International Debt Analysis

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**Abstract:** The World Bank International Debt dataset provides the detailed picture of debt stocks and flow data on the external debt of individual low and middle income countries. It also showcases other debt data collected and compiled by the world bank so we were able to analyze the statisctics of highest and lowest debt country, the category of highest debt across different countries and check their patterns. We were also able to explore if the income level has any effect on the overall debt of the country. The data was accessed via world Bank data portal <https://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/international-debt-statistics> and MySQL on IBM bluemix is used to extract the insights of this dataset.(summary of the work)

**1.Introduction**

Developing countries has been growing enormously since the early 1970s. To meet the demand of the exponential growth, developing countries have drastically expanded their debt burdens. With globalization, the impact resulted from inability to pay back no longer limited to the same geographic area. With the international financial system highly interconnected, thus systematic instability caused by a country’s debt crisis will send a ripple effect through the world economy and leads to losses to investor and slow the global economy. An example is the Asian financial crisis in 1997, which started in Thailand as the country had extensively borrowed in U.S. dollars.

The International Debt statistics contains more than 200 debt and financial flows indicators for over 130 countries that report public and publicly-guaranteed debt to the World Bank reporting system. The database runs from 1970 to 2016 and pipeline data for scheduled debt service payments on existing commitments to 2024. The database covers external debt stocks and flows, major economic aggregates and key debt ratios as well as average terms of new commitments, currency composition of long term debt, debt restructuring and schedules debt service projections. The dataset includes 5 tables. Total size of data is 155 MB. The database server is MYSQL (5.7.19) on IBM Bluemix and total memory size is,1GB.

The dataset includes 5 tables:

* country\_series\_definitions
* country\_summary
* international\_debt
* series\_summary
* series\_times

Detailed description of the tables is available at <https://bigquery.cloud.google.com/dataset/bigquery-public-data:world_bank_intl_debt>

The major indicator the analysis focusing on is DT.DOD.DECT.CD (External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US$) defined as debt owed to nonresidents repayable in currency, goods, or services. Total external debt is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars. [1]

(background of your work, why your work or this topic is important)

2. Background

International debt known as total external debt is categorized into (as per ref. 3) short-term debt, long-term debt and use of IMF credits (figure 1).

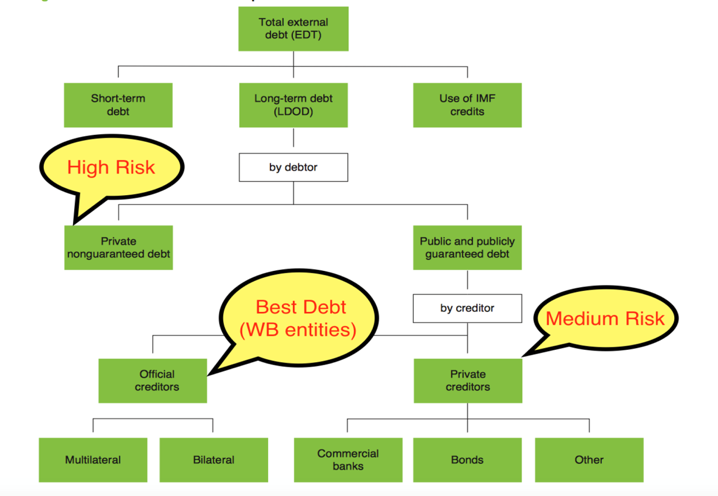


Figure 1. International Debt Categories

In the initial data exploration (as per figure 2) over period of time, we determined that 2016 seems to be most latest data available across all countries. So our approach would be to include only 2016 data to answer our questions of interest.

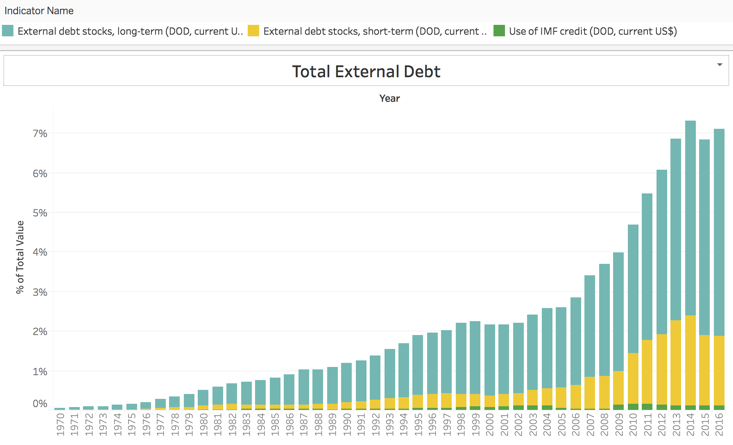


Figure 2. Yearly total external debt

We further realized that the long-term debt is the majority component (73%) of the total external debt (figure 3) hence we further focused on analyzing this component of debt across different countries when we wanted to analyze debt categories.

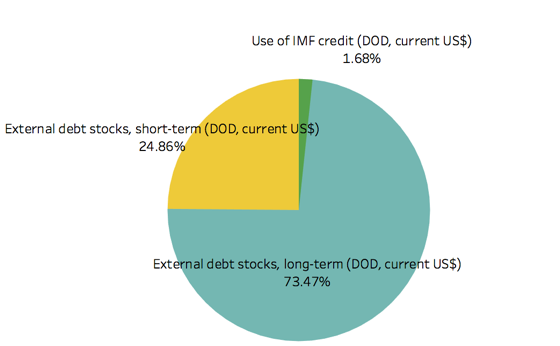


Figure 3. High Level Debt Categories 2016

Part of our analysis is also find out the overall economic status of different countries with respect to what sort of debt they are majorly into. In order to do such an inquiry we sort the debt categories in the following order of their preference.

‘Official Creditors’ – Considered to be best debt as it includes world bank and its entities with lowest interest rates. Next best is ‘Private Creditors’ – as it includes some sort of guaranteee from banks etc. The least preferred is the ‘Private Nonguaranteed’.

**3. Analysis**

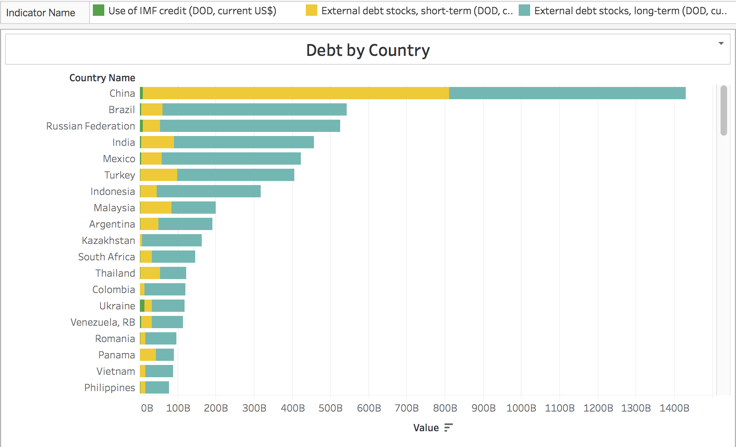
Illustrate our work.

Our key questions of interest are as below:

**Which country has the highest total debt?**

For the dataset in scope, **China** seems to have the highest external debt [1] i.e. **$1430 Billion** across all [2] countries (refer to figure 4 for few top countries).

The findings align with heavy use of credits (due to favorable interest rate) to fuel the rapid growth in China recent years. The country’s debt has ballooned to almost 250% of GDP.



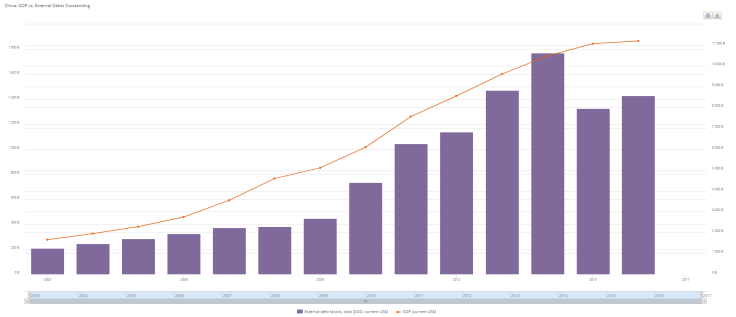


Figure 4. Debt by Country

**Which country has the least total debt?**

**Tonga** seems to have the lowest external debt [1] i.e**. $0.16** **Billion** across all [2] countries

**What category of debt within long-term debt is highest across different countries?**

Within long-term debt, private non-guaranteed category contributes majorly towards the international debt (**49.4%**). Official creditors (World Bank entities) contributing least (**20%) –** figure 5.

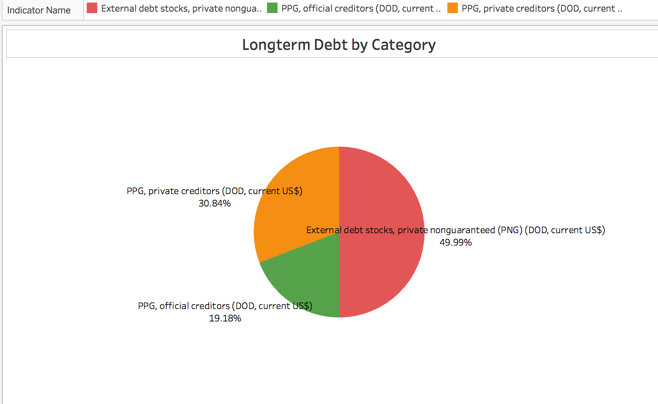


Figure 5. Long-term debt by Category

**Additional insights**: Although **China** tops the list in overall debt, when it comes to good debt as described in section 2, **India** seems to have highest debt of ‘Official Creditors’ and **Mexico** seems to have highest debt under ‘Private Creditors’(figure 6).

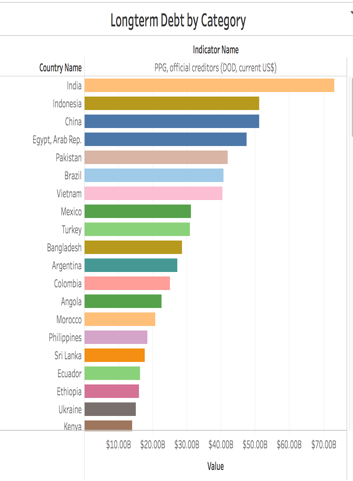
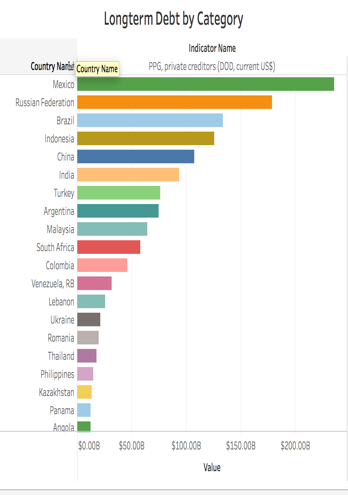
 

Figure 6. Official Creditors, Private Creditors

**Does the income level has any effect on the debt level of the country?**

The average debt of countries with Upper middle income level seems to be

Highest (64%) among all the countries and Low income level seems to be the least.

(Regression)

**3.1 SQL code link at GitHub:**

<https://github.com/skc00/DBMS-Term-Project/blob/master/SQLScript_Output.docx>

**3.2 GitHub link for tutorial:**

<https://github.com/skc00/DBMS-Term-Project>

[1] External debt comprises of long-term debt, short-term debt, use of IMF credit

[2] The countries in scope for this exercise are only those countries that are developing countries

**4. Related / Existing Work**

The International Debt dataset is a public dataset from world bank available at <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/public-data/world-bank-international-debt>. While the Google analysis is about present value of External Debt(lifetime), we focused on debt outstanding as of year 2016.This is to ensure we have comparable analysis (on the same terms) and minimize the need to make assumptions on what is the relevant rate to discount specific currency, given country-specific circumstances and changes that may happen over the life of the debt. In addition,2016 had the most complete data to date for most countries. We also exploring new perspective, analyzing metrics such as debts via official creditors’ vs private non-guaranteed, income level of the country and distribution of most owned debt categories. This will expand our understanding of what kind of debt instrument were widely used and what income level have access to such instruments. (Present the existing work and how it is different from your work.)

**5. Conclusion**

The International Debt dataset from world bank website was analyzed and found some important insights. On an average long term external debt seems to be highest across all countries. China seems to have highest external debt and Tonga (a Polynesian island) seems to have lowest external debt across all countries. On an average long-term external debt seems to be highest across all countries. (summarize what you have did, why your work is interesting or important, what you have built and what you learned from the work).

### References

[1] <https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/public-data/world-bank-international-debt>

[2] <https://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/international-debt-statistics>

[3] <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/site-content/IDS-2018.pdf>