanmar | MoF | 2018/19 | 2014 | CG,NFPC | C | IMF staff | 2018/19 | BPM 6 |
| Namibia | MoF | 2018/19 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Nauru | MoF | 2018/19 | 2001 | CG | Mixed | IMF staff | 2017/18 | BPM 6 |
| Nepal | MoF | 2018/19 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2018/19 | BPM 5 |
| Netherlands | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| New Zealand | MoF | 2018/19 | 2014 | CG, LG | A | NSO | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Nicaragua | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG,LG,SS | C | IMF staff | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Niger | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG | A | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Nigeria | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| North Macedonia | MoF | 2019 | 1986 | CG,SG,SS | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Norway | NSO and MoF | 2019 | 2014 | CG,LG,SS | A | NSO | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Oman | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Pakistan | MoF | 2017/18 | 1986 | CG,SG,LG | C | CB | 2017/18 | BPM 6 |
| Palau | MoF | 2017/18 | 2001 | CG | ... | MoF | 2017/18 | BPM 6 |
| Panama | MoF | 2018 | 2014 | CG,SG,LG,SS, NFPC | C | NSO | 2019 | BPM 6 |

Table G. Key Data Documentation *(continued)*

| Country | Currency | National Accounts | | | | Use of Chain-Weighted Methodology ³ | Prices (CPI) | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | Base Year ² | System of National Accounts | | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data |
| Papua New Guinea | Papua New Guinea kina | NSO and MoF | 2015 | 2013 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2015 |
| Paraguay | Paraguayan guaraní | CB | 2018 | 2014 | SNA 2008 | | CB | 2018 |
| Peru | Peruvian sol | CB | 2019 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2019 |
| Philippines | Philippine peso | NSO | 2019 | 2000 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Poland | Polish zloty | NSO | 2019 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1995 | NSO | 2019 |
| Portugal | Euro | NSO | 2019 | 2016 | ESA 2010 | From 1980 | NSO | 2019 |
| Puerto Rico | US dollar | NSO | 2017/18 | 1954 | SNA1968 | | NSO | 2018/19 |
| Qatar | Qatari riyal | NSO and MEP | 2019 | 2013 | SNA 1993 | | NSO and MEP | 2019 |
| Romania | Romanian leu | NSO | 2019 | 2015 | ESA 2010 | From 2000 | NSO | 2019 |
| Russia | Russian ruble | NSO | 2019 | 2016 | SNA 2008 | From 1995 | NSO | 2019 |
| Rwanda | Rwandan franc | NSO | 2018 | 2014 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Samoa | Samoa tala | NSO | 2018/19 | 2012/13 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2018/19 |
| San Marino | Euro | NSO | 2018 | 2007 | ... | | NSO | 2018 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | São Tomé and Príncipe dobra | NSO | 2018 | 2008 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Saudi Arabia | Saudi riyal | NSO | 2019 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Senegal | CFA franc | NSO | 2018 | 2014 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Serbia | Serbian dinar | NSO | 2019 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 2010 | NSO | 2019 |
| Seychelles | Seychelles rupee | NSO | 2017 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Sierra Leone | Sierra Leonean leone | NSO | 2018 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | From 2010 | NSO | 2018 |
| Singapore | Singapore dollar | NSO | 2019 | 2015 | SNA 2008 | From 2015 | NSO | 2019 |
| Slovak Republic | Euro | NSO | 2019 | 2015 | ESA 2010 | From 1997 | NSO | 2019 |
| Slovenia | Euro | NSO | 2019 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 2000 | NSO | 2019 |
| Solomon Islands | Solomon Islands dollar | CB | 2019 | 2004 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Somalia | US dollar | CB | 2018 | 2013 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2018 |
| South Africa | South African rand | NSO | 2019 | 2010 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2019 |
| South Sudan | South Sudanese pound | NSO | 2017 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Spain | Euro | NSO | 2019 | 2015 | ESA 2010 | From 1995 | NSO | 2019 |
| Sri Lanka | Sri Lankan rupee | NSO | 2019 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | Eastern Caribbean dollar | NSO | 2018 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| St. Lucia | Eastern Caribbean dollar | NSO | 2018 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | Eastern Caribbean dollar | NSO | 2018 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Sudan | Sudanese pound | NSO | 2016 | 1982 | SNA 1968 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Suriname | Surinamese dollar | NSO | 2018 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Sweden | Swedish krona | NSO | 2019 | 2018 | ESA 2010 | From 1993 | NSO | 2019 |
| Switzerland | Swiss franc | NSO | 2019 | 2010 | ESA 2010 | From 1980 | NSO | 2019 |
| Syria | Syrian pound | NSO | 2010 | 2000 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2011 |
| Taiwan Province of China | New Taiwan dollar | NSO | 2019 | 2016 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Tajikistan | Tajik somoni | NSO | 2017 | 1995 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2017 |
| Tanzania | Tanzanian shilling | NSO | 2018 | 2015 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Thailand | Thai baht | MEP | 2018 | 2002 | SNA 1993 | From 1993 | MEP | 2019 |
| Timor-Leste | US dollar | NSO | 2018 | 2015 ⁶ | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Togo | CFA franc | NSO | 2016 | 2007 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Tonga | Tongan pa'anga | CB | 2018 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2018 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | Trinidad and Tobago dollar | NSO | 2018 | 2012 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Tunisia | Tunisian dinar | NSO | 2018 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | From 2009 | NSO | 2018 |
| Turkey | Turkish lira | NSO | 2019 | 2009 | ESA 2010 | From 2009 | NSO | 2019 |
| Turkmenistan | New Turkmen manat | NSO | 2018 | 2008 | SNA 1993 | From 2000 | NSO | 2018 |
| Tuvalu | Australian dollar | PFTAC advisors | 2018 | 2005 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Uganda | Ugandan shilling | NSO | 2019 | 2016 | SNA 1993 | | CB | 2018/19 |
| Ukraine | Ukrainian hryvnia | NSO | 2018 | 2010 | SNA 2008 | From 2005 | NSO | 2019 |
| United Arab Emirates | U.A.E. dirham | NSO | 2018 | 2010 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2019 |
| United Kingdom | British pound | NSO | 2019 | 2016 | ESA 2010 | From 1980 | NSO | 2019 |
| United States | US dollar | NSO | 2019 | 2012 | SNA 2008 | From 1980 | NSO | 2019 |
| Uruguay | Uruguayan peso | CB | 2018 | 2005 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Uzbekistan | Uzbek sum | NSO | 2018 | 2015 | SNA 1993 | | NSO, and IMF staff | 2019 |
| Vanuatu | Vanuatu vatu | NSO | 2018 | 2006 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Venezuela | Venezuelan bolívar soberano | CB | 2018 | 1997 | SNA 2008 | | CB | 2019 |
| Vietnam | Vietnamese dong | NSO | 2019 | 2010 | SNA 1993 | | NSO | 2018 |
| Yemen | Yemeni rial | IMF staff | 2017 | 1990 | SNA 1993 | | NSO, CB, and IMF staff | 2017 |
| Zambia | Zambian kwacha | NSO | 2018 | 2010 | SNA 2008 | | NSO | 2019 |
| Zimbabwe | Zimbabwe dollar | NSO | 2019 | 2012 | ... | | NSO | 2019 |

Table G. Key Data Documentation (continued)

| Country | Government Finance | | | | | Balance of Payments | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | Statistics Manual in Use at Source | Subsectors Coverage ⁴ | Accounting Practice /5 | Historical Data Source ¹ | Latest Actual Annual Data | Statistics Manual in Use at Source |
| Papua New Guinea | MoF | 2015 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2015 | BPM 5 |
| Paraguay | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS,MPC, NFPC | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Peru | CB and MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS | Mixed | CB | 2019 | BPM 5 |
| Philippines | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Poland | MoF and NSO | 2018 | ESA 2010 | CG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Portugal | NSO | 2019 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Puerto Rico | MEP | 2015/16 | 2001 | ... | A | ... | ... | ... |
| Qatar | MoF | 2019 | 1986 | CG | C | CB and IMF staff | 2019 | BPM 5 |
| Romania | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Russia | MoF | 2019 | 2014 | CG,SG,SS | Mixed | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Rwanda | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG,LG | Mixed | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Samoa | MoF | 2018/19 | 2001 | CG | A | CB | 2018/19 | BPM 6 |
| San Marino | MoF | 2018 | ... | CG | ... | Other | 2018 | ... |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | MoF and Customs | 2018 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Saudi Arabia | MoF | 2019 | 2014 | CG | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Senegal | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | C | CB and IMF staff | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Serbia | MoF | 2019 | 1986/2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS,other | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Seychelles | MoF | 2019 | 1986 | CG,SS | C | CB | 2017 | BPM 6 |
| Sierra Leone | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Singapore | MoF and NSO | 2019/20 | 2014 | CG | C | NSO | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Slovak Republic | NSO | 2019 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Slovenia | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Solomon Islands | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Somalia | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| South Africa | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG,SG,SS,other | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| South Sudan | MoF and MEP | 2018 | ... | CG | C | MoF, NSO, and MEP | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Spain | MoF and NSO | 2019 | ESA 2010 | CG,SG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Sri Lanka | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG, SG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| St. Lucia | MoF | 2017/18 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Sudan | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG | Mixed | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Suriname | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG | Mixed | CB | 2019 | BPM 5 |
| Sweden | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | A | NSO | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Switzerland | MoF | 2017 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Syria | MoF | 2009 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2009 | BPM 5 |
| Taiwan Province of China | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Tajikistan | MoF | 2017 | 1986 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2016 | BPM 6 |
| Tanzania | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG,LG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Thailand | MoF | 2017/18 | 2001 | CG,BCG,LG,SS | A | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Timor-Leste | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Togo | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2017 | BPM 6 |
| Tonga | MoF | 2018 | 2014 | CG | C | CB and NSO | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | MoF | 2018/19 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Tunisia | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Turkey | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS,other | A | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Turkmenistan | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG,LG | C | NSO and IMF staff | 2015 | BPM 6 |
| Tuvalu | MoF | 2018 | ... | CG | Mixed | IMF staff | 2012 | BPM 6 |
| Uganda | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Ukraine | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG,LG,SS | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| United Arab Emirates | MoF | 2018 | 2001 | CG,BCG,SG,SS | Mixed | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| United Kingdom | NSO | 2019 | 2001 | CG,LG | A | NSO | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| United States | MEP | 2018 | 2014 | CG,SG,LG | A | NSO | 2019 | BPM 6 |
| Uruguay | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG,LG,SS,NFPC, NMPC | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Uzbekistan | MoF | 2018 | 2014 | CG,SG,LG,SS | C | MEP | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Vanuatu | MoF | 2019 | 2001 | CG | C | CB | 2017 | BPM 6 |
| Venezuela | MoF | 2017 | 2001 | BCG,NFPC | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Vietnam | MoF | 2017 | 2001 | CG,SG,LG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 5 |
| Yemen | MoF | 2017 | 2001 | CG,LG | C | IMF staff | 2017 | BPM 5 |
| Zambia | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG | C | CB | 2018 | BPM 6 |
| Zimbabwe | MoF | 2018 | 1986 | CG | C | CB and MoF | 2018 | BPM 6 |

Note: BPM = *Balance of Payments Manual*; CPI = consumer price index; ESA = European System of National Accounts; SNA = System of National Accounts.

¹CB = central bank; Customs = Customs Authority; GAD = General Administration Department; IEO = international economic organization; MEP = Ministry of Economy, Planning, Commerce, and/or Development; MoF = Ministry of Finance and/or Treasury; NSO = National Statistics Office; PFTAC = Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre.

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

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

⁴BCG = budgetary central government; CG = central government; EUA = extrabudgetary units/accounts; LG = local government; MPC = monetary public corporation, including central bank; NFPC = nonfinancial public corporation; NMPC = nonmonetary financial public corporation; SG = state government; SS = social security fund; TG = territorial governments.

⁵Accounting standard: A = accrual accounting; C = cash accounting; CB = commitments basis accounting; Mixed = combination of accrual and cash accounting.

⁶Base year is not equal to 100 because the nominal GDP is not measured in the same way as real GDP or the data are seasonally adjusted.

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

Fiscal Policy Assumptions

The short-term fiscal policy assumptions used in the *World Economic Outlook* (WEO) are normally based on officially announced budgets, adjusted for differences between the national authorities and the IMF staff regarding macroeconomic assumptions and projected fiscal outturns. When no official budget has been announced, projections incorporate policy measures judged likely to be implemented. The medium-term fiscal projections are similarly based on a judgment about policies' most likely path. For cases in which the IMF staff has insufficient information to assess the authorities' budget intentions and prospects for policy implementation, an unchanged structural primary balance is assumed unless indicated otherwise. Specific assumptions used in regard to some of the advanced economies follow. (See also Tables B4 to B6 in the online section of the Statistical Appendix for data on fiscal net lending/borrowing and structural balances.)⁸

Australia: Fiscal projections are based on data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the fiscal year 2019/20 mid-year reviews of the commonwealth and states, and the IMF staff's estimates and projections.

Austria: Fiscal projections are based on data from Statistics Austria, the authorities' projections, and the IMF staff's estimates and projections.

Belgium: Projections are based on the 2019–22 Stability Programme, the Draft Budgetary Plan for 2020, and other available information on the authorities' fiscal plans, with adjustments for the IMF staff's assumptions.

Brazil: Fiscal projections for 2020 take into account the deficit target proposed in the budget guidance law and reflect policy announcements as of March 31. Those for the medium term assume compliance with the constitutional spending ceiling.

Canada: Projections use the baseline forecasts in the December 2019 federal budget update and the latest provincial budgets. The IMF staff makes some adjustments to these forecasts, including for differences in macroeconomic projections. The IMF staff's forecast also incorporates the most recent data releases from Statistics Canada's National Economic Accounts, including federal, provincial, and territorial budgetary outturns through the first quarter of 2020.

⁸The output gap is actual minus potential output, as a percentage of potential output. Structural balances are expressed as a percentage of potential output. The structural balance is the actual net lending/borrowing minus the effects of cyclical output from potential output, corrected for one-time and other factors, such as asset and commodity prices and output composition effects. Changes in the structural balance consequently include effects of temporary fiscal measures, the impact of fluctuations in interest rates and debt-service costs, and other noncyclical fluctuations in net lending/borrowing. The computations of structural balances are based on the IMF staff's estimates of potential GDP and revenue and expenditure elasticities. (See Annex I of the October 1993 WEO.) Net debt is calculated as gross debt minus financial assets corresponding to debt instruments. Estimates of the output gap and of the structural balance are subject to significant margins of uncertainty.

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

China: Fiscal expansion is expected for 2019 and projected for 2020 owing to a series of tax reforms and expenditure measures in response to the economic slowdown.

Denmark: Estimates for 2019 are aligned with the latest official budget numbers, adjusted where appropriate for the IMF staff's macroeconomic assumptions. For 2020, the projections incorporate key features of the medium-term fiscal plan as embodied in the authorities' latest budget.

France: Estimates for 2019 and projections for 2020 onward are based on the measures of the 2018, 2019, and 2020 budget laws adjusted for differences in assumptions on macroeconomic and financial variables; and in revenue projections. Historical fiscal data reflect the May 2019 revisions and update of the historical fiscal accounts, debt data, and national accounts.

Germany: The IMF staff's projections for 2020 and beyond are based on the 2020 draft budgetary plan and data updates from the national statistical agency and ministry of finance, adjusted for the differences in the IMF staff's macroeconomic framework and assumptions concerning revenue elasticities. The estimate of gross debt includes portfolios of impaired assets and noncore business transferred to institutions that are winding up as well as other financial sector and EU support operations.

Greece: The general government primary balance estimate for 2019 is based on the preliminary budget execution data by the Greek authorities. Historical data since 2010 reflect adjustments in line with the primary balance definition under the enhanced surveillance framework for Greece.

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

Hungary: Fiscal projections include the IMF staff's projections of the macroeconomic framework and fiscal policy plans announced in the 2020 budget.

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

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

Ireland: Fiscal projections are based on the country's Budget 2020.

Israel: Historical data are based on Government Finance Statistics data prepared by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Projections assume that a 2020 budget will be approved shortly and that the announced fiscal package will be implemented.

Italy: Fiscal plans included in the government's 2020 budget and announced measures since the outbreak of COVID-19 inform the IMF staff's estimates and projections. The IMF staff assumes that the automatic value-added tax hikes for future years will be canceled. The stock of maturing postal saving bonds is included in the debt projections.

Japan: The projections incorporate a stimulus package to be released in early April, whose size and composition are estimated by Staff.

Korea: The medium-term forecast incorporates the medium-term path for the overall balance in the 2020 budget and medium-term fiscal plan announced by the government.

Mexico: Fiscal projections for 2020 are informed by the approved budget but take into account the likely effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on fiscal outturns; projections for 2021 assume compliance with rules established in the Fiscal Responsibility Law.

Netherlands: Fiscal projections for 2019–21 are based on the authorities' Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis budget projections, after differences in macroeconomic assumptions are adjusted for. Historical data were revised following the June 2014 Central Bureau of Statistics release of revised macro data because of the adoption of the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010) and the revisions of data sources.

New Zealand: Fiscal projections are based on the fiscal year 2019/20 budget, the Half Year Economic and Fiscal Update 2019, and the IMF staff's estimates.

Portugal: The projections for the current year are based on the authorities' approved budget, adjusted to reflect the IMF staff's macroeconomic forecast. Projections thereafter are based on the assumption of unchanged policies.

Puerto Rico: Fiscal projections are based on the Puerto Rico Fiscal and Economic Growth Plans (FEGPs), which were prepared in October 2018, and are certified by the Financial Oversight and Management Board. In line with these plans' assumptions, IMF projections assume federal aid for rebuilding after Hurricane Maria, which devastated the island in September 2017. The projections also assume revenue losses from elimination of federal funding for the Affordable Care Act starting in 2020 for Puerto Rico; elimination of federal tax incentives starting in 2018 that had neutralized the effects of Puerto Rico's Act 154 on foreign firms; and the effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which reduce the tax advantage of US firms producing in Puerto Rico. Given sizable policy uncertainty, some FEGP and IMF assumptions may differ, in particular those relating to the effects of the corporate tax reform, tax compliance, and tax adjustments (fees and rates); reduction of subsidies and expenses, freezing of payroll operational costs, and improvement of mobility; reduction of expenses; and increased health care efficiency. On the expenditure side, measures include extension of Act 66, which freezes much government spending, through 2020; reduction of operating costs; decreases in government subsidies; and spending cuts in education. Although IMF policy assumptions are similar to those in the FEGP scenario with full measures, the IMF's projections of fiscal revenues, expenditures, and balance are different from the FEGPs'. This stems from two main differences in methodologies: first, while IMF projections are on an accrual basis, the FEGPs' are on a cash basis. Second, the IMF and FEGPs make very different macroeconomic assumptions.

Russia: Projections for 2019–21 are based on the new oil price rule, with adjustments by the IMF staff.

Saudi Arabia: The IMF staff baseline fiscal projections are based on the IMF staff's understanding of government policies as announced in the 2020 budget and recent government measures announced during March 2020 to address the adverse impact of COVID-19 and the sharp decline in oil prices. Exported oil revenues are based on WEO baseline oil prices and staff's understanding of current oil export policy.

Singapore: For fiscal year 2020, projections are based on budget, February 18, 2020, and supplementary budget, March 26, 2020. Staff assumes that support packages in fiscal year 2020 are only for one year and assumes unchanged policies for the remainder of the projection period.

South Africa: Fiscal assumptions are mostly based on the 2020 Budget Review. Nontax revenue excludes transactions in financial assets and liabilities, as they involve primarily revenues associated with realized exchange rate valuation gains from the holding of foreign currency deposits, sale of assets, and conceptually similar items.

Spain: For 2020, fiscal projections are the IMF staff's projections, which assume no policy change except the public wage and pension measures included in the authorities' draft budgetary plan as well as the measures adopted on March 30th in response to the COVID-19 crisis. Fiscal projections for 2021 are the IMF staff's projections with an unchanged policy stance.

Sweden: Fiscal estimates for 2019 are based on the budget, as official fiscal data for 2019 are not yet released. Projections for 2020 are based on the budget. The IMF staff make fiscal projections for 2021 assuming convergence to Sweden's medium-term surplus target of 0.3 percent of GDP. The impact of cyclical developments on the fiscal accounts is calculated using the 2014 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development elasticity⁹ to take into account output and employment gaps.

Switzerland: The authorities' announced discretionary stimulus—as reflected in the fiscal projections for 2020—which is permitted within the context of the debt brake rule in the event of “exceptional circumstances.”

Turkey: The basis for the projections in the WEO and *Fiscal Monitor* is the IMF-defined fiscal balance, which excludes some revenue and expenditure items that are included in the authorities' headline balance.

United Kingdom: Fiscal projections are based on the Budget Statement 2020. Expenditure projections are based on the budgeted nominal values, adjusted to account for subsequent announcements of measures to respond to the outbreak of coronavirus. Revenue projections are adjusted for differences between the IMF staff's forecasts of macroeconomic variables (such as GDP growth and inflation) and the forecasts of these variables assumed in the authorities' fiscal projections (which did not incorporate the impact of the outbreak of coronavirus). The IMF staff's data exclude public sector banks and the effect of transferring assets from the Royal Mail

⁹R. W. Price, T. Dang, and Y. Guillemette. “New Tax and Expenditure Elasticity Estimates for EU Budget Surveillance.” OECD Economics Department Working Paper 1174 (Paris: OECD Publishing, 2014).

Pension Plan to the public sector in April 2012. Real government consumption and investment are part of the real GDP path, which, according to the IMF staff, may or may not be the same as projected by the UK Office for Budget Responsibility. Fiscal year GDP is different from current year GDP. The fiscal accounts are presented in fiscal-year terms. Projections take into account revisions to the accounting (including on student loans) implemented on September 24, 2019.

United States: Fiscal projections are based on the January 2020 Congressional Budget Office baseline adjusted for the IMF staff's policy and macroeconomic assumptions. Projections incorporate the effects of the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act; the Families First Coronavirus Response Act; and the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act; all signed in March 2020. Finally, fiscal projections are adjusted to reflect the IMF staff's forecasts for key macroeconomic and financial variables and different accounting treatment of financial sector support and of defined-benefit pension plans and are converted to a general government basis. Data are compiled using System of National Accounts 2008, and when translated into government finance statistics, this is in accordance with the *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014*. Because of data limitations, most series begin in 2001.

Monetary Policy Assumptions

Monetary policy assumptions are based on the established policy framework in each country. In most cases, this implies a nonaccommodative stance over the business cycle: official interest rates will increase when economic indicators suggest that inflation will rise above its acceptable rate or range; they will decrease when indicators suggest inflation will not exceed the acceptable rate or range, that output growth is below its potential rate, and that the margin of slack in the economy is significant. On this basis, the London interbank offered rate on six-month US dollar deposits is assumed to average 0.0 percent in 2020 and –1.3 percent in 2021 (see Table 1.1). The rate on three-month euro deposits is assumed to average –1.5 percent in 2020 and –1.8 percent in 2021. The rate on six-month Japanese yen deposits is assumed to average –0.7 percent in 2020 and –0.1 percent in 2021.

Argentina: Monetary policy assumptions are consistent with the current monetary policy framework, which targets zero-based money growth in seasonally adjusted terms.

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

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

Canada: Monetary policy assumptions are based on the IMF staff's analysis.

Chile: GDP growth rate.

China: Monetary policy is expected to be loosened.

Denmark: Monetary policy is to maintain the peg to the euro.

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

Greece: Interest rates based on WEO LIBOR with an assumption of a spread for Greece. Broad money projections based on MFI balance sheets and deposit flow assumptions.

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region: The IMF staff assumes that the currency board system will remain intact.

India: Monetary policy projections are consistent with achieving the Reserve Bank of India's inflation target over the medium term.

Indonesia: Monetary policy assumptions are in line with the maintenance of inflation within the central bank's targeted band.

Israel: Based on gradual normalization of monetary policy.

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

Korea: The projections assume the policy rate evolves in line with market expectations.

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

Netherlands: Monetary projections are based on the IMF staff-estimated six-month euro LIBOR projections.

New Zealand: Growth of nominal GDP.

Portugal: Desk spreadsheet, given inputs from other sectors.

Russia: Monetary projections assume that the Central Bank of the Russian Federation is moving toward a neutral monetary policy stance.

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

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

South Africa: Monetary policy assumptions are consistent with maintaining inflation within the 3 percent to 6 percent target band.

Sweden: Monetary projections are in line with Riksbank projections.

Switzerland: The projections assume no change in the policy rate in 2019–20.

Turkey: The outlook for monetary and financial conditions assumes further monetary policy easing in 2020.

United Kingdom: The short-term interest rate path is based on market interest rate expectations.

United States: The IMF staff expects the Federal Open Market Committee to continue to adjust the federal funds target rate, in line with the broader macroeconomic outlook.

Table A1. Summary of World Output 1/
(Annual percent change)

| | Average | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Projections | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | 2002–11 | | | | | | | | | 2020 | 2021 |
| World | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 2.9 | -3.0 | 5.8 |
| Advanced Economies | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.7 | -6.1 | 4.5 |
| United States | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.3 | -5.9 | 4.7 |
| Euro Area | 1.1 | -0.9 | -0.2 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.2 | -7.5 | 4.7 |
| Japan | 0.6 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | -5.2 | 3.0 |
| Other Advanced Economies 2/ | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.6 | -5.2 | 4.4 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 6.5 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 3.7 | -1.0 | 6.6 |
| Regional Groups | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 8.6 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 8.5 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | 4.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 2.1 | -5.2 | 4.2 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 | -0.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.1 | -5.2 | 3.4 |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 5.6 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.2 | -2.8 | 4.0 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 5.9 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 | -1.6 | 4.1 |
| Analytical Groups | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By Source of Export Earnings | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fuel | 5.7 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | -4.4 | 3.9 |
| Nonfuel | 6.7 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.4 | -0.4 | 7.1 |
| Of Which, Primary Products | 4.6 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.1 | -3.5 | 4.6 |
| By External Financing Source | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net Debtor Economies | 5.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 3.5 | -1.4 | 5.7 |
| Net Debtor Economies by Debt-Servicing Experience | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economies with Arrears and/or Rescheduling during 2014–18 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.8 | -1.3 | 3.0 |
| Other Groups | | | | | | | | | | | |
| European Union 3/ | 1.5 | -0.7 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.7 | -7.1 | 4.8 |
| Low-Income Developing Countries | 6.4 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 5.6 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 5.3 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.3 | -3.3 | 4.2 |
| <i>Memorandum</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Median Growth Rate | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 1.9 | -6.7 | 5.0 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.0 | -2.7 | 4.3 |
| Low-Income Developing Countries | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 4.3 |
| Output per Capita 4/ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 | -6.5 | 4.1 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 4.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.3 | -2.4 | 5.3 |
| Low-Income Developing Countries | 3.8 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | -1.8 | 3.3 |
| World Growth Rate Based on Market Exchange Rates | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.4 | -4.2 | 5.4 |
| Value of World Output (billions of US dollars) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| At Market Exchange Rates | 53,885 | 74,769 | 76,958 | 79,035 | 74,785 | 75,958 | 80,633 | 85,611 | 87,156 | 83,003 | 89,707 |
| At Purchasing Power Parities | 75,089 | 100,155 | 105,368 | 111,066 | 115,999 | 121,090 | 128,047 | 135,762 | 142,006 | 138,352 | 149,128 |

1/ Real GDP.

2/ Excludes the United States, euro area countries, and Japan.

3/ Beginning with the April 2020 WEO, the United Kingdom is excluded from the European Union group.

4/ Output per capita is in international currency at purchasing power parity.

Table A2. Advanced Economies: Real GDP 1/
(Annual percent change)

| | Average | | | | | | | | | Projections | | Fourth Quarter 2/ | | |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| | 2002–11 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2019:Q4 | 2020:Q4 | 2021:Q4 |
| Real GDP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.7 | -6.1 | 4.5 | 1.5 | -5.2 | 4.4 |
| United States | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.3 | -5.9 | 4.7 | 2.3 | -5.4 | 4.9 |
| Euro Area | 1.1 | -0.9 | -0.2 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.2 | -7.5 | 4.7 | 1.0 | -5.9 | 3.6 |
| Germany | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 0.6 | -7.0 | 5.2 | 0.5 | -5.2 | 3.6 |
| France | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.3 | -7.2 | 4.5 | 0.9 | -5.0 | 2.7 |
| Italy | 0.2 | -3.0 | -1.8 | -0.0 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | -9.1 | 4.8 | 0.1 | -7.2 | 3.9 |
| Spain | 1.6 | -3.0 | -1.4 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.0 | -8.0 | 4.3 | 1.8 | -7.0 | 3.7 |
| Netherlands | 1.3 | -1.0 | -0.1 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 1.8 | -7.5 | 3.0 | 1.6 | -6.6 | 2.1 |
| Belgium | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.4 | -6.9 | 4.6 | 1.2 | -5.2 | 2.9 |
| Austria | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.6 | -7.0 | 4.5 | 0.9 | -6.6 | 6.1 |
| Ireland | 2.3 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 8.5 | 25.1 | 3.7 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 5.5 | -6.8 | 6.3 | 6.3 | -5.5 | 4.0 |
| Portugal | 0.4 | -4.1 | -0.9 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.2 | -8.0 | 5.0 | 2.2 | -10.2 | 8.1 |
| Greece | 0.4 | -7.3 | -3.2 | 0.7 | -0.4 | -0.2 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | -10.0 | 5.1 | 1.0 | -11.4 | 11.6 |
| Finland | 1.8 | -1.4 | -0.9 | -0.4 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 1.0 | -6.0 | 3.1 | 0.6 | -3.6 | 1.0 |
| Slovak Republic | 4.9 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 2.3 | -6.2 | 5.0 | 1.9 | -5.1 | 4.6 |
| Lithuania | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.9 | -8.1 | 8.2 | 3.5 | -4.2 | 3.8 |
| Slovenia | 2.5 | -2.6 | -1.0 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 2.4 | -8.0 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | -0.1 |
| Luxembourg | 2.7 | -0.4 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 2.3 | -4.9 | 4.8 | 3.1 | -3.4 | 3.3 |
| Latvia | 3.7 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 2.2 | -8.6 | 8.3 | 1.0 | -9.9 | 16.7 |
| Estonia | 3.6 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 4.3 | -7.5 | 7.9 | 4.0 | -14.1 | 23.2 |
| Cyprus | 3.0 | -3.4 | -6.6 | -1.9 | 3.4 | 6.7 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.2 | -6.5 | 5.6 | 3.2 | -1.2 | 0.4 |
| Malta | 2.1 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 4.4 | -2.8 | 7.0 | 4.3 | -3.8 | 9.0 |
| Japan | 0.6 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | -5.2 | 3.0 | -0.7 | -3.2 | 3.4 |
| United Kingdom | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 | -6.5 | 4.0 | 1.1 | -5.3 | 3.8 |
| Korea | 4.6 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.0 | -1.2 | 3.4 | 2.3 | -1.3 | 3.2 |
| Canada | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.6 | -6.2 | 4.2 | 1.5 | -5.4 | 4.0 |
| Australia | 3.1 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 1.8 | -6.7 | 6.1 | 2.2 | -7.2 | 8.4 |
| Taiwan Province of China | 4.7 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | -4.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 | -6.6 | 7.7 |
| Singapore | 6.6 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 0.7 | -3.5 | 3.0 | 1.1 | -3.1 | 2.8 |
| Switzerland | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 0.9 | -6.0 | 3.8 | 1.5 | -7.4 | 8.0 |
| Sweden | 2.4 | -0.6 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.2 | -6.8 | 5.2 | 0.8 | -4.8 | 4.1 |
| Hong Kong SAR | 4.5 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 2.9 | -1.2 | -4.8 | 3.9 | -2.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Czech Republic | 3.1 | -0.8 | -0.5 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 | -6.5 | 7.5 | 2.0 | -6.0 | 10.0 |
| Norway | 1.5 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | -6.3 | 2.9 | 1.8 | -8.5 | 5.9 |
| Israel | 3.6 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | -6.3 | 5.0 | 3.7 | -6.7 | 6.6 |
| Denmark | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | -6.5 | 6.0 | 2.3 | -4.1 | 4.0 |
| New Zealand | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.2 | -7.2 | 5.9 | 1.6 | -7.0 | 7.0 |
| Puerto Rico | -0.0 | 0.0 | -0.3 | -1.2 | -1.0 | -1.3 | -2.7 | -4.9 | 2.0 | -6.0 | 1.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Macao SAR | 13.2 | 9.2 | 11.2 | -1.2 | -21.6 | -0.7 | 9.9 | 5.4 | -4.7 | -29.6 | 32.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Iceland | 2.4 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 1.9 | -7.2 | 6.0 | 4.1 | -4.9 | -1.6 |
| San Marino | -0.0 | -7.2 | -0.8 | -0.7 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | -12.2 | 5.4 | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Memorandum</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Advanced Economies | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | -6.2 | 4.5 | 1.4 | -5.2 | 4.2 |

1/ In this and other tables, when countries are not listed alphabetically, they are ordered on the basis of economic size.

2/ From the fourth quarter of the preceding year.

Table A3. Emerging Market and Developing Economies: Real GDP*(Annual percent change)*

| | Average | | | | | | | | | Projections | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | 2002–11 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 8.6 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 8.5 |
| Bangladesh | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 2.0 | 9.5 |
| Bhutan | 8.8 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 1.5 | 0.9 | -2.1 | -2.5 | -0.4 | -2.5 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 3.5 |
| Cambodia | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.0 | -1.6 | 6.1 |
| China | 10.7 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 9.2 |
| Fiji | 1.4 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 0.5 | -5.8 | 7.0 |
| India 1/ | 7.7 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 7.4 |
| Indonesia | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 8.2 |
| Kiribati | 1.0 | 4.7 | 4.2 | -0.7 | 10.4 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.2 |
| Lao P.D.R. | 7.5 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 5.6 |
| Malaysia | 5.1 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 4.3 | -1.7 | 9.0 |
| Maldives | 7.0 | 2.5 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 2.9 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 5.7 | -8.1 | 13.2 |
| Marshall Islands | 1.0 | -2.4 | 3.7 | -0.9 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 2.4 | -0.2 | 3.2 |
| Micronesia | 0.3 | -1.9 | -3.7 | -2.3 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 1.2 | -0.4 | 1.4 |
| Mongolia | 7.5 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 7.9 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 5.1 | -1.0 | 8.0 |
| Myanmar | 10.0 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 7.5 |
| Nauru | ... | 10.4 | 31.0 | 27.2 | 3.4 | 3.0 | -5.5 | 5.7 | 1.0 | -1.7 | 1.3 |
| Nepal | 3.8 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 8.2 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 2.5 | 5.0 |
| Palau | 0.2 | 2.1 | -1.3 | 5.5 | 8.2 | 0.0 | -3.4 | 5.2 | 0.5 | -11.9 | 14.4 |
| Papua New Guinea | 3.8 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 13.5 | 9.5 | 4.1 | 3.5 | -0.8 | 5.0 | -1.0 | 2.9 |
| Philippines | 4.8 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 7.6 |
| Samoa | 3.3 | -4.1 | -0.4 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 1.0 | -2.2 | 3.5 | -3.7 | 0.5 |
| Solomon Islands | 5.6 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 1.2 | -2.1 | 3.8 |
| Sri Lanka | 6.2 | 9.1 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.3 | -0.5 | 4.2 |
| Thailand | 4.3 | 7.2 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 2.4 | -6.7 | 6.1 |
| Timor-Leste 2/ | 3.5 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 3.6 | -3.8 | -0.8 | 3.1 | -3.0 | 3.8 |
| Tonga | 1.2 | -1.1 | -0.6 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 0.4 | -0.1 | -1.2 | 1.2 |
| Tuvalu | 1.4 | -3.9 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 9.2 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 6.0 | -1.0 | 3.5 |
| Vanuatu | 3.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | -3.3 | 4.9 |
| Vietnam | 6.8 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 2.7 | 7.0 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | 4.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 2.1 | -5.2 | 4.2 |
| Albania | 5.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 2.2 | -5.0 | 8.0 |
| Belarus 1/ | 7.5 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 | -3.8 | -2.5 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.2 | -6.0 | 3.5 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.7 | -0.7 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 2.7 | -5.0 | 3.5 |
| Bulgaria | 4.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | -4.0 | 6.0 |
| Croatia | 2.1 | -2.2 | -0.5 | -0.1 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 | -9.0 | 4.9 |
| Hungary | 1.8 | -1.5 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 4.9 | -3.1 | 4.2 |
| Kosovo | 4.0 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 | -5.0 | 7.5 |
| Moldova | 5.1 | -0.6 | 9.0 | 5.0 | -0.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 3.6 | -3.0 | 4.1 |
| Montenegro | 3.5 | -2.7 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 3.6 | -9.0 | 6.5 |
| North Macedonia | 3.5 | -0.5 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 3.6 | -4.0 | 7.0 |
| Poland | 4.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.1 | -4.6 | 4.2 |
| Romania | 3.9 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 4.4 | 4.1 | -5.0 | 3.9 |
| Russia | 4.8 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 0.7 | -2.0 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.3 | -5.5 | 3.5 |
| Serbia | 4.7 | -0.7 | 2.9 | -1.6 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 4.2 | -3.0 | 7.5 |
| Turkey | 5.8 | 4.8 | 8.5 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 7.5 | 2.8 | 0.9 | -5.0 | 5.0 |
| Ukraine 1/ | 4.0 | 0.2 | -0.0 | -6.6 | -9.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | -7.7 | 3.6 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 | -0.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.1 | -5.2 | 3.4 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 1.7 | 3.4 | -0.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 7.4 | 5.3 | -10.0 | 8.0 |
| Argentina | 4.5 | -1.0 | 2.4 | -2.5 | 2.7 | -2.1 | 2.7 | -2.5 | -2.2 | -5.7 | 4.4 |
| Aruba | -0.1 | -1.4 | 4.2 | 0.9 | -0.4 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.4 | -13.7 | 12.1 |
| The Bahamas | 0.5 | 3.1 | -3.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | -8.3 | 6.7 |
| Barbados | 0.8 | -0.4 | -1.4 | -0.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 0.5 | -0.6 | -0.1 | -7.6 | 7.1 |
| Belize | 3.4 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.3 | -12.0 | 7.6 |
| Bolivia | 4.2 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 2.8 | -2.9 | 2.9 |
| Brazil | 3.9 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 0.5 | -3.6 | -3.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | -5.3 | 2.9 |
| Chile | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 1.1 | -4.5 | 5.3 |
| Colombia | 4.6 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 3.3 | -2.4 | 3.7 |

Table A3. Emerging Market and Developing Economies: Real GDP (continued)*(Annual percent change)*

| | Average | | | | | | | | | Projections | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | 2002–11 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean (continued) | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 | -0.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.1 | -5.2 | 3.4 |
| Costa Rica | 4.4 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 2.1 | -3.3 | 3.0 |
| Dominica | 2.4 | -1.1 | -0.6 | 4.4 | -2.6 | 2.5 | -9.5 | 0.5 | 9.2 | -4.7 | 3.4 |
| Dominican Republic | 4.6 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 5.1 | -1.0 | 4.0 |
| Ecuador | 4.5 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 0.1 | -1.2 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 0.1 | -6.3 | 3.9 |
| El Salvador | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | -5.4 | 4.5 |
| Grenada | 2.1 | -1.2 | 2.4 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.1 | -8.0 | 6.1 |
| Guatemala | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.6 | -2.0 | 5.5 |
| Guyana | 2.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 52.8 | 6.3 |
| Haiti | 0.7 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.5 | -1.2 | -4.0 | 1.2 |
| Honduras | 4.2 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 2.7 | -2.4 | 4.1 |
| Jamaica | 0.6 | -0.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.0 | -5.6 | 3.5 |
| Mexico | 1.9 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | -0.1 | -6.6 | 3.0 |
| Nicaragua | 3.2 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.6 | -4.0 | -3.9 | -6.0 | 0.0 |
| Panama | 6.9 | 9.8 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 3.0 | -2.0 | 4.0 |
| Paraguay | 4.2 | -0.5 | 8.4 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 0.2 | -1.0 | 4.0 |
| Peru | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 2.2 | -4.5 | 5.2 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 1.7 | -2.2 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 1.0 | 2.8 | -2.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | -8.1 | 8.5 |
| St. Lucia | 2.7 | -0.1 | -2.0 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 1.7 | -8.5 | 6.9 |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 2.7 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.4 | -4.5 | 5.4 |
| Suriname | 5.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 0.3 | -3.4 | -5.6 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.3 | -4.9 | 4.9 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 5.3 | -0.7 | 2.2 | -0.9 | 1.8 | -6.3 | -2.3 | -0.2 | -0.0 | -4.5 | 2.6 |
| Uruguay | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 0.2 | -3.0 | 5.0 |
| Venezuela | 3.2 | 5.6 | 1.3 | -3.9 | -6.2 | -17.0 | -15.7 | -19.6 | -35.0 | -15.0 | -5.0 |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 5.6 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.2 | -2.8 | 4.0 |
| Afghanistan | ... | 14.0 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.0 | -3.0 | 4.5 |
| Algeria | 3.8 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.7 | -5.2 | 6.2 |
| Armenia | 7.6 | 7.1 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 7.6 | -1.5 | 4.8 |
| Azerbaijan | 13.5 | 2.2 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 1.0 | -3.1 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 2.3 | -2.2 | 0.7 |
| Bahrain | 5.3 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | -3.6 | 3.0 |
| Djibouti | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 8.5 |
| Egypt | 4.7 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| Georgia | 6.5 | 6.4 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.1 | -4.0 | 3.0 |
| Iran | 4.9 | -7.7 | -0.3 | 3.2 | -1.6 | 12.5 | 3.7 | -5.4 | -7.6 | -6.0 | 3.1 |
| Iraq | 13.7 | 13.9 | 7.6 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 15.2 | -2.5 | -0.6 | 3.9 | -4.7 | 7.2 |
| Jordan | 5.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 | -3.7 | 3.7 |
| Kazakhstan | 7.7 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.5 | -2.5 | 4.1 |
| Kuwait | 5.5 | 6.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 2.9 | -4.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | -1.1 | 3.4 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 4.1 | -0.1 | 10.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 4.5 | -4.0 | 8.0 |
| Lebanon 1/ | 5.4 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.9 | -1.9 | -6.5 | -12.0 | ... |
| Libya 1/ | -8.6 | 124.7 | -36.8 | -53.0 | -13.0 | -7.4 | 64.0 | 17.9 | 9.9 | -58.7 | 80.7 |
| Mauritania | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 5.9 | -2.0 | 4.2 |
| Morocco | 4.7 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 2.2 | -3.7 | 4.8 |
| Oman | 2.8 | 9.1 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.5 | -2.8 | 3.0 |
| Pakistan | 4.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 3.3 | -1.5 | 2.0 |
| Qatar | 14.1 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.1 | -4.3 | 5.0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 4.5 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 1.7 | -0.7 | 2.4 | 0.3 | -2.3 | 2.9 |
| Somalia | ... | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | -2.5 | 2.9 |
| Sudan 3/ | 3.7 | -17.0 | 2.0 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 0.7 | -2.3 | -2.5 | -7.2 | -3.0 |
| Syria 4/ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tajikistan | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 5.5 |
| Tunisia | 3.6 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 1.0 | -4.3 | 4.1 |
| Turkmenistan | 12.7 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 1.8 | 6.4 |
| United Arab Emirates | 4.4 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 | -3.5 | 3.3 |
| Uzbekistan | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 7.0 |
| Yemen | 2.5 | 2.4 | 4.8 | -0.2 | -28.0 | -9.4 | -5.1 | 0.8 | 2.1 | -3.0 | 6.1 |

Table A3. Emerging Market and Developing Economies: Real GDP (continued)*(Annual percent change)*

| | Average | | | | | | | | | Projections | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | 2002–11 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 5.9 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 | -1.6 | 4.1 |
| Angola | 8.7 | 8.5 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 0.9 | -2.6 | -0.2 | -1.2 | -1.5 | -1.4 | 2.6 |
| Benin | 3.6 | 4.8 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 6.0 |
| Botswana | 4.7 | 4.5 | 11.3 | 4.1 | -1.7 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 3.0 | -5.4 | 6.8 |
| Burkina Faso | 5.9 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 2.0 | 5.8 |
| Burundi | 4.0 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 4.5 | -3.9 | -0.6 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | -5.5 | 4.2 |
| Cabo Verde | 5.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 5.5 | -4.0 | 5.5 |
| Cameroon | 3.9 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.7 | -1.2 | 4.1 |
| Central African Republic | 2.5 | 5.1 | -36.4 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 |
| Chad | 8.6 | 8.8 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 1.8 | -5.6 | -2.4 | 2.3 | 3.0 | -0.2 | 6.1 |
| Comoros | 2.9 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 1.9 | -1.2 | 3.1 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 5.6 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 4.4 | -2.2 | 3.5 |
| Republic of Congo | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 6.8 | 2.6 | -2.8 | -1.8 | 1.6 | -0.9 | -2.3 | 3.4 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0.6 | 10.9 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 2.7 | 8.7 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 10.6 | 8.3 | -4.1 | 0.4 | -9.1 | -8.8 | -5.7 | -5.8 | -6.1 | -5.5 | 2.3 |
| Eritrea | 2.8 | 1.9 | -10.5 | 30.9 | -20.6 | 7.4 | -10.0 | 13.0 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 5.9 |
| Eswatini | 3.7 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.0 | -0.9 | 1.8 |
| Ethiopia | 8.9 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 8.0 | 10.2 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 3.2 | 4.3 |
| Gabon | 1.9 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 3.4 | -1.2 | 3.6 |
| The Gambia | 2.0 | 5.2 | 2.9 | -1.4 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 2.5 | 6.5 |
| Ghana | 6.7 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 8.1 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 5.9 |
| Guinea | 3.3 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 7.6 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 3.7 | -1.7 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 4.6 | -1.5 | 3.0 |
| Kenya | 4.4 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 6.1 |
| Lesotho | 4.4 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.4 | -1.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 | -5.2 | 5.1 |
| Liberia | 2.5 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | -1.6 | 2.5 | 1.2 | -2.5 | -2.5 | 4.0 |
| Madagascar | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 5.0 |
| Malawi | 5.8 | 1.9 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 2.5 |
| Mali | 4.6 | -0.7 | 2.2 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 4.1 |
| Mauritius | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.5 | -6.8 | 5.9 |
| Mozambique | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 4.7 |
| Namibia | 4.3 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 4.5 | -0.3 | -0.1 | 0.3 | -1.4 | -2.5 | 3.2 |
| Niger | 4.4 | 10.6 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 8.1 |
| Nigeria | 8.7 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 2.7 | -1.6 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 2.2 | -3.4 | 2.4 |
| Rwanda | 8.1 | 8.6 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 8.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 8.6 | 10.1 | 3.5 | 6.7 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | 5.4 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 1.3 | -6.0 | 5.5 |
| Senegal | 3.7 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 5.5 |
| Seychelles | 2.8 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.9 | -10.8 | 8.0 |
| Sierra Leone | 7.8 | 15.2 | 20.7 | 4.6 | -20.5 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 5.1 | -2.3 | 4.0 |
| South Africa | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 | -5.8 | 4.0 |
| South Sudan | ... | -52.4 | 29.3 | 2.9 | -0.2 | -16.7 | -5.5 | -1.1 | 11.3 | 4.9 | 3.2 |
| Tanzania | 6.8 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 4.6 |
| Togo | 2.8 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 4.0 |
| Uganda | 7.7 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 4.3 |
| Zambia | 7.5 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 1.5 | -3.5 | 2.3 |
| Zimbabwe 1/ | -2.6 | 16.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 3.5 | -8.3 | -7.4 | 2.5 |

1/ See country-specific notes for Belarus, India, Lebanon, Libya, Ukraine, and Zimbabwe in the "Country Notes" section of the Statistical Appendix.

2/ In this table only, the data for Timor-Leste are based on non-oil GDP.

3/ Data for 2011 exclude South Sudan after July 9. Data for 2012 and onward pertain to the current Sudan.

4/ Data for Syria are excluded for 2011 onward owing to the uncertain political situation.

Table A4. Summary of Inflation
(Percent)

| | Average | | | | | | | | | Projections | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | 2002–11 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Consumer Prices | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.5 |
| United States | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 2.2 |
| Euro Area 1/ | 2.1 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Japan | −0.2 | −0.1 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 0.8 | −0.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Other Advanced Economies 2/ | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies 3/ | 6.5 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Regional Groups | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | 10.0 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 10.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 5.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 7.7 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 9.9 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.7 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 9.3 | 9.1 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 7.6 |
| Analytical Groups | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By Source of Export Earnings | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fuel | 9.3 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 6.5 | 8.6 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.9 |
| Nonfuel | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| Of Which, Primary Products 4/ | 6.4 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 10.9 | 13.2 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 13.5 |
| By External Financing Source | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net Debtor Economies | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Net Debtor Economies by Debt-Servicing Experience | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economies with Arrears and/or Rescheduling during 2014–18 | 9.2 | 7.7 | 6.5 | 10.3 | 14.7 | 9.8 | 18.5 | 18.0 | 14.0 | 11.2 | 10.4 |
| Other Groups | | | | | | | | | | | |
| European Union 5/ | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| Low-Income Developing Countries | 9.8 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 8.2 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 7.4 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 11.0 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 9.1 |
| <i>Memorandum</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Median Inflation Rate | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.4 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies 3/ | 5.2 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 |

1/ Based on Eurostat's harmonized index of consumer prices.

2/ Excludes the United States, euro area countries, and Japan.

3/ Excludes Venezuela but includes Argentina from 2017 onward. See country-specific notes for Venezuela and Argentina in the "Country Notes" section of the Statistical Appendix.

4/ Includes Argentina from 2017 onward. See country-specific note for Argentina in the "Country Notes" section of the Statistical Appendix.

5/ Beginning with the April 2020 WEO, the United Kingdom is excluded from the European Union group.

Table A5. Advanced Economies: Consumer Prices 1/
(Annual percent change)

| | Average | | | | | | | | | | Projections | | End of Period 2/ | | |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------------|------------|------|
| | 2002–11 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2019 | Projections | | 2021 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2020 | 2021 | |
| Advanced Economies | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 1.7 | |
| United States | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 2.4 | |
| Euro Area 3/ | 2.1 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | -0.1 | 1.3 | |
| Germany | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 1.3 | |
| France | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.6 | -0.7 | 1.3 | |
| Italy | 2.3 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | |
| Spain | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.4 | -0.2 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.7 | -0.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | -1.0 | 1.4 | |
| Netherlands | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 | |
| Belgium | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | -0.2 | 1.4 | |
| Austria | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 1.9 | |
| Ireland | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | -0.0 | -0.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.8 | |
| Portugal | 2.4 | 2.8 | 0.4 | -0.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | -0.2 | 1.4 | 0.4 | -0.2 | 1.6 | |
| Greece | 3.4 | 1.0 | -0.9 | -1.4 | -1.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | -0.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | -0.6 | 1.4 | |
| Finland | 1.8 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 1.2 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 2.0 | |
| Slovak Republic | 3.8 | 3.7 | 1.5 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.5 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 1.8 | |
| Lithuania | 3.3 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | -0.7 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | -0.3 | 1.7 | 2.7 | -0.3 | 1.7 | |
| Slovenia | 3.5 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 0.2 | -0.5 | -0.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1.8 | |
| Luxembourg | 2.8 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 1.3 | |
| Latvia | 5.5 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.7 | -0.3 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 2.4 | |
| Estonia | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.0 | |
| Cyprus | 2.6 | 3.1 | 0.4 | -0.3 | -1.5 | -1.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | |
| Malta | 2.4 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 2.0 | |
| Japan | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 0.8 | -0.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | -0.0 | 0.4 | |
| United Kingdom | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.9 | |
| Korea | 3.2 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | -0.3 | 0.9 | |
| Canada | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 1.6 | |
| Australia | 2.9 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.0 | |
| Taiwan Province of China | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | -0.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.5 | |
| Singapore | 2.0 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 1.0 | -0.5 | -0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | -0.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | -0.4 | 0.9 | |
| Switzerland | 0.8 | -0.7 | -0.2 | -0.0 | -1.1 | -0.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | -0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | -0.0 | 0.4 | |
| Sweden | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 1.5 | |
| Hong Kong SAR | 1.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.5 | |
| Czech Republic | 2.3 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | |
| Norway | 1.8 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | |
| Israel | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.5 | -0.6 | -0.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | -1.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | -1.5 | 0.3 | |
| Denmark | 2.0 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.2 | |
| New Zealand | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.5 | |
| Puerto Rico | 3.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | -0.8 | -0.3 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.7 | -1.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | -1.5 | 0.6 | |
| Macao SAR | 3.0 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 | |
| Iceland | 6.0 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | |
| San Marino | ... | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.5 | |
| <i>Memorandum</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Advanced Economies | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.8 | |

1/ Movements in consumer prices are shown as annual averages.

2/ Monthly year-over-year changes and, for several countries, on a quarterly basis.

3/ Based on Eurostat's harmonized index of consumer prices.

Table A6. Emerging Market and Developing Economies: Consumer Prices 1/
(Annual percent change)

| | Average | | | | | | | | | | Projections | | End of Period 2/ | | |
|---|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------------|------------|------|
| | 2002–11 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2019 | Projections | | 2021 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2019 | 2020 | |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 3.2 | |
| Bangladesh | 7.3 | 6.2 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 | |
| Bhutan | 5.0 | 10.1 | 6.6 | 8.7 | 5.5 | 3.2 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 3.5 | |
| Brunei Darussalam | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -1.3 | 1.1 | -0.5 | 0.9 | 1.0 | -0.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | |
| Cambodia | 5.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 2.8 | |
| China | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 3.0 | |
| Fiji | 4.0 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.5 | |
| India | 7.0 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 2.7 | 3.8 | |
| Indonesia | 7.9 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.0 | |
| Kiribati | 2.6 | -3.0 | -1.5 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 | -1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | -1.2 | 1.5 | 1.9 | |
| Lao P.D.R. | 7.6 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 3.5 | |
| Malaysia | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 2.8 | |
| Maldives | 5.0 | 10.9 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.1 | |
| Marshall Islands | ... | 4.3 | 1.9 | 1.1 | -2.2 | -1.5 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | -0.9 | 2.2 | 0.6 | -0.9 | 2.2 | |
| Micronesia | 3.5 | 6.3 | 2.2 | 0.7 | -0.2 | -0.6 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | |
| Mongolia | 9.3 | 14.3 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 5.7 | 0.7 | 4.3 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 7.0 | |
| Myanmar | 16.6 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 9.1 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 8.6 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 9.5 | 5.4 | 6.1 | |
| Nauru | ... | 0.3 | -1.1 | 0.3 | 9.8 | 8.2 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | |
| Nepal | 6.8 | 8.3 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 7.2 | 9.9 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 6.0 | |
| Palau | 3.0 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 2.2 | -1.3 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.5 | |
| Papua New Guinea | 6.0 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 6.2 | |
| Philippines | 5.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.0 | |
| Samoa | 5.8 | 6.2 | -0.2 | -1.2 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.6 | -0.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 | |
| Solomon Islands | 8.5 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.2 | -0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 4.1 | |
| Sri Lanka | 9.0 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.8 | |
| Thailand | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | -0.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 | -1.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | -1.1 | 0.7 | |
| Timor-Leste | 5.5 | 10.9 | 9.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | -1.5 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 2.4 | |
| Tonga | 7.5 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.2 | -1.1 | 2.6 | 7.4 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 1.5 | |
| Tuvalu | 2.8 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.6 | |
| Vanuatu | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | |
| Vietnam | 9.6 | 9.1 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 4.3 | |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | 10.0 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 10.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.0 | |
| Albania | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 2.9 | |
| Belarus | 19.5 | 59.2 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 13.5 | 11.8 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 4.9 | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.9 | 2.1 | -0.1 | -0.9 | -1.0 | -1.6 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.7 | -0.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | -0.6 | 1.2 | |
| Bulgaria 3/ | 5.6 | 2.4 | 0.4 | -1.6 | -1.1 | -1.3 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 2.4 | |
| Croatia | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.2 | -0.2 | -0.5 | -1.1 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | |
| Hungary | 5.1 | 5.7 | 1.7 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | |
| Kosovo | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 0.4 | -0.5 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | |
| Moldova | 9.3 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 9.6 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 7.5 | 0.5 | 6.0 | |
| Montenegro | 5.4 | 4.1 | 2.2 | -0.7 | 1.5 | -0.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.2 | |
| North Macedonia | 2.0 | 3.3 | 2.8 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.8 | -0.9 | 0.8 | 0.4 | -0.4 | 1.0 | |
| Poland | 2.6 | 3.7 | 0.9 | -0.0 | -0.9 | -0.6 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.5 | |
| Romania | 9.4 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 1.1 | -0.6 | -1.6 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 1.9 | |
| Russia | 11.2 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 15.5 | 7.0 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 2.9 | |
| Serbia | 9.3 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.0 | |
| Turkey | 13.2 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 11.1 | 16.3 | 15.2 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 12.0 | |
| Ukraine 4/ | 10.7 | 0.6 | -0.3 | 12.1 | 48.7 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 10.9 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 4.1 | 7.7 | 5.9 | |
| Latin America and the Caribbean 5/ | 5.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 5.7 | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 2.3 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | -0.5 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.0 | |
| Argentina 4/ | 10.7 | 10.0 | 10.6 | ... | ... | ... | 25.7 | 34.3 | 53.5 | ... | ... | 53.8 | ... | ... | |
| Aruba | 3.5 | 0.6 | -2.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | -0.9 | -1.0 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 5.2 | -0.7 | 3.3 | |
| The Bahamas | 2.3 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.9 | -0.3 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | |
| Barbados | 4.7 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | -1.1 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 7.2 | 0.7 | 2.4 | |
| Belize | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 | -0.9 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 2.0 | |
| Bolivia | 5.4 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 3.8 | |
| Brazil | 6.6 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 3.3 | |
| Chile | 3.2 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 | |
| Colombia | 5.1 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.0 | |

Table A6. Emerging Market and Developing Economies: Consumer Prices 1/ (continued)
(Annual percent change)

| | Average | | | | | | | | | | Projections | | End of Period 2/ | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------------|------------|------|
| | 2002–11 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2019 | Projections | | 2021 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latin America and the Caribbean (continued) 5/ | 5.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 5.7 | |
| Costa Rica | 9.7 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 0.8 | -0.0 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | |
| Dominica | 2.2 | 1.4 | -0.0 | 0.8 | -0.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | |
| Dominican Republic | 12.1 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 4.0 | |
| Ecuador | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 0.4 | -0.2 | 0.3 | -0.0 | 1.2 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 2.3 | |
| El Salvador | 3.6 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | -0.7 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | -0.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | |
| Grenada | 3.1 | 2.4 | -0.0 | -1.0 | -0.6 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.3 | |
| Guatemala | 6.7 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 3.1 | |
| Guyana | 6.1 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 0.7 | -0.9 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 3.9 | |
| Haiti | 13.1 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 7.5 | 13.4 | 14.7 | 12.9 | 17.3 | 22.2 | 21.3 | 20.1 | 23.0 | 20.0 | |
| Honduras | 7.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 4.2 | |
| Jamaica | 11.6 | 6.9 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 5.4 | |
| Mexico | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 3.0 | |
| Nicaragua | 8.4 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 4.0 | |
| Panama | 3.1 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | -0.4 | -0.9 | 0.5 | -0.1 | -1.0 | 1.0 | |
| Paraguay | 7.9 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.3 | |
| Peru | 2.5 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.0 | |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 3.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.2 | -2.3 | -0.7 | 0.7 | -1.0 | -0.2 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 2.0 | |
| St. Lucia | 2.4 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 3.5 | -1.0 | -3.1 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 2.0 | |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 3.1 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 | -1.7 | -0.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 2.0 | |
| Suriname | 11.7 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 55.5 | 22.0 | 6.9 | 4.4 | 27.9 | 22.7 | 4.2 | 49.4 | 6.7 | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 6.9 | 9.3 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | -1.0 | 1.3 | 0.4 | -1.0 | 1.3 | |
| Uruguay | 9.1 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 7.5 | |
| Venezuela 4/ | 23.4 | 21.1 | 40.6 | 62.2 | 121.7 | 254.9 | 438.1 | 65,374.1 | 19,906.0 | 15,000.0 | 15,000.0 | 9,585.5 | 15,000.0 | 15,000.0 | |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 7.7 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 9.9 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 7.2 | 9.7 | 8.0 | |
| Afghanistan | 11.1 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 4.7 | -0.7 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 5.0 | |
| Algeria | 3.6 | 8.9 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 4.0 | |
| Armenia | 4.8 | 2.5 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 3.7 | -1.4 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 2.5 | |
| Azerbaijan | 8.0 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 | |
| Bahrain | 1.9 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | |
| Djibouti | 4.0 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | -0.8 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 2.0 | |
| Egypt | 8.8 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 10.1 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 23.5 | 20.9 | 13.9 | 5.9 | 8.2 | 9.4 | 6.2 | 9.0 | |
| Georgia | 7.0 | -0.9 | -0.5 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 3.0 | |
| Iran | 15.6 | 30.6 | 34.7 | 15.6 | 11.9 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 31.2 | 41.1 | 34.2 | 33.5 | 26.4 | 42.0 | 25.0 | |
| Iraq | ... | 6.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | -0.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| Jordan | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 2.9 | -0.9 | -0.8 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.0 | |
| Kazakhstan | 8.6 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 14.6 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 8.1 | 6.5 | |
| Kuwait | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 2.5 | |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 8.3 | 2.8 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 10.6 | 7.2 | 3.1 | 12.0 | 7.0 | |
| Lebanon 4/ | 3.1 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 1.8 | -3.7 | -0.8 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 17.0 | ... | 7.0 | 17.5 | ... | |
| Libya 4/ | 2.9 | 6.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 14.8 | 24.0 | 28.0 | -1.2 | 4.6 | 22.3 | 15.1 | 4.6 | 22.3 | 15.1 | |
| Mauritania | 6.6 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 4.0 | |
| Morocco | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.9 | -0.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | -0.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 | |
| Oman | 3.4 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 3.4 | |
| Pakistan | 9.0 | 11.0 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 6.7 | 11.1 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 9.8 | 7.4 | |
| Qatar | 5.1 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | -0.6 | -1.2 | 2.4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Saudi Arabia | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 2.0 | -0.9 | 2.5 | -1.2 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 2.0 | |
| Somalia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.5 | |
| Sudan 6/ | 12.4 | 35.6 | 36.5 | 36.9 | 16.9 | 17.8 | 32.4 | 63.3 | 51.0 | 81.3 | 91.1 | 57.0 | 96.1 | 94.0 | |
| Syria 7/ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Tajikistan | 11.1 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 3.8 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 6.9 | |
| Tunisia | 3.5 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 4.8 | |
| Turkmenistan | 6.6 | 5.3 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 3.6 | 8.0 | 13.3 | 5.1 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 6.0 | |
| United Arab Emirates | 5.3 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 3.1 | -1.9 | -1.0 | 1.5 | -1.9 | -1.0 | 1.5 | |
| Uzbekistan | 13.1 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 13.9 | 17.5 | 14.5 | 12.6 | 10.6 | 15.2 | 11.2 | 9.1 | |
| Yemen | 11.7 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 8.2 | 22.0 | 21.3 | 30.4 | 27.6 | 10.0 | 26.7 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 46.0 | 5.0 | |

Table A6. Emerging Market and Developing Economies: Consumer Prices 1/ (continued)
(Annual percent change)

| | Average | | | | | | | | | Projections | | End of Period 2/ Projections | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|------|---------------------------------|-------|------|
| | 2002–11 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 9.3 | 9.1 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 7.6 | 9.4 | 8.4 | 7.4 |
| Angola | 31.5 | 10.3 | 8.8 | 7.3 | 9.2 | 30.7 | 29.8 | 19.6 | 17.1 | 20.7 | 22.3 | 16.9 | 21.0 | 24.0 |
| Benin | 3.0 | 6.7 | 1.0 | -1.1 | 0.2 | -0.8 | 1.8 | 0.8 | -0.9 | -0.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | -0.8 | 0.6 |
| Botswana | 8.7 | 7.5 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Burkina Faso | 2.6 | 3.8 | 0.5 | -0.3 | 0.9 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 2.0 | -3.2 | 3.2 | 2.1 | -2.6 | 3.2 | 2.1 |
| Burundi | 9.1 | 18.2 | 7.9 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 16.6 | -2.8 | -0.7 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 10.4 | 2.5 |
| Cabo Verde | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.5 | -0.2 | 0.1 | -1.4 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Cameroon | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Central African Republic | 3.0 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 14.9 | 1.4 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 2.5 | -2.8 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| Chad | 2.2 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 4.8 | -1.6 | -0.9 | 4.0 | -1.0 | 2.2 | 2.9 | -1.7 | 2.3 | 2.9 |
| Comoros | 3.8 | 5.9 | 0.4 | -0.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 5.1 | -5.5 | 3.8 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 19.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 35.8 | 29.3 | 4.8 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 5.5 | 12.0 | 9.0 |
| Republic of Congo | 3.0 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 3.0 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 5.2 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Eritrea | 17.1 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 10.0 | 28.5 | -5.6 | -13.3 | -14.4 | -16.4 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 27.2 | 4.0 | 2.0 |
| Eswatini | 7.1 | 8.9 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 5.0 |
| Ethiopia | 15.3 | 24.1 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 9.6 | 6.6 | 10.7 | 13.8 | 15.8 | 15.4 | 9.1 | 19.5 | 10.2 | 8.0 |
| Gabon | 1.1 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 4.5 | -0.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| The Gambia | 7.0 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| Ghana | 13.4 | 7.1 | 11.7 | 15.5 | 17.2 | 17.5 | 12.4 | 9.8 | 7.2 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 9.9 | 8.2 |
| Guinea | 17.6 | 15.2 | 11.9 | 9.7 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 2.5 | 2.1 | 0.8 | -1.0 | 1.5 | 2.7 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.5 | -0.1 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Kenya | 7.8 | 9.4 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| Lesotho | 6.8 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 4.2 |
| Liberia | 9.6 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 9.9 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 12.4 | 23.5 | 27.0 | 13.8 | 13.5 | 20.3 | 15.0 | 12.0 |
| Madagascar | 10.4 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| Malawi | 8.1 | 21.3 | 28.3 | 23.8 | 21.9 | 21.7 | 11.5 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 14.0 | 10.7 | 11.5 | 15.7 | 7.8 |
| Mali | 2.5 | 5.3 | -2.4 | 2.7 | 1.4 | -1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | -0.6 | 0.6 | 1.5 | -1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Mauritius | 5.8 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 0.9 | 8.5 | 5.6 |
| Mozambique | 11.2 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 19.9 | 15.1 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 6.0 | 5.5 |
| Namibia | 6.6 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 3.2 |
| Niger | 2.4 | 0.5 | 2.3 | -0.9 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.8 | -2.5 | 4.4 | 1.7 | -2.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| Nigeria | 12.2 | 12.2 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 13.4 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 13.9 | 11.3 |
| Rwanda | 8.1 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | 16.7 | 10.6 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 6.0 |
| Senegal | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.7 | -1.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Seychelles | 7.3 | 7.1 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 4.0 | -1.0 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 4.8 | 3.4 |
| Sierra Leone | 8.7 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 6.7 | 10.9 | 18.2 | 16.0 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 13.9 | 17.0 | 13.5 |
| South Africa | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 4.3 |
| South Sudan | ... | 45.1 | -0.0 | 1.7 | 52.8 | 379.8 | 187.9 | 83.5 | 51.2 | 8.1 | 24.5 | 30.0 | 39.7 | 16.7 |
| Tanzania | 7.4 | 16.0 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| Togo | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.9 | -0.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | -0.3 | 4.8 | -0.3 |
| Uganda | 7.7 | 12.7 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.4 |
| Zambia | 14.2 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 10.1 | 17.9 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 9.8 | 13.4 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 12.7 | 11.4 |
| Zimbabwe 4/ | -0.8 | 3.7 | 1.6 | -0.2 | -2.4 | -1.6 | 0.9 | 10.6 | 255.3 | 319.0 | 3.7 | 521.1 | 154.3 | 3.0 |

1/ Movements in consumer prices are shown as annual averages.

2/ Monthly year-over-year changes and, for several countries, on a quarterly basis.

3/ Based on Eurostat's harmonized index of consumer prices.

4/ See country-specific notes for Argentina, Lebanon, Libya, Ukraine, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe in the "Country Notes" section of the Statistical Appendix.

5/ Excludes Venezuela but includes Argentina from 2017 onward. See country-specific notes for Venezuela and Argentina in the "Country Notes" section of the Statistical Appendix.

6/ Data for 2011 exclude South Sudan after July 9. Data for 2012 and onward pertain to the current Sudan.

7/ Data for Syria are excluded for 2011 onward owing to the uncertain political situation.

Table A7. Summary of Current Account Balances (continued)
(Percent of GDP)

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Projections | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2020 | 2021 |
| Advanced Economies | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| United States | -2.6 | -2.1 | -2.1 | -2.2 | -2.3 | -2.3 | -2.4 | -2.3 | -2.6 | -2.8 |
| Euro Area | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Germany | 7.1 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.7 |
| France | -1.0 | -0.5 | -1.0 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.8 | -0.7 | -0.6 |
| Italy | -0.2 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Spain | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| Japan | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| United Kingdom | -3.4 | -4.8 | -4.7 | -4.9 | -5.2 | -3.5 | -3.9 | -3.8 | -4.4 | -4.5 |
| Canada | -3.5 | -3.1 | -2.3 | -3.5 | -3.1 | -2.8 | -2.5 | -2.0 | -3.7 | -2.3 |
| Other Advanced Economies 1/ | 4.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | -0.2 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.9 | -0.6 |
| Regional Groups | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | -0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | -0.6 | -1.2 | -0.2 | 1.1 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | -0.4 | -0.5 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | -2.5 | -2.9 | -3.1 | -3.3 | -2.0 | -1.6 | -2.4 | -1.7 | -1.5 | -1.6 |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 11.4 | 8.8 | 5.2 | -3.9 | -4.1 | -0.7 | 2.5 | 0.4 | -5.7 | -4.6 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | -1.6 | -2.1 | -3.5 | -5.8 | -3.8 | -2.2 | -2.5 | -4.0 | -4.7 | -4.2 |
| Analytical Groups | | | | | | | | | | |
| By Source of Export Earnings | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fuel | 9.7 | 7.3 | 5.1 | -1.5 | -1.6 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 2.4 | -3.6 | -2.6 |
| Nonfuel | -1.1 | -1.2 | -0.5 | 0.1 | -0.0 | -0.3 | -1.1 | -0.3 | -0.5 | -0.3 |
| Of Which, Primary Products | -3.3 | -4.3 | -2.8 | -3.3 | -2.4 | -2.8 | -3.8 | -2.4 | -1.4 | -1.6 |
| By External Financing Source | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net Debtor Economies | -2.9 | -2.6 | -2.4 | -2.4 | -1.7 | -1.7 | -2.2 | -1.6 | -2.0 | -1.9 |
| Net Debtor Economies by Debt-Servicing Experience | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economies with Arrears and/or Rescheduling during 2014–18 | -5.9 | -5.7 | -3.6 | -5.2 | -5.6 | -4.6 | -3.9 | -4.1 | -6.5 | -6.1 |
| <i>Memorandum</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | -0.4 | -0.2 |
| European Union 2/ | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Low-Income Developing Countries | -1.8 | -2.0 | -2.0 | -3.8 | -2.3 | -2.0 | -2.5 | -3.0 | -4.3 | -3.4 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 13.5 | 10.6 | 6.0 | -4.3 | -4.2 | -0.2 | 3.6 | 1.0 | -6.0 | -4.8 |

1/ Excludes the Group of Seven (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States) and euro area countries.

2/ Beginning with the April 2020 WEO, the United Kingdom is excluded from the European Union group.

Table A8. Advanced Economies: Balance on Current Account
(Percent of GDP)

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Projections | |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2020 | 2021 |
| Advanced Economies | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| United States | -2.6 | -2.1 | -2.1 | -2.2 | -2.3 | -2.3 | -2.4 | -2.3 | -2.6 | -2.8 |
| Euro Area 1/ | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Germany | 7.1 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.7 |
| France | -1.0 | -0.5 | -1.0 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.8 | -0.7 | -0.6 |
| Italy | -0.2 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Spain | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| Netherlands | 10.2 | 9.8 | 8.2 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 9.0 | 9.4 |
| Belgium | -0.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.2 | -1.4 | -1.2 | -0.7 | -1.1 |
| Austria | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Ireland | -3.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 4.4 | -4.2 | 0.5 | 10.6 | -9.5 | 6.3 | 5.3 |
| Portugal | -1.6 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.4 | -0.1 | 0.3 | -0.4 |
| Greece | -2.4 | -2.6 | -2.3 | -1.5 | -2.3 | -2.5 | -3.5 | -2.1 | -6.5 | -3.4 |
| Finland | -2.1 | -1.8 | -1.3 | -0.9 | -2.0 | -0.8 | -1.4 | -0.1 | -3.5 | -3.0 |
| Slovak Republic | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.1 | -2.1 | -2.7 | -1.9 | -2.6 | -3.2 | -3.0 | -2.4 |
| Lithuania | -1.4 | 0.8 | 3.2 | -2.8 | -0.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 4.5 |
| Slovenia | 1.3 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 0.8 | 3.2 |
| Luxembourg | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Latvia | -3.6 | -2.7 | -2.3 | -0.9 | 1.4 | 1.0 | -0.7 | -0.5 | -2.2 | -1.5 |
| Estonia | -1.9 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.7 | -2.7 | -1.9 |
| Cyprus | -3.9 | -1.5 | -4.1 | -0.4 | -4.2 | -5.1 | -4.4 | -6.7 | -8.3 | -5.6 |
| Malta | 1.7 | 2.7 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 8.4 | 3.3 | 6.1 |
| Japan | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| United Kingdom | -3.4 | -4.8 | -4.7 | -4.9 | -5.2 | -3.5 | -3.9 | -3.8 | -4.4 | -4.5 |
| Korea | 3.8 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Canada | -3.5 | -3.1 | -2.3 | -3.5 | -3.1 | -2.8 | -2.5 | -2.0 | -3.7 | -2.3 |
| Australia | -4.3 | -3.4 | -3.1 | -4.6 | -3.3 | -2.6 | -2.1 | 0.5 | -0.6 | -1.8 |
| Taiwan Province of China | 8.7 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 13.6 | 13.1 | 14.1 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 8.2 | 8.3 |
| Singapore | 17.6 | 15.7 | 18.0 | 18.7 | 17.6 | 16.3 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 14.8 | 15.7 |
| Switzerland | 10.7 | 11.6 | 8.6 | 11.3 | 9.9 | 6.4 | 8.2 | 12.2 | 7.2 | 8.8 |
| Sweden | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 4.0 |
| Hong Kong SAR | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| Czech Republic | -1.6 | -0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.3 | -0.0 | -2.1 | -0.9 |
| Norway | 12.6 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 8.0 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 7.1 | 4.0 | -1.3 | 0.1 |
| Israel | 0.4 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Denmark | 6.3 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 4.8 | 5.3 |
| New Zealand | -3.9 | -3.2 | -3.1 | -2.8 | -2.0 | -2.7 | -3.8 | -3.0 | -4.5 | -3.2 |
| Puerto Rico | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Macao SAR | 39.3 | 40.2 | 34.2 | 25.3 | 28.1 | 32.3 | 34.6 | 34.8 | 13.1 | 30.0 |
| Iceland | -3.8 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 7.6 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 3.4 |
| San Marino | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | -0.1 | -1.6 | 0.7 | -4.5 | -1.4 |
| <i>Memorandum</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Advanced Economies | -0.9 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.5 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.9 | -0.9 |
| Euro Area 2/ | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 |

1/ Data corrected for reporting discrepancies in intra-area transactions.

2/ Data calculated as the sum of the balances of individual euro area countries.

Table A9. Emerging Market and Developing Economies: Balance on Current Account
(Percent of GDP)

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Projections | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2020 | 2021 |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | -0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Bangladesh | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.6 | -2.1 | -2.6 | -2.7 | -2.2 | -0.8 |
| Bhutan | -21.9 | -26.0 | -27.5 | -27.9 | -31.7 | -23.6 | -19.5 | -23.1 | -21.3 | -20.2 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 29.8 | 20.9 | 31.9 | 16.7 | 12.9 | 16.4 | 7.9 | 4.3 | -1.2 | 2.1 |
| Cambodia | -8.6 | -8.5 | -8.6 | -8.7 | -8.5 | -7.9 | -11.4 | -12.5 | -22.2 | -17.6 |
| China | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Fiji | -1.4 | -8.9 | -5.8 | -3.5 | -3.6 | -6.7 | -8.5 | -7.2 | -8.2 | -6.0 |
| India | -4.8 | -1.7 | -1.3 | -1.0 | -0.6 | -1.8 | -2.1 | -1.1 | -0.6 | -1.4 |
| Indonesia | -2.7 | -3.2 | -3.1 | -2.0 | -1.8 | -1.6 | -2.9 | -2.7 | -3.2 | -2.7 |
| Kiribati | 1.9 | -5.5 | 31.1 | 32.8 | 10.8 | 37.6 | 38.7 | 44.9 | 1.5 | 5.5 |
| Lao P.D.R. | -21.3 | -26.5 | -23.3 | -22.4 | -11.0 | -10.6 | -12.0 | -7.2 | -10.9 | -9.2 |
| Malaysia | 5.1 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 3.3 | -0.1 | 1.7 |
| Maldives | -6.6 | -4.3 | -3.7 | -7.5 | -23.6 | -21.7 | -26.4 | -26.1 | -23.1 | -11.8 |
| Marshall Islands | -0.4 | -6.2 | 3.4 | 17.2 | 16.1 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 3.7 | -0.9 | -3.7 |
| Micronesia | -13.6 | -9.9 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 10.3 | 21.0 | 17.1 | 3.4 | 5.3 |
| Mongolia | -27.4 | -25.4 | -11.3 | -4.0 | -6.3 | -10.1 | -16.8 | -12.4 | -10.2 | -10.5 |
| Myanmar | -1.8 | -1.2 | -4.5 | -3.4 | -4.2 | -6.5 | -4.2 | -2.0 | -4.7 | -3.9 |
| Nauru | 35.7 | 49.5 | 25.2 | -21.3 | 2.0 | 12.7 | -4.6 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 2.7 |
| Nepal | 4.8 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 6.3 | -0.4 | -8.1 | -7.7 | -6.5 | -6.2 |
| Palau | -15.3 | -14.1 | -17.8 | -8.7 | -13.6 | -19.1 | -15.8 | -23.6 | -30.7 | -27.6 |
| Papua New Guinea | -36.7 | -30.9 | 11.7 | 22.5 | 26.6 | 27.2 | 25.9 | 24.1 | 19.8 | 23.1 |
| Philippines | 2.8 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 2.5 | -0.4 | -0.7 | -2.7 | -0.1 | -2.3 | -2.2 |
| Samoa | -9.5 | -1.5 | -9.1 | -2.8 | -4.5 | -2.0 | 0.8 | 2.3 | -6.4 | -4.4 |
| Solomon Islands | 1.5 | -3.4 | -4.3 | -3.0 | -4.0 | -4.9 | -4.5 | -6.4 | -15.0 | -14.7 |
| Sri Lanka | -5.8 | -3.4 | -2.5 | -2.3 | -2.1 | -2.6 | -3.2 | -2.2 | -3.6 | -2.9 |
| Thailand | -1.2 | -2.1 | 2.9 | 6.9 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 5.6 |
| Timor-Leste | 230.7 | 171.4 | 75.6 | 12.8 | -32.9 | -17.7 | -12.2 | 8.2 | -28.1 | -37.3 |
| Tonga | -12.3 | -8.0 | -10.0 | -10.7 | -6.6 | -6.2 | -5.5 | -8.9 | -14.8 | -15.7 |
| Tuvalu | 18.4 | -6.7 | 3.0 | -53.5 | 21.5 | 24.0 | 7.1 | 25.6 | -11.2 | -24.0 |
| Vanuatu | -6.5 | -3.3 | 6.2 | -1.6 | 0.8 | -6.4 | 1.9 | 7.2 | -10.9 | -5.6 |
| Vietnam | 4.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | -0.9 | 0.2 | -0.6 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | -0.6 | -1.2 | -0.2 | 1.1 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | -0.4 | -0.5 |
| Albania | -10.2 | -9.3 | -10.8 | -8.6 | -7.6 | -7.5 | -6.8 | -7.6 | -11.2 | -8.1 |
| Belarus 1/ | -2.8 | -10.0 | -6.6 | -3.3 | -3.4 | -1.7 | 0.0 | -1.8 | -2.9 | -2.5 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | -8.7 | -5.3 | -7.3 | -5.1 | -4.7 | -4.4 | -3.7 | -3.6 | -7.5 | -5.5 |
| Bulgaria | -0.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 |
| Croatia | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 2.9 | -4.0 | -1.5 |
| Hungary | 1.5 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 2.3 | -0.0 | -0.8 | -0.1 | -0.6 |
| Kosovo | -5.8 | -3.4 | -6.9 | -8.6 | -7.9 | -5.4 | -7.6 | -5.5 | -7.4 | -5.1 |
| Moldova | -7.4 | -5.2 | -6.0 | -6.0 | -3.5 | -5.7 | -10.7 | -8.9 | -8.3 | -10.1 |
| Montenegro | -15.3 | -11.4 | -12.4 | -11.0 | -16.2 | -16.1 | -17.0 | -15.1 | -17.9 | -14.0 |
| North Macedonia | -3.2 | -1.6 | -0.5 | -2.0 | -2.9 | -1.1 | -0.1 | -2.8 | -2.2 | -1.3 |
| Poland | -3.7 | -1.3 | -2.1 | -0.5 | -0.5 | 0.0 | -1.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Romania | -4.8 | -0.8 | -0.2 | -0.6 | -1.4 | -2.8 | -4.4 | -4.7 | -5.5 | -4.7 |
| Russia | 3.3 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Serbia | -10.8 | -5.7 | -5.6 | -3.5 | -2.9 | -5.2 | -4.8 | -6.9 | -6.1 | -5.5 |
| Turkey | -5.5 | -5.9 | -4.2 | -3.2 | -3.1 | -4.8 | -2.7 | 1.1 | 0.4 | -0.2 |
| Ukraine 1/ | -8.1 | -9.2 | -3.9 | 1.7 | -1.5 | -2.2 | -3.3 | -0.7 | -2.0 | -2.4 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | -2.5 | -2.9 | -3.1 | -3.3 | -2.0 | -1.6 | -2.4 | -1.7 | -1.5 | -1.6 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | ... | ... | 0.3 | 2.2 | -2.4 | -7.8 | -13.6 | -7.5 | -25.6 | -25.3 |
| Argentina 1/ | -0.4 | -2.1 | -1.6 | -2.7 | -2.7 | -4.8 | -5.2 | -0.8 | ... | ... |
| Aruba | 3.5 | -12.9 | -5.1 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 1.1 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -11.2 | -1.1 |
| The Bahamas | -14.3 | -14.4 | -20.1 | -13.7 | -6.0 | -12.4 | -12.1 | 0.6 | -12.7 | -9.3 |
| Barbados | -8.5 | -8.4 | -9.2 | -6.1 | -4.3 | -3.8 | -4.0 | -3.6 | -7.8 | -5.6 |
| Belize | -1.2 | -4.6 | -8.0 | -10.1 | -9.2 | -7.1 | -8.1 | -7.8 | -18.6 | -9.0 |
| Bolivia | 7.2 | 3.4 | 1.7 | -5.8 | -5.6 | -4.8 | -4.6 | -3.2 | -4.6 | -4.9 |
| Brazil | -3.4 | -3.2 | -4.1 | -3.0 | -1.3 | -0.7 | -2.2 | -2.7 | -1.8 | -2.3 |
| Chile | -4.4 | -4.8 | -2.0 | -2.4 | -2.0 | -2.3 | -3.6 | -3.9 | -0.9 | -1.8 |
| Colombia | -3.1 | -3.3 | -5.2 | -6.3 | -4.3 | -3.3 | -3.9 | -4.3 | -4.7 | -4.2 |

Table A9. Emerging Market and Developing Economies: Balance on Current Account (continued)
(Percent of GDP)

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Projections | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2020 | 2021 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean (continued) | -2.5 | -2.9 | -3.1 | -3.3 | -2.0 | -1.6 | -2.4 | -1.7 | -1.5 | -1.6 |
| Costa Rica | -5.1 | -4.8 | -4.8 | -3.5 | -2.2 | -3.3 | -3.3 | -2.5 | -4.5 | -3.1 |
| Dominica | ... | ... | -5.4 | -4.7 | -7.7 | -8.8 | -44.6 | -29.4 | -33.8 | -26.4 |
| Dominican Republic | -6.5 | -4.1 | -3.2 | -1.8 | -1.1 | -0.2 | -1.4 | -1.4 | -5.2 | -3.7 |
| Ecuador | -0.2 | -1.0 | -0.7 | -2.2 | 1.3 | -0.5 | -1.4 | -0.4 | -5.7 | -3.6 |
| El Salvador | -5.8 | -6.9 | -5.4 | -3.2 | -2.3 | -1.9 | -4.7 | -2.1 | -4.1 | -4.3 |
| Grenada | ... | ... | -11.6 | -12.5 | -11.0 | -14.4 | -15.9 | -15.8 | -27.7 | -18.0 |
| Guatemala | -3.7 | -4.2 | -3.3 | -1.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.8 |
| Guyana | -11.3 | -13.0 | -9.0 | -4.6 | -2.4 | -6.2 | -32.1 | -40.3 | -20.4 | -18.9 |
| Haiti | -5.7 | -6.6 | -8.5 | -3.0 | -0.9 | -1.0 | -3.9 | -1.4 | -3.6 | -0.8 |
| Honduras | -8.5 | -9.5 | -6.9 | -4.7 | -2.6 | -0.8 | -5.3 | -0.7 | -2.0 | -2.0 |
| Jamaica | -9.8 | -9.5 | -8.0 | -3.0 | -0.3 | -2.6 | -1.8 | -1.9 | -7.8 | -3.1 |
| Mexico | -1.6 | -2.5 | -1.9 | -2.6 | -2.3 | -1.8 | -1.9 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.4 |
| Nicaragua | -10.7 | -10.9 | -7.1 | -9.0 | -6.6 | -4.9 | 0.6 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| Panama | -9.2 | -9.0 | -13.4 | -9.0 | -7.8 | -5.9 | -8.2 | -5.2 | -6.8 | -6.0 |
| Paraguay | -0.9 | 1.6 | -0.1 | -0.4 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 0.0 | -1.0 | -2.2 | -1.0 |
| Peru | -3.2 | -5.1 | -4.5 | -5.0 | -2.6 | -1.3 | -1.7 | -1.4 | -0.9 | -1.0 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | ... | ... | 0.1 | -8.7 | -12.7 | -11.2 | -5.7 | -1.7 | -10.7 | -8.5 |
| St. Lucia | ... | ... | -2.5 | 0.0 | -6.5 | -1.0 | 2.2 | 4.6 | -10.3 | 0.2 |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | ... | ... | -26.1 | -15.3 | -13.9 | -11.6 | -12.0 | -10.1 | -20.1 | -14.8 |
| Suriname | 3.3 | -3.8 | -7.9 | -16.4 | -5.1 | 1.9 | -3.4 | -10.7 | -12.0 | -11.0 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 13.4 | 19.3 | 13.8 | 7.0 | -4.4 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.1 | -3.3 | 0.5 |
| Uruguay | -4.0 | -3.6 | -3.2 | -0.9 | -0.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | -2.5 | -3.1 |
| Venezuela | 0.7 | 1.8 | 2.4 | -5.0 | -1.4 | 6.1 | 8.8 | 9.8 | 2.4 | 3.4 |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 11.4 | 8.8 | 5.2 | -3.9 | -4.1 | -0.7 | 2.5 | 0.4 | -5.7 | -4.6 |
| Afghanistan | 10.9 | 1.4 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 13.0 | 8.6 | 4.9 | 5.8 |
| Algeria | 5.9 | 0.4 | -4.4 | -16.4 | -16.5 | -13.2 | -9.6 | -9.6 | -18.3 | -17.1 |
| Armenia | -10.0 | -7.3 | -7.8 | -2.7 | -2.1 | -3.0 | -9.4 | -8.2 | -8.6 | -7.2 |
| Azerbaijan | 21.4 | 16.6 | 13.9 | -0.4 | -3.6 | 4.1 | 12.8 | 9.2 | -8.2 | -3.7 |
| Bahrain | 8.4 | 7.4 | 4.6 | -2.4 | -4.6 | -4.5 | -5.9 | -2.9 | -9.6 | -7.3 |
| Djibouti | -23.4 | -30.8 | 24.0 | 29.3 | -1.0 | -4.8 | 18.0 | 24.7 | -0.8 | 0.2 |
| Egypt | -3.6 | -2.2 | -0.9 | -3.7 | -6.0 | -6.1 | -2.4 | -3.6 | -4.3 | -4.5 |
| Georgia | -11.4 | -5.6 | -10.2 | -11.8 | -12.5 | -8.1 | -6.8 | -5.1 | -10.5 | -6.9 |
| Iran | 6.0 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 2.1 | -0.1 | -4.1 | -3.4 |
| Iraq | 5.1 | 1.1 | 2.6 | -6.5 | -8.3 | 1.8 | 6.9 | -1.2 | -21.7 | -14.1 |
| Jordan | -15.2 | -10.4 | -7.2 | -9.2 | -9.8 | -10.8 | -7.0 | -2.8 | -5.8 | -5.3 |
| Kazakhstan | 1.1 | 0.8 | 2.8 | -3.3 | -5.9 | -3.1 | -0.1 | -3.6 | -6.8 | -5.5 |
| Kuwait | 45.5 | 40.3 | 33.4 | 3.5 | -4.6 | 8.0 | 14.5 | 8.9 | -10.2 | -7.8 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | -15.5 | -13.9 | -17.0 | -15.9 | -11.6 | -6.2 | -12.1 | -9.1 | -16.6 | -11.0 |
| Lebanon 1/ | -25.9 | -28.0 | -28.8 | -19.9 | -23.8 | -26.5 | -26.7 | -20.6 | -12.6 | ... |
| Libya 1/ | 29.9 | 0.0 | -78.4 | -54.3 | -24.6 | 8.0 | 1.8 | -0.3 | -6.6 | -8.3 |
| Mauritania | -18.8 | -17.2 | -22.2 | -15.5 | -11.0 | -10.0 | -13.8 | -10.6 | -17.3 | -17.4 |
| Morocco | -9.3 | -7.6 | -5.9 | -2.1 | -4.1 | -3.4 | -5.3 | -4.1 | -7.8 | -4.3 |
| Oman | 10.2 | 6.6 | 5.2 | -15.9 | -19.1 | -15.6 | -5.5 | -5.2 | -14.2 | -11.1 |
| Pakistan | -2.1 | -1.1 | -1.3 | -1.0 | -1.7 | -4.1 | -6.3 | -5.0 | -1.7 | -2.4 |
| Qatar | 33.2 | 30.4 | 24.0 | 8.5 | -5.5 | 3.8 | 8.7 | 2.4 | -1.9 | -1.8 |
| Saudi Arabia | 22.4 | 18.1 | 9.8 | -8.7 | -3.7 | 1.5 | 9.0 | 6.3 | -3.1 | -3.4 |
| Somalia | ... | -13.6 | -8.3 | -8.3 | -9.3 | -9.7 | -10.3 | -13.7 | -11.4 | -11.2 |
| Sudan 2/ | -12.8 | -11.0 | -5.8 | -8.4 | -7.6 | -10.1 | -13.0 | -14.9 | -15.2 | -11.8 |
| Syria 3/ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tajikistan | -9.0 | -10.4 | -3.4 | -6.1 | -4.2 | 2.2 | -5.0 | -3.3 | -7.7 | -4.5 |
| Tunisia | -9.1 | -9.7 | -9.8 | -9.7 | -9.3 | -10.2 | -11.2 | -8.8 | -7.5 | -8.1 |
| Turkmenistan | -0.9 | -7.3 | -6.1 | -15.6 | -20.2 | -10.4 | 5.5 | 5.1 | -1.4 | -0.4 |
| United Arab Emirates | 19.7 | 19.0 | 13.5 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 7.3 | 10.0 | 7.4 | 1.5 | 4.1 |
| Uzbekistan | 0.9 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 2.5 | -7.1 | -5.6 | -9.4 | -6.4 |
| Yemen | -1.7 | -3.1 | -0.7 | -7.1 | -3.2 | -0.2 | -1.4 | -7.4 | -2.8 | -6.0 |

Table A9. Emerging Market and Developing Economies: Balance on Current Account (continued)
(Percent of GDP)

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Projections | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2020 | 2021 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | -1.6 | -2.1 | -3.5 | -5.8 | -3.8 | -2.2 | -2.5 | -4.0 | -4.7 | -4.2 |
| Angola | 10.8 | 6.1 | -2.6 | -8.8 | -4.8 | -0.5 | 7.0 | 2.9 | -6.7 | -3.0 |
| Benin | -2.4 | -2.6 | -2.4 | -6.0 | -3.0 | -4.2 | -4.6 | -5.1 | -5.3 | -3.7 |
| Botswana | 0.3 | 8.9 | 15.4 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 6.1 | 2.1 | -5.2 | -2.5 | -1.7 |
| Burkina Faso | -1.3 | -10.0 | -7.2 | -7.6 | -6.1 | -5.0 | -4.1 | -4.4 | -4.3 | -4.5 |
| Burundi | -18.6 | -19.7 | -19.6 | -23.7 | -13.8 | -14.2 | -15.0 | -16.4 | -17.1 | -16.6 |
| Cabo Verde | -12.6 | -4.9 | -9.1 | -3.2 | -3.9 | -7.9 | -5.3 | -0.2 | -7.7 | -7.6 |
| Cameroon | -3.3 | -3.5 | -4.0 | -3.8 | -3.2 | -2.7 | -3.6 | -3.7 | -5.7 | -4.8 |
| Central African Republic | -5.6 | -2.9 | -13.3 | -9.1 | -5.3 | -7.8 | -8.0 | -4.9 | -5.3 | -5.0 |
| Chad | -7.8 | -9.1 | -8.9 | -13.8 | -10.4 | -7.1 | -1.4 | -4.9 | -12.9 | -10.1 |
| Comoros | -3.2 | -4.0 | -3.8 | -0.3 | -4.3 | -2.1 | -2.8 | -3.8 | -5.7 | -4.5 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | -4.3 | -5.1 | -4.7 | -3.8 | -4.1 | -3.3 | -3.6 | -4.2 | -5.4 | -4.1 |
| Republic of Congo | 17.7 | 13.8 | 1.3 | -54.2 | -63.5 | -3.5 | 7.2 | 8.4 | -1.2 | -2.8 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | -0.9 | -1.0 | 1.0 | -0.4 | -0.9 | -2.0 | -3.6 | -2.7 | -3.3 | -2.5 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -1.1 | -2.4 | -4.3 | -16.4 | -13.0 | -5.8 | -5.4 | -5.8 | -10.4 | -7.0 |
| Eritrea | 12.9 | 2.3 | 17.3 | 20.8 | 15.3 | 24.0 | 19.0 | 12.1 | 10.2 | 9.4 |
| Eswatini | 5.0 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 12.9 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 4.0 |
| Ethiopia | -7.1 | -6.1 | -6.6 | -11.7 | -9.4 | -8.5 | -6.5 | -5.3 | -5.3 | -4.6 |
| Gabon | 17.9 | 7.3 | 7.6 | -5.6 | -10.4 | -6.9 | -3.2 | -0.8 | -8.4 | -6.1 |
| The Gambia | -4.5 | -6.7 | -7.3 | -9.9 | -9.2 | -7.4 | -9.7 | -5.4 | -9.8 | -9.8 |
| Ghana | -8.7 | -9.0 | -7.0 | -5.8 | -5.2 | -3.4 | -3.1 | -2.7 | -4.5 | -3.0 |
| Guinea | -19.9 | -12.5 | -12.9 | -12.9 | -31.9 | -6.7 | -18.7 | -13.7 | -22.9 | -16.1 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -7.9 | -4.3 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.3 | -3.5 | -10.2 | -7.4 | -6.4 |
| Kenya | -8.4 | -8.8 | -10.4 | -6.7 | -4.9 | -6.2 | -5.0 | -4.5 | -4.6 | -4.4 |
| Lesotho | -8.8 | -5.3 | -5.1 | -3.7 | -6.6 | -2.4 | -1.2 | -8.3 | 6.9 | -8.2 |
| Liberia | -12.3 | -14.7 | -20.5 | -22.2 | -19.2 | -22.7 | -22.4 | -22.3 | -18.7 | -19.7 |
| Madagascar | -7.6 | -5.5 | -0.3 | -1.6 | 0.5 | -0.4 | 0.7 | -2.5 | -2.9 | -3.0 |
| Malawi | -9.2 | -8.4 | -8.2 | -17.2 | -18.5 | -25.6 | -20.5 | -17.2 | -17.9 | -17.9 |
| Mali | -2.2 | -2.9 | -4.7 | -5.3 | -7.2 | -7.3 | -4.9 | -4.2 | -3.7 | -3.9 |
| Mauritius | -7.1 | -6.2 | -5.4 | -3.6 | -4.0 | -4.6 | -5.8 | -5.8 | -8.4 | -7.9 |
| Mozambique | -41.8 | -40.5 | -36.5 | -37.4 | -35.6 | -19.1 | -30.9 | -42.2 | -68.8 | -74.0 |
| Namibia | -5.7 | -4.2 | -11.1 | -12.8 | -15.8 | -4.0 | -2.7 | -2.3 | -0.4 | -1.0 |
| Niger | -10.9 | -11.3 | -12.1 | -15.4 | -11.5 | -11.4 | -12.7 | -13.2 | -13.5 | -16.6 |
| Nigeria | 3.8 | 3.7 | 0.2 | -3.1 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 1.3 | -3.8 | -3.3 | -2.5 |
| Rwanda | -9.9 | -7.3 | -11.8 | -15.3 | -15.9 | -7.5 | -8.0 | -9.2 | -16.2 | -10.2 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | -21.8 | -14.5 | -20.7 | -12.0 | -6.1 | -13.2 | -11.1 | -12.3 | -10.6 | -8.9 |
| Senegal | -8.7 | -8.2 | -7.0 | -5.7 | -4.2 | -7.3 | -8.8 | -9.1 | -11.3 | -11.4 |
| Seychelles | -21.1 | -11.9 | -23.1 | -18.6 | -20.6 | -20.1 | -17.9 | -16.7 | -27.8 | -23.6 |
| Sierra Leone | -31.8 | -17.5 | -9.3 | -15.5 | -9.2 | -21.0 | -18.7 | -13.9 | -14.3 | -12.7 |
| South Africa | -5.1 | -5.8 | -5.1 | -4.6 | -2.9 | -2.5 | -3.5 | -3.0 | 0.2 | -1.3 |
| South Sudan | -15.9 | -3.9 | -2.0 | -2.5 | 4.9 | -3.4 | -9.3 | -2.5 | -2.4 | 0.3 |
| Tanzania | -12.0 | -10.7 | -10.0 | -7.9 | -4.2 | -2.9 | -3.5 | -3.2 | -3.8 | -3.8 |
| Togo | -7.6 | -13.2 | -10.0 | -11.0 | -9.8 | -2.0 | -3.5 | -4.3 | -5.4 | -4.5 |
| Uganda | -5.9 | -6.3 | -7.0 | -6.2 | -2.8 | -4.5 | -7.2 | -9.5 | -9.7 | -8.1 |
| Zambia | 4.9 | -0.8 | 2.1 | -2.7 | -3.3 | -1.7 | -1.3 | 1.0 | -2.0 | -2.6 |
| Zimbabwe 1/ | -10.7 | -13.2 | -11.6 | -7.6 | -3.6 | -1.3 | -5.9 | 1.1 | -1.9 | -1.9 |

1/ See country-specific notes for Argentina, Belarus, Lebanon, Libya, Ukraine, and Zimbabwe in the "Country Notes" section of the Statistical Appendix.

2/ Data for 2011 exclude South Sudan after July 9. Data for 2012 and onward pertain to the current Sudan.

3/ Data for Syria are excluded for 2011 onward owing to the uncertain political situation.

Table B1. Advanced Economies: Unemployment and Real GDP per Capita
(Percent)

| | Averages 1/ | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Projections | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------|------|
| | 2002–11 | 2012–21 | | | | | | | | | 2020 | 2021 |
| Unemployment Rate 2/ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 6.7 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 8.3 | 7.2 |
| United States | 6.5 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 10.4 | 9.1 |
| Euro Area | 9.0 | 10.0 | 11.4 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 10.0 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 10.4 | 8.9 |
| Germany | 8.6 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| France | 8.6 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 10.4 | 10.4 |
| Italy | 7.7 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 12.7 | 10.5 |
| Spain | 13.0 | 20.2 | 24.8 | 26.1 | 24.4 | 22.1 | 19.6 | 17.2 | 15.3 | 14.1 | 20.8 | 17.5 |
| Netherlands | 4.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 5.0 |
| Belgium | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 7.3 | 6.8 |
| Austria | 4.9 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| Ireland | 7.8 | 9.7 | 15.5 | 13.8 | 11.9 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 12.1 | 7.9 |
| Portugal | 8.2 | 11.4 | 15.5 | 16.2 | 13.9 | 12.4 | 11.1 | 8.9 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 13.9 | 8.7 |
| Greece | 10.6 | 22.6 | 24.4 | 27.5 | 26.5 | 24.9 | 23.6 | 21.5 | 19.3 | 17.3 | 22.3 | 19.0 |
| Finland | 8.1 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 8.4 |
| Slovak Republic | 14.6 | 9.8 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 11.5 | 9.7 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 8.0 | 7.4 |
| Lithuania | 10.8 | 8.9 | 13.4 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 9.1 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 8.9 | 8.1 |
| Slovenia | 6.3 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 9.0 | 6.0 |
| Luxembourg | 4.3 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 7.7 | 6.8 |
| Latvia | 12.0 | 9.4 | 15.0 | 11.9 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 6.3 |
| Estonia | 9.8 | 6.5 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 4.7 |
| Cyprus | 4.9 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 14.9 | 13.0 | 11.1 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 7.4 |
| Malta | 6.8 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 4.4 |
| Japan | 4.6 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.3 |
| United Kingdom | 6.0 | 5.4 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Korea | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Canada | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 7.5 | 7.2 |
| Australia | 5.2 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 8.9 |
| Taiwan Province of China | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Singapore | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Switzerland | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Sweden | 7.2 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 10.1 | 8.9 |
| Hong Kong SAR | 5.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Czech Republic | 6.9 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 7.5 | 6.0 |
| Norway | 3.7 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 13.0 | 7.0 |
| Israel | 10.2 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 12.0 | 7.6 |
| Denmark | 5.4 | 6.3 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 6.0 |
| New Zealand | 4.7 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 9.2 | 6.8 |
| Puerto Rico | 12.7 | 12.1 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 13.9 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 10.8 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 13.0 | 12.5 |
| Macao SAR | 4.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Iceland | 4.2 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 8.0 | 7.0 |
| San Marino | 3.9 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 10.3 | 8.6 |
| Memorandum | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Advanced Economies | 6.6 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 7.8 | 6.9 |
| Growth in Real per Capita Output 3/ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 | -6.5 | 4.1 |
| United States | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 | -6.4 | 4.1 |
| Euro Area 4/ | 0.7 | 0.5 | -1.2 | -0.5 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.1 | -7.7 | 4.6 |
| Germany | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | -7.0 | 5.2 |
| France | 0.6 | 0.3 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | -7.4 | 4.2 |
| Italy | -0.3 | -0.5 | -3.3 | -2.4 | -0.5 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 | -8.9 | 5.0 |
| Spain | 0.3 | 0.6 | -3.0 | -1.1 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 | -8.4 | 3.8 |
| Japan | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | -4.8 | 3.4 |
| United Kingdom | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | -7.0 | 3.5 |
| Canada | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.8 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | -7.5 | 3.1 |
| Other Advanced Economies 5/ | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.1 | -5.3 | 3.8 |
| Memorandum | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Advanced Economies | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | -6.5 | 4.2 |

1/ Compound annual rate of change for employment and output per capita; arithmetic average for unemployment rate.

2/ National definitions of unemployment may vary.

3/ Output per capita is in international currency at purchasing power parity.

4/ Data calculated as the sum of individual euro area countries.

5/ Excludes the Group of Seven (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States) and euro area countries.

Table B2. Emerging Market and Developing Economies: Real GDP
(Annual percent change)

| | Average 2002–11 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Projections | |
|---|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | 2020 | 2021 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 6.5 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 3.7 | -1.0 | 6.6 |
| Regional Groups | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 8.6 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 8.5 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | 4.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 2.1 | -5.2 | 4.2 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 | -0.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.1 | -5.2 | 3.4 |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 5.6 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.2 | -2.8 | 4.0 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 5.9 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 | -1.6 | 4.1 |
| Analytical Groups | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By Source of Export Earnings | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fuel | 5.7 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | -4.4 | 3.9 |
| Nonfuel | 6.7 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.4 | -0.4 | 7.1 |
| Of Which, Primary Products | 4.6 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.1 | -3.5 | 4.6 |
| By External Financing Source | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net Debtor Economies | 5.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 3.5 | -1.4 | 5.7 |
| Net Debtor Economies by Debt-Servicing Experience | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economies with Arrears and/or Rescheduling during 2014–18 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.8 | -1.3 | 3.0 |
| Other Groups | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heavily Indebted Poor Countries | 5.2 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 4.3 |
| Low-Income Developing Countries | 6.4 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 5.6 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 5.3 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.3 | -3.3 | 4.2 |
| <i>Memorandum</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per Capita 1/ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 4.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.3 | -2.4 | 5.3 |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 7.4 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 7.6 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | 4.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 1.9 | -5.4 | 4.0 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.1 | -0.9 | -1.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -1.2 | -6.0 | 2.5 |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2.8 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.9 | -4.9 | 2.0 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 2.6 | 0.2 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 3.1 | -1.2 | -1.2 | -1.8 | -5.4 | 2.0 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 2.9 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.5 | -1.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | -4.1 | 1.5 |

1/ Output per capita is in international currency at purchasing power parity.

Table B3. Emerging Market and Developing Economies: Consumer Prices
(Annual percent change)

| | Average | | | | | | | | | Projections | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | 2002–11 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies 1/ | 6.5 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Regional Groups | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | 10.0 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 10.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 5.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 7.7 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 9.9 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.7 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 9.3 | 9.1 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 7.6 |
| Analytical Groups | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By Source of Export Earnings | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fuel | 9.3 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 6.5 | 8.6 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.9 |
| Nonfuel | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| Of Which, Primary Products 2/ | 6.4 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 10.9 | 13.2 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 13.5 |
| By External Financing Source | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net Debtor Economies | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Net Debtor Economies by Debt-Servicing Experience | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economies with Arrears and/or Rescheduling during 2014–18 | 9.2 | 7.7 | 6.5 | 10.3 | 14.7 | 9.8 | 18.5 | 18.0 | 14.0 | 11.2 | 10.4 |
| Other Groups | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heavily Indebted Poor Countries | 8.8 | 10.7 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 7.9 | 10.6 | 9.9 |
| Low-Income Developing Countries | 9.8 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 8.2 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 7.4 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 11.0 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 9.1 |
| Memorandum | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Median | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies 1/ | 5.2 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 4.8 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | 5.5 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 4.6 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 5.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 4.4 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 6.1 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 3.7 |

1/ Excludes Venezuela but includes Argentina from 2017 onward. See country-specific notes for Venezuela and Argentina in the "Country Notes" section of the Statistical Appendix.

2/ Includes Argentina from 2017 onward. See country-specific note for Argentina in the "Country Notes" section of the Statistical Appendix.

Table B4. Advanced Economies: General Government Net Lending/Borrowing 1/
(Percent of GDP)

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Projections | |
|--|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2020 | 2021 |
| General Government Net Lending/Borrowing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | -5.5 | -3.7 | -3.1 | -2.6 | -2.6 | -2.3 | -2.6 | -3.0 | -10.6 | -5.4 |
| United States 2/ | -8.0 | -4.6 | -4.0 | -3.6 | -4.3 | -4.5 | -5.7 | -5.8 | -15.4 | -8.6 |
| Euro Area | -3.7 | -3.0 | -2.5 | -2.0 | -1.4 | -0.9 | -0.5 | -0.7 | -7.5 | -3.6 |
| Germany | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.4 | -5.5 | -1.2 |
| France | -5.0 | -4.1 | -3.9 | -3.6 | -3.5 | -2.8 | -2.3 | -3.0 | -9.2 | -6.2 |
| Italy | -2.9 | -2.9 | -3.0 | -2.6 | -2.4 | -2.4 | -2.2 | -1.6 | -8.3 | -3.5 |
| Spain | -10.7 | -7.0 | -5.9 | -5.2 | -4.3 | -3.0 | -2.5 | -2.6 | -9.5 | -6.7 |
| Netherlands | -3.9 | -2.9 | -2.2 | -2.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | -6.2 | -2.1 |
| Belgium | -4.3 | -3.1 | -3.1 | -2.4 | -2.4 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -1.7 | -8.9 | -6.0 |
| Austria 3/ | -2.2 | -2.0 | -2.7 | -1.0 | -1.6 | -0.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | -7.1 | -1.6 |
| Ireland 4/ | -8.1 | -6.2 | -3.7 | -2.0 | -0.7 | -0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | -5.2 | -0.8 |
| Portugal | -5.7 | -4.8 | -7.1 | -4.3 | -2.0 | -3.0 | -0.4 | 0.2 | -7.1 | -1.9 |
| Greece | -6.6 | -3.6 | -4.1 | -2.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | -9.0 | -7.9 |
| Finland | -2.2 | -2.5 | -3.0 | -2.4 | -1.7 | -0.7 | -0.8 | -1.4 | -6.7 | -3.8 |
| Slovak Republic | -4.4 | -2.9 | -3.1 | -2.7 | -2.5 | -1.0 | -1.1 | -1.3 | -5.9 | -2.8 |
| Lithuania | -3.1 | -2.6 | -0.7 | -0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | -7.6 | -2.5 |
| Slovenia 5/ | -4.0 | -14.6 | -5.5 | -2.8 | -1.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | -6.6 | -2.1 |
| Luxembourg | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | -2.8 | 0.2 |
| Latvia | 0.2 | -0.6 | -1.7 | -1.5 | -0.4 | -0.8 | -0.7 | -0.4 | -5.2 | -3.7 |
| Estonia | -0.3 | -0.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -0.4 | -8.3 | -3.0 |
| Cyprus | -5.6 | -5.2 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.7 | -4.4 | 2.7 | -1.8 | 1.9 |
| Malta | -3.5 | -2.4 | -1.7 | -1.1 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 1.3 | -7.2 | -0.4 |
| Japan | -8.6 | -7.9 | -5.6 | -3.8 | -3.7 | -3.1 | -2.4 | -2.8 | -7.1 | -2.1 |
| United Kingdom | -7.6 | -5.5 | -5.6 | -4.6 | -3.3 | -2.5 | -2.2 | -2.1 | -8.3 | -5.5 |
| Korea 6/ | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.9 | -1.8 | -1.6 |
| Canada | -2.5 | -1.5 | 0.2 | -0.1 | -0.5 | -0.1 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -11.8 | -3.8 |
| Australia | -3.5 | -2.8 | -2.9 | -2.8 | -2.5 | -1.7 | -0.9 | -3.7 | -9.7 | -7.3 |
| Taiwan Province of China | -4.3 | -3.2 | -2.7 | -1.8 | -2.2 | -2.0 | -1.9 | -1.3 | -1.3 | -1.2 |
| Singapore | 7.3 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 3.8 | -3.5 | 1.8 |
| Switzerland | 0.4 | -0.4 | -0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 | -5.1 | -1.9 |
| Sweden | -1.0 | -1.4 | -1.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | -5.3 | -1.6 |
| Hong Kong SAR | 3.1 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 2.3 | -1.5 | -6.9 | 0.0 |
| Czech Republic | -3.9 | -1.2 | -2.1 | -0.6 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | -4.7 | -1.7 |
| Norway | 13.8 | 10.7 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 0.8 | 3.7 |
| Israel | -4.3 | -4.0 | -2.3 | -0.9 | -1.4 | -1.1 | -3.6 | -3.9 | -10.2 | -5.9 |
| Denmark | -3.5 | -1.2 | 1.1 | -1.3 | -0.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 2.5 | -7.0 | -0.3 |
| New Zealand | -2.2 | -1.3 | -0.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | -1.6 | -5.2 | -3.4 |
| Puerto Rico | ... | ... | -3.1 | -2.1 | -1.8 | -2.1 | -2.5 | -2.6 | -3.7 | -2.1 |
| Macao SAR | 24.1 | 27.0 | 24.0 | 13.7 | 11.3 | 13.2 | 14.2 | 15.3 | 2.7 | 14.5 |
| Iceland | -3.6 | -1.8 | -0.1 | -0.8 | 12.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | -1.0 | -6.7 | -4.0 |
| San Marino | -7.1 | -7.7 | 1.1 | -3.3 | -0.2 | -3.4 | -1.6 | -2.5 | -7.3 | -6.5 |
| Memorandum | | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Advanced Economies | -6.5 | -4.3 | -3.6 | -3.0 | -3.3 | -3.2 | -3.6 | -3.8 | -12.0 | -6.2 |

Note: The country group composites for fiscal data are calculated as the sum of the US dollar values for the relevant individual countries.

1/ On a national income accounts basis except as indicated in notes. The methodology and specific assumptions for each country are discussed in Box A1.

2/ Figures reported by the national statistical agency are adjusted to exclude items related to the accrual-basis accounting of government employees' defined-benefit pension plans.

3/ Based on ESA95 methodology, according to which swap income is not included.

4/ General government balances between 2009 and 2012 reflect the impact of banking sector support. Fiscal balance estimates excluding these measures are -10.9 percent of GDP for 2010, -8.6 percent of GDP for 2011, and 7.9 percent of GDP for 2012. In 2015, if the conversion of government's remaining preference shares to ordinary shares in one bank were excluded, the fiscal balance would be -1.1 percent of GDP.

5/ General government, cash basis. Data for 2011, 2013, and 2014 include 1.3 percent, 9.5 percent, and 2.3 percent of GDP, respectively, in capital injections into banks and support for deposit redemptions in banks being wound down.

6/ Data cover the consolidated central government, including social security funds but excluding privatization.

Table B5. Emerging Market and Developing Economies: General Government Net Lending/Borrowing*(Percent of GDP)*

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Projections | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2020 | 2021 |
| General Government Net Lending/Borrowing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | -1.0 | -1.7 | -2.5 | -4.4 | -4.7 | -4.1 | -3.7 | -4.7 | -8.9 | -7.2 |
| Regional Groups | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | -1.7 | -1.9 | -1.9 | -3.3 | -3.9 | -3.9 | -4.5 | -5.9 | -9.7 | -8.4 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | -1.1 | -1.9 | -1.8 | -2.5 | -2.7 | -1.6 | 0.2 | -0.8 | -6.0 | -4.1 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | -2.8 | -3.2 | -4.9 | -6.5 | -5.9 | -5.2 | -5.1 | -4.0 | -6.6 | -4.0 |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 4.5 | 2.4 | -1.6 | -8.1 | -8.9 | -5.3 | -2.1 | -3.4 | -10.1 | -7.8 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | -1.7 | -3.0 | -3.6 | -4.2 | -4.4 | -4.5 | -3.6 | -4.3 | -7.0 | -6.0 |
| Analytical Groups | | | | | | | | | | |
| By Source of Export Earnings | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fuel | 3.4 | 1.5 | -1.4 | -6.7 | -7.6 | -4.3 | -0.4 | -1.2 | -8.4 | -6.2 |
| Nonfuel | -2.3 | -2.5 | -2.8 | -4.0 | -4.2 | -4.0 | -4.4 | -5.3 | -9.0 | -7.4 |
| Of Which, Primary Products | -1.7 | -2.3 | -2.8 | -4.0 | -4.1 | -4.5 | -3.5 | -3.7 | -7.5 | -5.2 |
| By External Financing Source | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net Debtor Economies | -3.1 | -3.4 | -4.1 | -4.9 | -4.7 | -4.2 | -3.9 | -4.3 | -6.4 | -5.0 |
| Net Debtor Economies by Debt-Servicing Experience | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economies with Arrears and/or Rescheduling during 2014–18 | -5.4 | -7.1 | -7.0 | -7.1 | -8.1 | -5.7 | -4.9 | -4.3 | -6.9 | -5.5 |
| Other Groups | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heavily Indebted Poor Countries | -2.6 | -3.5 | -4.0 | -3.8 | -3.8 | -3.4 | -3.4 | -3.5 | -5.1 | -4.2 |
| Low-Income Developing Countries | -2.1 | -3.3 | -3.2 | -3.9 | -3.7 | -3.6 | -3.7 | -4.0 | -5.6 | -4.8 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 5.5 | 3.1 | -1.8 | -9.0 | -10.2 | -5.6 | -2.2 | -3.4 | -10.7 | -8.5 |
| <i>Memorandum</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Median | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | -2.3 | -2.9 | -3.1 | -3.4 | -3.3 | -2.8 | -2.5 | -2.3 | -5.8 | -3.9 |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | -1.6 | -0.9 | -1.9 | -2.7 | -2.5 | -2.4 | -2.2 | -2.9 | -5.8 | -4.6 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | -2.6 | -2.9 | -2.8 | -2.7 | -1.8 | -1.4 | -1.2 | -1.7 | -6.0 | -3.0 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | -2.5 | -3.3 | -3.4 | -2.4 | -2.6 | -2.7 | -2.2 | -2.4 | -6.2 | -3.7 |
| Middle East and Central Asia | -0.3 | -1.3 | -2.6 | -4.8 | -5.4 | -4.3 | -1.9 | -1.8 | -7.7 | -6.5 |
| Middle East and North Africa | -2.0 | -5.1 | -4.1 | -8.5 | -8.3 | -5.3 | -4.5 | -4.1 | -9.8 | -8.1 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | -2.3 | -3.4 | -3.6 | -4.4 | -4.3 | -3.2 | -3.0 | -2.6 | -5.0 | -3.9 |

Note: The country group composites for fiscal data are calculated as the sum of the US dollar values for the relevant individual countries.

Table B6. Emerging Market and Developing Economies: General Government Net Lending/Borrowing
(Percent of GDP)

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Projections | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2020 | 2021 |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | -1.7 | -1.9 | -1.9 | -3.3 | -3.9 | -3.9 | -4.5 | -5.9 | -9.7 | -8.4 |
| Bangladesh | -3.0 | -3.4 | -3.1 | -4.0 | -3.4 | -3.3 | -4.6 | -5.2 | -6.4 | -6.0 |
| Bhutan | -2.5 | -5.9 | 2.9 | -0.2 | -1.9 | -4.8 | -3.3 | 0.6 | -5.5 | -5.9 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 15.8 | 13.0 | 3.6 | -14.5 | -21.7 | -10.6 | -3.6 | -10.5 | -26.6 | -21.6 |
| Cambodia | -4.5 | -2.6 | -1.6 | -0.6 | -0.3 | -0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | -1.9 | -1.7 |
| China | -0.3 | -0.8 | -0.9 | -2.8 | -3.7 | -3.8 | -4.7 | -6.4 | -11.2 | -9.6 |
| Fiji | -1.3 | -0.6 | -4.0 | -3.8 | -1.3 | -1.8 | -5.5 | -4.9 | -10.6 | -4.5 |
| India | -7.5 | -7.0 | -7.1 | -7.2 | -7.1 | -6.4 | -6.3 | -7.4 | -7.4 | -7.3 |
| Indonesia | -1.6 | -2.2 | -2.1 | -2.6 | -2.5 | -2.5 | -1.8 | -2.2 | -5.0 | -4.0 |
| Kiribati | -6.3 | 12.4 | 38.8 | 47.4 | 23.2 | 11.6 | -1.1 | 8.8 | -18.7 | 1.0 |
| Lao P.D.R. | -2.3 | -4.0 | -3.1 | -5.6 | -5.1 | -5.5 | -4.7 | -5.1 | -6.2 | -5.5 |
| Malaysia | -3.1 | -3.5 | -2.6 | -2.5 | -2.6 | -2.4 | -3.3 | -3.2 | -4.2 | -3.6 |
| Maldives | -6.5 | -4.3 | -7.1 | -6.8 | -8.8 | -6.3 | -5.2 | -5.6 | -12.0 | -6.4 |
| Marshall Islands | -0.8 | -0.2 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 0.3 | -0.3 |
| Micronesia | 0.9 | 2.9 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 7.3 | 14.2 | 25.0 | 16.4 | 5.7 | 5.2 |
| Mongolia | -6.2 | -0.9 | -3.7 | -5.0 | -15.3 | -3.8 | 2.9 | 1.3 | -5.3 | -3.8 |
| Myanmar | -2.7 | -1.7 | -1.3 | -2.8 | -3.9 | -2.7 | -3.0 | -3.5 | -4.7 | -4.6 |
| Nauru | 8.4 | 1.6 | 27.8 | 10.5 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 32.5 | 16.1 | 5.3 | 2.5 |
| Nepal | -1.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.4 | -3.1 | -6.7 | -4.6 | -6.0 | -5.0 |
| Palau | 1.0 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 1.9 | -5.0 | -2.5 |
| Papua New Guinea | -1.2 | -6.9 | -6.3 | -4.6 | -4.7 | -2.5 | -2.6 | -4.1 | -5.0 | -3.9 |
| Philippines | -0.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -1.6 | -1.9 | -3.4 | -2.7 |
| Samoa | -7.6 | -4.0 | -5.7 | -4.0 | -0.4 | -2.1 | 0.1 | 2.7 | -9.1 | -5.9 |
| Solomon Islands | 3.7 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | -3.9 | -4.5 | 0.7 | -2.7 | -7.3 | -7.8 |
| Sri Lanka | -5.6 | -5.2 | -6.2 | -7.0 | -5.3 | -5.5 | -5.3 | -6.8 | -9.4 | -8.3 |
| Thailand | -0.9 | 0.5 | -0.8 | 0.1 | 0.6 | -0.4 | 0.1 | -0.8 | -3.4 | -1.7 |
| Timor-Leste | -39.1 | -14.4 | -37.5 | -33.1 | -54.9 | -33.4 | -28.0 | -32.1 | -27.5 | -38.9 |
| Tonga | -1.4 | 2.6 | 1.7 | -0.6 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 1.0 | -2.4 | -1.5 |
| Tuvalu | 10.0 | 29.3 | -6.1 | 15.3 | 28.2 | 3.2 | 32.0 | -8.6 | -25.5 | -18.5 |
| Vanuatu | -1.6 | -0.2 | -3.5 | -7.3 | -3.9 | -1.2 | 7.6 | 5.3 | -13.7 | -4.8 |
| Vietnam | -5.5 | -6.0 | -5.0 | -5.2 | -3.1 | -2.0 | -3.5 | -3.3 | -5.2 | -4.1 |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | -1.1 | -1.9 | -1.8 | -2.5 | -2.7 | -1.6 | 0.2 | -0.8 | -6.0 | -4.1 |
| Albania | -3.4 | -5.2 | -5.5 | -4.1 | -1.8 | -1.4 | -1.3 | -2.0 | -5.4 | -3.1 |
| Belarus 1/ | 0.4 | -1.0 | 0.1 | -3.0 | -1.7 | -0.3 | 1.8 | 0.6 | -4.6 | -3.0 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | -2.7 | -1.8 | -2.9 | -0.2 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.2 | -4.4 | 1.0 |
| Bulgaria | -0.4 | -1.8 | -3.7 | -2.8 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | -1.0 | -2.9 | -1.4 |
| Croatia | -5.4 | -5.3 | -5.3 | -3.3 | -1.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -6.5 | -2.6 |
| Hungary | -2.3 | -2.6 | -2.8 | -2.0 | -1.8 | -2.5 | -2.1 | -2.0 | -3.0 | -1.6 |
| Kosovo | -2.3 | -3.3 | -2.5 | -1.9 | -1.5 | -1.4 | -2.9 | -2.8 | -4.8 | -2.7 |
| Moldova | -1.9 | -1.6 | -1.6 | -1.9 | -1.8 | -0.8 | -1.1 | -1.5 | -5.5 | -3.3 |
| Montenegro | -5.8 | -4.5 | -0.7 | -6.0 | -6.2 | -6.9 | -6.5 | -3.6 | -10.8 | -2.8 |
| North Macedonia | -3.8 | -3.8 | -4.2 | -3.5 | -2.7 | -2.7 | -1.8 | -2.0 | -6.5 | -3.1 |
| Poland | -3.7 | -4.2 | -3.6 | -2.6 | -2.4 | -1.5 | -0.2 | -0.7 | -6.7 | -3.5 |
| Romania | -2.5 | -2.5 | -1.7 | -1.4 | -2.4 | -2.8 | -2.8 | -4.6 | -8.9 | -7.0 |
| Russia | 0.4 | -1.2 | -1.1 | -3.4 | -3.7 | -1.5 | 2.9 | 1.9 | -4.8 | -3.0 |
| Serbia | -6.4 | -5.0 | -5.9 | -3.4 | -1.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | -7.0 | -0.3 |
| Turkey | -1.8 | -1.5 | -1.4 | -1.3 | -2.4 | -2.2 | -3.7 | -5.3 | -7.5 | -6.7 |
| Ukraine 1/ | -4.3 | -4.8 | -4.5 | -1.2 | -2.2 | -2.2 | -2.2 | -2.0 | -8.2 | -5.3 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | -2.8 | -3.2 | -4.9 | -6.5 | -5.9 | -5.2 | -5.1 | -4.0 | -6.6 | -4.0 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | -1.1 | -4.3 | -2.9 | -2.6 | -0.1 | -2.8 | -3.1 | -3.7 | -9.5 | -5.6 |
| Argentina 1/ | -3.0 | -3.3 | -4.3 | -6.0 | -6.7 | -6.7 | -5.5 | -3.9 | ... | ... |
| Aruba | -9.2 | -6.4 | -7.9 | -1.6 | -1.6 | -3.0 | -2.2 | 0.4 | -15.7 | -3.6 |
| The Bahamas | -3.3 | -4.2 | -3.7 | -2.6 | -2.6 | -5.4 | -3.4 | -1.7 | -8.4 | -7.0 |
| Barbados | -8.0 | -10.2 | -7.5 | -9.1 | -5.3 | -4.3 | -0.3 | 3.5 | -0.6 | 1.0 |
| Belize | -1.4 | -0.7 | -2.2 | -6.4 | -6.0 | -5.7 | -1.0 | -1.8 | -5.2 | -4.3 |
| Bolivia | 1.8 | 0.7 | -3.4 | -6.9 | -7.2 | -7.8 | -8.1 | -7.0 | -7.3 | -6.9 |
| Brazil | -2.5 | -3.0 | -6.0 | -10.3 | -9.0 | -7.9 | -7.2 | -6.0 | -9.3 | -6.1 |
| Chile | 0.7 | -0.5 | -1.5 | -2.1 | -2.6 | -2.6 | -1.5 | -2.6 | -6.3 | -3.5 |
| Colombia | 0.2 | -1.0 | -1.7 | -3.5 | -2.3 | -2.5 | -4.7 | -2.2 | -2.5 | -1.3 |

Table B6. Emerging Market and Developing Economies: General Government Net Lending/Borrowing (continued)
(Percent of GDP)

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Projections | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2020 | 2021 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean (continued) | -2.8 | -3.2 | -4.9 | -6.5 | -5.9 | -5.2 | -5.1 | -4.0 | -6.6 | -4.0 |
| Costa Rica | -4.5 | -5.6 | -5.9 | -5.6 | -5.3 | -6.2 | -5.9 | -7.0 | -7.8 | -7.1 |
| Dominica | -5.4 | -2.9 | -4.6 | 11.9 | 14.8 | 0.3 | -19.7 | -9.2 | -4.5 | -0.6 |
| Dominican Republic | -6.6 | -3.5 | -2.8 | 0.0 | -3.1 | -3.1 | -2.2 | -2.2 | -4.4 | -2.9 |
| Ecuador 1/ | -0.9 | -4.6 | -5.2 | -6.1 | -8.2 | -4.5 | -3.1 | -2.8 | -7.0 | -4.4 |
| El Salvador | -4.4 | -4.1 | -3.7 | -3.5 | -2.9 | -2.4 | -2.5 | -2.9 | -8.6 | -4.6 |
| Grenada | -5.9 | -7.2 | -4.7 | -1.2 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 4.9 | -0.4 | 2.0 |
| Guatemala | -2.4 | -2.2 | -1.9 | -1.5 | -1.1 | -1.4 | -1.9 | -2.3 | -4.4 | -2.9 |
| Guyana | -4.6 | -3.2 | -5.4 | -1.2 | -4.3 | -4.3 | -3.5 | -4.7 | -0.3 | -1.7 |
| Haiti | -4.7 | -7.0 | -6.3 | -2.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | -1.7 | -2.4 | -5.1 | -3.0 |
| Honduras | -3.5 | -5.7 | -2.9 | -0.8 | -0.4 | -0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.5 |
| Jamaica | -4.1 | 0.1 | -0.5 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.2 | -0.9 | -0.2 |
| Mexico | -3.7 | -3.7 | -4.5 | -4.0 | -2.8 | -1.1 | -2.2 | -2.3 | -4.2 | -2.2 |
| Nicaragua | -0.1 | -0.7 | -1.3 | -1.4 | -1.7 | -1.6 | -3.2 | -0.4 | -4.4 | -5.2 |
| Panama | -1.4 | -2.2 | -3.1 | -2.4 | -2.0 | -2.2 | -3.2 | -3.1 | -6.2 | -2.5 |
| Paraguay | -1.2 | -1.1 | -0.6 | -1.8 | -0.4 | -0.9 | -1.7 | -3.9 | -5.1 | -3.7 |
| Peru | 2.1 | 0.7 | -0.2 | -2.1 | -2.3 | -2.9 | -2.0 | -1.4 | -7.1 | -2.6 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 4.5 | 11.4 | 8.9 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 3.9 | -6.8 | -4.4 |
| St. Lucia | -7.5 | -4.8 | -3.0 | -2.3 | -1.4 | -2.2 | -1.0 | -2.2 | -8.2 | -3.3 |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | -1.9 | -6.2 | -3.0 | -2.1 | 1.1 | -0.4 | -0.9 | -2.4 | -7.7 | -9.7 |
| Suriname | -2.1 | -3.6 | -5.0 | -8.0 | -9.1 | -8.8 | -7.1 | -8.5 | -6.9 | -9.9 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | -1.3 | -2.8 | -4.6 | -7.9 | -10.5 | -11.1 | -6.0 | -3.7 | -10.9 | -7.6 |
| Uruguay 1/ | -2.4 | -1.9 | -2.8 | -2.2 | -3.1 | -2.7 | -2.0 | -2.9 | -4.7 | -3.8 |
| Venezuela 2/ | -10.4 | -11.3 | -15.6 | -10.7 | -10.8 | -16.6 | -31.3 | -10.0 | ... | ... |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 4.5 | 2.4 | -1.6 | -8.1 | -8.9 | -5.3 | -2.1 | -3.4 | -10.1 | -7.8 |
| Afghanistan | 0.2 | -0.6 | -1.7 | -1.4 | 0.1 | -0.6 | 1.5 | -1.0 | -4.0 | -2.0 |
| Algeria | -4.4 | -0.4 | -7.3 | -15.3 | -13.1 | -6.6 | -4.5 | -5.1 | -15.0 | -10.1 |
| Armenia | -1.5 | -1.6 | -1.9 | -4.8 | -5.6 | -4.8 | -1.8 | -1.0 | -5.0 | -2.5 |
| Azerbaijan | 3.7 | 1.6 | 2.7 | -4.8 | -1.1 | -1.4 | 5.5 | 8.4 | -12.8 | -9.7 |
| Bahrain | -5.5 | -9.7 | -1.6 | -18.4 | -17.6 | -14.2 | -11.9 | -10.6 | -15.7 | -11.9 |
| Djibouti | -2.0 | -4.2 | -6.9 | -15.4 | -8.3 | -4.5 | -2.8 | -0.8 | -2.7 | -1.7 |
| Egypt | -10.0 | -12.9 | -11.3 | -10.9 | -12.5 | -10.4 | -9.4 | -7.4 | -7.7 | -6.6 |
| Georgia | -0.7 | -1.3 | -1.8 | -1.2 | -1.5 | -0.5 | -0.8 | -1.8 | -7.5 | -3.4 |
| Iran | -0.3 | -0.9 | -1.1 | -1.8 | -2.3 | -1.8 | -1.9 | -5.6 | -9.8 | -7.7 |
| Iraq | 4.1 | -6.1 | -5.6 | -12.8 | -13.9 | -1.6 | 7.9 | -0.8 | -22.3 | -14.7 |
| Jordan | -14.7 | -10.3 | -8.7 | -8.5 | -3.7 | -3.6 | -4.7 | -6.1 | -6.7 | -5.7 |
| Kazakhstan | 4.4 | 4.9 | 2.5 | -6.3 | -4.5 | -4.3 | 2.6 | -0.6 | -5.3 | -2.7 |
| Kuwait | 32.4 | 34.1 | 22.4 | 5.6 | 0.3 | 6.3 | 9.0 | 4.8 | -11.3 | -14.1 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | -5.9 | -3.7 | -3.1 | -2.5 | -5.8 | -3.7 | -0.6 | -0.1 | -9.6 | -6.4 |
| Lebanon 1/ | -8.4 | -8.8 | -6.2 | -7.5 | -8.9 | -8.6 | -11.3 | -10.7 | -15.3 | ... |
| Libya 1/ | 28.6 | -5.1 | -73.8 | -130.8 | -113.2 | -43.5 | -0.2 | 8.8 | -7.2 | -19.1 |
| Mauritania | 1.7 | -0.7 | -2.6 | -2.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 2.8 | -2.6 | -0.2 |
| Morocco | -7.2 | -5.1 | -4.8 | -4.2 | -4.5 | -3.5 | -3.7 | -4.1 | -7.1 | -4.5 |
| Oman | 4.6 | 4.7 | -1.1 | -15.9 | -21.3 | -14.0 | -7.9 | -7.0 | -16.9 | -14.8 |
| Pakistan | -8.6 | -8.4 | -4.9 | -5.3 | -4.4 | -5.8 | -6.4 | -8.8 | -9.2 | -6.5 |
| Qatar | 10.5 | 21.6 | 14.3 | 4.5 | -5.4 | -2.9 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 1.4 |
| Saudi Arabia | 11.9 | 5.6 | -3.5 | -15.8 | -17.2 | -9.2 | -5.9 | -4.5 | -12.6 | -9.0 |
| Somalia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sudan 3/ | -7.4 | -5.8 | -4.7 | -3.8 | -4.5 | -6.5 | -7.9 | -10.8 | -16.9 | -20.6 |
| Syria 4/ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tajikistan | 0.6 | -0.9 | -0.1 | -2.0 | -9.0 | -6.0 | -2.8 | -2.1 | -6.4 | -3.0 |
| Tunisia | -5.1 | -7.4 | -3.3 | -5.2 | -6.2 | -5.9 | -4.6 | -3.9 | -4.3 | -2.5 |
| Turkmenistan | 7.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 | -0.7 | -2.4 | -2.8 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -2.3 | -0.5 |
| United Arab Emirates | 9.0 | 8.4 | 1.9 | -3.4 | -2.8 | -2.0 | 2.0 | -0.8 | -11.1 | -7.1 |
| Uzbekistan | 6.4 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 0.0 | -3.3 | -1.3 |
| Yemen | -6.3 | -6.9 | -4.1 | -10.0 | -9.2 | -5.3 | -6.7 | -3.8 | -8.0 | -8.1 |

Table B6. Emerging Market and Developing Economies: General Government Net Lending/Borrowing (continued)
(Percent of GDP)

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Projections | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2020 | 2021 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | -1.7 | -3.0 | -3.6 | -4.2 | -4.4 | -4.5 | -3.6 | -4.3 | -7.0 | -6.0 |
| Angola | 4.1 | -0.3 | -5.7 | -2.9 | -4.5 | -6.3 | 2.2 | 0.7 | -6.0 | -2.5 |
| Benin | -0.2 | -1.4 | -1.7 | -5.6 | -4.3 | -4.2 | -3.0 | -0.5 | -2.8 | -2.2 |
| Botswana | 0.9 | 5.6 | 3.7 | -4.6 | 0.7 | -1.1 | -4.6 | -6.2 | -5.9 | -3.1 |
| Burkina Faso | -2.8 | -3.5 | -1.7 | -2.1 | -3.1 | -6.9 | -4.4 | -3.0 | -5.0 | -3.5 |
| Burundi | -3.8 | -1.8 | -3.6 | -5.4 | -6.9 | -7.2 | -5.3 | -6.0 | -9.0 | -6.8 |
| Cabo Verde | -10.3 | -9.3 | -7.6 | -4.6 | -3.0 | -3.0 | -2.8 | -1.8 | -8.3 | -4.3 |
| Cameroon | -1.4 | -3.7 | -4.3 | -4.4 | -6.1 | -4.9 | -2.5 | -2.3 | -4.5 | -3.6 |
| Central African Republic | 0.4 | -5.9 | -3.9 | -0.6 | 1.1 | -1.1 | -1.0 | 1.4 | -2.4 | 0.4 |
| Chad | 0.5 | -2.1 | -4.2 | -4.4 | -1.9 | -0.2 | 1.9 | -0.2 | -0.4 | -2.2 |
| Comoros | 2.0 | 10.5 | -0.3 | 2.6 | -4.5 | 0.4 | -1.0 | -2.2 | -3.8 | -2.7 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | -0.4 | -0.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | -2.1 | -1.2 | -0.3 |
| Republic of Congo | 9.4 | -3.6 | -13.6 | -24.8 | -20.4 | -7.4 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.1 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | -2.3 | -1.6 | -1.6 | -2.0 | -3.0 | -3.3 | -2.9 | -2.3 | -5.3 | -2.5 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -7.2 | -4.4 | -7.5 | -15.1 | -10.9 | -2.6 | 0.5 | 1.7 | -4.8 | -2.4 |
| Eritrea | -5.6 | -8.0 | -0.4 | -3.1 | -1.7 | -6.0 | 4.2 | -1.5 | -5.0 | -4.5 |
| Eswatini | 3.3 | 0.6 | -2.5 | -5.5 | -8.9 | -7.0 | -11.2 | -8.0 | -8.9 | -7.6 |
| Ethiopia | -1.2 | -1.9 | -2.6 | -1.9 | -2.3 | -3.2 | -3.0 | -2.5 | -3.0 | -3.4 |
| Gabon | 6.2 | -3.1 | 6.0 | -1.1 | -4.7 | -1.7 | -0.2 | 1.9 | -2.7 | -1.3 |
| The Gambia | -2.8 | -5.6 | -3.9 | -5.4 | -6.4 | -5.0 | -6.2 | -2.6 | -2.4 | -2.1 |
| Ghana | -8.4 | -9.2 | -8.0 | -4.1 | -6.9 | -4.1 | -7.0 | -7.4 | -10.0 | -5.4 |
| Guinea | -2.5 | -3.9 | -3.2 | -6.9 | -0.1 | -2.1 | -1.1 | -0.5 | -4.3 | -4.1 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -2.1 | -1.7 | -2.4 | -3.2 | -5.3 | -1.3 | -4.8 | -4.9 | -4.1 | -3.9 |
| Kenya | -5.0 | -5.7 | -7.4 | -8.1 | -8.5 | -7.9 | -7.4 | -7.8 | -7.7 | -6.9 |
| Lesotho | -1.5 | -2.9 | 3.1 | -1.3 | -8.6 | -4.0 | -4.4 | -3.8 | -2.0 | -7.0 |
| Liberia | -2.8 | -6.0 | -3.1 | -4.4 | -3.7 | -4.8 | -5.1 | -5.4 | -5.2 | -4.1 |
| Madagascar | -2.2 | -3.4 | -2.0 | -2.9 | -1.1 | -2.1 | -1.3 | -1.4 | -4.0 | -4.8 |
| Malawi | -1.8 | -6.4 | -4.8 | -6.3 | -7.3 | -7.3 | -5.5 | -6.4 | -6.3 | -5.2 |
| Mali | -1.0 | -2.4 | -2.9 | -1.8 | -3.9 | -2.9 | -4.8 | -1.7 | -5.8 | -3.3 |
| Mauritius | -1.8 | -3.4 | -3.1 | -3.6 | -3.5 | -1.4 | -2.3 | -6.5 | -10.6 | -5.9 |
| Mozambique | -3.6 | -2.6 | -10.3 | -6.7 | -5.5 | -2.9 | -6.9 | -0.2 | -7.7 | -6.1 |
| Namibia | -3.0 | -4.5 | -6.4 | -8.2 | -9.2 | -5.0 | -5.3 | -4.7 | -7.0 | -7.2 |
| Niger | -0.8 | -1.9 | -6.1 | -6.8 | -4.5 | -4.1 | -3.0 | -3.6 | -4.2 | -3.3 |
| Nigeria | 0.2 | -2.3 | -2.1 | -3.2 | -4.0 | -5.4 | -4.3 | -5.0 | -6.4 | -5.8 |
| Rwanda | -2.5 | -1.3 | -4.0 | -2.8 | -2.3 | -2.5 | -2.6 | -5.2 | -8.1 | -4.6 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | -11.2 | 1.9 | -5.3 | -6.3 | -4.2 | -2.7 | -1.9 | -1.8 | -4.5 | -1.9 |
| Senegal | -4.1 | -4.3 | -3.9 | -3.7 | -3.3 | -3.0 | -3.6 | -3.9 | -5.6 | -3.3 |
| Seychelles | 2.9 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 | -14.1 | -5.7 |
| Sierra Leone | -5.2 | -2.4 | -3.6 | -4.5 | -8.5 | -8.8 | -5.6 | -2.9 | -5.6 | -5.4 |
| South Africa | -4.4 | -4.3 | -4.3 | -4.8 | -4.1 | -4.4 | -4.1 | -6.3 | -13.3 | -12.7 |
| South Sudan | -14.8 | -3.5 | -9.2 | -17.4 | -15.5 | 3.3 | -0.6 | -0.3 | -2.7 | -1.2 |
| Tanzania | -4.1 | -3.8 | -2.9 | -3.2 | -2.1 | -1.2 | -1.9 | -2.9 | -3.8 | -4.4 |
| Togo | -6.5 | -5.2 | -6.8 | -8.8 | -9.5 | -0.3 | -0.8 | 2.1 | -4.1 | -1.6 |
| Uganda | -2.6 | -3.5 | -4.0 | -3.9 | -4.1 | -3.2 | -3.8 | -6.7 | -6.8 | -6.6 |
| Zambia | -2.8 | -6.2 | -5.8 | -9.5 | -6.1 | -7.7 | -8.2 | -7.6 | -5.7 | -6.9 |
| Zimbabwe | 0.8 | -0.6 | -0.4 | -1.4 | -6.2 | -8.1 | -4.5 | -2.6 | -4.9 | -1.5 |

Note: For some countries, the general government series are the same as those for the central government level. Please refer to Table G, which lists the government finance subsectors coverage for each country.

1/ See country-specific notes for Argentina, Belarus, Ecuador, Lebanon, Libya, Ukraine, and Uruguay in the "Country Notes" section of the Statistical Appendix.

2/ Starting in 2010, the methodology changed. For further information, see country-specific note for Venezuela in the "Country Notes" section of the Statistical Appendix.

3/ Data for 2011 exclude South Sudan after July 9. Data for 2012 and onward pertain to the current Sudan.

4/ Data for Syria are excluded for 2011 onward owing to the uncertain political situation.