
Appendix 1

Debt Burden Indicators and Country Classifications

Country classifications for 2000

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE classifies indebtedness based on two ratios: the ratio of the present value of total debt service to GNP and the ratio of the present value of total debt service to exports. These ratios cast a country's indebtedness in terms of two important aspects of its potential capacity to service the debt: exports (because they provide foreign exchange to service debt) and GNP (because it is the broadest measure of income generation in an economy). For the 137 countries that report to the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System (DRS) the debt data are drawn from this source. GNP and export data are from World Bank files, as shown in the *Country Tables* volume of *Global Development Finance*. Export figures are earnings from goods and services, including worker remittances. Data on official grants are not included, although they may be a stable source of foreign exchange in some countries.

Until three years ago, indebtedness was estimated as the average of the ratios for the last three years. This methodology, however, did not fully capture the debt position of reporting countries. For instance, the resulting classification based on this methodology did not reflect the current position of countries benefiting from debt relief in the past two years. To reflect such instances of a permanent reduction in debt, *Global Development Finance 1997–98* made an adjustment in the classification methodology, which will continue to be used this year. The two indebtedness ratios in *Global Development Finance 2000* are calculated as follows:

- The ratio of the present value of total debt service in 1998 to average GNP in 1996, 1997,

and 1998. (In cases where a joint debt sustainability analysis has been undertaken in the context of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative, countries are classified based on the ratio of the present value of public and publicly guaranteed debt to exports of goods and services, excluding worker remittances.)

- The ratio of the present value of total debt service in 1998 to average exports (including worker remittances) in 1996, 1997, and 1998.

If either ratio exceeds a critical value—80 percent for debt service to GNP ratio and 220 percent for the debt service to exports ratio—the country is classified as severely indebted. If the critical value is not exceeded but either ratio is three-fifths or more of the critical value (that is, 48 percent for the present value of debt service to GNP and 132 percent for the present value of debt service to exports), the country is classified as moderately indebted. If both ratios are less than three-fifths of the critical value, the country is classified as less indebted. Countries are further classified as low-income if 1998 GNP per capita was \$760 or less and as middle-income if 1998 GNP per capita was more than \$785 but less than \$9,360. Combining these criteria leads to the identification of severely indebted low-income countries (SILICs), severely indebted middle-income countries (SIMICs), moderately indebted low-income countries (MILICs), moderately indebted middle-income countries (MIMICs), less indebted low-income countries (LILICs), and less indebted middle-income countries (LIMICs; table A1.1).

The use of critical values to define the boundaries between indebtedness categories implies that changes in country classifications should be inter-

Table A1.1 Income and indebtedness classification criteria

Income classification	Indebtedness classification		
	PV/XGS higher than 220 percent or PV/GNP higher than 80 percent	PV/XGS less than 220 percent but higher than 132 percent or PV/GNP less than 80 percent but higher than 48 percent	PV/XGS less than 132 percent and PV/GNP less than 48 percent
Low-income: GNP per capita less than \$760	Severely indebted low-income countries	Moderately indebted low-income countries	Less-indebted low-income countries
Middle-income: GNP per capita between \$761 and \$9,360	Severely indebted middle-income countries	Moderately indebted middle-income countries	Less-indebted middle-income countries

Note: PV/XGS is present value of debt service to exports of goods and services. PV/GNP is present value of debt service to GNP.
Source: World Bank.

preted with caution. If a country has an indicator that is close to the critical value, a small change in the indicator may trigger a change in indebtedness classification even if economic fundamentals have not changed significantly.

Moreover, these indicators do not represent an exhaustive set of useful indicators of external debt. They may not, for example, adequately capture the debt servicing capacity of countries in which government budget constraints are key to debt service difficulties. Countries (such as the franc zone countries in Africa) that allow the use or free conversion of a foreign currency can face government budget difficulties that are related to servicing external public debt, but that are not necessarily reflected in balance of payments data. In other countries, the servicing of domestic public debt may be a source of fiscal strain that is not reflected in balance of payments data. Moreover, rising external debt may not necessarily imply payment difficulties, especially if there is a commensurate increase in the country's debt servicing capacity. Thus, these indicators should be used in the broader context of a country-specific analysis of debt sustainability.

The discount rates used to calculate present value are interest rates charged by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries for officially supported export credits. They represent, on average, the most favorable terms for fixed-rate nonconcessional debt that countries are able to contract in international loan markets. The rates are specified

for 19 currencies, including G-7 currencies—British pounds, Canadian dollars, French francs, German marks, Italian lire, Japanese yen, and U.S. dollars. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) currency-pool loans, International Development Association (IDA) credits, and International Monetary Fund (IMF) loans are discounted at the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) lending rate. For debt denominated in other currencies, discount rates are the average of interest rates on export credits charged by other OECD countries.

In present value calculations, debt service on fixed-rate loans is determined and each payment discounted to compute its present value. For variable-rate loans, for which the future debt service payment cannot be precisely determined, debt service is calculated using the rate at the end of 1998 for the base specified for the loan.

Classification of low-income countries

Applying the present value methodology to 1996–98 data, 33 countries are classified as SILICs, 19 as MILICs, and 9 as LILICs (table A1.2). Comoros, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Liberia joined the severely indebted group of low-income countries, and Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Mongolia, and Turkmenistan joined the moderately indebted group of low-income countries.

Table A1.2 Classification of DRS economies

Severely indebted low-income	Severely indebted middle-income	Moderately indebted low-income	Moderately indebted middle-income	Less indebted low-income	Less indebted middle-income
Angola	Argentina	Bangladesh	Algeria	Armenia	Albania ^c
Burkina Faso	Bolivia	Benin	Belize	Azerbaijan	Barbados
Burundi	Bosnia ^c and Herzegovina ^c	Cambodia	Chile	Bhutan	Belarus
Cameroon	Brazil	Chad	Colombia	China ^c	Botswana
Central African Republic	Bulgaria	Gambia, The	Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea	Cape Verde
Comoros ^a	Ecuador	Ghana ^b	Georgia	Lesotho	Costa Rica
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	Gabon	Haiti ^b	Hungary	Nepal	Croatia
Congo, Rep. of	Guyana	Honduras ^b	Jamaica ^b	Solomon Islands ^c	Czech Republic
Côte d'Ivoire	Jordan	India	Lebanon ^a	Tajikistan	Djibouti
Ethiopia	Peru	Kenya	Macedonia, FYR		Dominica ^b
Guinea	Syrian Arab Republic	Kyrgyz Republic ^a	Malaysia		Dominican Republic
Guinea-Bissau		Moldova ^a	Mauritius		Egypt, Arab Rep. of
Indonesia ^a		Pakistan ^a	Morocco		El Salvador
Lao PDR ^a		Senegal	Panama ^c		Estonia
Liberia		Togo	Papua New Guinea ^a		Fiji
Madagascar		Turkmenistan ^a	Philippines		Grenada ^c
Malawi		Yemen, Rep. of ^b	Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela		Guatemala
Mali		Zimbabwe	Russian Federation ^a		Iran, Islamic Rep. of
Mauritania			Samoa ^a		Kazakhstan
Mozambique			St. Vincent and the Grenadines		Korea, Rep. of ^c
Myanmar			Thailand		Latvia
Nicaragua			Tunisia		Lithuania
Niger			Turkey		Maldives
Nigeria			Uruguay		Mexico
Rwanda					Oman
São Tomé and Príncipe					Paraguay
Sierra Leone					Poland
Somalia					Romania
Sudan					Seychelles
Tanzania					Slovak Republic ^b
Uganda					South Africa ^c
Vietnam					Sri Lanka
Zambia					St. Kitts and Nevis
					St. Lucia
					Swaziland
					Tonga
					Trinidad and Tobago
					Ukraine
					Uzbekistan
					Vanuatu
					Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep. of (Serbia/Montenegro)
34	11	18	24	9	41

Note: Tables A1.2 and A1.3 classify all World Bank member economies and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000.

Economies are divided among income groups according to 1997 GNP per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method.

Income groups are low-income, \$760 or less; lower-middle-income, \$761–\$3,030; upper-middle-income, \$3,031–\$9,360; and high-income, \$9,361 or more.

a. Countries whose indebtedness classification has worsened.

b. Countries whose indebtedness classification has improved.

c. Countries whose income classification has changed.

Source: World Bank Debtor Reporting System.

Classification of middle-income countries

In the middle-income group, 11 countries are classified as SIMICs, 24 as MIMICs, and 41 as LIMICs. Bosnia and Herzegovina is classified for the first time as a SIMIC. Jamaica, Lebanon, Papua New

Guinea, the Russian Federation, and Samoa are now classified as MIMICs, while Dominica, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia/Montenegro), Republic of Korea, and Slovak Republic have now joined the less indebted group because of improvements in the present value of debt to exports ratio.

Table A1.3 Classification of non-DRS economies

Severely indebted low-income	Severely indebted middle-income	Moderately indebted middle-income	Less indebted middle-income	
Afghanistan	Cuba Iraq	Gibraltar	Antigua and Barbuda Bahrain Kiribati Korea, Dem. Rep. of Libya	Namibia Saudi Arabia Suriname

Note: Tables A1.2 and A1.3 classify all World Bank member economies and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000. Economies are divided among income groups according to 1996 GNP per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. Income groups are low-income, \$785 or less; lower-middle-income, \$786–\$3,125; upper-middle-income, \$3,126–\$9,655; and high-income, \$9,655 or more.

Source: World Bank Debtor Reporting System.

Table A1.4 Major economic indicators, 1998

(millions of U.S. dollars)

Country	EDT	PV	TDS	INT	XGS	GNP
Albania	821	615	37	25	833	3,112
Algeria	30,665	29,898	4,587	1,992	12,238	45,400
Angola	12,173	11,470	1,353	439	3,930	4,098
Argentina	144,050	150,533	21,573	8,976	37,051	291,049
Armenia	800	567	42	20	474	1,902
Azerbaijan	693	543	24	21	1,048	3,913
Bangladesh	16,376	10,092	683	180	7,495	44,127
Barbados	608	605	87	40	1,405	—
Belarus	1,120	1,044	157	65	8,015	22,537
Belize	338	304	46	21	353	650
Benin	1,647	1,044	61	26	571	2,280
Bhutan	120	73	9	2	146	373
Bolivia	6,078	4,933	468	192	1,551	8,343
Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	1,043	—	—	—	—
Botswana	548	452	79	25	2,939	4,631
Brazil	232,004	219,922	47,887	—	64,644	758,869
Bulgaria	9,907	9,395	1,295	525	5,861	11,937
Burkina Faso	1,399	826	53	18	495	2,569
Burundi	1,119	626	30	9	76	872
Cambodia	2,210	1,750	13	7	843	2,845
Cameroon	9,829	8,199	533	236	2,389	8,232
Cape Verde	244	153	19	4	194	490
Central African Republic	921	573	30	8	145	1,038
Chad	1,091	631	36	12	334	1,666
Chile	36,302	36,813	4,481	2,136	20,088	76,232
China	154,599	135,004	18,435	7,226	213,414	942,385
Colombia	33,263	32,373	4,565	1,949	14,871	100,426
Comoros	203	134	6	1	46	197
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	12,929	12,169	19	19	1,664	6,210
Congo, Rep. of	5,119	4,678	41	23	1,257	1,668
Costa Rica	3,971	3,794	546	215	7,168	10,173
Côte d'Ivoire	14,852	12,709	1,384	713	5,295	10,215
Croatia	8,297	6,696	845	329	9,492	21,587
Czech Republic	25,301	25,106	5,403	1,520	35,433	55,628
Djibouti	288	187	6	2	—	—
Dominica	109	79	10	3	153	234
Dominican Republic	4,451	4,150	375	193	8,976	14,955
Ecuador	15,140	14,240	1,706	866	5,933	18,360
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	31,964	24,441	1,813	901	19,101	85,580
El Salvador	3,633	3,228	438	174	4,190	11,787
Equatorial Guinea	306	250	6	2	417	405
Eritrea	149	89	4	4	261	768

Table A1.4 Major economic indicators, 1998 (continued)

(millions of U.S. dollars)

Country	EDT	PV	TDS	INT	XGS	GNP
Estonia	782	645	89	39	4,303	5,121
Ethiopia	10,352	8,733	119	50	1,053	6,453
Fiji	193	183	34	11	954	1,526
Gabon	4,425	4,456	307	172	2,557	4,878
Gambia, The	477	269	26	6	268	409
Georgia	1,674	1,290	70	46	914	5,246
Ghana	5,899	4,019	580	190	2,045	7,501
Grenada	183	157	9	4	171	327
Guatemala	4,565	4,260	396	200	4,035	18,773
Guinea	3,442	2,512	159	55	817	3,476
Guinea-Bissau	964	695	8	5	31	191
Guyana	1,653	1,078	136	63	700	665
Haiti	1,048	599	39	20	479	3,858
Honduras	5,002	3,220	505	208	2,697	5,162
Hungary	28,580	28,730	7,305	1,494	26,793	45,935
India	98,232	84,259	12,085	5,118	58,739	426,478
Indonesia	150,875	144,681	18,967	7,125	57,470	85,486
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	14,391	13,824	2,942	801	14,527	113,140
Jamaica	3,995	3,806	537	209	4,199	6,334
Jordan	8,485	7,880	899	481	5,485	5,776
Kazakhstan	5,714	5,387	885	282	6,830	21,669
Kenya	7,010	5,172	545	165	2,892	11,394
Korea, Republic of	139,097	135,099	20,624	8,212	160,061	316,195
Kyrgyz Republic	1,148	828	58	27	614	1,653
Lao PDR	2,437	1,121	31	8	494	1,224
Latvia	756	720	83	31	3,262	6,450
Lebanon	6,725	6,693	528	358	2,827	17,396
Lesotho	692	494	51	21	606	1,069
Liberia	2,103	1,993	1	0	—	—
Lithuania	1,950	1,827	170	68	5,197	10,481
Macedonia, FYR	2,392	2,153	200	102	1,536	2,475
Madagascar	4,394	3,273	125	53	854	3,677
Malawi	2,444	1,371	84	24	568	1,778
Malaysia	44,773	47,304	6,271	2,469	71,900	68,581
Maldives	180	119	14	4	435	310
Mali	3,202	2,183	82	27	651	2,660
Mauritania	2,589	1,423	110	42	397	950
Mauritius	2,482	2,500	312	154	2,763	4,161
Mexico	159,959	155,719	29,141	12,589	140,111	380,563
Moldova	1,035	954	166	44	897	1,655
Mongolia	739	481	35	9	556	989
Morocco	20,687	18,648	2,797	1,024	12,175	34,292
Mozambique	8,208	2,731	105	41	581	3,680
Myanmar	5,680	4,867	93	14	1,745	—
Nepal	2,646	1,498	88	27	1,260	4,880
Nicaragua	5,968	5,238	250	164	981	1,777
Niger	1,659	1,114	62	12	337	2,020
Nigeria	30,315	29,421	1,320	557	11,762	38,481
Oman	3,629	3,489	629	218	—	—
Pakistan	32,229	25,600	2,743	949	11,631	61,039
Panama	6,689	6,704	745	385	9,764	8,580
Papua New Guinea	2,692	2,400	183	64	2,112	3,500
Paraguay	2,305	2,160	218	106	4,151	8,657
Peru	32,397	33,594	2,454	1,556	8,668	61,261
Philippines	47,817	45,321	5,166	2,286	43,617	68,210
Poland	47,708	44,047	4,534	1,624	46,551	156,988
Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela	37,003	37,706	5,880	2,418	21,449	93,342
Romania	9,513	9,637	2,310	548	9,836	37,645
Russian Federation	183,601	165,171	10,761	5,787	88,634	264,604
Rwanda	1,226	682	21	9	123	2,017

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Table A1.4 Major economic indicators, 1998 (continued)
(millions of U.S. dollars)

Country	EDT	PV	TDS	INT	XGS	GNP
Samoa	180	107	5	2	129	176
São Tomé and Príncipe	246	144	4	2	12	36
Senegal	3,861	2,710	323	106	1,389	4,646
Seychelles	187	167	21	8	370	514
Sierra Leone	1,243	824	20	9	112	629
Slovak Republic	9,893	9,141	2,142	581	13,450	20,204
Solomon Islands	152	65	7	2	199	295
Somalia	2,635	2,320	0	0	—	—
South Africa	24,712	24,160	4,378	1,530	35,845	130,444
Sri Lanka	8,526	6,290	452	150	6,861	15,528
St. Kitts and Nevis	115	90	10	5	145	267
St. Lucia	184	159	16	8	384	576
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	420	394	23	16	164	302
Sudan	16,843	15,863	61	3	625	9,220
Swaziland	251	198	23	9	1,095	1,342
Syrian Arab Republic	22,435	20,867	339	243	5,319	—
Tajikistan	1,070	865	83	23	604	2,164
Tanzania	7,603	5,682	246	112	1,180	8,063
Thailand	86,172	85,306	13,261	5,441	69,227	112,720
Togo	1,448	1,005	40	12	706	1,487
Tonga	65	41	5	1	49	176
Trinidad and Tobago	2,193	2,189	311	125	3,038	6,146
Tunisia	11,078	10,654	1,402	552	9,290	19,088
Turkey	102,074	100,364	13,202	4,870	62,378	204,188
Turkmenistan	2,266	2,137	311	92	741	2,585
Uganda	3,935	2,371	160	34	676	6,764
Ukraine	12,718	12,466	2,018	569	17,743	42,745
Uruguay	7,600	7,516	1,136	447	4,827	20,383
Uzbekistan	3,162	3,013	427	148	3,236	20,296
Vanuatu	63	37	2	1	182	223
Vietnam	22,359	20,561	1,083	424	12,101	27,184
Yemen, Rep. of	4,138	3,138	125	52	2,976	3,947
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep. (Serbia/Montenegro)	13,742	13,746	57	57	—	—
Zambia	6,865	5,517	202	70	1,143	3,158
Zimbabwe	4,716	4,103	981	218	2,565	5,911

— Not available.

Note: For definition of indicators, see Sources and Definitions section. Numbers in italics are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken in the context of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only, and export figures exclude worker remittances.

Sources: World Bank Debtor Reporting System and staff estimates.

Table A1.5 Key indebtedness ratios, 1996–98

(percent)

Country	EDT/XGS	PV/XGS	EDT/GNP	PV/GNP	TDS/XGS	INT/XGS
Albania	105	79	30	22	5	3
Algeria	212	206	68	66	32	14
Angola	250	236	292	276	28	9
Argentina	406	424	51	53	61	25
Armenia	170	121	47	33	9	4
Azerbaijan	69	54	19	15	2	2
Bangladesh	245	151	38	24	10	3
Barbados	44	44	29	29	6	3
Belarus	14	14	5	5	2	1
Belize	98	88	54	48	13	6
Benin	250	159	75	48	9	4
Bhutan	93	56	35	21	7	2
Bolivia	413	336	78	63	32	13
Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	—	—	—	—	—
Botswana	17	14	12	9	2	1
Brazil	366	347	30	28	76	0
Bulgaria	158	150	96	91	21	8
Burkina Faso	465	274	56	33	18	6
Burundi	1,441	806	124	69	39	11
Cambodia	256	202	74	58	1	1
Cameroon	427	356	117	97	23	10
Cape Verde	120	75	50	32	9	2
Central African Republic	576	358	90	56	19	5
Chad	365	211	69	40	12	4
Chile	176	179	52	53	22	10
China	76	67	18	15	9	4
Colombia	221	215	33	32	30	13
Comoros	405	268	101	67	12	1
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	822	774	720	678	1	1
Congo, Rep. of	312	286	92	84	3	1
Costa Rica	66	63	42	40	9	4
Côte d'Ivoire	288	246	151	129	27	14
Croatia	91	74	40	33	9	4
Czech Republic	78	77	46	46	17	5
Djibouti	131	85	58	38	2	1
Dominica	77	56	48	35	7	2
Dominican Republic	54	51	32	30	5	2
Ecuador	242	228	84	79	27	14
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	168	129	42	32	10	5
El Salvador	95	84	33	29	11	5
Equatorial Guinea	88	72	90	73	2	1
Eritrea	45	27	19	11	1	1
Estonia	21	18	17	14	2	1
Ethiopia	1,065	898	166	140	12	5
Fiji	16	15	10	10	3	1
Gabon	142	143	93	94	10	6
Gambia, The	197	111	120	68	11	3
Georgia	221	170	33	26	9	6
Ghana	252	172	83	57	25	8
Grenada	111	95	60	52	5	2
Guatemala	125	117	26	25	11	6
Guinea	420	306	93	68	19	7
Guinea-Bissau	2,406	1,733	415	299	20	12
Guyana	231	151	249	163	19	9
Haiti	299	171	33	19	11	6
Honduras	229	147	111	72	23	10
Hungary	117	118	64	64	30	6
India	172	147	24	20	21	9
Indonesia	249	238	88	84	31	12
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	74	71	14	13	15	4
Jamaica	96	91	83	80	13	5

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Table A1.5 Key indebtedness ratios, 1996–98 (continued)
(percent)

Country	EDT/XGS	PV/XGS	EDT/GNP	PV/GNP	TDS/XGS	INT/XGS
Jordan	156	145	161	150	17	9
Kazakhstan	79	74	27	25	12	4
Kenya	235	174	69	51	18	6
Korea, Rep. of	86	83	32	31	13	5
Kyrgyz Republic	184	133	67	48	9	4
Lao PDR	535	246	152	70	7	2
Latvia	25	24	13	12	3	1
Lebanon	159	159	44	44	13	9
Lesotho	103	73	57	41	8	3
Liberia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	40	37	21	20	3	1
Macedonia, FYR	165	148	93	84	14	7
Madagascar	532	396	120	90	15	6
Malawi	403	226	111	62	14	4
Malaysia	51	54	52	55	7	3
Maldives	44	29	63	42	3	1
Mali	472	322	124	85	12	4
Mauritania	578	318	256	141	25	9
Mauritius	91	92	59	60	11	6
Mexico	124	121	45	44	23	10
Moldova	100	93	58	53	16	4
Mongolia	132	86	75	49	6	2
Morocco	174	157	61	55	23	9
Mozambique	1,619	539	256	85	21	8
Myanmar	361	309	4	3	6	1
Nepal	209	118	55	31	7	2
Nicaragua	685	601	357	313	29	19
Niger	506	340	86	58	19	4
Nigeria	190	184	83	81	8	3
Oman	51	49	24	23	9	3
Pakistan	277	220	53	42	24	8
Panama	71	71	81	82	8	4
Papua New Guinea	105	94	63	56	7	2
Paraguay	51	48	25	23	5	2
Peru	367	380	53	55	28	18
Philippines	108	102	60	57	12	5
Poland	112	103	32	30	11	4
Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela	147	150	45	46	23	10
Romania	96	97	28	28	23	6
Russian Federation	185	166	50	45	11	6
Rwanda	997	554	70	39	17	8
Samoa	141	84	99	59	4	2
São Tomé and Príncipe	2,162	1,268	640	375	33	14
Senegal	266	187	86	60	22	7
Seychelles	53	47	36	33	6	2
Sierra Leone	1,123	745	159	105	18	8
Slovak Republic	81	75	51	47	18	5
Solomon Islands	71	30	45	19	3	1
Somalia	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa	67	66	18	17	12	4
Sri Lanka	132	97	58	43	7	2
St. Kitts and Nevis	84	65	46	36	8	4
St. Lucia	49	42	33	29	4	2
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	264	248	148	139	14	10
Sudan	2,599	2,448	207	195	9	0
Swaziland	22	17	18	14	2	1
Syrian Arab Republic	375	349	139	129	6	4
Tajikistan	151	122	51	42	12	3
Tanzania	648	484	109	81	21	10
Thailand	117	116	59	58	18	7
Togo	207	143	99	68	6	2

Table A1.5 Key indebtedness ratios, 1996–98 (continued)

(percent)

Country	EDT/XGS	PV/XGS	EDT/GNP	PV/GNP	TDS/XGS	INT/XGS
Tonga	130	83	36	23	9	2
Trinidad and Tobago	73	73	39	39	10	4
Tunisia	122	118	60	57	15	6
Turkey	179	176	53	52	23	9
Turkmenistan	197	186	71	67	27	8
Uganda	516	311	62	37	21	4
Ukraine	65	64	24	24	10	3
Uruguay	164	162	39	38	25	10
Uzbekistan	85	81	14	13	12	4
Vanuatu	41	24	28	16	1	1
Vietnam	197	181	88	81	10	4
Yemen, Rep. of	120	91	91	69	4	2
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep. (Serbia/Montenegro)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zambia	545	438	207	166	16	6
Zimbabwe	161	140	63	55	34	7

— Not available.

Note: For definition of indicators, see Sources and Definitions section. Numbers in italics are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken in the context of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only, and export figures exclude worker remittances.

Sources: World Bank Debtor Reporting System and staff estimates.

