



INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Introductory Notes

I N T E R N A T I O N A L M O N E T A R Y F U N D

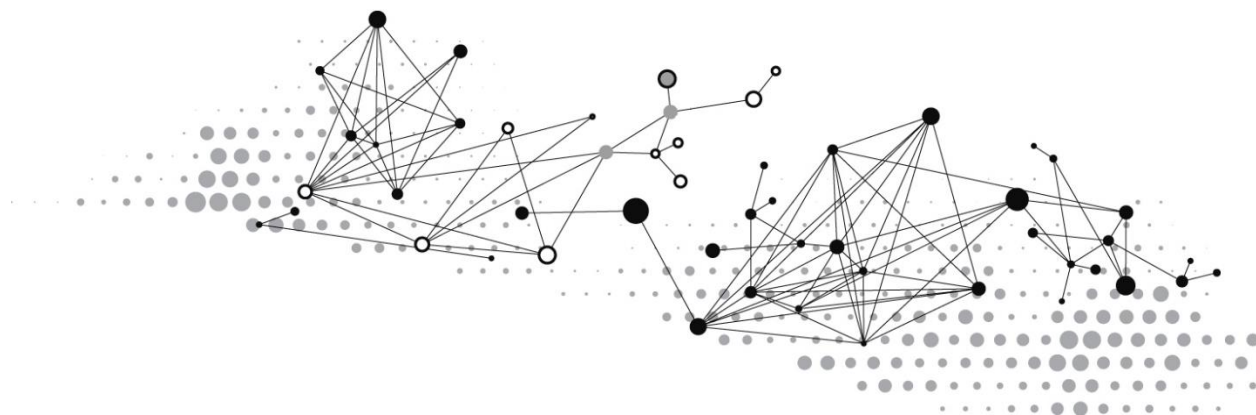


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1. Overview

The IMF's principal statistical publication, *International Financial Statistics* (IFS), has been published monthly since January 1948. In 1961, the monthly publication was supplemented by a yearbook, and in 1991 and 2000, respectively, IFS was introduced on CD-ROM and the internet. Beginning September 2017, a DVD-ROM replaces the CD-ROM.

In September 2017, the IMF conducted a survey to gauge attitudes towards the offline versions of IMF statistical products. Against a backdrop of declining distribution of the print versions of these products, the survey focused on the IFS, Government Finance Statistics (GFS), Direction of Trade Statistics (DOT), and Balance of Payments Statistics (BOP). Having assessed the responses to the survey, the IMF will discontinue the production of the aforementioned titles in print and DVD-ROM effective December 31, 2018, while maintaining the online version of these publications.

All IMF data currently reported in the print and offline versions of the IFS will remain available online at data.imf.org. Users seeking point-in-time snapshots of the data can access them under the "Archive" tab on each of the database pages. Additionally, users may download printable versions of tables from the query interface and preformatted printable pages are intended to be available on the portals by September 2018. Finally, helpful information is available at <http://datahelp.imf.org> and specific queries may be directed to tickets@imfdata.uservoice.com.

IFS contains country tables for most IMF members, as well as for Anguilla, Aruba, the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), Curaçao, the currency union of Curaçao and Sint Maarten, the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU), the euro area, Montserrat, the former Netherlands Antilles, Sint Maarten, the West African Economic Monetary Union (WAEMU), West Bank and Gaza, and some nonsovereign territorial entities for which statistics are provided on a separate basis. Also, selected series are drawn from the country tables and published in area and world tables. The country tables normally include data on a country's exchange rates, Fund position, international liquidity, monetary statistics, interest rates, prices, production, labor, international transactions, government accounts, national accounts, and population. Selected series, including data on Fund accounts, international reserves, and international trade, are drawn from the country tables and published in world tables as well.

The monthly printed issue of IFS reports current monthly, quarterly, and annual data, while the yearbook reports 12 observations of annual data. Most annual data on the DVD-ROM and the internet begins in 1948; quarterly and monthly data generally begins in 1957; most balance of payments data begins in 1970.

The following sections describe conceptual and technical aspects of various data published in IFS. The reader will find more detailed descriptions—about coverage, deviations from the standard methodologies, and discontinuities in the data—in the notes on the individual country and world tables in the *International Financial Statistics Country Notes* (Country Notes) shipped with the print edition of the *International Financial Statistics Yearbook* each year. Because Country

Notes is produced once a year, supplementary notes are provided on a cumulative basis at the rear of the monthly print edition of IFS until the next volume of Country Notes is published.

In addition, the complete set of updated country notes is accessible from the IFS Online Service internet site at <http://data.IMF.org/IFS> (in the Metadata tab), and appear on the DVD-ROM edition of IFS under the Publications tab.

In the interest of streamlining and standardizing datasets, all indicator codes have been converted to one code/indicator that is the same in all media. The mapping of old codes to the new codes for a model “Standard Country” can be found in Annex I of the Introduction. The mapping of all indicator codes for all datasets, including country-specific IFS codes, can be found on <http://datahelp.imf.org> by searching for “codes.”

2. Exchange Rates and Exchange Rate Arrangements

Exchange rates are expressed in time series of national currency units per SDR (the unit of account for the IMF) and national currency units per US dollar.

The exchange rates in SDRs are classified and coded as follows:

Series aa shows the end-of-period national currency value of the SDR, and series ac shows the end-of-period SDR value of the national currency unit; and

Series sa, sb, sc, and sd show the SDR value of US dollars. Series sa and sc refer to end-of-period values of US dollars per SDR and SDRs per US dollar, respectively, while series sb and sd are geometric averages of values within the period.

The exchange rates in US dollars are classified and coded as follows:

Series ae shows end-of-period national currency units per US dollar, while series ag shows end-of-period US dollars per unit of national currency; and

Series rf shows period-average national currency units per US dollar, while series ah shows period-average US dollars per unit of national currency.

The following are reciprocal relationships:

The end-of-period rates aa and ac, ae and ag, and sa and sc are reciprocals of each other; and

The period-average SDR rates in terms of the US dollar (sb and sd) are also reciprocals of each other, because they are calculated as geometric averages.

Other period average rates (rf and ah) are calculated as arithmetic averages and are not reciprocals.

The relationship between exchange rates and trade figures in IFS is the following:

All trade figures in IFS are converted from national currency values to US dollars and from US dollar values to national currency, using series rf. Conversions are based on the data available for the shortest period, and these data are summed to obtain data for longer periods. Conversion is based on longer period rates of only the difference, if any, between the longer period data and the sum of the shorter period data. The exchange rates are identified in the Country Notes.

Effective Exchange Rates

The country, euro area, and world tables provide measures of effective exchange rates, compiled by the IMF's Research Department, Statistics Department, and area departments.

A nominal effective exchange rate index represents the ratio of an index (expressed with base 2010 = 100) of a currency's period-average exchange rate to a weighted geometric average of exchange rates for the currencies of selected countries and the euro area. A real effective exchange rate index represents a nominal effective exchange rate index adjusted for relative movements in national price or cost indicators of the home country, selected countries, and the euro area

Line ahx

For ease of comparison between the nominal effective exchange rate index and the real effective exchange rate index, the average exchange rate expressed in terms of US dollars per unit of each of the national currencies (line ah) is also given in index form, base 2010 = 100 (line ahx). In both cases, an increase in the index reflects an appreciation. Because of certain data-related limits, particularly where IMF estimates have been used, data users need to exercise considerable caution in interpreting movements in nominal effective and real effective exchange rates.

The IMF publishes calculated effective exchange rates data only for countries that have given their approval. Please note that similar indices that are calculated by country authorities may contain different results.

Lines nel and rel

These series were published starting March 2010. The nel and rel series are the nominal and real effective exchange rates based on relative unit labor cost for the advanced economies based on a basket of 36 countries and Euro Area as a group. These 36 advanced economies include Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong SAR, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Slovak Republic,

Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan Province of China, United Kingdom, and United States.

The sources for the unit labor cost data are the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Analytical Database (quarterly unit labor cost in manufacturing) and IMF staff (annual data interpolated into higher frequencies). Euro area unit labor cost is used as a proxy for a number of economies for which data are unavailable: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, and Slovak Republic.

Lines nec and rec

The nec and rec series are the nominal and real effective exchange rates based on relative consumer prices. The weights used in the calculation take account of each country's trade in commodities, manufactured goods, and tourism with its partner, or competitor, countries.

For commodities, the weights assigned depend principally on a country's role as a global supplier or buyer of the product. Trade in crude petroleum, petroleum, and other energy products is excluded. For manufactured goods, trade by type of good and market is distinguished in the database. For some countries that heavily depend on tourism, bilateral exports of tourism services are also included in calculating the competitiveness weights.

The line nec index is weighted based on disaggregate trade data for commodities, manufactured goods, and tourism. Since January 2004, the weights of the index have been applied to the corresponding three-year period (e.g., 2004-06 weights from January 2004 to December 2006; 2007-09 weights from January 2007 to December 2009; etc.). December has been used as the splicing period to link the weights. Before that, the weights are for the three-year span 1999–2001. The series based on the old weights and the new weights are linked by splicing at December 2004, and the reference base is shifted to 2010 = 100.

The real effective exchange rate index in line rec is derived from the nominal effective exchange rate index, adjusted for relative changes in consumer prices. Consumer price indices, often available monthly, are used as a measure of domestic costs and prices for these countries. This practice typically reflects the use of consumer prices by the reference country and partner or competitor countries in compiling these indices.

For countries where multiple exchange rates are in effect, IMF staff estimates of weighted-average exchange rates are used in many cases. A weighted-average exchange rate is constructed as an average of the various exchange rates, with the weights reflecting the share of trade transacted at each rate. For countries where a weighted-average exchange rate cannot be calculated, the principal rate, generally line ahx, is used.

The notes on the country tables provide information about exceptions in the choice of the consumer price index (generally line 64) and the period average exchange rate index (generally line ahx). For a relatively small number of countries, notes indicate: (1) where alternative price indices, such as the wholesale/producer price index or a weighted average of several price indices,

are used; (2) where data constraints have made it necessary to use weighting schemes based on aggregate bilateral non-oil trade data; or (3) where trade in services (such as tourism) has been taken into account.

The World Table section of the Introduction provides a description of the effective exchange rates tables. In addition, a IMF Working Paper entitled “A Primer on the IMF’s Information Notice System” (WP/97/71), distributed May 1997, provides background on the concepts and methodology underlying the effective exchange rates. Another IMF Working Paper, “New Rates from New Weights” (WP/05/99), provides background on the methodology underlying the newer weights.

SDR Value

Before July 1974, the value of the SDR (the unit of account for the IMF) was fixed in terms of a set US dollar amount. Over time, the value changed: 1 SDR = 1 US dollar through November 1971; 1 SDR = 1.08571 US dollars from December 1971 through January 1973; and 1 SDR = 1.20635 US dollars from February 1973 through June 1974.

Since July 1974, the IMF has determined the value of the SDR daily on the basis of a basket of currencies, with each currency being assigned a weight in determining that value. The currencies in the basket are valued at their market exchange rates for the US dollar. The US dollar equivalents of each currency are summed to yield the rate of the SDR in terms of the US dollar. The rates for the SDR in terms of other currencies are derived from the market exchange rates of these currencies for the US dollar and the US dollar rate for the SDR.

Although the method of calculating the US dollar to SDR exchange rate has remained the same, the currencies’ number and weight have changed over time. Their amount in the SDR basket is reviewed every five years.

From July 1974 through June 1978, the currencies in the basket were of countries that averaged more than a 1 percent share in world exports of goods and services from 1968 through 1972. This established a basket of 16 currencies. Each currency’s relative weight was broadly proportionate to the country’s exports, but modified for the US dollar to reflect its real weight in the world economy. To preserve the continuity of valuation, the amount of each of the 16 currencies was such that on June 28, 1974, the value of 1 SDR = 1.20635 US dollars.

From July 1978 through December 1980, the composition of the basket was updated on the basis of 1972 through 1976 data. The weights of some currencies were also changed. The amount of each of the 16 currencies in the revised basket was such as to ensure that the value of the SDR, in terms of any currency on June 30, 1978, was exactly the same in the revised valuation as in the previous valuation.

Since January 1, 1981, the value of the SDR has been determined based on the currencies of the five-member countries having the largest exports of goods and services during the five-year

period ending one year before the date of the latest revision to the valuation basket. Broadly reflecting the currencies' relative importance in international trade and finance, the weights were based on the value of the exports of goods and services of the members issuing these currencies and the balances of their currencies officially held by members of the IMF.

From January 1981 through December 1985, the currencies and currency weights of the five members having the largest exports of goods and services during 1975 through 1979 were the US dollar, 42 percent; deutsche mark, 19 percent; and French franc, Japanese yen, and pound sterling, each at 13 percent, respectively.

From January 1986 through December 1990, reflecting the period 1980 through 1984, the weights changed to US dollar, 42 percent; deutsche mark, 19 percent; Japanese yen, 15 percent; and French franc and pound sterling, each 12 percent.

From January 1991 through December 1995, reflecting the period 1985 through 1989, the weights were US dollar, 40 percent; deutsche mark, 21 percent; Japanese yen, 17 percent; and French franc and pound sterling, each 11 percent.

On January 1, 1996, the weights were US dollar, 39 percent; deutsche mark, 21 percent; Japanese yen, 18 percent; and French franc and pound sterling, each 11 percent.

On January 1, 1999, the currency amount of deutsche marks and French francs were replaced with equivalent amounts of euros, based on the fixed conversion rates between those currencies and the euro, as announced on December 31, 1998, by the European Council. The weights in the SDR basket were changed to US dollar, 39 percent; euro, 32 percent (in replacement of the 21 percent for the deutsche mark and 11 percent for the French franc), Japanese yen, 18 percent; and pound sterling, 11 percent.

On January 1, 2001, the weights changed to US dollar, 45 percent; euro, 29 percent; Japanese yen, 15 percent; and pound sterling, 11 percent.

On January 1, 2006, the weights changed to US dollar, 44 percent; euro, 34 percent; and Japanese yen and pound sterling, 11 each percent.

On January 1, 2011, the weights changed to US dollar, 41.9 percent; euro, 37.4 percent; Japanese yen, 9.4 percent; and pound sterling, 11.3 percent.

The latest round of the five-year review of the currencies of the SDR basket included Chinese renminbi in the SDR basket. Effective October 1, 2016, the new weights are US dollar, 41.73 percent; euro, 30.93 percent; Japanese yen, 8.33 percent; pound sterling, 8.09 percent; and Chinese renminbi, 10.92 percent.

World Tables on Exchange Rates

World Exchange Rate Table A gives the monthly, quarterly, and annual SDR rates in terms of US dollars and reciprocals of these rates.

World Exchange Rate Table B provides, in terms of national currency units per SDR, end-of-period rates for the currencies of IMF members.

Method of Deriving IFS Exchange Rates

For countries that have introduced new currencies, the rates shown in IFS for the period before the introduction of the most recent currency may be used as conversion factors—they may be used to convert national currency in IFS to US dollar or SDR. In such cases, the factors are constructed by chain linking the exchange rates of the old and the new currencies. The basis used is the value of the new currency relative to the old currency, as established by the issuing agency at the time the new currency was introduced. Notes on the introduction of new currencies can be found in the Country Notes or in IFS print publication (if recent).

For countries that are members of the euro area, the exchange rates shown are expressed in national currency units per SDR or per US dollar through the reference period prior to their joining the euro area, and in euros per SDR or per US dollar thereafter.

3. Fund Accounts

Data on members' Fund accounts are presented in the Fund Position section in the country tables and in four world tables. Terms and concepts of Fund accounts and the time series in the country and world tables are explained below. More detailed information on member countries' transactions with, and position, in the Fund are available on the IMF external website at www.imf.org/en/data/imf-finance.

The IMF quota increase under the Fourteenth General Review of Quotas is reflected in the following Fund accounts for those members that have made their quota payments: Quota, Reserve Tranche Position, Fund Holdings of Currency, and SDR Holdings. It is also reflected in the international liquidity and central bank data. The details regarding the associated change can be found in IMF Press Release No.16/25, dated January 27, 2016:

<http://www.imf.org/en/news/articles/2015/09/14/01/49/pr1625a>.

Terms and Concepts in Fund Accounts

Quota

When a country joins the IMF, it is assigned a quota that fits into the structure of existing quotas. Quotas are considered in light of the member's economic characteristics, and take into

account quotas of similar countries. The size of the member's quota determines, among other things, the member's voting power, the size of its potential access to IMF resources, and its share in allocations of SDRs.

Quotas are reviewed at intervals of not more than 5 years. The reviews take account of changes in the relative economic position of members and the growth of the world economy. Initial subscriptions, and normally subscriptions associated with increases in quotas, are paid mainly in the member's own currency, and a smaller portion, not exceeding 25 percent, is paid in reserve assets (SDRs or other members' currencies that are acceptable to the IMF).

General Resources Account

The General Resources Account (GRA) consists of the currencies of IMF member countries, SDRs, and gold. These resources are received in the form of subscriptions (which are equal to quotas), borrowing, charges on the use of the IMF's resources, income from investments, and interest on the Fund's holdings of SDRs. Subscriptions are the main source of funds.

Borrowing Arrangements

Borrowing is regarded as a temporary source of funds. To supplement its quota resources, the IMF has the authority to borrow the currency of any member from any source with the consent of the issuer.

Positions in the Fund

The IMF normally determines the currencies that are used in transactions and operations with members. Each quarter, the IMF prepares a financial transactions plan, in which it indicates the amounts of particular currencies and SDRs to be used during the relevant period. The IMF selects the currencies of members with strong balance of payments and reserve positions. It also seeks to promote, over time, balanced "positions in the Fund."

The effects of IMF transactions and operations are summarized in the Fund's holdings of members' currencies and in two other measures: reserve position in the Fund, and total Fund credit and loans outstanding. (See world table entitled "Fund Accounts: Position to Date," and also the Fund Position section in the country tables.)

These "other" measures are defined as follows:

The Fund's holdings of a member's currency reflect, among other things, the transactions and operations of the IMF in that currency. This concept is used in calculating the amounts that a member can draw under tranche policies and in respect to certain of its obligations to the IMF.

Total Fund credit and loans outstanding (line .2tl.) represents the sum of (1) the use of Fund credit within the GRA and (2) outstanding loans under the SAF, PRGT, and the Trust Fund.

Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)

SDRs are unconditional reserve assets created by the IMF to supplement existing reserve assets. SDRs have been allocated by the IMF to members that are participants in the SDR Department (at the time of allocation) in proportion to their quotas in the IMF. Six allocations, totaling 21.4 billion SDR, were made by the IMF in 1970, 1971, 1972, 1979, 1980, and 1981. In addition, a general allocation of 161.2 billion SDR was made on August 28, 2009, and a special allocation of 21.5 billion SDR was made on September 9, 2009.

The IMF cannot allocate SDRs to itself, but can receive them from members through various financial transactions and operations. Entities authorized to conduct transactions in SDRs are the IMF itself, participants in the SDR Department, and other “prescribed holders.”

The SDR can be used for a wide range of transactions and operations, including for acquiring other members’ currencies, settling financial obligations, making donations, and extending loans. SDRs may also be used in swap arrangements and as security for the performance of financial obligations. Forward, as well as spot, transactions may be conducted in SDRs.

World Tables on Fund Accounts

Beginning March 2010, only four world tables on Fund accounts are presented in IFS. The other Fund accounts tables previously published in IFS are no longer updated.

The table, Fund Accounts: Position to Date, reports current monthly data on members’ Fund positions, including quota, reserve tranche position, lending to the Fund, total Fund credit and loans outstanding, Fund holdings of currencies, and positions in the SDR Department.

The table, Total Fund Credit and Loans Outstanding (Line 2tl.), relates to the outstanding use of Fund resources under the GRA and to outstanding loans under the SAF, PRGT, and Trust Fund.

The table, SDR Holdings (line 1b.s), shows holdings of SDRs by members.

The table, Reserve Position in the Fund (line 1c.s), relates to members’ claims on the IMF.

Pamphlet on Fund Accounts

A more detailed description of the Fund accounts is contained in IMF Financial Operations, available on the IMF’s external website at: <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/finop/2016/>.

4. International Liquidity

Data on international liquidity are presented in the country pages and in the world tables on reserves. The international liquidity section in a country table contains lines for total reserves

excluding gold, gold holdings, other foreign assets and foreign liabilities of the monetary authorities, and foreign accounts of other financial institutions. The international liquidity section of the euro area table covers assets of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the national central banks (NCBs) of the countries that have adopted the euro (details below).

Total Reserves Excluding Gold and Gold Holdings

Total Reserves Excluding Gold (line 1 l.d) is the sum of the items Foreign Exchange, Reserve Position in the Fund, and the US dollar value of SDR holdings by monetary authorities. Monetary authorities comprise central banks and, to the extent that they perform monetary authorities' functions, currency boards, exchange stabilization funds, and treasuries.

Official Gold Holdings (lines 1ad and 1and) are expressed in millions of fine troy ounces and valued, according to national practice, in US dollars.

Under Total Reserves Excluding Gold, the line for Foreign Exchange (1d.d) includes monetary authorities' claims on nonresidents in the form of foreign banknotes, bank deposits, treasury bills, short- and long-term government securities, ECUs (for periods before January 1999), and other claims usable in the event of balance of payments need.

For IFS yearbook users, this background information on foreign exchange is particularly useful: Before December 1971, when the US dollar was at par with the SDR, foreign exchange data was compiled and expressed in terms of US dollars at official par values. Conversions from national currencies to US dollars from December 1971 through January 1973 were calculated at the cross rates reflecting the parities and central rates agreed to in December 1971. From February 1973 through June 1974, foreign exchange was valued at the cross rates of parities or central rates for countries having effective parities or central rates; and at market rates for the Canadian dollar, Irish pound, Italian lira, Japanese yen, and pound sterling. Beginning in July 1974, foreign exchange is valued at end-of-month market rates or, in the absence of market rate quotations, at other prevailing official rates.

Total Reserves for the Euro Area

Total reserves for the euro area and individual euro area countries are based on the statistical definition of international reserves adopted by the ECB's Statistics Committee in December 1998. Defined on a euro area-wide residency basis, they include reserve assets denominated only in currencies of non-euro area countries. All positions with residents of other euro area countries and with the ECB are excluded from reserve assets.

For the euro area countries, Total Reserves Excluding Gold (line 1 l.d) is defined in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (which mainly clarifies the treatment in the fifth edition, but also contains a new appendix concerning currency unions). It includes the monetary authorities' holdings of SDRs, reserve position in the Fund, and foreign exchange, including financial derivative claims on non-euro area countries. It excludes claims among euro area countries and all euro-denominated claims on non-

euro area countries. Total reserves of the euro area comprise the reserve holdings of the NCBs and the ECB. Definitions of reserves at the national and euro area levels are harmonized.

Other Foreign Assets and Foreign Liabilities of the Central Bank

Time series, where significant, are also provided in international liquidity sections on other foreign assets and other foreign liabilities of the central bank.

Other Assets (line 3..d) usually comprises claims on nonresidents that are of limited usability in the event of balance of payments need, such as balances under bilateral payments agreements and holdings of inconvertible currencies. (Claims on nonresidents under Other Assets (line 3..d) are included in line 11, Claims on Nonresidents.)

Other Liabilities (line 4..d) comprises foreign liabilities of the central bank other than use of Fund credit (GRA), SAF, PRGF, and Trust Fund loans outstanding and SDR allocations. Positions with the Fund are reported separately, in SDRs, in the Fund Position section of the country tables.

Foreign Accounts of the Rest of the Financial Corporations

Where significant, foreign accounts of financial corporations other than the central bank are reported. The measures provided are normally US dollar equivalents of time series reported in the appropriate monetary statistics sections: line 7a.d is derived from line 21, line 7b.d is derived from line 26c, line 7e.d is derived from line 41, and line 7f.d is derived from line 46c. Sometimes, the measures are reported directly in US dollars and may differ slightly in coverage. These series have been discontinued for countries that report data using the new presentation (Standardized Report Forms).

For some countries, summary data are provided on the foreign accounts of special or internationally licensed banks that operate locally but are not presently covered in the monetary statistics section. Their foreign assets are reported as line 7k.d, and their foreign liabilities as line 7m.d, when available (although 7m.d is not shown separately if it is equal to line 7k.d).

World Tables on Reserves

World tables on reserves report all country table time series on reserves, other than gold at national valuation, and present totals for countries, country groups, and the world.

Also provided is a table on total reserves, with gold valued at 35 SDRs per ounce. A footnote to that table reports total reserves of all countries, including gold valued both at 35 SDRs per ounce and at market prices. The yearbook includes a world table on the ratio of nongold reserves (line 11.d) to imports (line 71..d), expressed in terms of the number of weeks of imports covered by the stock of nongold reserves.

Except for the world table on gold holdings in physical terms, world tables on reserves are expressed in SDRs. Foreign exchange holdings are expressed in SDRs by converting the US dollar values shown in the country tables on the basis of the end-period US dollar/SDR rate.

Similarly, a foot table to the world table on gold indicates gold holdings valued at 35 SDRs per ounce and at market prices for all countries, the IMF, the ECB, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), and the world. A simple addition of the gold held by all of these holders would involve double-counting, because most of the gold deposited with the BIS is also included in countries' official gold reserves. IFS therefore reports BIS gold holdings net of gold deposits, and negative figures for BIS gold holdings are balanced by forward operations. This foot table also provides data on the US dollar price of gold on the London market, the US dollar per SDR rate, and the end-period derived market price of gold in terms of SDRs.

5. Monetary Statistics

Beginning with the April 2009 issue of IFS, there are two presentations of monetary statistics. The first presentation is the new presentation of monetary statistics published in the IFS Supplement on Monetary and Financial Statistics, which was discontinued in March 2009. The second presentation is the traditional, albeit outdated, presentation originally published in IFS.

Statistics on the accounts of financial corporations, given in monetary statistics sections 10 through 50 in the country and world tables, are described in the World Table section of the Introduction.

New Presentation

This presentation is for those countries that are regularly reporting monetary data in accordance with the methodology of the IMF's Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM) 2000, Monetary and Financial Statistics Compilation Guide (MFSCG) 2008, and Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (2016). For the majority of these countries, the data is transmitted on standardized report forms (SRFs): Form 1SR for the assets and liabilities of a country's central bank, Form 2SR for other depository corporations, Form 4SR for other financial corporations, and Form 5SR for a country's monetary aggregates. Details of economies reporting monetary data through SRFs are included in Annex II.

Central Bank

The central bank data are presented as a Central Bank Survey (section 10) in each country table. Major accounts on the asset side are Net Foreign Assets (line 11n), which is disaggregated as Claims on Nonresidents (line 11) less Liabilities to Nonresidents (line 16c), and domestic assets disaggregated as Claims on Other Depository Corporations (line 12e), Net Claims on Central Government (line 12an), and Claims on Other Sectors (line 12s). Net Claims on Central Government is disaggregated as Claims on Central Government (line 12a) less Liabilities to Central Government (line 16d). Claims on Other Sectors is disaggregated into Claims on Other Financial Corporations (line 12g), Claims on State and Local Government (line 12b), Claims on Public Nonfinancial Corporations (line 12c), and Claims on Private Sector (line 12d).

Major accounts on the liability side are Monetary Base (line 14), Other Liabilities to Other Depository Corporations (line 14n), Deposits and Securities Excluded from the Monetary Base (line 14o), Loans (line 16l), Financial Derivatives (line 16m), Shares and Other Equity (line 17a), and Other Items (Net) (line 17r). Monetary Base is disaggregated into Currency in Circulation (line 14a), Liabilities to Other Depository Corporations (line 14c), and Liabilities to Other Sectors (line 14d). Deposits and Securities Excluded from the Monetary Base is disaggregated into Deposits Included in Broad Money (line 15), Securities Other than Shares Included in Broad Money (line 16a), Deposits Excluded from Broad Money (line 16b), and Securities Other than Shares Excluded from Broad Money (line 16s).

Memo item: Total Assets (line 10ra) refers to the total gross financial and nonfinancial assets of the central bank. Figures may differ from those published by official sources due to differing accounting treatments such as consolidation adjustments and provision/depreciation netting.

Other Depository Corporations

Data for other depository corporations are presented in an Other Depository Corporations Survey (section 20) in each country table. Other depository corporations comprise financial corporations that incur liabilities that are included in the national definition of broad money. Major accounts on the assets side are Net Foreign Assets (line 21n), which is disaggregated as Claims on Nonresidents (line 21) less Liabilities to Nonresidents (line 26c), and domestic assets disaggregated as Claims on Central Bank (line 20), Net Claims on Central Government (line 22an), and Claims on Other Sectors (line 22s). Claims on Central Bank is disaggregated into Currency (line 20a), Reserve Deposits and Securities (line 20b), and Other Claims (line 20n). Net Claims on Central Government is disaggregated as Claims on Central Government (line 22a) less Liabilities to Central Government (line 26d). Claims on Other Sectors is disaggregated into Claims on Other Financial Corporations (line 22g), Claims on State and Local Government (line 22b), Claims on Public Nonfinancial Corporations (line 22c), and Claims on Private Sector (line 22d).

Major accounts on the liability side are Liabilities to Central Bank (line 26g), Transferable Deposits Included in Broad Money (line 24), Other Deposits Included in Broad Money (line 25), Securities Other than Shares Included in Broad Money (line 26a), Deposits Excluded from Broad Money (line 26b), Securities Other Than Shares Excluded from Broad Money (line 26s), Loans (line 26l), Financial Derivatives (line 26m), Insurance Technical Reserves (line 26r), Shares and Other Equity (line 27a), and Other Items (Net) (line 27r).

Memo Item: Total assets (line 20ra) refers to the total gross financial and nonfinancial assets of other depository corporations. Figures may differ from those published by official sources due to differing accounting treatments such as consolidation adjustments and provision/depreciation netting.

Depository Corporations

Data for the central bank and other depository corporations are consolidated into a Depository Corporations Survey (section 30). Major accounts on the assets side are Net Foreign Assets (line 31n), which is disaggregated as Claims on Nonresidents (line 31) less Liabilities to Nonresidents (line 36c), and Domestic Claims (line 32) disaggregated as Net Claims on Central Government (line 32an) and Claims on Other Sectors (line 32s). Net Claims on Central Government is disaggregated as Claims on Central Government (line 32a) less Liabilities to Central Government (line 36d). Claims on Other Sectors is disaggregated into Claims on Other Financial Corporations (line 32g), Claims on State and Local Government (line 32b), Claims on Public Nonfinancial Corporations (line 32c), and Claims on Private Sector (line 32d).

Major accounts on the liability side are Broad Money Liabilities (line 35l), Deposits Excluded from Broad Money (line 36b), Securities Other than Shares Excluded from Broad Money (line 36s), Loans (line 36l), Financial Derivatives (line 36m), Insurance Technical Reserves (line 36r), Shares and Other Equity (line 37a), and Other Items (Net) (line 37r). Broad Money Liabilities is disaggregated into Currency Outside Depository Corporations (line 34a), Transferable Deposits (line 34), Other Deposits (line 35), and Securities Other than Shares (line 36a).

Standard relationships between the lines in the Depository Corporation Survey and lines in the Central Bank Survey (section 10) and Other Depository Corporations Survey (section 20) are as follows:

Net Foreign Assets (line 31n) equals the sum of foreign asset lines 11 and 21 less the sum of foreign liability lines 16c and 26c; Net Claims on Central Government (line 32an) equals the sum of lines 12a and 22a, less the sum of lines 16d and 26d; Claims on Other Sectors (line 32s) equals the sum of lines 12s and line 22s. Line 32g, line 32b, line 32c, and line 32d are equal to the sums of lines 12g and 22g, lines 12b and 22b, lines 12c and 22c, and lines 12d and 22d, respectively; Broad Money Liabilities (line 35l) equals the sum of Currency Outside Depository Corporations—line 34a (line 14a less line 20a) and lines 14d, 15, 16a, 24, 25, and 26a; Deposits Excluded from Broad Money (line 36b) equals the sum of lines 16b and 26b; Securities Other than Shares Excluded from Broad Money (line 36s) equals the sum of lines 16s and 26s; Loans (line 36l) equals the sum of lines 16l and 26l; Financial Derivatives (line 36m) equals the sum of lines 16m and 26m; Insurance Technical Reserves (line 36r) equals the same as line 26r.; and Shares and Other Equity (line 37a) equals the sum of lines 17a and 27a; and Other Items (Net) (line 37r) equals the sum of lines 17r and 27r plus a consolidation adjustment that arises from differences in the accounting records of the central bank and other depository corporations.

Section 30 also includes Broad Money Liabilities, Seasonally Adjusted (line 35l.b).

Other Financial Corporations

Data for other financial corporations are presented in an Other Financial Corporations Survey (section 40) in some country tables in IFS. This subsector comprises financial corporations that do not incur liabilities included in the national definition of broad money, but do engage in

financial intermediation (other financial intermediaries) or provide financial services other than financial intermediation (financial auxiliaries).

Major accounts on the assets side are Net Foreign Assets (line 41n), which is disaggregated as Claims on Nonresidents (line 41) less Liabilities to Nonresidents (line 46c), and domestic assets disaggregated as Claims on Depository Corporations (line 40), Net Claims on Central Government (line 42an), and Claims on Other Sectors (line 42s). Net Claims on Central Government is disaggregated as Claims on Central Government (line 42a) less Liabilities to Central Government (line 46d). Claims on Other Sectors is disaggregated into Claims on State and Local Government (line 42b), Claims on Public Nonfinancial Corporations (line 42c), and Claims on Private Sector (line 42d).

Major accounts on the liability side are Deposits (line 46b), Securities Other than Shares (line 46s), Loans (line 46l), Financial Derivatives (line 46m), Insurance Technical Reserves (line 46r), Shares and Other Equity (line 47a), and Other Items (Net) (line 47r).

Memo Item: Total Assets (line 40ra) refers to the total gross financial and nonfinancial assets of other financial corporations. Figures may differ from those published by official sources due to differing accounting treatments such as consolidation adjustments and provision/depreciation netting.

Financial Corporations

Data for the depository corporations and other financial corporations is consolidated into a Financial Corporations Survey (section 50). Major accounts on the assets side are Net Foreign Assets (line 51n), which is disaggregated as Claims on Nonresidents (line 51) less Liabilities to Nonresidents (line 56c), and Domestic Claims (line 52) disaggregated as Net Claims on Central Government (line 52an) and Claims on Other Sectors (line 52s). Net Claims on Central Government is disaggregated as Claims on Central Government (line 52a) less Liabilities to Central Government (line 56d). Claims on Other Sectors is disaggregated into Claims on State and Local Government (line 52b), Claims on Public Nonfinancial Corporations (line 52c), and Claims on Private Sector (line 52d).

Major accounts on the liability side are Currency Outside Financial Corporations (line 54a), Deposits (line 55l), Securities Other than Shares (line 56a), Loans (line 56l), Financial Derivatives (line 56m), Insurance Technical Reserves (line 56r), Shares and Other Equity (line 57a), and Other Items (Net) (line 57r).

Standard relationships between the lines in the Financial Corporation Survey and lines in the Depository Corporations Survey (section 30) and Other Financial Corporations Survey (section 40) are as follows:

Net Foreign Assets (line 51n) equals the sum of foreign asset lines 31 and 41 less the sum of foreign liability lines 36c and 46c; Net Claims on Central Government (line 52an) equals the sum of lines 32a and 42a, less the sum of lines 36d and 46d; Claims on Other Sectors (line 52s)

equals the sum of lines 32s, excluding line 32g, and line 42s; Line 52b, line 52c, and line 52d are equal to the sums of lines 32b and 42b, lines 32c and 42c, and lines 32d and 42d, respectively; Currency Outside Financial Corporations (line 54a) equals Currency Outside Depository Corporations (line 34a) less currency holdings of other financial corporations; Deposits (line 55l) equals the sum of lines 34, 35, 36b, and 46b, less deposits that other financial corporations hold in depository corporations; Securities Other than Shares (line 56a) equals the sum of lines 36a, 36s, and 46s, less securities other than shares issued by depository corporations and held by other financial corporations; Loans (line 56l) equals the sum of lines 36l and 46l, less loans from depository corporations to other financial corporations; Financial Derivatives (line 56m) equals the sum of lines 36m and 46m, less financial derivatives of depository corporations with other financial corporations; Insurance Technical Reserves (line 56r) equals the sum of lines 36r and 46r, less insurance technical reserves of depository corporations with other financial corporations; and Shares and Other Equity (line 37a) equals the sum of lines 37a and 47a; and Other Items (Net) (line 57r) equals the sum of lines 37r and 47r plus a consolidation adjustment that arises from relatively minor differences in the accounting records of depository corporations and other financial corporations.

Monetary Aggregates

Broad money is shown in line 59m. Broad money components that represent liabilities of sectors other than the financial corporations sector are also shown. These consist of Currency Issued by Central Government (line 59m.a), Deposit in Nonfinancial Corporations (line 59m.b), and Securities Issued by Central Government (line 59m.c).

Countries may compile data for narrower definitions of monetary aggregates, as well as data for broad money. These data are shown in series for M0 (line 19mc), M1 (line 59ma), M2 (line 59mb), M3 (line 59mc), and M4 (line 59md). Data for more than one variant of a particular monetary aggregate—for example, M1 (line 59ma) and M1A (line 59maa)—may be shown. These aggregates are compiled according to national definitions and vary across countries.

Monetary aggregates that have been seasonally adjusted are also shown. For example, M3 Seasonally Adjusted is shown in line 59mcc. These data are those that have been seasonally adjusted and reported by a country. Broad Money Liabilities, Seasonally Adjusted (line 35l.b), is compiled by the IMF using the same seasonal adjustment procedures to Broad Money Liabilities (line 35l) for each country.

Monetary Statistics for the Euro Area

The European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) began in January 1999, for which new definitions of statistical aggregates were created. The euro area aggregated series follow a changing composition principle. That is, data for the euro area refer to its actual membership in the respective reference period. Thus, the accession of a new member state, starting with Greece in 2001, creates breaks in the euro area aggregated time series. The 11 original member states were Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. Greece joined in January 2001, Slovenia in January 2007, Cyprus and Malta in January

2008, the Slovak Republic in January 2009, Estonia in January 2011, Latvia in January 2014, and Lithuania in January 2015.

Further details on methodology are available on the European Central Bank website and, for depository corporations, in the ECB publication Manual on MFI balance sheet statistics.

Residency Criteria

Monetary statistics are compiled on the basis of both a national residency criterion, described in the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, and a euro area-wide residency criterion, based on the euro area membership in the respective reference period.

In the application of the euro area-wide residency criterion, all institutional units that are resident in the euro area (but not necessarily in the same country) are treated as domestic residents, while all units outside the euro area are treated as nonresidents. For example, claims on government under the national residency criterion include only claims on the government of the same country, whereas claims on government under the euro area-wide residency criterion include claims on the governments of all euro area countries. Further, as a result of the expansion of the euro area, starting in January 2001 with Greece, all institutional units resident in those countries that join the euro area become residents of the euro area, causing breaks in stock series.

The European Central Bank (ECB) is a resident of the euro area but not a resident of an individual country. Thus, the ECB is a resident unit under the euro area-wide residency criterion, but a foreign unit for all countries when the national residency criterion is applied.

The monetary statistics in the tables for each euro area country are presented for both national and euro area-wide residency criteria.

Euro Banknotes and Coins

Euro banknotes are issued by the Euro system as a whole, comprising the ECB and the national central banks (NCBs) of the euro area countries. According to the accounting regime chosen by the Euro system (ECB Decision ECB/2010/29, as amended), a share of 8 percent of the total value of euro banknotes put into circulation is allocated to the balance sheet of the ECB each month. The remaining 92 percent is allocated among the NCBs on a monthly basis, whereby each NCB of the Euro system records “banknotes issued” on its balance sheet in proportion to its share in the ECBs capital. In the ECB Decision, this allocation procedure is referred to as the banknote allocation key. The allocations are revised each time a new country joins the euro area.

Euro coins are issued by the central government of each euro area country, so that the total issuance of coins is not artificially allocated to individual countries as in the case of banknotes. The ECB approves the volume of coins issued by each country. As an accounting convention, issuance of coins is recorded as currency issued by the NCB, with a balance sheet contra-entry in Other Items (Net).

For those countries in which legacy banknotes and coins remain redeemable, the outstanding stock of legacy currencies is excluded from monetary aggregates beginning in 2003.

Old Presentation

This presentation refers to the old presentation of monetary statistics and is for those countries that do not report data by SRF. The presentation of these countries will be changed to the new presentation when the countries implement the reporting of SRF-based data.

Monetary Authorities

Monetary authorities' data (section 10) generally consolidate the accounts of the central bank with the accounts of other institutions that undertake monetary functions. These functions include issuing currency, holding international reserves, and conducting Fund account transactions. Data on monetary authorities measure the stock of reserve money comprising currency in circulation, deposits of the deposit money banks, and deposits of other residents, apart from the central government, with the monetary authorities.

Major aggregates of the accounts on the asset side are foreign assets (line 11) and domestic assets (line 12*). Domestic assets are broken down into Claims on Central Government (line 12a), Claims on Deposit Money Banks (line 12e), and, if sizable, Claims on State and Local Governments (line 12b), Claims on Nonfinancial Public Enterprises (line 12c); Claims on the Private Sector (line 12d); Claims on Other Banking Institutions (line 12f); and Claims on Nonbank Financial Institutions (line 12g).

In some countries where insufficient data are available to provide disaggregation of claims on governmental bodies other than the central government, a classification of Claims on Official Entities (line 12bx) is used. In addition, in countries where insufficient data are available to provide disaggregation of claims on other banking institutions and nonbank financial institutions, a classification of Claims on Other Financial Institutions (line 12f) is used.

The principal liabilities of monetary authorities consist of Reserve Money (line 14); Other Liabilities to Deposit Money Banks (line 14n), comprising liabilities of the central bank to deposit money banks that are excluded from Reserve Money; Liabilities of the Central Bank: Securities (line 16ac); Foreign Liabilities (line 16c); Central Government Deposits (line 16d); and Capital Accounts (line 17a).

Other liabilities, if sizable, are Time, Savings, and Foreign Currency Deposits (line 15), Restricted Deposits (line 16b), and Liabilities to Nonbank Financial Institutions (line 16j).

Deposit Money Banks

Deposit money banks comprise commercial banks and other financial institutions that accept transferable deposits, such as demand deposits. Deposit money banks' data (section 20) measure the stock of deposit money.

Major aggregates of the accounts on the assets side are Reserves (line 20), comprising domestic currency holdings and deposits with the monetary authorities; Claims on Monetary Authorities: Securities (line 20c), comprising holdings of securities issued by the central bank; Other Claims on Monetary Authorities (line 20n), comprising claims on the central bank that are excluded from Reserves; Foreign Assets (line 21); and Claims on Other Resident Sectors (lines 22*), as described in the preceding section on monetary authorities (lines 12*).

The principal liabilities consist of Demand Deposits (line 24); Time, Savings, and Foreign Currency Deposits (line 25); Money Market Instruments (line 26aa); Bonds (line 26ab); Restricted Deposits (line 26b); Foreign Liabilities (line 26c); Central Government Deposits (line 26d); Credit from Monetary Authorities (line 26g); Liabilities to Other Banking Institutions (line 26i); Liabilities to Nonbank Financial Institutions (line 26j); and Capital Accounts (line 27a).

Monetary Survey

Monetary authorities' and deposit money banks' data are consolidated into a monetary survey (section 30). The survey measures the stock of narrow Money (line 34), comprising transferable deposits and currency outside deposit money banks, and the Quasi-Money (line 35) liabilities of these institutions, comprising time, savings, and foreign currency deposits.

Standard relationships between the monetary survey lines and the component lines in sections 10 and 20 are as follows:

Foreign Assets (Net) (line 31n) equals the sum of foreign asset lines 11 and 21, less the sum of foreign liability lines 16c and 26c; Claims on Central Government (Net) (line 32an) equals claims on central government (the sum of lines 12a and 22a), less central government deposits (the sum of lines 16d and 26d), plus, where applicable, the counterpart entries of lines 24..i and 24..r (private sector demand deposits with the postal checking system and with the Treasury); Claims on State and Local Governments (line 32b) equals the sum of lines 12b and 22b. Note that for some countries, lack of sufficient data to perform the standard classifications of claims on governmental bodies excluding the central government has resulted in the use of the alternative classification "claims on official entities" (line 32bx), which is the sum of lines 12bx and 22bx. These series may therefore include state and local governments, public financial institutions, and nonfinancial public enterprises; Claims on Nonfinancial Public Enterprises (line 32c) equals the sum of lines 12c and 22c; Claims on Private Sector (line 32d) equals the sum of lines 12d and 22d; Claims on Other Banking Institutions (line 32f) equals the sum of lines 12f and 22f; Claims on Nonbank Financial Institutions (line 32g) equals the sum of lines 12g and 22g; Domestic Credit (line 32) is the sum of lines 32an, 32b, 32c, 32d, 32f, and 32g even when, owing to their small size, data for lines 32b, 32c, 32f, and 32g are not published separately. Thus, the data for line 32 may be larger than the sum of its published components; Money (line 34) equals the sum of currency outside deposit money banks (line 14a) and demand deposits other than those of the central government (lines 14d, 14e, 14f, 14g, and 24) plus, where applicable, lines 24..i and 24..r. Demand deposits of sectors other than the central government held by the central bank (lines 14d, 14e, 14f, and 14g) are not published series; Quasi-Money (line 35) equals the sum of lines 15 and 25, comprising time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than central government; the data in line 34 are frequently referred to as M1, while the sum of lines 34 and 35

gives a broader measure of money similar to that which is frequently called M2; Money Market Instruments (line 36aa) equals the sum of lines 16aa and 26aa; Bonds (line 36ab) equals the sum of lines 16ab and 26ab; Liabilities of Central Bank: Securities (line 36ac) equals the outstanding stock of securities issued by the monetary authorities (line 16ac) less the holdings of these securities by deposit money banks (line 20c); Restricted Deposits (line 36b) equals the sum of lines 16b and 26b; Liabilities to Nonbank Financial Institutions (line 36j) equals the sum of lines 16j and 26j; and Capital Accounts (line 37a) equals the sum of lines 17a and 27a.

These monetary survey lines give the full range of IFS standard lines. Some of them are not applicable to every country, whereas others may not be published separately in sections 10 and 20, because the data are small. Unpublished lines are included in Other Items (Net) (lines 17r and 27r) but are classified in the appropriate monetary survey aggregates in section 30.

Exceptions to the standard calculation of monetary survey aggregates are indicated in the Country Notes (or Notes at the end of the IFS print publication if recent changes). Exceptions also exist in the standard presentation of the consolidation of financial institutions, for example, the United Kingdom.

Section 30 also includes Money, Seasonally Adjusted (line 34..b) and Money plus Quasi-Money (line 35l), which is the sum on lines 34 and 35.

Other Banking Institutions

Section 40 contains data on the accounts of other banking institutions. This subsector comprises institutions that do not accept transferable deposits but do perform financial intermediation by accepting other types of deposits or by issuing securities or other liabilities that are close substitutes for deposits. This subsector covers such institutions as savings and mortgage loan institutions, post office savings institutions, building and loan associations, finance companies that accept deposits or deposit substitutes, development banks, and offshore banking institutions.

The major aggregates in this section are claims on the various sectors of the economy (lines 42*), as described in the preceding paragraphs, and quasi-monetary liabilities (line 45), largely in the form of time and savings deposits.

Banking Survey

Where reasonably complete data are available for other banking institutions, a banking survey (section 50) is published. It consolidates data for other banking institutions with the monetary survey and thus provides a broader measure of monetary liabilities.

The sectoral classification of assets in the banking survey follows the classification used in the monetary survey, as outlined in the description for that section.

Nonbank Financial Institutions

For a few countries, data are shown on the accounts of nonbank financial institutions, such as insurance companies, pension funds, and superannuation funds. Given the nature of their liabilities, these institutions generally exert minimal impact on the liquidity of a given economy. However, they can play a significant role in distributing credit from the financial sector to the rest of the economy.

Financial Survey

Where reasonably complete data are available for nonbank financial institutions, a financial survey is published. It consolidates data for nonbank financial institutions with the banking survey and thus provides a broader measure of credit from the financial sector to the rest of the economy.

The sectoral classification of assets in the financial survey follows the classification used in the monetary and banking surveys, as outlined in the description for that section.

6. Interest Rates

Data are presented in the Interest Rates section of the country tables and in the world tables on national and international interest rates.

Central Bank Policy Rate (line 60) is the target rate used by the central bank to conduct monetary policy. The monetary policy instrument varies across countries and is described in the Country Notes. This is typically shown on an end-of-period basis. Beginning December 2001, data for Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Hong Kong SAR: People's Republic of China, Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, South Africa, Thailand, and United States are sourced from the Bank of International Settlements.

Discount Rate (line 60a) is the rate at which the central banks lend or discount eligible paper for other depository corporations, typically shown on an end-of-period basis.

Money Market Rate (line 60b) is the rate on short-term lending between financial institutions. The maturity of this lending rate varies across countries and is described in the Country Notes.

Treasury Bill Rate (line 60c) is the rate at which short-term government debt securities are issued or traded in the market. The maturity of these securities varies across countries and is described in the Country Notes.

Deposit Rate (line 60l) usually refers to rates offered to resident customers for demand, time, or savings deposits. Often, rates for time and savings deposits are classified according to maturity and amounts deposited. In addition, other depository corporations may offer short- and medium-term instruments at specified rates for specific amounts and maturities; these are

frequently termed “certificates of deposit.” For countries where savings deposits are important, a Savings Rate (line 60k) is also included. The type of deposit rates captured varies across countries and is described in the Country Notes.

Lending Rate (line 60p) is the other depository corporations rate that usually meets the short- and medium-term financing needs of the private sector. This rate is normally differentiated by creditworthiness of borrowers and objectives of financing. The type of lending rates captured varies across countries and is described in the Country Notes.

Government Bond Yield (line 61*) refers to one or more series representing yields to maturity of government bonds or other bonds that would indicate longer term rates. The maturity of these securities varies across countries and is described in the Country Notes.

Interest rates for foreign-currency-denominated instruments and additional interest rates offered and charged by the central bank, financial corporations, or in the financial markets are also included for countries where such instruments are important.

Quarterly and annual interest rate data are arithmetic averages of monthly interest rates reported by country authorities.

The Country Notes carry a brief description of the nature and characteristics of the rates reported and the financial instrument to which they relate.

A typical series from each of these groups is included in the world tables on national interest rates.

Euro Area Interest Rates

The Euro system Marginal Lending Facility Rate (line 60) is the rate at which other monetary financial institutions (MFIs) obtain overnight liquidity from NCBs, against eligible assets. The terms and conditions of the lending are identical throughout the euro area. The Euro system Refinancing Rate (line 60r), Interbank Rate (Overnight) (line 60a), and Interbank Rate (Three-Month) (line 60b) are also provided in the euro area table.

A new set of harmonized MFI interest rate statistics is compiled for the euro area MFIs, covering euro-denominated deposits and loans vis-à-vis nonfinancial sectors (other than government) resident in the euro area. The ECB Manual on MFI Interest Rate Statistics (October 2003) describes compilation procedures for interest rates on household and corporate customers’ deposits and lending—both for stocks and new business. Interest rates on new business cover all business during the reference month in which new agreements with customers resulted from a first-time contract or new negotiation of existing deposits and loans. The two series for interest rates on bad loans and loans for debt restructuring are not included within the MFI interest rate statistics.

Deposit Rate, Households–Stock (line 60lhs), is the volume-weighted average interest paid on outstanding amounts of euro-denominated deposits from households with an agreed maturity

up to and including two years. Deposit Rate, Households–New Business (line 60lhn), is the comparable rate for new business with an agreed maturity up to and including one year. Deposit Rate, Corporations–Stock (line 60lcs), is the volume-weighted average interest paid on outstanding amounts of euro-denominated deposits from nonfinancial corporations with an agreed maturity up to and including two years. Deposit Rate, Corporations–New Business (line 60lcn), is the rate for new business with an agreed maturity up to and including one year. Repos (Repurchase Agreements) (line 60lcr) is the counterpart of cash received against securities/gold sold under a firm commitment to repurchase the securities/gold at a fixed rate on a specified date. The repo series includes holdings by households and nonfinancial corporations. At the euro area level, about 40 percent of repos are held by households. Repos are not applicable for most countries. Data are available only for France, Greece, Italy, Spain, and the euro area.

Lending Rate, Households–Stock (line 60phs), is the volume-weighted average interest charged on outstanding amounts of euro-denominated loans to households with an agreed maturity up to and including one year. Lending Rate, Households–New Business (line 60pns), is the rate for new business loans at a floating rate or up to and including a one-year fixed interest rate. Lending Rate, Households–House Purchase, Stock (line 60phm), is the volume-weighted average interest charged on outstanding amounts of euro-denominated loans to households for purchasing or improving housing with a maturity of five years or more. Lending Rate, Households–House Purchase, New Business (line 60phn), is the rate for new business for loans with fixed interest rates between five and ten years. Lending Rate, Corporations–Stock (line 60pcs), is the volume-weighted average interest charged on outstanding amounts of euro-denominated loans to nonfinancial corporations with an agreed maturity up to and including one year. Lending Rate, Corporations–New Business (line 60pcn), is the rate for new business for loans over 1 million euros at a floating rate or up to and including a one-year fixed interest rate.

World Table on International Interest Rates

The world table on international interest rates reports the SDR interest rate and the rate of remuneration. Annual data are arithmetic averages of daily rates. Interest is paid on holdings of SDRs, and charges are levied on participants' cumulative allocations. Interest and charges accrue daily at the same rate and are settled quarterly in SDRs. Therefore, participants who have SDR holdings above their net cumulative allocations receive net interest, and those with holdings below their net cumulative allocations pay net charges. Other official holders of SDRs—including the Fund's General Resources Account (GRA)—receive interest on their holdings and pay no charges because they receive no allocations.

The IMF also pays quarterly remuneration to members on their creditor positions arising from the use of their currencies in Fund transactions and operations. This is determined by the positive difference between the remuneration norm and the average daily balances of the member's currency in the GRA, excluding holdings that reflect the member's use of GRA credit. Whenever the IMF uses borrowed resources, it also pays interest on any outstanding borrowing normally at the SDR interest rate.

Effective August 1, 1983, the weekly SDR interest rate has been based on the sum of the multiplicative products the combined market interest rate. That rate is calculated as weighted average of interest rates on the financial instrument of each component currency in the SDR basket. As of October 1, 2016, the pertinent yields (on the financial instrument of each component currency in the SDR basket, expressed as an equivalent annual bond yield) include the three-month spot rate for euro area central government bonds with a minimum rating of AA published by the European Central Bank (60cs); the rate on three-month Japanese Treasury Discount Bills (60c); the rate on three-month U.K. Treasury bills (60cs); the rate on three-month US Treasury bills (60cs); and the three-month benchmark yield for China Treasury bonds as published by China Central Depository and Clearing Co., Ltd (60ce). These series are shown in the table.

The SDR interest rate is calculated each Friday and enters into effect the next Monday. Effective October 24, 2014, the SDR interest rate is subject to a floor of 0.050 percent and is rounded to the three nearest decimal places. The rate of remuneration, effective February 2, 1987, is 100 percent of the SDR interest rate. Burden sharing adjustments may reduce the rate of remuneration but to no lower than 80 percent of the SDR interest rate.

7. Prices, Production, and Labor

This section (lines 62 through 67) covers domestic prices, production, and labor market indicators. The index series are compiled from reported versions of national indices and from absolute data for some production and labor series.

There is a wide variation between countries and over time in the selection of base years, depending upon the availability of comprehensive benchmark data that permit an adequate review of weighting patterns. The series are linked by using ratio splicing at the first annual overlap, and the linked series are shifted to a common base period, 2010 = 100.

For industrial production, the data are seasonally adjusted if an appropriate adjusted series is available. Seasonally adjusted series are indicated in the descriptor and described in the Country Notes.

Share Prices

Indices shown for Share Prices (line 62) generally relate to common shares of companies traded on national or foreign stock exchanges. Monthly indices are obtained as simple arithmetic averages of the daily or weekly indices, although in some cases mid-month or end-of-month quotations are included.

All reported indices are adjusted for changes in quoted nominal capital of companies. Generally, indices are base-weighted arithmetic averages with market value of outstanding shares as weights.

Producer Price Index or Wholesale Price Index

Indices shown for Producer or Wholesale Prices (line 63) are designed to monitor changes in prices of items at the first important commercial transaction. Where a choice is available, preference is given to the Producer Price Index (PPI), because the concept, weighting pattern, and coverage are likely to be more consistent with national accounts and industrial production statistics. In principle, the PPI should include service industries, but in practice it is limited to the domestic agricultural and industrial sectors. The prices should be farm-gate prices for the agricultural sector and ex-factory prices for the industrial sector.

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI), when used, covers a mixture of prices of agricultural and industrial goods at various stages of production and distribution, inclusive of imports and import duties. Preference is given to indices that provide broad coverage of the economy. The indices are computed using the Laspeyres formula, unless otherwise indicated in the Country Notes.

Consumer Price Index

Indices shown for Consumer Prices (line 64) are the most frequently used indicators of inflation and reflect changes in the cost of acquiring a fixed basket of goods and services by the

average consumer. Preference is given to series having wider geographical coverage and relating to all income groups, provided they are no less current than more narrowly defined series.

Because the weights are usually derived from household expenditure surveys (which may be conducted infrequently), information on the year to which the weights refer is provided in the Country Notes. The Country Notes also provide information on any limitations in the coverage of commodities for pricing, income groups, or their expenditures in the chosen index. The Laspeyres formula is used unless otherwise indicated in the Country Notes.

For the European Union (EU) countries, a harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP) (line 64h) is shown. It is compiled according to methodological and sampling standards set by the European Commission. Owing to institutional differences among the EU member countries, the HICP excludes expenditure on certain types of goods and services. Examples are medical care and services of owner-occupied dwellings.

Wage Rates or Earnings

Indices shown for Wages Rates or Earnings (line 65) represent wage rates or earnings per worker employed per specified time period. Where establishment surveys are the source, the indices are likely to have the same coverage as the Industrial Production Index (line 66). Preference is given to data for earnings that include payments in kind and family allowances and that cover salaried employees as well as wage earners. The indices are either computed from absolute wage data or as reported directly to the IMF.

Industrial Production

Indices shown for Industrial Production (line 66) are included as indicators of current economic activity. For some countries, the indices are supplemented by indicators relevant to a particular country (such as data on tourism).

Generally, the coverage of industrial production indices comprises mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, and gas and water, according to the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). The indices are generally compiled using the Laspeyres formula.

For many developing countries, the indices refer to the production of a major primary commodity, such as crude petroleum. For most of the OECD countries, Industrial Production data are sourced from the OECD database, as indicated in the Country Notes. It should be noted that there may be differences for annual data between seasonal adjusted and unadjusted series. These differences are the result of OECD calculation methodology, which is based on two different calculation methods: namely, the frequency method and the proxy method. The frequency method is the annual average of the adjusted 12 months, while the proxy method uses the annual data of the unadjusted series to compute the seasonally adjusted series.

Labor

Labor market indicators refer to the levels of the Labor Force (line 67d), Employment (line 67e), Unemployment (line 67c), and the Unemployment Rate (line 67r). Data on labor market statistics cover the economically active civilian population. They are provided by the International Labor Organization (ILO), which publishes these data in its Yearbook of Labour Statistics and its Laborsta database, <http://laborsta.ilo.org>. The concept of employment and unemployment conforms to the recommendations adopted by the ILO: Thirteenth International Conference of Labor Statisticians, Geneva, 1982. For the euro area, EUROSTAT provides the data. Supplemental sources are also available on the industrial countries' official websites.

8. International Transactions

Summary statistics on the international transactions of a country are given in lines 70 through 79 in its country table. A section on external trade statistics (lines 70 through 76) provides data on the values (lines 70 and 71), volumes (lines 72 and 73), unit values (lines 74 and 75), and prices (line 76) for exports and imports. A section follows on balance of payments statistics (lines 78 through 79).

External Trade

Merchandise Exports f.o.b. (line 70) and Imports c.i.f. (line 71) are, in general, customs statistics reported under the general trade system, in accordance with the recommendations of the UN International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions, 1998. For some countries, data relate to the special trade system. The difference between general and special trade lies mainly in the treatment of the recording of the movement of goods through customs-bonded storage areas (warehouses, free areas, etc.).

Many countries use customs data on exports and imports as the primary source for the recording of exports and imports of goods in the balance of payments. However, customs data and the entries for goods in the balance of payments may not be equal, owing to differences in definition. These differences may relate to the following:

- the coverage of transactions (e.g., the goods item in the balance of payments often includes adjustments for certain goods transactions that may not be recorded by customs authorities, e.g., parcel post);

- the time of recording of transactions (e.g., in the balance of payments, transactions are to be recorded when change of ownership occurs, rather than the moment goods cross the customs border, which generally determines when goods are recorded in customs-based trade statistics); and

- some classification differences (e.g., in the balance of payments, goods for processing are not included as part of goods transactions).

The data for Merchandise Imports f.o.b. (line 71.v) are obtained directly from statistical authorities.

Indices for Volume of Exports (line 72) and Volume of Imports (line 73) are either Laspeyres or Paasche. For nine countries, as indicated in the Country Notes, export volume indices are calculated from reported volume data for individual commodities weighted by reported values.

Indices for Unit Value of Exports (line 74) and Unit Value of Imports (line 75) are Laspeyres, with weights derived from the data for transactions. The country indices are unit value indices, except for a few, which are components of wholesale price indices or based on specific price quotations.

Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Statistics

Starting August 2012, the balance of payments and international investment position (IIP) lines are presented based on the methodology and presentation of the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) published by the IMF in 2009. Earlier issues of the IFS presented balance of payments and IIP data based on the fifth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5).

Data reported to the IMF on a BPM5 basis are re-arranged to a BPM6 presentational basis, for publication purposes. Beginning July 2015, migrants' transfers are removed from the capital account, resulting in their inclusion in net errors and omissions. Beginning in the September 2015 IFS, the IMF started disseminating official BPM6-basis data for all years for which an economy has reported such data. Details of economies reporting official BPM6-basis data for publication are included in Annex III of the Introduction. Where official BPM6-based data are not reported, the IMF has converted data reported on a BPM5-basis using a standardized conversion framework. Information on this framework is available in a paper presented to the IMF's Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics (BOPCOM-14/05) posted on the IMF's website.

Lines for Balance of Payments

Balance of payments data is shown in an analytic presentation (i.e., the components are classified into five major data categories, which the IMF regards as useful for analyzing balance of payments developments in a uniform manner). In the analytic presentation, the components are arrayed to highlight the financing items (the reserves and related items). The standard presentation, as described in BPM6, provides the structural framework within which balance of payments statistics are compiled. Both analytic and standard presentations are published in the Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook.

Current, capital, and financial accounts are labeled “*.” This means that Exceptional financing items have been excluded from specific current, capital, and financial account components.

Current Account (line 109bx) is the sum of the balance on goods, services, and primary income (line 1y9bx), plus secondary income: credit (line 1d9ca), minus secondary income: debit (line 1d9da).

Goods, credit (exports) (line 1a9cx) and Goods, debit (imports) (line 1a9dx) are both measured on the “free-on-board” (f.o.b.) basis—that is, by the value of the goods at the border of the exporting economy. For imports, this excludes the cost of freight and insurance incurred beyond the border of the exporting economy. The goods item covers general merchandise, net exports of goods under merchanting, and nonmonetary gold.

Services, credit (exports) (line 1b9cx), and Services, debit (imports) (line 1b9dx), comprise manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others; maintenance and repair services n.i.e.; transport; travel; construction; insurance and pension services; financial services; charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.; telecommunications, computer, and information services; other business services; personal, cultural, and recreational services; and government goods and services n.i.e.

Balance on goods and services (line 1z9bx) is calculated as goods, credit (exports) (line 1a9cx), minus goods, debit (imports) (line 1a9dx), plus services, credit (exports) (line 1b9cx), minus services, debit (imports) (line 1b9dx).

Primary income: credit (line 1c9cx) and Primary income: debit (line 1c9dx) comprise (1) compensation of employees; (2) investment income (consisting of direct investment income, portfolio investment income, other investment income, and investment income on reserve assets); and (3) other primary income.

Balance on gds., serv., & pri.inc. (Balance on goods, services, and primary income) (line 1y9bx) is the sum of the Balance on goods and services (line 1z9bx), plus Primary income: credit (line 1c9cx), minus Primary income: debit (line 1c9dx).

Secondary income: credit (line 1d9ca) comprise all current transfers received by the reporting economy, except those received by the economy to finance the balance of payments needs. The latter are included in Exceptional financing (line 409la) (see below). Secondary income comprises (1) transfers of general government and (2) transfers of financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs.

Secondary income: debit (line 1d9da) comprises all current transfers paid by the reporting economy.

Capital Account (line 209ba) is the balance on the capital account (capital account: credit, minus capital account: debit). Capital account: credit (line 209ca) covers (1) disposal of nonproduced nonfinancial assets and (2) capital transfers receivable. It does not include debt forgiveness and inter-governmental grants that are classified under exceptional financing. Capital account: debit (line 209da) covers (1) acquisition of nonproduced nonfinancial assets and (2) capital transfers payable.

Financial Account (line 309na) is the sum of net transactions in direct investment (line 3a9aa minus line 3a9la), portfolio investment (line 3b9aa minus line 3b9la), fin. der. & empl. stk. ops. (ESOs): net (i.e., financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options) (line 3c9na), and other investment (line 3d9aa minus line 3d9la). In the rows that pertain to transactions in assets and liabilities, increases are shown as positive figures (without a plus sign), and decreases are shown as negative figures (with a negative sign).

Direct investment: assets (line 3a9aa) and Direct investment: liabilities (line 3a9la) represent financial account transactions in direct investment. Direct investment includes equity and investment fund shares, and debt instruments associated with various intercompany transactions between affiliated enterprises. Excluded are flows of direct investment capital liabilities for exceptional financing, such as debt-for-equity swaps. Portfolio investment: assets (line 3b9aa) and Portfolio investment: liabilities (line 3b9la) include transactions with nonresidents in securities of any maturity (such as equity and investment fund shares and debt securities) other than those included in direct investment, reserve assets, and exceptional financing.

Equity & investment fund shares (lines 3baaa and 3bala) include shares, stocks, participation, and similar documents (such as American depository receipts) that denote ownership of equity.

Debt securities (lines 3bbaa and 3bbba) cover long- and short-term debt instruments with the characteristic feature of negotiability.

Fin. der. & empl. stk. ops. (ESOs): net (financial derivatives [other than reserves] and employee stock options) covers financial instruments that are linked to other specific financial instruments, indicators, or commodities, and through which specific financial risks (such as interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, equity and commodity price risks, credit risk, etc.) can, in their own right, be traded in financial markets. Net information is presented, as well as gross asset and liability information: Fin. der. & ESOs: assets (line 3c9aa) and Fin. der. & ESOs: liabilities (line 3c9la). Owing to the unique nature of financial derivatives, and the manner in which some institutions record transactions, some countries can provide only net transactions data.

Reserves and Related Items (line 4z9na) is calculated as reserve assets (line 3e9aa) minus credit and loans from the IMF (line 3dcla) minus exceptional financing (line 409la). Reserve assets (line 3e9aa) consist of external assets that are readily available to and controlled by monetary authorities for meeting balance of payments financing needs, for intervention in exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate, and for other related purposes. Reserve assets comprise monetary gold, special drawing rights, reserve position in the Fund, and other reserve assets (consisting of currency and deposits, securities, financial derivatives, and other claims).

Credit and loans from the IMF (line 3dcla) include purchases and repurchases in the credit tranches of the Fund's General Resource Account, and net borrowing under the Fund facilities and the Trust Funds.

Exceptional financing (line 4091a) includes any other transactions undertaken by the authorities to meet the balance of payments needs, as an alternative to, or in conjunction with, the use of reserve assets and credit and loans from the IMF.

A more detailed presentation of balance of payments data for use in cross-country comparisons is published in the Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook.

Lines for International Investment Position

The IIP data are presented in lines 809aa through 8dzla. An economy's IIP is a balance sheet of the stock of external financial assets and liabilities. The coverage of the various components of IIP is similar to that of the corresponding components under the balance of payments. The IIP at the end of a specific period reflects not only the sum of balance of payments transactions over time, but also price changes, exchange rate changes, and other changes in the volume of financial assets and liabilities.

9. Government Finance

The section on Government Finance Statistics (GFS) presents statistics on government finance for the broadest institutional coverage available. These summary statistics usually cover cash flows of the budgetary central government and/or accrual operations of the consolidated general government (i.e., operations of budgetary central government, extrabudgetary units, social security funds, and state and local governments). The coverage of these high-frequency data may not necessarily include all existing government units. Rather, these data provide a timely indicator of fiscal stance. For data relating to a fiscal year ending other than December 31, the tables present the data within the calendar year for which the greatest number of monthly observations exist.

Data are presented in the analytical framework of the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001/2014 (GFSM 2001/2014). Data are presented in an Operations Statement (lines a1 through a2m), supplemented by Balance Sheet information (lines a6 through a6m4) where available, and/or a Cash Flow Statement (lines c1 through c2m). For some countries, in the absence of an Operations Statement (i.e., in the absence of accrual data), only the Cash Flow Statement data is presented. To establish a time series, the cash data previously reported were converted to the GFSM 2001 framework, using broad migration rules as described below.

The data for the Operations Statement are flows reported on an accrual basis, while the Cash Flow Statement are flows reported on a cash basis. The GFS lines for the Operations Statement and the Cash Flow Statement can be described as follows:

Revenue/Cash receipts from operating activities (line a1/c1) comprise all transactions that increase the net worth of government. This aggregate comprises four main components, namely: taxes (line a11/c11); social contributions (line a12/c12); grants (line a13/c13); and other revenue/receipts (line a14/c14). Revenue/cash receipts are shown net of refunds and other adjustment transactions.

Expense/Cash payments for operating activities (line a2/c2) comprises all transactions that decrease the net worth of government. This aggregate includes eight main components in the Operations Statement and seven main components in the Cash Flow Statement. These components are as follows: compensation of employees (a21/c21); use/purchase of goods and services (a22/c22); consumption of fixed capital (a23 – only reported in the Operations Statement); interest (a24/c24); subsidies (a25/c25); grants (a26/c26); social benefits (a27/c27); and other expense/payments (a28/c28).

The net operating balance (line anob) is calculated as the difference between revenue (a1) and expense (a2), while the net cash inflow from operating activities (ccio) is calculated as the difference between cash receipts from (c1) and payments for (c2) operating activities.

The net acquisition of nonfinancial assets/net cash outflow from investments in nonfinancial assets (a31/c31) is calculated as the difference between the acquisition/purchases of nonfinancial assets (a31.1/C31.1) and the disposal/sales of nonfinancial assets (a31.2/c31.2).

Net lending/borrowing (anlb) is calculated as the net result of the net operating balance (anob) and the net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (a31). The cash equivalent, namely the cash surplus/deficit (ccsd), is calculated as the net result of the net cash inflow from operating activities (ccio) and the net cash outflow from investments in nonfinancial assets (c31).

The financing of the net lending/borrowing or cash surplus/deficit is reflected as the sum of net acquisition of financial assets (a32) and net incurrence of liabilities (a33/c33). Because of the focus on the changes in the stock of cash, the Cash Flow Statement presents the net acquisition of financial assets with a split between transactions in financial assets excluding cash (c32x) and net change in stock of cash (cncb).

All financial assets and liabilities are classified per the type of financial instrument and the residence of the debtor/creditor. The classification of these flows is consistent with the classification of instruments used in the Balance Sheet. Where residency information is not available, the distinction is based on the currency in which the debt instruments are denominated.

The GFSM 2001/2014 Balance Sheet presents the stock of net worth (a6), comprising the stock of nonfinancial assets (a61), financial assets (a62), and liabilities (a63). The stocks of financial assets and liabilities are presented by the instruments used and the residency of the holder. Consistent with the recommendations of the 2008 System of National Accounts, the stock of liabilities (a63) includes Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), where held by general government units (rather than by the monetary authority). The corresponding transactions should be included under the net incurrence of liabilities (a33/c33).

Debt is defined as a subset of the liabilities of the reporting government and excludes shares and other equity and financial derivatives.

Data for outstanding debt (line a6m3) relate to the direct and assumed debt of the reporting level of government and exclude any liabilities guaranteed by the government. The distinction between domestic and foreign liabilities (lines a631 and a632) is based on the residence of the lender, where identifiable. Otherwise, it is based on the currency in which the debt instruments are denominated.

10. National Accounts and Population

The summary data for national accounts is compiled according to the System of National Accounts (SNA). It includes some of the main National Accounts aggregates, such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Income (GNI), Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) and Gross Saving. These statistics follow the presentation of either the 1993 or 2008 SNA, as well as the European System of Accounts (2010 ESA).

The national accounts lines shown in the country tables are as follows:

Household Consumption Expenditure, including Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households, consists of the expenditure incurred by resident households and resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services and possibly NPISH collective consumption services.

Government Consumption Expenditure consists of expenditures incurred by general government on both individual-consumption goods and services and collective-consumption services.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period, plus certain additions to the value of nonproduced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality, or productivity of land). Changes in Inventories (including work-in-progress) consist of changes in (1) stocks of outputs that are still held by the units that produced them before the outputs are further processed, sold, delivered to other units, or used in other ways; and (2) stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing.

Exports of Goods and Services consist of sales, barter, gifts, or grants of goods and services from residents to nonresidents. Imports of Goods and Services (line 98c) consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants of goods and services by residents from nonresidents. The Statistical Discrepancy record any difference between GDP and the sum of its components.

GDP is the sum of consumption expenditure (of households, NPISHs, and general government), gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, and exports of goods and services, less the value of imports of goods and services. If available, the statistical discrepancy must be added to the components to equal GDP. However, in some cases, the components of GDP that are shown may not add up exactly to the total GDP. The Country Notes provide information on which countries have implemented the 2008 SNA or 2010 ESA.

Net Primary Income from Abroad is the difference between the total values of the primary incomes receivable from, and payable to, nonresidents. Gross National Income (GNI) is derived by adding Net Primary Income from Abroad to GDP.

Net Current Transfers from Abroad is the difference between the current transfers receivable from abroad and current transfers payable to nonresidents. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) is derived by adding the Net Current Transfers from Abroad to GNI. Gross Saving is derived by deducting final consumption expenditure from GNDI.

Consumption of Fixed Capital measures the decline in the current value of the stock of fixed assets as a result of physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage. This aggregate is shown so that net aggregates can be derived by subtracting this concept.

For countries that publish quarterly seasonally adjusted data, the data in IFS are also on a seasonally adjusted basis (SA).

Headline GDP is also reported in volume terms at reporter's reference-year value levels. These series are also presented as indices with 2010 reference year and are derived from the GDP volume series reported by national compilers. For this calculation, the data series provided by national compilers are linked together (if there is more than one series) to form a single time series. The earliest overlapping year from the different reference year series is used to calculate the link factors. GDP deflator is presented as an index series (2010 = 100) and correspond to the ratio between GDP at current and constant prices.

The GDP Deflator are derived as the ratio between GDP series at current prices and GDP constant price referenced to 2010. The latter series is constructed by multiplying the 2010 current price GDP level by the GDP volume index (2010 = 100). The deflator is expressed in index form (2010 = 100).

Chain-linked GDP volume measures are provided for the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, P.R.: Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China, P.R.: Macao Special Administrative region, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, euro area, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States.

Data on Population are provided by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations. These data represent mid-year estimates and are revised every two years.

11. World Tables

Besides the world tables on exchange rates, members' Fund positions and transactions, international reserves, and interest rates—discussed earlier in the Introduction—IFS also brings together country data on money, consumer prices, values and unit values of countries' exports and

imports, and wholesale prices and unit values (expressed in US dollars) of principal world trade commodities. Tables on balance of payments are found in the Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook.

Tables showing totals or averages of country series may report data for selected countries and countries' territories only.

Country Groups

Countries whose data are included in world totals and averages are arrayed into two main groups—advanced economies and emerging and developing economies. The Advanced Economies group also shows separate data for the Euro Area. The Emerging and Developing Economies group is further divided into area subgroups for Emerging and Developing Asia; Europe; the Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan; Sub-Saharan Africa; and the Western Hemisphere. Europe is further subdivided into Emerging and Developing Europe, and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

The country composition of the world is all countries and territories for which the topic series are available in the IFS files. The country compositions of the world and its subgroups are by in large aligned with those published in the IMF's World Economic Outlook (WEO). Note that some economies are not included in the WEO exercise, but report data to IFS; they are included in the IFS groups.

Data for subgroups fuel export-earnings countries and nonfuel export-earnings countries are shown as memorandum items. Fuel export-earnings countries are defined as those countries whose fuel exports represent a minimum of 50 percent of their total exports. The calculations presently used to determine which countries meet the above criteria are based on 2008–12 averages.

Area and World Indices

Area and world indices are obtained as weighted averages of country indices. (Refer to the IFS World Tables Methodologies table in Annex II.)

Weights are normally updated at about five-year intervals—following international practice—to reflect changes in the importance of each country's data respective with the data of all other countries. Country weights are sourced from the WEO database and are calculated as nominal GDP valued at purchasing-power-parity (PPP) exchange rates as a share of total world GDP. They are updated to reflect revisions to countries' GDP data. The standard weight base years used are 1953, 1958, 1963, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1984–86, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2010. The corresponding time spans to which the weights are applied are 1948–55, 1955–60, 1960–68, 1968–73, 1973–78, 1978–83, 1983–88, 1988–93, 1993–98, 1998–03, 2003–08, and 2008 onward. From 2010 onwards, the estimation method has been revised and country estimates for unreported data will align with trends from the WEO database.

Separate averages are calculated for each time span, and the index series are linked by splicing at overlap years and shifted to the reference base 2010 = 100.

Calculation of Area Totals and Averages

The calculation of area totals and averages in the world tables takes account of the problem that data for some countries are not current and/or may have gaps. Area totals or averages are estimated by assuming that the rate of change in the unreported country data is the same as the rate of change in the weighted total or average of the reported country data for that area. These estimates are made for the area totals and averages only; separate country estimates are not calculated.

The world totals and averages are made from the calculated and estimated data for the two main groups—advanced economies and emerging and developing economies. A world total or average will only be calculated when totals or averages are available for both these country groups.

Calculation of Individual World Tables

International Reserves: Country series on international reserves generally begin with their appropriate dates and are complete monthly time series; therefore, earlier period estimates are not required. When current data of a few countries of an area is not reported, the area total is estimated by carrying forward the last reported country figure.

Broad Money (and **Monetary Base**, available in the yearbook): Percent changes are based on end-of-month data (over a 12-month period). When there is more than one version or definition of broad money (money plus quasi-money for non-SRF countries) and monetary base (reserve money for non-SRF countries) over time, different time series are chained through a ratio splicing technique. When actual stock data needed for the growth rate calculation is missing, no percent change is shown in the world table. The data for Broad Money for the euro area is based on the M3 growth rates calculated by the ECB on the basis of adjusted flows, rather than a simple comparison of end-of-period levels.

Ratio of Monetary Base to Broad Money (available in the yearbook): The measures of monetary base (reserve money for non-SRF countries) and broad money (money plus quasi-money for non-SRF countries) used in calculating this ratio are end-of-year data.

Income Velocity of Broad Money (available in the yearbook): The measure of income in this table is IFS data on GDP. The data for broad money (money plus quasi-money for non-SRF countries) is annual averages of the highest frequency data available. The ratio is then converted into an index number with a base year of 2010.

Real Effective Exchange Rate Indices: This table shows two real effective exchange rate indices. The first is based on relative unit labor cost (line rel). It covers 26 advanced economies and euro area. The second real effective exchange rate index is based on relative consumer prices (line rec). The real and nominal effective exchange rates are also shown in the country tables.

Producer Prices/Wholesale Prices (available in the yearbook): Data is those prices reported in lines 63* in the country tables. The percent changes are calculated from the index number series.

Consumer Prices: Data is those prices reported in lines 64* in the country tables. The percent changes are calculated from the index number series.

Industrial Production: This table presents non-seasonally adjusted indices on industrial production for 30 industrial countries, together with an aggregate index for the group. The data is that present in the country tables as either Industrial Production (lines 66..*) or Manufacturing Production (lines 66ey*), the asterisk representing a wildcard.

Wages (available in the yearbook): This table presents indices computed from either absolute wage data or the wage indices reported to the IMF for the industrial sector for 21 industrial countries. The data is shown in the country tables as Wage Rates or Earnings (line 65).

Employment (available in the yearbook): This table presents indices computed from indices of employment or number of persons employed as reported by the countries for the industrial sector for 20 industrial countries. The data is shown in the country tables as Employment (lines 67 or 67ey).

Exports and Imports: Data are published in US dollars, as reported by the countries, if available. Otherwise, monthly data in national currency, published in the country tables (lines 70... and 71...), are converted to US dollars using the exchange rate, line rf. For quarterly and annual data, conversions are made using the trade-weighted average of the monthly exchange rates.

GDP Volume Measures (available in the yearbook): Data is derived from those series reported in lines 99bvp and 99bvr in the country tables. The percent changes are calculated from index numbers.

GDP Deflator (available in the yearbook): Data is derived from those series reported in lines 99bip in the country tables. The percent changes are calculated from index numbers.

Gross Capital Formation as Percentage of GDP (available in the yearbook): Data is the percent share of gross capital formation in GDP at current market prices. Gross capital formation comprises Gross Fixed Capital Formation and Increase/Decrease (-) in Stocks (lines 93e and 93i, respectively).

Final Consumption Expenditure as a Percentage of GDP (available in the yearbook): Data is the percent share of final consumption expenditure in GDP at current market prices, which comprises Government Consumption and Private Consumption (91f and 96f, respectively).

12. Country and Indicator Codes

Each IFS time series carries a unique identification code that consists of a country code and an indicator code. These codes are available on the DVD-ROM and online on the data portal. The tables in the print publication do not contain indicator codes, but Annex I provides a mapping between previous publication time series codes and new indicator codes used in the DVD-ROM and online.

13. Symbols, Conventions, and Abbreviations

Italic mid-headers in the middle of the pages of the monthly book and yearbook identify the units in which data are expressed and whether data is stock (end of period), flow (transactions during a period), or an average (for a period).

(—) Indicates that a figure is zero.

(0) Indicates that a figure is less than one-half a significant digit.

(....) Indicates a lack of statistical data that is reported or can be calculated from underlying observations.

(B) Indicates a break in the comparability of data, as explained in the Country Notes. In these instances, data next to the symbol do not form a consistent series with those for earlier dates. The break symbols not explained in the Country Notes can show a point of splice, where series having different base years are linked. Examples would be the series described in the section of the Introduction on prices, production, and labor. These symbols can also point out a change in magnitude for high-inflation countries, as described in the section on DVD-ROM and Online Access (below).

(E) Indicates an observation that is an estimate.

(P) Indicates that data is, in whole or in part, provisional or preliminary.

Because of space limitations in the phototypesetting of descriptor stubs on the country tables and table headings of world tables, abbreviations are sometimes necessary. While most are self-explanatory, the following abbreviations in the descriptors and table headings should be noted:

n.i.e. = Not included elsewhere.

Of which: Currency Outside DMBs = Of which: Currency Outside Deposit Money Banks.

Househ.Cons.Expend., incl.NPISHs = Household Consumption Expenditure, including Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households.

Use of Fund Credit (GRA) = Use of Fund Credit (General Resources Account).

Fin. der. & empl. stk. ops. (ESOs) = Financial derivatives and employee stock options.

SA = Seasonally adjusted.

Data relating to fiscal years are allocated to the calendar years to which most of the months refer. Fiscal years ending June 30 are allocated to that calendar year. For instance, the fiscal year from July 1, 2015, to June 30, 2016, is shown as calendar year 2016.

For countries that have reported semiannual transactions data, the data for the first half of a year may be given in the monthly book in the column for the second quarter of that year. And those for the second half may be given in the column for the fourth quarter. In these instances, no data are shown in the columns for the first and third quarters.

14. DVD-ROM and Online Access

The IFS is available on DVD-ROM and online through a web portal at <http://data.imf.org/IFS>. It contains all time series published in IFS country tables and IFS world tables. In addition, underlying series for spliced national accounts and prices data are available in separate databases.

As noted in the Overview section above, the IMF will discontinue the production of the IFS DVD-ROM effective December 31, 2018, while maintaining the online version of the IFS publication.

All IMF data currently reported in the DVD-ROM version of the IFS will remain available online at data.imf.org. Users seeking point-in-time snapshots of the data can access them under the “Archive” tab on each of the database pages. Additionally, users may download printable versions of tables from the query interface and pre-formatted printable pages are intended to be available on the portals by September 2018. Finally, helpful information is available at <http://datahelp.imf.org> and specific queries may be directed to tickets@imfdata.uservoice.com.

In the IFS monthly and yearbook, data expressed in national currency for countries that have undergone periods of high inflation (e.g., Zimbabwe) is presented in different magnitudes on the same printed line. Users may refer to mid-headers on country pages for an indication of the magnitude changes. The practice of expressing different magnitudes on the same line was adopted to prevent early period data from disappearing from the printed tables.

Each volume of the IFS print publication has a limited time coverage. Historic data and longer time series are available on the DVD-ROM and online.

Sections on country pages that do not have data for the time covered in the print publication are replaced by a reference to <http://data.imf.org/IFS>.

Annex I. IFS Codes Mapping between Old Products and data.imf.org/IFS

Standard IFS country Old Descriptor	Old Code	New Code ^{1, 2}	New Descriptor	Status ³
Exchange Rates				
Market Rate	..AA.ZF...	<i>National Currency per SDR</i> ENSE_XDC_XDR_RATE	SDR Rate, End of Period	I
<i>National Currency per US Dollar</i>				
Market Rate	..AE.ZF...	ENDE_XDC_USD_RATE	USD Rate, End of Period	
Market Rate	..RF.ZF...	ENDA_XDC_USD_RATE	USD Rate, Period Average	
<i>Index Numbers (2010=100): Period Averages</i>				
Nominal Effective Exchange Rate	..NECZF...	ENEER_IX	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate	I
CPI-Based Real Effect Ex. Rate	..RECZF...	EREER_IX	CPI-Based Real Effect Ex. Rate	I
ULC-Based Real Effect Ex. Rate	..RELZF...	EREER_ULC_IX	ULC-Based Real Effect Ex. Rate	I
Fund Position				
<i>Millions of SDRs: End of Period</i>				
Quota	..2F.SZF...	HPQ_XDR	Quota, SDRs	I
SDR Holdings	..1B.SZF...	RAFASDR_XDR	SDRs, SDRs	I
Reserve Position in the Fund	..1C.SZF...	RAFAIMF_XDR	IMF Reserve Position, SDRs	I
Total Fund Cred.&Loans Outstg	..2TL.ZF...	HPU_XDR	Total Fund Cred.&Loans Outstg	I
SDR Allocations	..1BD.ZF...	HSA_XDR	Net Cumulative Allocations, SDRs	I
International Liquidity				
<i>Millions of US Dollars Unless Otherwise Indicated: End of Period</i>				
Total Reserves minus Gold	..1L.DZF...	RAXG_USD	Total Reserves minus Gold	I
SDR Holdings	..1B.DZF...	RAFASDR_USD	SDR Holdings	I
Reserve Position in the Fund	..1C.DZF...	RAFAIMF_USD	Reserve Position in the Fund	I
Foreign Exchange	..1D.DZF...	RAXGFX_USD	Foreign Exchange	
Gold (Million Fine Troy Ounces)	..1AD.ZF...	RAFAGOLDV_OZT	Gold (Million Fine Troy Ounces)	
Gold (National Valuation)	..1ANDZF...	RAFAGOLDNV_USD	Gold (National Valuation)	
Central Bank: Other Assets	..3..DZK.....	FASAFOIL_USD	Central Bank: Other Assets	I
Central Bank: Other Liabs	..4..DZK.....	FASLFOIL_USD	Central Bank: Other Liabilities	I
Other Depository Corps.: Assets	..7A.DZK.....	FOSAFIL_USD	Other Depository Corps.: Assets	I
Other Depository Corps.: Liabs	..7B.DZK.....	FOSLFIL_USD	Other Depository Corps.: Liabilities	I
Other Financial Corps.: Assets	..7E.DZK.....	FFSAFIL_USD	Other Financial Corps.: Assets	I
Other Financial Corps.: Liabs	..7F.DZK.....	FFSLFIL_USD	Other Financial Corps.: Liabilities	I
Central Bank				
<i>Millions of National Currencies: End of Period</i>				
Net Foreign Assets.	11N..ZK...	FASF_XDC	Net Foreign Assets	I
Claims on Nonresidents.	11...ZK...	FASAF_XDC	Claims on Nonresidents	I
Liabilities to Nonresidents.	16C..ZK...	FASLF_XDC	Liabilities to Nonresidents	I
Claims on Other Depository Corps	12E..ZK...	FASAD_XDC	Claims on Other Depository Corps	I
Net Claims on Central Government	12AN.ZK...	FASG_XDC	Net Claims on Central Government	I
Claims on Central Government	12A..ZK...	FASAG_XDC	Claims on Central Government	I
Liabilities to Central Government	16D..ZK...	FASLG_XDC	Liabilities to Central Government	I
Claims on Other Sectors	12S..ZK...	FASAO_XDC	Claims on Other Sectors	I
Claims on Other Financial Corps	12G..ZK...	FASAOF_XDC	Claims on Other Financial Corps	I
Claims on State & Local Govts	12B..ZK...	FASAOX_XDC	Claims on State & Local Govts	I
Claims on Public Nonfin. Corps	12C..ZK...	FASAOX_XDC	Claims on Public Nonfin. Corps	I
Claims on Private Sector	12D..ZK...	FASAOX_XDC	Claims on Private Sector	I
Monetary Base	14...ZK...	FASMB_XDC	Monetary Base.	I
Currency in Circulation	14A..ZK...	FASMBX_XDC	Currency in Circulation	I
Liabs. to Other Depository Corps	14C..ZK...	FASMBLD_XDC	Liabs. to Other Depository Corps	I
Liabilities to Other Sectors	14D..ZK...	FASMBLO_XDC	Liabilities to Other Sectors	I
Other Liabs. to Other Dep. Corps	14N..ZK...	FASLD_XDC	Other Liabs. to Other Dep. Corps	I

Annex I. IFS Codes Mapping between Old Products and data.imf.org/IFS

Standard IFS country

Old Descriptor	Old Code	New Code ^{1, 2}	New Descriptor	Status ³
Dep. & Sec. Excl. f/Monetary Base	14O..ZK...	FASDS_XDC	Dep. & Sec. Excl. f/Monetary Base	I
Deposits Included in Broad Money	15...ZK...	FASDSB_XDC	Deposits Included in Broad Money	I
Sec.Otth.Shares Incl.in Brd. Money	16A..ZK...	FASDSS_XDC	Sec.Otth.Shares Incl.in Brd. Money	I
Deposits Exd. from Broad Money	16B..ZK...	FASDSD_XDC	Deposits Exd. from Broad Money	I
Sec.Otth.Shares Excl.f/Brd.Money	16S..ZK...	FASDSO_XDC	Sec.Otth.Shares Excl.f/Brd.Money	I
Loans	16L..ZK...	FASL_XDC	Loans	I
Financial Derivatives	16M..ZK...	FASFD_XDC	Financial Derivatives	I
Shares and Other Equity	17A..ZK...	FASE_XDC	Shares and Other Equity	I
Other Items (Net)	17R..ZK...	FASO_XDC	Other Items (Net)	I
Memo Item:			Memo Item:	
Total Assets	10RA.ZK...	FAA_XDC	Total Assets	I
Other Depository Corporations		<i>Millions of National Currencies: End of Period</i>		
Net Foreign Assets	21N..ZK...	FOSF_XDC	Net Foreign Assets	I
Claims on Nonresidents	21...ZK...	FOSAF_XDC	Claims on Nonresidents	I
Liabilities to Nonresidents	26C..ZK...	FOSLF_XDC	Liabilities to Nonresidents	I
Claims on Central Bank	20...ZK...	FOSAA_XDC	Claims on Central Bank	I
Currency	20A..ZK...	FOSAAC_XDC	Currency.	I
Reserve Deposits and Securities	20B..ZK...	FOSAAR_XDC	Reserve Deposits and Securities	I
Other Claims	20N..ZK...	FOSAAO_XDC	Other Claims	I
Net Claims on Central Government	22AN.ZK...	FOSG_XDC	Net Claims on Central Government	I
Claims on Central Government	22A..ZK...	FOSAG_XDC	Claims on Central Government	I
Liabilities to Central Government	26D..ZK...	FOSLG_XDC	Liabilities to Central Government	I
Claims on Other Sectors	22S..ZK...	FOSAO_XDC	Claims on Other Sectors	I
Claims on Other Financial Corps	22G..ZK...	FOSAOF_XDC	Claims on Other Financial Corps	I
Claims on State & Local Govts	22B..ZK...	FOSAOG_XDC	Claims on State & Local Govts	I
Claims on Public Nonfin. Corps	22C..ZK...	FOSAON_XDC	Claims on Public Nonfin. Corps	I
Claims on Private Sector	22D..ZK...	FOSAOP_XDC	Claims on Private Sector	I
Liabilities to Central Bank	26G..ZK...	FOSLA_XDC	Liabilities to Central Bank	I
Transf.Dep.Included in Broad Money	24...ZK...	FOST_XDC	Transf.Dep.Included in Broad Money	I
Other Dep.Included in Broad Money	25...ZK...	FOSD_XDC	Other Dep.Included in Broad Money	I
Sec.Otth.Shares Incl.in Brd. Money	26A..ZK...	FOSS_XDC	Sec.Otth.Shares Incl.in Brd. Money	I
Deposits Exd. from Broad Money	26B..ZK...	FOSDX_XDC	Deposits Exd. from Broad Money	I
Sec.Otth.Shares Excl.f/Brd.Money	26S..ZK...	FOSSX_XDC	Sec.Otth.Shares Excl.f/Brd.Money	I
Loans	26L..ZK...	FOSL_XDC	Loans	I
Financial Derivatives	26M..ZK...	FOSFD_XDC	Financial Derivatives	I
Insurance Technical Reserves	26R..ZK...	FOSI_XDC	Insurance Technical Reserves	I
Shares and Other Equity	27A..ZK...	FOSE_XDC	Shares and Other Equity	I
Other Items (Net)	27R..ZK...	FOSO_XDC	Other Items (Net)	I
Memo Item:			Memo Item:	
Total Assets	20RA.ZK...	FODA_XDC	Total Assets	I
Depository Corporations		<i>Millions of National Currencies: End of Period</i>		
Net Foreign Assets	31N..ZK...	FDSF_XDC	Net Foreign Assets	I
Claims on Nonresidents	31...ZK...	FDSAF_XDC	Claims on Nonresidents	I
Liabilities to Nonresidents	36C..ZK...	FDSLFXDC	Liabilities to Nonresidents	I
Domestic Claims	32...ZK...	FDSAD_XDC	Domestic Claims	I
Net Claims on Central Government	32AN.ZK...	FDSDG_XDC	Net Claims on Central Government	I
Claims on Central Government	32A..ZK...	FDSADG_XDC	Claims on Central Government	I
Liabilities to Central Government	36D..ZK...	FDSL DG_XDC	Liabilities to Central Government	I
Claims on Other Sectors	32S..ZK...	FDSAO_XDC	Claims on Other Sectors	I
Claims on Other Financial Corps	32G..ZK...	FDSAOF_XDC	Claims on Other Financial Corps	I
Claims on State & Local Govts	32B..ZK...	FDSAOG_XDC	Claims on State & Local Govts	I

Annex I. IFS Codes Mapping between Old Products and data.imf.org/IFS

Standard IFS country				
Old Descriptor	Old Code	New Code ^{1, 2}	New Descriptor	Status ³
Claims on Public Nonfin. Corps	32C..ZK...	FDSAON_XDC	Claims on Public Nonfin. Corps	I
Claims on Private Sector	32D..ZK...	FDSAOP_XDC	Claims on Private Sector	I
Broad Money Liabilities	35L..ZK...	FDSB_XDC	Broad Money Liabilities	I
Currency Outside Depository Corps	34A..ZK...	FDSBC_XDC	Currency Outside Depository Corps	I
Transferable Deposits	34...ZK...	FDSBT_XDC	Transferable Deposits	I
Other Deposits	35...ZK...	FDSBO_XDC	Other Deposits	I
Securities Other than Shares	36A..ZK...	FDSBS_XDC	Securities Other than Shares	I
Deposits Exd. from Broad Money	36B..ZK...	FDSBX_XDC	Deposits Exd. from Broad Money	I
Sec.Otth.Shares Excl.f/Brd.Money	36S..ZK...	FDSBX_XDC	Sec.Otth.Shares Excl.f/Brd.Money	I
Loans	36L..ZK...	FDSL_XDC	Loans.	I
Financial Derivatives	36M..ZK...	FDSFD_XDC	Financial Derivatives	I
Insurance Technical Reserves	36R..ZK...	FDSI_XDC	Insurance Technical Reserves	I
Shares and Other Equity	37A..ZK...	FDSE_XDC	Shares and Other Equity	I
Other Items (Net)	37R..ZK...	FDSO_XDC	Other Items (Net)	I
Broad Money Liabs., Seasonally Adj	35L.BZK...	FDSB_SA_XDC	Broad Money Liabs., Seasonally Adj	I
Other Financial Corporations		Millions of National Currencies: End of Period		
Net Foreign Assets	41N..ZK...	FFSF_XDC	Net Foreign Assets	I
Claims on Nonresidents	41...ZK...	FFSAF_XDC	Claims on Nonresidents	I
Liabilities to Nonresidents	46C..ZK...	FFSLF_XDC	Liabilities to Nonresidents	I
Claims on Depository Corporations	40...ZK...	FFSAD_XDC	Claims on Depository Corporations	I
Net Claims on Central Government	42AN.ZK...	FFSG_XDC	Net Claims on Central Government	I
Claims on Central Government	42A..ZK...	FFSAG_XDC	Claims on Central Government	I
Liabilities to Central Government	46D..ZK...	FFSLG_XDC	Liabilities to Central Government	I
Claims on Other Sectors	42S..ZK...	FFSAO_XDC	Claims on Other Sectors	I
Claims on State & Local Govts	42B..ZK...	FFSAOG_XDC	Claims on State & Local Govts	I
Claims on Public Nonfin. Corps	42C..ZK...	FFSAON_XDC	Claims on Public Nonfin. Corps	I
Claims on Private Sector	42D..ZK...	FFSAP_XDC	Claims on Private Sector	I
Deposits	46B..ZK...	FFSD_XDC	Deposits	I
Securities Other Than Shares	46S..ZK...	FFSS_XDC	Securities Other Than Shares	I
Loans	46L..ZK...	FFSL_XDC	Loans	I
Financial Derivatives	46M..ZK...	FFSFD_XDC	Financial Derivatives	I
Insurance Technical Reserves	46R..ZK...	FFSI_XDC	Insurance Technical Reserves	I
Shares and Other Equity	47A..ZK...	FFSE_XDC	Shares and Other Equity	I
Other Items (Net)	47R..ZK...	FFSO_XDC	Other Items (Net)	I
Memo Item:			Memo Item:	
Total Assets	40RA.ZK...	FOFA_XDC	Total Assets	I
Financial Corporations		Millions of National Currencies: End of Period		
Net Foreign Assets	51N..ZK...	FFCF_XDC	Net Foreign Assets	I
Claims on Nonresidents	51...ZK...	FFCAF_XDC	Claims on Nonresidents	I
Liabilities to Nonresidents	56C..ZK...	FFCLF_XDC	Liabilities to Nonresidents	I
Domestic Claims	52...ZK...	FFCAD_XDC	Domestic Claims	I
Net Claims on Central Government	52AN.ZK...	FFCDG_XDC	Net Claims on Central Government	I
Claims on Central Government	52A..ZK...	FFCADG_XDC	Claims on Central Government	I
Liabilities to Central Government	56D..ZK...	FFCLDG_XDC	Liabilities to Central Government	I
Claims on Other Sectors	52S..ZK...	FFCAO_XDC	Claims on Other Sectors	I
Claims on State & Local Govts	52B..ZK...	FFCAOG_XDC	Claims on State & Local Govts	I
Claims on Public Nonfin. Corps	52C..ZK...	FFCAON_XDC	Claims on Public Nonfin. Corps	I
Claims on Private Sector	52D..ZK...	FFCAOP_XDC	Claims on Private Sector	I
Currency Outside Financial Corps	54A..ZK...	FFCC_XDC	Currency Outside Financial Corps	I
Deposits	55L..ZK...	FFCD_XDC	Deposits.	I

Annex I. IFS Codes Mapping between Old Products and data.imf.org/IFS

Standard IFS country

Old Descriptor	Old Code	New Code ^{1, 2}	New Descriptor	Status ³
Securities Other than Shares	56A..ZK...	FFCS_XDC	Securities Other than Shares	I
Loans	56L..ZK...	FFCL_XDC	Loans	I
Financial Derivatives	56M..ZK...	FFCFD_XDC	Financial Derivatives	I
Insurance Technical Reserves	56R..ZK...	FFCI_XDC	Insurance Technical Reserves	I
Shares and Other Equity	57A..ZK...	FFCE_XDC	Shares and Other Equity	I
Other Items (Net)	57R..ZK...	FFCO_XDC	Other Items (Net)	I
Monetary Aggregates		Millions of National Currencies: End of Period		
Broad Money.	59M..ZK...	FMB_XDC	Broad Money	
o/w: Currency Issued by Cent. Govt	59M.AZK...	FMBCC_XDC	o/w: Currency Issued by Cent Govt	
o/w: Dep. in Nonfin. Corporations	59M.BZK...	FMBDN_XDC	o/w: Dep. in Nonfin. Corporations	
o/w: Secs. Issued by Central Govt	59M.CZK...	FMBSC_XDC	o/w: Secs. Issued by Central Govt	
Interest Rates		Percent Per Annum		
Central Bank Policy Rate (EOP)	60...ZF...	FPOLM_PA	Central Bank Policy Rate	
Discount Rate (end of period)	60.AZF...	FID_PA	Discount Rate	
Refinancing Rate	60.BZF...	FIR_PA	Refinancing Rate	
Repurchase Agreement Rate	60.QZF...	FIRA_PA	Repurchase Agreement Rate	
Money Market Rate	60B..ZF...	FIMM_PA	Money Market Rate	
Money Market Rate, (Fgn. Currency)	60B.FZF...	FIMM_FX_PA	Money Market Rate, Foreign Currency	
Treasury Bill Rate	60C..ZF...	FITB_PA	Treasury Bill Rate	
Treasury Bill Rate, (Fgn. Currency)	60C.FZF...	FITB_FX_PA	Treasury Bill Rate, Foreign Currency	
Treasury Bills, Bond Equivalent	60CE.ZF...	FITBBE	Treasury Bills, Bond Equivalent	
Savings Rate	60K..ZF...	FISR_PA	Savings Rate	
Savings Rate, (Fgn. Currency)	60K.FZF...	FISR_FX_PA	Savings Rate, Foreign Currency	
Deposit Rate	60L..ZF...	FIDR_PA	Deposit Rate	
Deposit Rate (Fgn. Currency)	60L.FZF...	FIDR_FX_PA	Deposit Rate, Foreign Currency	
Deposit Rate (Fgn. Currency, USD)	60L.FZF...	FIDR_FX_USD_PA	Deposit Rate (Fgn. Currency, USD)	
Deposit Rate (Fgn. Currency, Euro)	60L.UZF...	FIDR_FX_EUR_PA	Deposit Rate (Fgn. Currency, Euro)	
Lending Rate	60P..ZF...	FILR_PA	Lending Rate	
Lending Rate (Fgn. Currency)	60P.FZF...	FILR_FX_PA	Lending Rate, Foreign Currency	
Lending Rate (Fgn. Currency, USD)	60P.FZF...	FILR_FX_USD_PA	Lending Rate (Fgn. Currency, USD)	
Lending Rate (Fgn. Currency, Euro)	60P.UZF...	FILR_FX_EUR_PA	Lending Rate (Fgn. Currency, Euro)	
Government Bonds	61...ZF...	FIGB_PA	Government Bonds	
Government Bonds, Short-term	61A..ZF...	FIGB_S_PA	Government Bonds, Short-term	
Govt. Bonds, Medium- and Long-term	61B..ZF...	FIGB_MLT_PA	Govt. Bonds, Medium- and Long-term	
Average Cost of Funds	60N..ZF...	FIACF	Average Cost of Funds	
Euro Area Interest Rates presentation				
Deposit Rate			Deposit Rate	
Households: Stocks, up to 2 years	60LHSZF...	FIHO_HH_D_AM_2Y_PA	Households: Stocks, up to 2 years	
New Business, up to 1 year	60LHNZF...	FIHN_HH_D_AM_1Y_PA	New Business, up to 1 year	
Corporations: Stocks, up to 2 years	60LCSZF...	FIHO_NFC_D_AM_2Y_PA	Corporations: Stocks, up to 2 years	
New Business, up to 1 year	60LCNZF...	FIHN_NFC_D_AM_1Y_PA	New Business, up to 1 year	
Lending Rate			Lending Rate	
Households: Stocks, up to 1 year	60PHSZF...	FIH_HH_L_CC_1Y_PA	Households: Stocks, up to 1 year	
New Bus., Floating & up to 1 year	60PNSZF...	FIHN_HH_L_CO_1Y_PA	New Bus., Floating & up to 1 year	
House Purch., Stocks, Over 5 years	60PHMZF...	FIH_HH_L_HP_O5Y_PA	House Purch., Stocks, Over 5 years	
House Purch., New Bus., 5-10 yrs.	60PHNZF...	FIHN_HH_L_HP_O5Y_PA	House Purch., New Bus., 5-10 yrs.	
Corporations: Stocks, up to 1 year	60PCSZF...	FIH_NFC_L_1Y_PA	Corporations: Stocks, up to 1 year	
New Bus., Over € 1 mil., up to 1 yr.	60PCNZF...	FIHN_NFC_L_OT_O1MILL_3M_1Y_PA	New Bus., Over € 1 mil., up to 1 yr.	
Prices, Production, Labor		Index Numbers (2010=100): Period Averages		

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Standard IFS country Old Descriptor	Old Code	New Code ^{1, 2}	New Descriptor	Status ³
Share Prices	62...ZF...	FPE_IX	Equities - Share Prices	I
Share Prices (End of period)	62.EPZF...	FPE_EOP_IX	Equities - Share Prices, End of Period	I
Wholesale Prices: Incl. Petroleum	63...ZF...	PPPI_IX	Producer Prices	I
Consumer Prices	64...ZF...	PCPI_IX	Consumer Prices	I
Crude Petroleum Production	66AA.ZF...	AIPMMOC_IX	Crude Petroleum Products	I
Manufacturing Production	66AA.ZF...	AIPMA_IX	Industrial Production, Manufacturing	I
Wages, Weekly Earnings	65...ZF...	LWR_IX	Wages, Weekly Earnings	I
Industrial Production	66...ZF...	AIP_IX	Industrial Production	I
Industrial Production, Seasonally Adjusted	66..CZF...	AIP_SA_IX	Industrial Production, Seasonally Adjusted	I
<i>Number in Thousands: Period Averages</i>				
Labor Force	67D..ZF...	LLF_PE_NUM	Labor Force	
Employment.	67..XZF...	LE_PE_NUM	Employment	
Unemployment.	67C..ZF...	LU_PE_NUM	Unemployment	
Unemployment Rate (%)	67R..ZF...	LUR_PT	Unemployment Rate (%)	
<i>Intl. Transactions & Positions</i>				
Exports	70...ZF...	TXG_FOB_XDC	Goods, Value of Exports	
Imports, c.i.f	71...ZF...	TMG_CIF_XDC	Goods, Value of Imports, CIF	
Imports, f.o.b	71.V.ZF...	TMG_FOB_XDC	Goods, Value of Imports, FOB	
<i>2010=100</i>				
Volume of Exports	72...ZF...	TXG_R_FOB_IX	Goods, Volume of Exports	I
Volume of Imports	73...ZF...	TMG_R_CIF_IX	Goods, Volume of Imports	I
Unit Value of Exports	74...ZF...	TXG_D_FOB_IX	Goods, Deflator/Unit Value of Exports	I
Unit Value of Imports	75...ZF...	TMG_D_CIF_IX	Goods, Deflator/Unit Value of Imports	I
<i>Balance of Payments</i>				
<i>Millions of US Dollars</i>				
A. Current Account*	109BXZF...	BCAXF_BP6_USD	A. Current Account*	I
Goods, credit (exports)	1A9CXZF...	BXG_BP6_USD	Goods, credit (exports)	
Goods, debit (imports)	1A9DXZF...	BMG_BP6_USD	Goods, debit (imports)	
Balance on goods	1A9BXZF...	BG_BP6_USD	Balance on goods	
Services, credit (exports)	1B9CXZF...	BXS_BP6_USD	Services, credit (exports)	
Services, debit (imports)	1B9DXZF...	BMS_BP6_USD	Services, debit (imports)	
Balance on goods & services	1Z9BXZF...	BGS_BP6_USD	Balance on goods & services	
Primary income: credit	1C9CXZF...	BXIP_BP6_USD	Primary income: credit	
Primary income: debit	1C9DXZF...	BMIP_BP6_USD	Primary income: debit	
Balance on gds, serv. & prim. inc	1Y9BXZF...	BTGSI_BP6_USD	Balance on gds, serv. & prim. inc	I
Secondary income: credit	1D9CAZF...	BXISXF_BP6_USD	Secondary income: credit	I
Secondary income: debit	1D9DAZF...	BMIS_BP6_USD	Secondary income: debit	
B. Capital Account*	209BAZF...	BKAA_BP6_USD	B. Capital Account*	I
Capital account: credit	209CAZF...	BKAA_CD_BP6_USD	Capital account: credit	I
Capital account: debit	209DAZF...	BK_DB_BP6_USD	Capital account: debit	
Balance on current & capital acct	129BAZF...	BTCC_BP6_USD	Balance on current & capital acct	I
C. Financial Account*	309NAZF...	BFXF_BP6_USD	C. Financial Account*	I
Direct investment assets	3A9AAZF...	BFDA_BP6_USD	Direct investment: assets	
Equity & investment fund shares	3AAAAZF...	BFDAE_BP6_USD	Equity & investment fund shares	
Debt instruments	3ABAAZF...	BFDAD_BP6_USD	Debt instruments	
Direct investment liabilities	3A9LAZF...	BFDLXF_BP6_USD	Direct investment: liabilities	I
Equity & investment fund shares	3AALAZF...	BFDLEXF_BP6_USD	Equity & investment fund shares	I

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Standard IFS country				
Old Descriptor	Old Code	New Code ^{1, 2}	New Descriptor	Status ³
Debt instruments	3ABLAZF...	BFDLXF_BP6_USD	Debt instruments	I
Portfolio investment: assets	3B9AAZF...	BFPA_BP6_USD	Portfolio investment: assets	
Equity & investment fund shares	3BAAAZF...	BFPAE_BP6_USD	Equity & investment fund shares	
Debt securities	3BBAAZF...	BFPAD_BP6_USD	Debt securities	
Portfolio investment: liabilities	3B9LAZF...	BFPLXF_BP6_USD	Portfolio investment: liabilities	I
Equity & investment fund shares	3BALAZF...	BFPLXF_BP6_USD	Equity & investment fund shares	I
Debt securities	3BBLAZF...	BFPLDXF_BP6_USD	Debt securities	I
Fin. der.& empl.stk.ops.(ESOs): net	3C9NAZF...	BFF_BP6_USD	Fin. der.& empl.stk.ops.(ESOs): net	
Fin. der. & ESOs.: assets	3C9AAZF...	BFFA_BP6_USD	Fin. der. & ESOs.: assets	
Fin. der. & ESOs.: liabilities	3C9LAZF...	BFFL_BP6_USD	Fin. der. & ESOs.: liabilities	
Other investment: assets	3D9AAZF...	BFOA_BP6_USD	Other investment: assets	
Other equity	3DAAAZF...	BFOAE_BP6_USD	Other equity	
Debt instruments	3DZAAZF...	BFOAD_BP6_USD	Debt instruments	I
Other investment: liabilities	3D9LAZF...	BFOLXF_BP6_USD	Other investment: liabilities	I
Other equity	3DALAZF...	BFOLEXF_BP6_USD	Other equity	I
Debt instruments	3DZLAZF...	BFOLDXF_BP6_USD	Debt instruments	I
Curr.+ cap.– finan. acct. balance	4Y9NAZF...	BTCKFA_BP6_USD	Curr.+ cap.– finan. acct. balance	I
D. Net Errors and Omissions	4O9NAZF...	BOPFR_BP6_USD	D. Net Errors and Omissions	I
E. Reserves and Related Items	4Z9NAZF...	BTRUE_BP6_USD	E. Reserves and Related Items	I
Reserve assets	3E9AAZF...	BFRAFR_BP6_USD	Reserve assets	I
Credit and loans from the IMF	3DCLAZF...	BIMF_CD_BP6_USD	Credit and loans from the IMF	I
Exceptional financing	4O9LAZF...	BEF_BP6_USD	Exceptional financing	
*Excludes components in group E				
International Investment Position		<i>Millions of US Dollars</i>		
Assets	8O9AAZF...	IAFR_BP6_USD	Assets	I
Direct investment	8A9AAZF...	IAD_BP6_USD	Direct investment	
Equity & investment fund shares	8AAAAZF...	IAD_E_BP6_USD	Equity & investment fund shares	
Debt instruments	8ABAAZF...	IADD_BP6_USD	Debt instruments	
Portfolio investment	8B9AAZF...	IAP_BP6_USD	Portfolio investment	
Equity & investment fund shares	8BAAAZF...	IAPE_BP6_USD	Equity & investment fund shares	
Debt securities	8BBAAZF...	IAPD_BP6_USD	Debt securities	
Fin. der.(oth.than reserves) & ESOs	8C9AAZF...	IADF_BP6_USD	Fin. der.(oth.than reserves) & ESOs	
Other investment	8D9AAZF...	IAO_BP6_USD	Other investment	
Other equity	8DAAAZF...	IAOE_BP6_USD	Other equity	
Debt instruments	8DZAAZF...	IAOD_BP6_USD	Debt instruments	I
Reserve assets	8E9AAZF...	IARFR_BP6_USD	Reserve assets	I
Liabilities	8O9LAZF...	ILFR_BP6_USD	Liabilities	I
Direct investment	8A9LAZF...	ILD_BP6_USD	Direct investment	
Equity & investment fund shares	8AALAZF...	ILDE_BP6_USD	Equity & investment fund shares	
Debt instruments	8ABLAZF...	ILDD_BP6_USD	Debt instruments	
Portfolio investment	8B9LAZF...	ILP_BP6_USD	Portfolio investment	
Equity & investment fund shares	8BALAZF...	ILPE_BP6_USD	Equity & investment fund shares	
Debt securities	8BBLAZF...	ILPD_BP6_USD	Debt securities	
Fin. der.(oth.than reserves) & ESOs	8C9LAZF...	ILF_BP6_USD	Fin. der.(oth.than reserves) & ESOs	
Other investment	8D9LAZF...	ILOFR_BP6_USD	Other investment	I
Other equity	8DALAZF...	ILOE_BP6_USD	Other equity	
Debt instruments	8DZLAZF...	ILODFR_BP6_USD	Debt instruments	I
Government Finance Operations Statement				
General Government		<i>National Currencies: Fiscal Year End (or Start) Date</i>		
Revenue	a1...XX...	?_GR_G01_XDC	Revenue	
Taxes	a11...XX...	?_GRT_G01_XDC	Taxes	

Annex I. IFS Codes Mapping between Old Products and data.imf.org/IFS

Standard IFS country				
Old Descriptor	Old Code	New Code ^{1, 2}	New Descriptor	Status ³
Social Contributions	a12..XX...	?_GRS_G01_XDC	Social Contributions	
Grants	a13..XX...	?_GRG_G01_XDC	Grants	
Other Revenue	a14..XX...	?_GRO_G01_XDC	Other Revenue	
Expense	a2...XX...	?_GE_G01_XDC	Expense	
Compensation of Employees	a21..XX...	?_GECE_G01_XDC	Compensation of Employees	
Use of Goods & Services	a22..XX...	?_GEGS_G01_XDC	Use of Goods & Services	
Consumption of Fixed Capital	a23..XX...	?_GEKC_G01_XDC	Consumption of Fixed Capital	
Interest	a24..XX...	?_GEI_G01_XDC	Interest	
Subsidies	a25..XX...	?_GEST_G01_XDC	Subsidies	
Grants	a26..XX...	?_GEG_G01_XDC	Grants	
Social Benefits	a27..XX...	?_GES_G01_XDC	Social Benefits	
Other Expense	a28..XX...	?_GEO_G01_XDC	Other Expense	
Gross Operating Balance [1-2+23]	aGOB.XX...	?_GXCGB_G01_XDC	Gross Operating Balance [1-2+23]	
Net Operating Balance [1-2]	aNOB.XX...	?_GXCBN_G01_XDC	Net Operating Balance [1-2]	
Net Acq. of Nonfinancial Assets	a31..XX...	?_GADAN_T_G01_XDC	Net Acq. of Nonfinancial Assets	
Aquisition of Nonfin. Assets	a31.1XX...	?_GADANP_T_G01_XDC	Aquisition of Nonfin. Assets	
Disposal of Nonfin. Assets	a31.2XX...	?_GADANS_T_G01_XDC	Disposal of Nonfin. Assets	
Net Lending/Borrowing [1-2-31]	aNLB.XX...	?_GXOB_G01_XDC	Net Lending/Borrowing [1-2-31]	
Net Acq. of Financial Assets	a32..XX...	?_GADAF_T_G01_XDC	Net Acq. of Financial Assets	
By instrument				
Monetary Gold & SDRs	a3201XX...	?_GADAFM_T_G01_CA_XDC	Monetary Gold & SDRs	
Currency & Deposits	a3202XX...	?_GADAFCD_T_G01_XDC	Currency & Deposits	
Debt securities	a3203XX...	?_GADAFSO_T_G01_XDC	Debt securities	
Loans	a3204XX...	?_GADAFLS_T_G01_XDC	Loans	
Equity and investment fund shares	a3205XX...	?_GADAFAE_T_G01_XDC	Equity and investment fund shares	
Ins.,pension, standard.guar. schemes	a3206XX...	?_GADAFIR_T_G01_XDC	Ins.,pension, standard.guar. schemes	
Fin. Deriv.& employee stock options	a3207XX...	?_GADAFD_T_G01_XDC	Fin. Deriv.& employee stock options	
Other Accounts Receivable	a3208XX...	?_GADAFD_T_G01_XDC	Other Accounts Receivable	
By debtor				
Domestic	a321.XX...	?_GADAFD_T_G01_XDC	Domestic	
Foreign	a322.XX...	?_GADAFF_T_G01_XDC	Foreign	
Net Incurrence of Liabilities	a33..XX...	?_GADL_T_G01_XDC	Net Incurrence of Liabilities	
By instrument				
Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	a3301XX...	?_GADLSDR_T_G01_XDC	Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	
Currency & Deposits	a3302XX...	?_GADLCD_T_G01_XDC	Currency & Deposits	
Debt securities	a3303XX...	?_GADLSO_T_G01_XDC	Debt securities	
Loans	a3304XX...	?_GADLLS_T_G01_XDC	Loans	
Equity and investment fund shares	a3305XX...	?_GADLAE_T_G01_XDC	Equity and investment fund shares	
Ins.,pension, standard.guar. schemes	a3306XX...	?_GADLIR_T_G01_XDC	Ins.,pension, standard.guar. schemes	
Fin. Deriv.& employee stock options	a3307XX...	?_GADLFD_T_G01_XDC	Fin. Deriv.& employee stock options	
Other Accounts Payable	a3308XX...	?_GADLO_T_G01_XDC	Other Accounts Payable	
By creditor				
Domestic	a331.XX...	?_GADLD_T_G01_XDC	Domestic	
Foreign	a332.XX...	?_GADLIAF_T_G01_XDC	Foreign	
Stat. Discrepancy [32-33-NLB]	aNLBzXX...	?_GXCNLA_G01_XDC	Stat. Discrepancy [32-33-NLB]	I
Memo Item: Expenditure [2+31]	a2M..XX...	?_GXMT_E_G01_XDC	Memo Item: Expenditure [2+31]	
Balance Sheet		National Currencies: Fiscal Year End (or Start) date		
Net Worth	a6...XX...	?_GANW_G01_XDC	Net Worth	
Nonfinancial Assets	a61..XX...	?_GAAN_G01_XDC	Nonfinancial Assets	

Annex I. IFS Codes Mapping between Old Products and data.imf.org/IFS

Standard IFS country				
Old Descriptor	Old Code	New Code ^{1, 2}	New Descriptor	Status ³
Financial Assets	a62..XX...	?_GA AF_G01_XDC	Financial Assets	
By instrument				
Monetary Gold & SDRs	a6201XX...	?_GA AFM_G01_XDC	Monetary Gold & SDRs	
Currency & Deposits	a6202XX...	?_GA AFCD_G01_XDC	Currency & Deposits	
Debt securities	a6203XX...	?_GA AFSD_G01_XDC	Debt securities	
Loans	a6204XX...	?_GA AFLS_G01_XDC	Loans	
Equity and investment fund shares	a6205XX...	?_GA AFAE_G01_XDC	Equity and investment fund shares	
Ins.,pension, standard.guar. schemes	a6206XX...	?_GA AFIR_G01_XDC	Ins.,pension, standard.guar. schemes	
Fin. Deriv.& employee stock options	a6207XX...	?_GA AFFD_G01_XDC	Fin. Deriv.& employee stock options	
Other Accounts Receivable	a6208XX...	?_GA AFO_G01_XDC	Other Accounts Receivable	
By debtor				
Domestic	a621.XX...	?_GA AFD_G01_XDC	Domestic	
Foreign	a622.XX...	?_GA AFF_G01_XDC	Foreign	
Liabilities	a63..XX...	?_GAL_G01_XDC	Liabilities	
By instrument				
Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	a6301XX...	?_GALSDR_G01_XDC	Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	
Currency & Deposits	a6302XX...	?_GALCD_G01_XDC	Currency & Deposits	
Debt securities	a6303XX...	?_GALSO_G01_XDC	Debt securities	
Loans	a6304XX...	?_GALLS_G01_XDC	Loans	
Equity and investment fund shares	a6305XX...	?_GALAE_G01_XDC	Equity and investment fund shares	
Ins.,pension, standard.guar. schemes	a6306XX...	?_GALIR_G01_XDC	Ins.,pension, standard.guar. schemes	
Fin. Deriv.& employee stock options	a6307XX...	?_GALFD_G01_XDC	Fin. Deriv.& employee stock options	
Other Accounts Payable	a6308XX...	?_GALO_G01_XDC	Other Accounts Payable	
By creditor				
Domestic	a631.XX...	?_GALD_G01_XDC	Domestic	
Foreign	a632.XX...	?_GALF_G01_XDC	Foreign	
Net Financial Worth [62-63]	a6M2.XX...	?_GALW_G01_XDC	Net Financial Worth [62-63]	
Memo Item: Debt at Market Value	a6M3.XX...	?_GALM_G01_XDC	Memo Item: Debt at Market Value	
Memo Item: Debt at Face Value	a6M35XX...	?_GALFV_G01_XDC	Memo Item: Debt at Face Value	
Memo Item: Maastricht	a6M36XX...	?_GALCU_G01_XDC	Memo Item: Maastricht	
Memo Item: Debt at Nominal Value	a6M4.XX...	?_GALN_G01_XDC	Memo Item: Debt at Nominal Value	
Government Finance				
Cash Flow Statement				
Budgetary Central Government				
		<i>National Currencies: Fiscal Year End (or Start) date</i>		
Cash Receipts:Operating Activities	c1...XX...	?_GR_G01_CA_XDC	Cash Receipts:Operating Activities	
Taxes	c11..XX...	?_GRT_G01_CA_XDC	Taxes	
Social Contributions	c12..XX...	?_GRS_G01_CA_XDC	Social Contributions	
Grants	c13..XX...	?_GRG_G01_CA_XDC	Grants	
Other Receipts	c14..XX...	?_GRO_G01_CA_XDC	Other Receipts	
Cash Payments:Operating Activities	c2...XX...	?_GE_G01_CA_XDC	Cash Payments:Operating Activities	
Compensation of Employees	c21..XX...	?_GECE_G01_CA_XDC	Compensation of Employees	
Purchases of Goods & Services	c22..XX...	?_GEGS_G01_CA_XDC	Purchases of Goods & Services	
Interest	c24..XX...	?_GEI_G01_CA_XDC	Interest	
Subsidies	c25..XX...	?_GEST_G01_CA_XDC	Subsidies	
Grants	c26..XX...	?_GEG_G01_CA_XDC	Grants	
Social Benefits	c27..XX...	?_GES_G01_CA_XDC	Social Benefits	
Other Payments	c28..XX...	?_GEO_G01_CA_XDC	Other Payments	
Net Cash Inflow:Operating Act.[1-2]	cCIO.XX...	?_GXCCO_G01_CA_XDC	Net Cash Inflow:Operating Act.[1-2]	
Net Cash Outflow:Invest in NFA	c31..XX...	?_GADAN_T_G01_CA_XDC	Net Cash Outflow:Invest in NFA	
Purchases of Nonfinancial Assets	c31.1XX...	?_GADANP_T_G01_CA_XDC	Purchases of Nonfinancial Assets	

Annex I. IFS Codes Mapping between Old Products and data.imf.org/IFS

Standard IFS country				
Old Descriptor	Old Code	New Code ^{1, 2}	New Descriptor	Status ³
Sales of Nonfinancial Assets	c31.2XX...	?_GADANS_T_G01_CA_XDC	Sales of Nonfinancial Assets	
Cash Surplus/Deficit [1-2-31=1-2M]	cCSD.XX...	?_GXCCB_G01_CA_XDC	Cash Surplus/Deficit [1-2-31=1-2M]	
Net Acq. Fin. Assets, excl. Cash	c32x.XX...	?_GADAFX_T_G01_CA_XDC	Net Acq. Fin. Assets, excl. Cash	
Domestic	c321xXX...	?_GADAFXD_T_G01_CA_XDC	Domestic	
Foreign	c322xXX...	?_GADAFXF_T_G01_CA_XDC	Foreign	
Net Incurrence of Liabilities	c33..XX...	?_GADL_T_G01_CA_XDC	Net Incurrence of Liabilities	
Domestic	c331.XX...	?_GADLD_T_G01_CA_XDC	Domestic	
Foreign	c332.XX...	?_GADLF_T_G01_CA_XDC	Foreign	
Net Cash Inflow, Fin.Act.[-32x+33]	cNFB.XX...	?_GXCCF_G01_CA_XDC	Net Cash Inflow, Fin.Act.[-32x+33]	
Net Change in Stock of Cash	cNCB.XX...	?_GXCNB_G01_CA_XDC	Net Change in Stock of Cash	
Stat. Discrep. [32X-33+NCB-CSD]	cCSDZXX...	?_GXCCBA_G01_CA_XDC	Stat. Discrep. [32X-33+NCB-CSD]	I
Memo Item:Cash Expenditure[2+31]	c2M..XX...	?_GXMTG_G01_CA_XDC	Memo Item:Cash Expenditure[2+31]	
Memo Item: Gross Debt	c63..XX...	?_GAL_G01_CA_XDC	Memo Item: Gross Debt	
National Accounts		Millions of National Currencies		
Househ.Cons.Expend.,incl.NPISHs	96f..zf...	NCP_XDC	Househ.Cons.Expend.,incl.NPISHs	
Government Consumption Expend	91f..zf...	NCCG_XDC	Government Consumption Expend	
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	93e..zf...	NFI_XDC	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	
Changes in Inventories	93la.zf...	NINV_XDC	Changes in Inventories	
Exports of Goods and Services	90c..zf...	NX_XDC	Exports of Goods and Services	
Imports of Goods and Services (-)	98c..zf...	NM_XDC	Imports of Goods and Services (-)	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	99B..zf...	NGDP_XDC	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	
Net Primary Income from Abroad	98.n.zf...	NGDPNPI_XDC	Net Primary Income from Abroad	
Gross National Income (GNI)	99A..zf...	NYG_XDC	Gross National Income (GNI)	
Net Current Transf.from Abroad	98t..zf...	NYCT_XDC	Net Current Transf.from Abroad	
Gross Nat'l Disposable Inc.(GNDI)	99I..zf...	NYYG_XDC	Gross Nat'l Disposable Inc.(GNDI)	
Gross Saving	99s..zf...	NSG_XDC	Gross Saving	
Consumption of Fixed Capital	99cf.zf...	NYFC_XDC	Consumption of Fixed Capital	
GDP at Factor Cost	99ba.zf...	NGDP_F_XDC	GDP at Factor Cost	
GDP Volume Prices (latest available)	99b.pzf...	NGDP_R_XDC	GDP Volume Prices (latest available)	
GDP Volume (2010=100)	99bvpzf...	NGDP_R_K_IX	GDP Volume (2010=100)	I
GDP Deflator (2010=100)	99bipzf...	NGDP_D_IX	GDP Deflator (2010=100)	I
National Accounts (Seas. Adj.)		Millions of National Currencies: Data Seasonally Adjusted		
Househ.Cons.Expend.,incl.NPISHs	96f.cZF...	NCP_SA_XDC	Househ.Cons.Expend.,incl.NPISHs	
Government Consumption Expend	91f.cZF...	NCCG_SA_XDC	Government Consumption Expend	
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	93e.cZF...	NFI_SA_XDC	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	
Changes in Inventories	93i.cZF...	NINV_SA_XDC	Changes in Inventories	
Exports of Goods and Services	90c.cZF...	NX_SA_XDC	Exports of Goods and Services	
Imports of Goods and Services (-)	98c.cZF...	NM_SA_XDC	Imports of Goods and Services (-)	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	99b.cZF...	NGDP_SA_XDC	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	
Net Primary Income from Abroad	98.n.cZF...	NGDPNPI_SA_XDC	Net Primary Income from Abroad	
Gross National Income (GNI)	99a.cZF...	NYG_SA_XDC	Gross National Income (GNI)	
Net Current Transf.from Abroad	98t.cZF...	NYCT_SA_XDC	Net Current Transf.from Abroad	
Gross Nat'l Disposable Inc.(GNDI)	99i.cZF...	NYYG_SA_XDC	Gross Nat'l Disposable Inc.(GNDI)	
Gross Saving	99s.cZF...	NSG_SA_XDC	Gross Saving	
Consumption of Fixed Capital	99cfcZF...	NYFC_SA_XDC	Consumption of Fixed Capital	
GDP Volume Prices (latest available)	99b.ZF...	NGDP_R_SA_XDC	GDP Volume Prices (latest available)	
GDP Volume (2010=100)	99bvrZF...	NGDP_R_K_SA_IX	GDP Volume (2010=100)	I
GDP Deflator (2010=100)	99birZF...	NGDP_D_SA_IX	GDP Deflator (2010=100)	I
Population	99z..ZF...	LP_PE_NUM	Population	

Annex I. IFS Codes Mapping between Old Products and data.imf.org/IFS

Standard IFS country Old Descriptor	Old Code	New Code ^{1, 2}	New Descriptor	Status ³
*Series for IFS Yearbook only				
Nongold Reserves/Imports	1rls	RAXG_TM_G_CIF_WK	Nongold Reserves/Imports	
Income Velocity of Broad Money (Index)	39adi	FMVB_IX	Income Velocity of Broad Money (Index)	
International Interest Rates				
<i>(to be shown under SDR Holdings)</i>				
SDR Interest Rate (992)	99260S	FISDR_PA	SDR Interest Rate (992)	
3-Mon. T-Bill Rate (US)	11160CS	FITB_3M_PA	3-Mon. T-Bill Rate (US)	
3-Mon. T-Bill Rate (UK)	11260CS	FITB_3M_PA	3-Mon. T-Bill Rate (UK)	
3-Mon. T-Bond Rate (Euro Area)	16360C	FITB_3M_PA	3-Mon. T-Bond Rate (Euro Area)	
3-Mon. Interbank Rate (Europe)	16360CS.M	FIL_3M_PA	3-Mon. Interbank Rate (Europe)	
13 Wk. Fin. Bill Rate (Japan)	15860C	FITB_PA	13 Wk. Fin. Bill Rate (Japan)	
3-Mon. T-Bond Rate (China)	92460CE	FITBBE_PA	3-Mon. T-Bond Rate (China)	
Rate of Remuneration (992)	99260r	FIRR_PA	Rate of Remuneration (992)	
Production and Labor Indices				
Industrial Production	66..i	AIP_IX	Industrial Production	
Wages	65..., 65ey., 65..c	LWR_IX	Wages	
Employment	67..., 67ey., 67..c, 67e., 67eyv	LE_IX	Employment	
Producer Prices/Wholesale Prices				
<i>Percent change over prev. year</i>				
Producer Prices	63.xx	PPPI_PC_PP_PT	Producer Prices	
Wholesale Prices	63.xx	PWPI_PC_PP_PT	Wholesale Prices	
Gross Capital Formation (%GDP)	93e.r	NI_GDP_PT	Gross Capital Formation (%GDP)	
Final Consumption Expenditure (%GDP)	96f.r	NC_GDP_PT	Final Consumption Expenditure (%GDP)	

1 The _XDC code suffix indicates reporting in Domestic Currency. Fiscal data are now presented in Domestic Currency for all reporting economies. Monetary data are presented in Domestic Currency (suffix _XDC), US Dollars (suffix _USD), or Euros (suffix _EUR), with ? to be replaced by the currency code suffix accordingly. Economies reporting monetary data in US Dollars are The Bahamas, ECCB, Ecuador, El Salvador, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Micronesia Fed. Sts., Timor-Leste, United States, West Bank and Gaza, Zimbabwe. Economies reporting monetary data in Euros are Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Euro Area, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, San Marino, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain.

2 Fiscal data are presented at three different levels of government, General Government, Central Government, and Budgetary Central Government. The new codes use a prefix to indicate the level of government; the old CDROM codes indicate the sector in the sixth and seventh position (? and XX in the table).

Level of Government	New Code Prefix	Old Code
General Government	GG	GG
Central Government	CG01_	CG
Budgetary Central Government	BCG_	BA

3 "I" indicates IMF calculated series.

Annex II. Economies Reporting Monetary Data through Standardized Report Forms (SRFs)

Country Code	Country Name	OFC/FC Section	Country Code	Country Name	OFC/FC Section
512	Afghanistan		634	Congo, Republic of	
914	Albania	OFC & FC	238	Costa Rica	OFC & FC
612	Algeria	OFC	662	Côte d'Ivoire	
614	Angola	OFC & FC	960	Croatia	
312	Anguilla		423	Cyprus	
311	Antigua and Barbuda		935	Czech Republic	
911	Armenia, Republic of	OFC & FC	128	Denmark	
193	Australia	OFC	611	Djibouti	
122	Austria		321	Dominica	
912	Azerbaijan, Republic of	OFC & FC	243	Dominican Republic	OFC & FC
313	Bahamas, The	OFC	309	Eastern Caribbean Currency Union	
513	Bangladesh		248	Ecuador	OFC & FC
316	Barbados		469	Egypt	
913	Belarus	OFC & FC	253	El Salvador	OFC & FC
124	Belgium		642	Equatorial Guinea	
339	Belize		643	Eritrea	
638	Benin		939	Estonia	
514	Bhutan	OFC	734	Eswatini, Kingdom of	
218	Bolivia	OFC & FC	163	Euro Area	OFC & FC
963	Bosnia and Herzegovina	OFC & FC	819	Fiji	OFC & FC
616	Botswana	OFC	172	Finland	
223	Brazil	OFC	132	France	
516	Brunei Darussalam	OFC & FC	646	Gabon	
918	Bulgaria		648	Gambia, The	
748	Burkina Faso		915	Georgia	OFC & FC
618	Burundi	OFC	134	Germany	
522	Cambodia	OFC	652	Ghana	
622	Cameroon		174	Greece	
156	Canada	OFC & FC	328	Grenada	
624	Cape Verde		258	Guatemala	OFC & FC
626	Central African Republic		656	Guinea	
628	Chad		654	Guinea-Bissau	
228	Chile	OFC & FC	336	Guyana	OFC & FC
532	China, P.R.: Hong Kong		263	Haiti	
546	China, P.R.: Macao		268	Honduras	OFC
233	Colombia	OFC & FC	944	Hungary	
632	Comoros	OFC	176	Iceland	
636	Congo, Democratic Republic of		536	Indonesia	OFC & FC

Annex II. Economies Reporting Monetary Data through Standardized Report Forms (SRFs)

Country Code	Country Name	OFC/FC Section	Country Code	Country Name	OFC/FC Section
433	Iraq		692	Niger	
178	Ireland		694	Nigeria	OFC
436	Israel		962	North Macedonia, Rep. of	OFC & FC
136	Italy		142	Norway	OFC & FC
343	Jamaica		449	Oman	
158	Japan	OFC & FC	564	Pakistan	
439	Jordan		283	Panama	OFC & FC
916	Kazakhstan	OFC & FC	853	Papua New Guinea	OFC & FC
664	Kenya		288	Paraguay	
542	Korea, Republic of		293	Peru	
967	Kosovo	OFC & FC	566	Philippines	OFC & FC
443	Kuwait	OFC	964	Poland	
917	Kyrgyz Republic	OFC	182	Portugal	
941	Latvia		453	Qatar	
666	Lesotho		968	Romania	OFC
668	Liberia		922	Russian Federation	OFC & FC
946	Lithuania		714	Rwanda	
137	Luxembourg		862	Samoa	OFC & FC
674	Madagascar		135	San Marino	
548	Malaysia		716	São Tomé and Príncipe	
556	Maldives	OFC & FC	722	Senegal	
678	Mali		942	Serbia	
181	Malta		718	Seychelles	OFC
682	Mauritania		724	Sierra Leone	
684	Mauritius		936	Slovak Republic	
273	Mexico	OFC & FC	961	Slovenia	
921	Moldova	OFC & FC	813	Solomon Islands	OFC & FC
948	Mongolia		199	South Africa	OFC & FC
943	Montenegro		733	South Sudan	
351	Montserrat		184	Spain	
686	Morocco	OFC & FC	524	Sri Lanka	
688	Mozambique		361	St. Kitts and Nevis	
518	Myanmar		362	St. Lucia	
728	Namibia	OFC & FC	364	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	
558	Nepal		732	Sudan	
138	Netherlands		366	Suriname	
196	New Zealand	OFC & FC	144	Sweden	
278	Nicaragua	OFC & FC	463	Syrian Arab Republic	

Annex II. Economies Reporting Monetary Data through Standardized Report Forms (SRFs)

Country Code	Country Name	OFC/FC Section	Country Code	Country Name	OFC/FC Section
923	Tajikistan	OFC & FC	466	United Arab Emirates	OFC & FC
738	Tanzania		111	United States	OFC & FC
578	Thailand	OFC & FC	298	Uruguay	OFC
537	Timor-Leste		927	Uzbekistan	
742	Togo		846	Vanuatu	
866	Tonga		299	Venezuela	
369	Trinidad and Tobago	OFC	759	WAEMU	
744	Tunisia		487	West Bank and Gaza	OFC
186	Turkey	OFC & FC	754	Zambia	OFC & FC
746	Uganda	OFC & FC	698	Zimbabwe	
926	Ukraine	OFC & FC			

Annex III. Availability of Official¹ BPM6 Basis Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Data

Code	Country Name	BOP BPM6 Basis Start Date	IIP BPM6 Basis Start Date	Code	Country Name	BOP BPM6 Basis Start Date	IIP BPM6 Basis Start Date
512	Afghanistan, I.R. of	2008:Q2	2009:Q1	228	Chile	2003:Q1	2003:Q4
914	Albania	2008:Q1	2008	924	China, P.R.: Mainland	2005:Q1	2011:Q1
612	Algeria	2010	2011	532	China, P.R.: Hong Kong	1998:Q1	2000:Q1
171	Andorra, Principality of	2019		546	China, P.R.: Macao	2002	
614	Angola	2009	2009	233	Colombia	2000:Q1	2000:Q1
312	Anguilla	2014	2013	636	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	2011	2014
311	Antigua and Barbuda	2014	2013	634	Congo, Republic of	2007	
213	Argentina	2006:Q1	2006	238	Costa Rica	2000:Q1	2000:Q1
911	Armenia, Republic of	1993:Q1	1997:Q1	662	Côte d'Ivoire	2011	2011
314	Aruba	2016:Q1		960	Croatia	2000:Q1	2001:Q1
193	Australia	1995:Q1	1989:Q1	354	Curaçao	2010:Q4	2011
122	Austria	2006:Q1	2006:Q1	355	Curaçao & Sint Maarten	2010:Q4	2011
912	Azerbaijan, Republic of	2013:Q1		423	Cyprus	2008:Q1	2008:Q1
419	Bahrain, Kingdom of	2015	2011	935	Czech Republic	2004:Q1	2004:Q1
513	Bangladesh	2005:Q1	2005:Q1	128	Denmark	2005:Q1	2005:Q1
316	Barbados	1967	2010	321	Dominica	2014	2013
913	Belarus	2000:Q1	1999:Q1	243	Dominican Republic	2010:Q1	2009:Q1
124	Belgium	2008:Q1	2008:Q1	309	ECCU	2014	2013
339	Belize	2011:Q1		248	Ecuador	2016:Q1	2016:Q1
638	Benin	2011	2010	253	El Salvador	1976:Q1	1996:Q1
319	Bermuda	2006:Q1	2013:Q1	939	Estonia	2003:Q1	2003:Q1
514	Bhutan	2006:Q1	2007:Q1	734	Eswatini, Kingdom of	2011:Q1	2011:Q1
218	Bolivia	2014:Q1	2014:Q1	163	Euro Area ²	2008:Q1	2008:Q1
963	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2007:Q1	2005	819	Fiji	2005:Q1	2005:Q1
616	Botswana	2010	2010	172	Finland	2005:Q1	2005:Q1
223	Brazil	2010:Q1	2001:Q1	132	France	1999:Q1	1999:Q1
516	Brunei Darussalam	2010:Q1		887	French Territories: French Polynesia	2008	
918	Bulgaria	2010:Q1	2010:Q1	839	French Territories: New Caledonia	2008	
748	Burkina Faso	2011:Q1	2011:Q1	915	Georgia	2000:Q1	2000:Q1
618	Burundi	2005	2005	134	Germany	1991:Q1	1999:Q1
624	Cabo Verde	2012:Q1	2016:Q1	652	Ghana	2011:Q1	2010
522	Cambodia	2010:Q1	2010:Q1	174	Greece	2009:Q1	2008:Q1
622	Cameroon	2016:Q1		328	Grenada	2014	2013
156	Canada	1981:Q1	1981:Q1	258	Guatemala	2008:Q1	2013:Q1
377	Cayman Islands	2016	2016				

Annex III. Availability of Official¹ BPM6 Basis Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Data

Code	Country Name	BOP BPM6 Basis Start Date	IIP BPM6 Basis Start Date	Code	Country Name	BOP BPM6 Basis Start Date	IIP BPM6 Basis Start Date
656	Guinea	2009:Q1	2009	682	Mauritania	2017:Q1	
654	Guinea-Bissau	2007	2007	684	Mauritius	2013:Q1	2014
336	Guyana	2015	2016:Q1	273	Mexico	2006:Q1	2001
944	Hungary	1995:Q1	1995:Q1	868	Micronesia, Fed. Sts of	2009	2009
176	Iceland	1995:Q1	1995:Q1	921	Moldova	2009:Q1	2013:Q1
534	India	2009:Q1	2006:Q1	948	Mongolia	1989	2010
536	Indonesia	2010:Q1	2013:Q1	943	Montenegro	2010:Q1	2016
433	Iraq	2013:Q1	2012	351	Montserrat	2014	2013
178	Ireland	2014:Q1	2012:Q1	686	Morocco	2014:Q1	2013:Q1
436	Israel	2015:Q1	2015:Q1	688	Mozambique	1996:Q1	2006
136	Italy	1999:Q1	1999:Q1	518	Myanmar	2013:Q1	2013:Q1
343	Jamaica	2011:Q1	2009:Q1	728	Namibia	2009:Q1	2009:Q1
158	Japan	1996:Q1	1996	836	Nauru	2008	2008
439	Jordan	2010:Q1	2010:Q4	558	Nepal		2012:Q1
916	Kazakhstan	2000:Q1	2000:Q1	138	Netherlands	2004:Q1	2003:Q2
664	Kenya	2011	2008	196	New Zealand	2000:Q1	2000:Q1
826	Kiribati	2006:Q1	2007:Q1	278	Nicaragua	2005:Q1	2005:Q1
542	Korea, Republic of	1980:Q1	1994:Q1	692	Niger	2011	2011
967	Kosovo, Republic of	2013:Q1	2013:Q1	694	Nigeria	2014:Q1	2010:Q1
443	Kuwait	2009	2009	962	North Macedonia, Rep. of	1998:Q1	2003:Q1
917	Kyrgyz Republic	2010:Q1	2014:Q1	142	Norway	2012:Q1	2012:Q1
544	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2012:Q1		564	Pakistan	2005:Q1	2014:Q1
941	Latvia	2000:Q1	2000:Q1	565	Palau	2005	2005
666	Lesotho	2005:Q1	2009:Q1	283	Panama	2012:Q1	2012:Q1
668	Liberia	2010:Q1	2009	566	Philippines	2005:Q1	2011:Q1
672	Libya	2014		964	Poland	2004:Q1	2004:Q1
946	Lithuania	2004:Q1	2004:Q1	182	Portugal	1999:Q1	1999:Q1
137	Luxembourg	2002:Q1	2002:Q1	968	Romania	2005:Q1	2005:Q1
674	Madagascar	2005:Q1	2006:Q1	922	Russian Federation	1994:Q1	2004:Q1
676	Malawi	2003	2002	714	Rwanda	2010	2010
548	Malaysia	2010:Q1	2005:Q1	862	Samoa	2005:Q1	2013:Q1
556	Maldives	2011		716	São Tomé and Príncipe	1997:Q1	2013:Q4
678	Mali	2005	2005	456	Saudi Arabia	2005:Q1	2007
181	Malta	2004:Q1	2008:Q1	722	Senegal	2005	2005
867	Marshall Islands	2005	2010	942	Serbia, Republic of	2007:Q1	2013:Q4

Annex III. Availability of Official¹ BPM6 Basis Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Data

Code	Country Name	BOP BPM6 Basis Start Date	IIP BPM6 Basis Start Date	Code	Country Name	BOP BPM6 Basis Start Date	IIP BPM6 Basis Start Date
718	Seychelles	2007:Q1	2012:Q4	537	Timor-Leste, Dem. Rep. of	2015:Q1	2015:Q1
724	Sierra Leone	2016		742	Togo	2011	2011
576	Singapore	1995:Q1	2001:Q1	866	Tonga	2011:Q1	2010:Q1
352	Sint Maarten	2010:Q4	2011	369	Trinidad and Tobago	2011	2011
936	Slovak Republic	2004:Q1	2004:Q1	186	Turkey	2005:Q1	1996
961	Slovenia	2008:Q1	2008:Q1	381	Turks and Caicos	2014	2014
813	Solomon Islands	2006:Q1	2006:Q1	869	Tuvalu	2001	2001
199	South Africa	2002:Q1	1998	746	Uganda	2001:Q1	1999:Q1
733	South Sudan, Rep. of	2014		926	Ukraine	2000:Q1	2010:Q1
184	Spain	1999:Q1	1999:Q1	112	United Kingdom	1999:Q1	1999:Q1
524	Sri Lanka	2012:Q1	2011:Q1	111	United States	1999:Q1	1976:Q1
361	St. Kitts and Nevis	2014	2013	298	Uruguay	2012:Q1	2012:Q1
362	St. Lucia	2014	2013	927	Uzbekistan	2016:Q1	2016:Q1
364	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2014	2013	846	Vanuatu	2010:Q1	2010:Q1
732	Sudan	2010:Q1	2005	299	Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	2005:Q1	2005:Q1
366	Suriname	2017:Q1	2016:Q4	582	Vietnam	2013:Q1	
144	Sweden	2011:Q1	2008:Q1	487	West Bank and Gaza	2000	2013:Q4
146	Switzerland	1999:Q1	1999:Q1	754	Zambia	2005:Q1	2006
923	Tajikistan	2010:Q1	2010:Q1	698	Zimbabwe	2009	
738	Tanzania	2010:Q1	2013				
578	Thailand	2005:Q1	2005:Q1				

¹ Official BPM6-basis availability reflects an economy's own reported BPM6-basis data included in this publication. Data for earlier periods for these economies and for economies not yet providing official BPM6-basis estimates are IMF converted BPM5-basis estimates. The splice point between official BPM6-basis estimates and IMF converted BPM5-basis estimates is marked at the series level on economy specific tables with the "B" symbol ("K" in BOP products).

² Money market funds are included in the "Deposit taking corporations, except the central bank" sector instead of under "other sectors" (other financial corporations). Official BPM6 basis data reflect the fixed composition concept of the Euro Area while data for the earlier periods reflect the changing composition concept.

For any country specific deviation from standards, consult available metadata at <http://data.imf.org/BOP>

Annex IV. IFS World Table Methodologies

Tables	Calculation Method ¹	Weights Used	Publication ³
Consumer Prices	Weighted geometric average	PPP value of GDP	MYC
Producer Prices/Wholesale Prices ²	Weighted geometric average	PPP value of GDP	Y
Industrial Production ²	Weighted geometric average	Value added in industry	MYC
Wages ²	Weighted geometric average	Value added in industry	Y
Employment ²	Weighted geometric average	Value added in industry	Y
GDP Volume	Weighted geometric average	PPP value of GDP	MYC
GDP Deflator	Weighted geometric average	PPP value of GDP	MYC
Gross Capital Formation as percent of GDP	Weighted arithmetic average	PPP value of GDP	Y
Final Consumption Expenditure as percent of GDP	Weighted arithmetic average	PPP value of GDP	Y
Exports, f.o.b.	Summation	No weights required	MYC
Imports, c.i.f.	Summation	No weights required	MYC
¹ In calculating world and regional totals, for data beginning January 2010, in the Consumer Prices, Industrial Production, GDP Volume and GDP Deflator world tables, missing annual data is supplemented by the World Economic Outlook database. Also, the Denton method is used to disaggregate lower frequency data to higher frequencies. Additionally, for Exports and Imports, missing data are supplemented by the Direction of Trade Statistics (DOTS) database.			
² Advanced economies only.			
³ M: Monthly; Y: Yearbook; C: CD-Rom.			