

The Database Appendix presents supplemental documentation about the World Economic Outlook database. It comprises seven sections: Assumptions, Changes to the Database, Data Conventions, Classification of Economies, Aggregation Methods, Country Data Documentation, and Changes to the Database for Previous Editions.

The first section summarizes the assumptions underlying the estimates and projections in the database. The second section briefly describes the changes to the database since the October 2025 World Economic Outlook (WEO). The third section offers a general description of the data conventions in the WEO database. The fourth section summarizes the classification of economies in the various groups presented in the WEO, and the fifth section provide a general description of the methods used for calculating country group composites. The sixth section presents selected key data documentation for each country. The seventh section describes the changes to previous editions of the WEO database.

Assumptions

A number of assumptions have been adopted for the projections presented in the World Economic Outlook (WEO). It has been assumed that real effective exchange rates remained constant at their average levels during February 10, 2026—March 10, 2026, except for those for the currencies participating in the European exchange rate mechanism II, which are assumed to have remained constant in nominal terms relative to the euro; that established policies of national authorities will be maintained (for specific assumptions about fiscal and monetary policies for selected economies, see Box A1 in the WEO Statistical Appendix); that the *average price of oil* will be \$82.22 a barrel in 2026 and \$75.97 a barrel in 2027; that the *three-month government bond yield* for the United States will average 3.5 percent in 2026 and 3.3 percent in 2027, that for the euro area will average 2.0 percent in 2026 and in 2027, and that for Japan will average 0.9 percent in 2026 and 1.4 percent in 2027; and that the *10-year government bond yield* for the United States will average 4.0 percent in 2026 and 3.8 percent in 2027, that for the euro area will average 2.8 percent in 2026 and 3.0 percent in 2027, and that for Japan will average 2.3 percent in 2026 and 2.4 percent in 2027. These are, of course, working hypotheses rather than forecasts, and the uncertainties surrounding them add to the margin of error that would, in any event, be involved in the projections.

The estimates and projections are based on statistical information available through April 1, 2026, but may not reflect the latest published data in all cases. For the date of the last data update for each economy, please refer to the notes provided in the online WEO database.

Changes to the Database for April 2026

On January 1, 2026, *Bulgaria* became the 21st country to join the euro area. Data for Bulgaria are now included in aggregates for the euro area and for advanced economies and relevant subgroups.

For *Yemen*, the revised data reflect the territory under control of the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG).

Changes to previous editions of the World Economic Database are listed in the final section of this document.

Data Conventions

Data and projections for 197 economies form the statistical basis of the WEO database. The data are maintained jointly by the IMF's Research Department and regional departments, with the latter regularly updating country projections based on consistent global assumptions.

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

Most countries' macroeconomic data as presented in the WEO conform broadly to the 2008 version of the *System of National Accounts* (SNA 2008). The IMF's sector statistical standards—the sixth edition of the *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* (BPM6), the *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide*, and the *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014* (GFSM 2014)—have been aligned with the SNA 2008. These standards reflect the IMF's special interest in countries' external positions, monetary developments, financial sector stability, and public sector fiscal positions. The process of adapting country data to the new standards begins in earnest when revised versions of the manuals are released. However, full concordance with the most recent versions of the manuals is ultimately dependent on the provision by national statistical compilers of revised country data; hence, the WEO estimates are only partly adapted to the most recent versions of these manuals. Nonetheless, for many countries, conversion to the updated standards will have only a small impact on major balances and aggregates. Many other countries have partly adopted the latest standards and will continue implementation over a number of years.¹

The fiscal gross and net debt data reported in the WEO are drawn from official data sources and IMF staff estimates. While attempts are made to align data on gross and net debt with the definitions in the GFSM 2014, because of data limitations or specific country circumstances, these data can sometimes deviate from the formal definitions. Although every effort is made to ensure the WEO data are relevant and internationally comparable, differences in both sectoral and instrument coverage mean that the data are not universally comparable. As more information becomes available, changes in either data sources or instrument coverage can give rise to data revisions that are sometimes substantial. For clarification on the deviations in sectoral or instrument coverage, please refer to the metadata for the online WEO database.

The following conventions are used throughout the WEO:

- Domestic economy series are expressed in billions of national currency units
- External accounts series are expressed in billions of U.S. dollars.
- "Billion" means a thousand million; "trillion" means a thousand billion.
- Missing data are indicated by "n/a".
- Blank row means that data is not available or not applicable.
- "/" means between years or months (for example, 2023/24) to indicate a fiscal or financial year.

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

- Shading differences are used to distinguish historical results from IMF staff projections.
- Minor discrepancies between sums of constituent figures and totals shown reflect rounding.
- Data refer to calendar years, except in the case of a few countries that use fiscal years. Please refer to Table F in the WEO Statistical Appendix, which lists the economies with exceptional reporting periods for national accounts and government finance data.
- For some countries, the figures for 2025 and earlier are based on estimates rather than actual outturns. Please refer to the Country Information table below which lists the latest actual outturns for the indicators in the national accounts, prices, government finance, and balance of payments indicators for each country.
- As used here, the terms “country” and “economy” do not in all cases refer to a territorial entity that is a state as understood by international law and practice. As used here, the term also covers some territorial entities that are not states but for which statistical data are maintained on a separate and independent basis.
- Composite data are provided for various groups of countries organized according to economic characteristics or region. Unless noted otherwise, country group composites represent calculations based on 90 percent or more of the weighted group data. Please refer to the section on Data and Conventions in the WEO Statistical Appendix for further information.

Classification of Economies

The economy classification in the WEO divides the world into two major groups: advanced economies and emerging and developing economies. Please refer to the introduction to the WEO's Statistical Appendix for details. This classification is not based on strict criteria, economic or otherwise, and has evolved over time. The objective is to facilitate analysis by providing a reasonably meaningful method of organizing data.

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

Advanced Economies		
Andorra	Hong Kong SAR	New Zealand
Australia	Iceland	Norway
Austria	Ireland	Portugal
Belgium	Israel	Puerto Rico
Canada	Italy	San Marino
Croatia	Japan	Singapore
Cyprus	Korea	Slovak Republic
Czech Republic	Latvia	Slovenia
Denmark	Liechtenstein	Spain
Estonia	Lithuania	Sweden
Finland	Luxembourg	Switzerland
France	Macao SAR	Taiwan Province of China
Germany	Malta	United Kingdom
Greece	The Netherlands	United States

Euro Area		
Austria Bulgaria Belgium Croatia Cyprus Estonia Finland	France Germany Greece Ireland Italy Latvia Lithuania	Luxembourg Malta The Netherlands Portugal Slovak Republic Slovenia Spain

Major Advanced Economies (G7)		
Canada France Germany	Italy Japan United Kingdom	United States

Other Advanced Economies (Advanced Economies excluding G7 and Euro Area)		
Andorra Australia Czech Republic Denmark Hong Kong SAR Iceland	Israel Korea Liechtenstein Macao SAR New Zealand Norway	Puerto Rico San Marino Singapore Sweden Switzerland Taiwan Province of China

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

ASEAN-5		
Indonesia Malaysia	Philippines Singapore	Thailand

Emerging and Developing Economies		
Afghanistan	Ghana	Panama
Albania	Grenada	Papua New Guinea
Algeria	Guatemala	Paraguay
Angola	Guinea	Peru
Antigua and Barbuda	Guinea-Bissau	Philippines
Argentina	Guyana	Poland
Armenia	Haiti	Qatar
Aruba	Honduras	Romania
Azerbaijan	Hungary	Russia
The Bahamas	India	Rwanda
Bahrain	Indonesia	Samoa
Bangladesh	Iran	São Tomé and Príncipe
Barbados	Iraq	Saudi Arabia
Belarus	Jamaica	Senegal
Belize	Jordan	Serbia
Benin	Kazakhstan	Seychelles
Bhutan	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Bolivia	Kiribati	Solomon Islands
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kosovo	Somalia
Botswana	Kuwait	South Africa
Brazil	Kyrgyz Republic	South Sudan
Brunei Darussalam	Lao P.D.R.	Sri Lanka
Burkina Faso	Lebanon	St. Kitts and Nevis
Burundi	Lesotho	St. Lucia
Cabo Verde	Liberia	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Cambodia	Libya	Sudan
Cameroon	Madagascar	Suriname
Central African Republic	Malawi	Syria
Chad	Malaysia	Tajikistan
Chile	Maldives	Tanzania
China	Mali	Thailand
Colombia	Marshall Islands	Timor-Leste
Comoros	Mauritania	Togo
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mauritius	Tonga
Republic of Congo	Mexico	Trinidad and Tobago
Costa Rica	Micronesia	Tunisia
Côte d'Ivoire	Moldova	Türkiye
Djibouti	Mongolia	Turkmenistan
Dominica	Montenegro	Tuvalu
Dominican Republic	Morocco	Uganda
Ecuador	Mozambique	Ukraine
Egypt	Myanmar	United Arab Emirates
El Salvador	Namibia	Uruguay
Equatorial Guinea	Nauru	Uzbekistan
Eritrea	Nepal	Vanuatu
Eswatini	Nicaragua	Venezuela
Ethiopia	Niger	Vietnam
Fiji	Nigeria	West Bank and Gaza
Gabon	North Macedonia	Yemen
The Gambia	Oman	Zambia
Georgia	Pakistan	Zimbabwe
	Palau	

Emerging and Developing Asia		
Bangladesh	Malaysia	Philippines
Bhutan	Maldives	Samoa
Brunei Darussalam	Marshall Islands	Solomon Islands
Cambodia	Micronesia	Sri Lanka
China	Mongolia	Thailand
Fiji	Myanmar	Timor-Leste
India	Nauru	Tonga
Indonesia	Nepal	Tuvalu
Kiribati	Palau	Vanuatu
Lao P.D.R.	Papua New Guinea	Vietnam

Emerging and Developing Europe		
Albania	Moldova	Russia
Belarus	Montenegro	Serbia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	North Macedonia	Türkiye
Hungary	Poland	Ukraine
Kosovo	Romania	

Latin America and the Caribbean		
Antigua and Barbuda	Dominican Republic	Paraguay
Argentina	Ecuador	Peru
Aruba	El Salvador	St. Kitts and Nevis
The Bahamas	Grenada	St. Lucia
Barbados	Guatemala	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Belize	Guyana	Suriname
Bolivia	Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Brazil	Honduras	Uruguay
Chile	Jamaica	Venezuela
Colombia	Mexico	
Costa Rica	Nicaragua	
Dominica	Panama	

Middle East and Central Asia		
Afghanistan	Kazakhstan	Somalia
Algeria	Kuwait	Sudan
Armenia	Kyrgyz Republic	Syria
Azerbaijan	Lebanon	Tajikistan
Bahrain	Libya	Tunisia
Djibouti	Mauritania	Turkmenistan
Egypt	Morocco	United Arab Emirates
Georgia	Oman	Uzbekistan
Iran	Pakistan	West Bank and Gaza
Iraq	Qatar	Yemen
Jordan	Saudi Arabia	

Sub-Saharan Africa		
Angola	Eswatini	Niger
Benin	Ethiopia	Nigeria
Botswana	Gabon	Rwanda
Burkina Faso	The Gambia	São Tomé and Príncipe
Burundi	Ghana	Senegal
Cabo Verde	Guinea	Seychelles
Cameroon	Guinea-Bissau	Sierra Leone
Central African Republic	Kenya	South Africa
Chad	Lesotho	South Sudan
Comoros	Liberia	Tanzania
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Madagascar	Togo
Republic of Congo	Malawi	Uganda
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Zambia
Equatorial Guinea	Mauritius	Zimbabwe
Eritrea	Mozambique	
	Namibia	

Aggregation Methods

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

Country group composites for exchange rates, interest rates, and growth rates of monetary aggregates are weighted by GDP converted to US dollars at market exchange rates (averaged over the preceding three years) as a share of group GDP.

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

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Composites for other data relating to the domestic economy, whether growth rates or ratios, are weighted by GDP valued at purchasing power parity as a share of total world or group GDP.³ For the aggregation of inflation in advanced economies (and subgroups), annual rates are simple percent changes from the previous years; for the aggregation of world inflation and inflation in emerging market and developing economies (and subgroups), annual rates are based on logarithmic differences.

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

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

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

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

Composites relating to external sector statistics are sums of individual country data after conversion to US dollars at the average market exchange rates in the years indicated for balance of payments data and at end-of-year market exchange rates for debt denominated in currencies other than US dollars.

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

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

³See Box A2 in the Statistical Appendix of the October 2024 WEO for a summary of the revised purchasing-power-parity-based weights as well as Box 1.1 of the October 2020 WEO, “Revised Purchasing Power Parity Weights” in the July 2014 WEO *Update*, Appendix 1.1 of the April 2008 WEO, Box A2 of the April 2004 WEO, Box A1 of the May 2000 WEO, and Annex IV of the May 1993 WEO. See also Anne-Marie Gulde and Marianne Schulze-Ghattas, “Purchasing Power Parity Based Weights for the *World Economic Outlook*,” in *Staff Studies for the World Economic Outlook* (Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund, December 1993), 106–23.

Country Data Documentation

ISO Code	Country	Currency	National Accounts				Prices (CPI)		
			Historical Data Source ¹	Latest Actual Annual Data	Base Year ²	System of National Accounts	Use of Chain-Weighted Methodology ³	Historical Data Source ¹	Latest Actual Annual Data
AFG	Afghanistan	Afghan afghani	NSO	2024/25	2016	SNA 2008		NSO	2025/26
ALB	Albania	Albanian lek	IMF staff	2024	2020	ESA 2010	From 2020	NSO	2025
DZA	Algeria	Algerian dinar	NSO	2024	2001	SNA 2008	From 2005	NSO	2024
AND	Andorra	Euro	NSO	2025	2010	...		NSO	2025
AGO	Angola	Angolan kwanza	NSO	2024	2015	ESA 1995		NSO	2025
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	Eastern Caribbean dollar	CB	2024	2018	SNA 1993		NSO	2025
ARG	Argentina	Argentine peso	NSO	2025	2004	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
ARM	Armenia	Armenian dram	NSO	2025	2005	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
ABW	Aruba	Aruban florin	NSO	2023	2013	SNA 1993	From 2000	NSO	2025
AUS	Australia	Australian dollar	NSO	2025	2023	SNA 2008	From 1980	NSO	2025
AUT	Austria	Euro	NSO	2025	2020	ESA 2010	From 1995	NSO	2025
AZE	Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan manat	NSO	2024	2005	SNA 2008	From 1994	NSO	2025
BHS	The Bahamas	Bahamian dollar	NSO	2024	2018	SNA 2008		NSO	2024
BHR	Bahrain	Bahraini dinar	NSO	2024	2010	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
BGD	Bangladesh	Bangladesh taka	NSO	2024/25	2015/16	SNA 2008		Other	2024/25
BRB	Barbados	Barbados dollar	NSO	2024	2023	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
BLR	Belarus	Belarusian ruble	NSO	2024	2022	SNA 2008	From 2005	NSO	2024
BEL	Belgium	Euro	CB	2024	2020	ESA 2010	From 1995	CB	2025
BLZ	Belize	Belize dollar	NSO	2024	2014	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
BEN	Benin	CFA franc	NSO	2024	2015	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
BTN	Bhutan	Bhutanese ngultrum	NSO	2023/24	2016/17	SNA 2008		NSO	2024/25
BOL	Bolivia	Bolivian boliviano	NSO	2025	2017	SNA 2008	From 2017	NSO	2025
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnian convertible marka	NSO	2024	2021	ESA 2010	From 2021	NSO	2025
BWA	Botswana	Botswana pula	NSO	2024	2016	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
BRA	Brazil	Brazilian real	NSO	2025	1995	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
BRN	Brunei Darussalam	Brunei dollar	MoF	2024	2010	SNA 2008		MoF	2025
BGR	Bulgaria	Euro	NSO	2025	2020	ESA 2010	From 2020	NSO	2025
BFA	Burkina Faso	CFA franc	NSO	2024	2015	SNA 2008	From 2015	NSO	2024
BDI	Burundi	Burundi franc	NSO	2024	2005	SNA 1993		NSO	2025
CPV	Cabo Verde	Cabo Verdean escudo	NSO	2024	2015	SNA 2008	From 2011	NSO	2024
KHM	Cambodia	Cambodian riel	NSO	2024	2014	SNA 1993		NSO	2025
CMR	Cameroon	CFA franc	NSO	2024	2016	SNA 2008	From 2016	NSO	2025
CAN	Canada	Canadian dollar	NSO	2025	2017	SNA 2008	From 1980	NSO	2025
CAF	Central African Republic	CFA franc	NSO	2019	2005	SNA 1993		NSO	2025
TCD	Chad	CFA franc	NSO	2024	2017	SNA 2008	From 2005	NSO	2024
CHL	Chile	Chilean peso	CB	2025	2018	SNA 2008	From 2003	NSO	2025
CHN	China	Chinese yuan	NSO	2025	2015	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
COL	Colombia	Colombian peso	NSO	2025	2015	SNA 2008	From 2005	NSO	2025
COM	Comoros	Comorian franc	NSO	2024	2007	SNA 1993		NSO	2024
COD	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Congolese franc	NSO	2023	2005	SNA 1993	From 2005	NSO	2025
COG	Republic of Congo	CFA franc	NSO	2022	2005	SNA 1993		NSO	2025
CRI	Costa Rica	Costa Rican colón	CB	2025	2022	SNA 2008	From 2022	CB	2025
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire	CFA franc	NSO	2024	2015	SNA 2008	From 2015	NSO	2024
HRV	Croatia	Euro	NSO	2025	2021	ESA 2010		NSO	2025
CYP	Cyprus	Euro	Other	2025	2020	ESA 2010	From 1995	Other	2025
CZE	Czech Republic	Czech koruna	NSO	2025	2020	ESA 2010	From 1995	NSO	2025
DNK	Denmark	Danish krone	NSO	2025	2020	ESA 2010	From 1980	NSO	2025
DJI	Djibouti	Djibouti franc	NSO	2024	2013	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
DMA	Dominica	Eastern Caribbean dollar	NSO	2024	2006	SNA 1993		NSO	2025
DOM	Dominican Republic	Dominican peso	CB	2025	2018	SNA 2008	From 2018	CB	2025
ECU	Ecuador	US dollar	CB	2025	2018	SNA 2008	From 2018	NSO	2025
EGY	Egypt	Egyptian pound	MEP	2024/25	2021/22	SNA 2008		Other	2024/25
SLV	El Salvador	US dollar	CB	2024	2014	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea	CFA franc	MEP	2024	2006	SNA 1993		MEP	2024
ERI	Eritrea	Eritrean nakfa	Other	2019	2011	SNA 1993		Other	2019
EST	Estonia	Euro	NSO	2025	2020	ESA 2010	From 1995	NSO	2025
SWZ	Eswatini	Swazi lilangeni	NSO	2024	2019	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
ETH	Ethiopia	Ethiopian birr	NSO	2024/25	2015/16	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
FJI	Fiji	Fijian dollar	NSO	2024	2014	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
FIN	Finland	Euro	NSO	2024	2015	ESA 2010	From 1980	NSO	2025
FRA	France	Euro	NSO	2025	2020	ESA 2010	From 1980	NSO	2025
GAB	Gabon	CFA franc	MEP	2024	2001	SNA 1993		NSO	2024
GMB	The Gambia	Gambian dalasi	NSO	2023	2013	SNA 2008		NSO	2024
GEO	Georgia	Georgian lari	NSO	2025	2019	SNA 2008	From 1996	NSO	2025
DEU	Germany	Euro	NSO	2025	2020	ESA 2010	From 1991	NSO	2025
GHA	Ghana	Ghanaian cedi	NSO	2024	2013	SNA 2008		NSO	2024
GRC	Greece	Euro	NSO	2025	2020	ESA 2010	From 1995	NSO	2025
GRD	Grenada	Eastern Caribbean dollar	NSO	2025	2006	SNA 1993		NSO	2024
GTM	Guatemala	Guatemalan quetzal	CB	2024	2013	SNA 2008	From 2001	NSO	2025
GIN	Guinea	Guinean franc	NSO	2024	2019	SNA 2008	From 2019	NSO	2025
GNB	Guinea-Bissau	CFA franc	NSO	2023	2015	SNA 2008	From 2015	NSO	2024
GUY	Guyana	Guyanese dollar	NSO	2025	2012 ⁴	SNA 1993		NSO	2025
HTI	Haiti	Haitian gourde	NSO	2024/25	2011/12	SNA 2008		NSO	2024/25
HND	Honduras	Honduran lempira	CB	2024	2000	SNA 1993		CB	2025
HKG	Hong Kong SAR	Hong Kong dollar	NSO	2025	2023	SNA 2008	From 1980	NSO	2025
HUN	Hungary	Hungarian forint	NSO	2025	2021	ESA 2010	From 2021	NSO	2025
ISL	Iceland	Icelandic króna	NSO	2024	2020	ESA 2010	From 2020	NSO	2025
IND	India	Indian rupee	NSO	2024/25	2022/23	SNA 2008		NSO	2024/25
IDN	Indonesia	Indonesian rupiah	NSO	2025	2010	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
IRN	Iran	Iranian rial	CB	2024/25	2021/22	SNA 2008		CB	2024/25

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Country Data Documentation (continued)

ISO Code	Country	Government Finance					Balance Of Payments		
		Historical Data Source ¹	Latest Actual Annual Data	Statistics			Historical Data Source ¹	Latest Actual Annual Data	Statistics Manual in Use at Source
				Manual in Use at Source	Subsectors Coverage ⁴	Accounting Practice ⁵			
AFG	Afghanistan	MoF	2024/25	2001	CG	C	CB	2023/24	BPM 6
ALB	Albania	IMF staff	2025	1986	CG,LG,SS,MPC	...	CB	2024	BPM 6
DZA	Algeria	MoF	2024	1986	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
AND	Andorra	NSO	2024	...	CG,LG,SS	C	NSO	0	BPM 6
AGO	Angola	MoF	2025	2014	CG,LG	Mixed	CB	2025	BPM 6
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	MoF	2025	2001	CG	Mixed	CB	2025	BPM 6
ARG	Argentina	MEP	2025	1986	CG,SG,SS	C	NSO	2025	BPM 6
ARM	Armenia	MoF	2025	2001	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
ABW	Aruba	MoF	2024	2001	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
AUS	Australia	MoF	2024	2014	CG,SG,LG	A	NSO	2025	BPM 6
AUT	Austria	NSO	2024	2014	CG,SG,LG,SS	A	CB	2024	BPM 6
AZE	Azerbaijan	MoF	2025	2001	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
BHS	The Bahamas	MoF	2024/25	2014	CG	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
BHR	Bahrain	MoF	2024	2001	CG	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
BGD	Bangladesh	MoF	2024/25	2001	CG	C	CB	2024/25	BPM 6
BRB	Barbados	MoF	2024/25	2001	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
BLR	Belarus	MoF	2024	2001	CG,LG,SS	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
BEL	Belgium	CB	2024	ESA 2010	CG,SG,LG,SS	A	CB	2024	BPM 6
BLZ	Belize	MoF	2025	1986	CG,MPC	...	CB	2024	BPM 6
BEN	Benin	MoF	2024	1986	CG	C	CB	2023	BPM 6
BTN	Bhutan	MoF	2024/25	1986	CG	C	CB	2023/24	BPM 6
BOL	Bolivia	MoF	2025	2001	CG,LG,SS	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	MoF	2024	2014	CG,SG,LG,SS	A	CB	2024	BPM 6
BWA	Botswana	MoF	2023/24	1986	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
BRA	Brazil	MoF	2024	2014	CG,SG,LG,SS	Mixed	CB	2025	BPM 6
BRN	Brunei Darussalam	MoF	2024	1986	CG	C	MoF	2024	BPM 6
BGR	Bulgaria	MoF	2025	2001	CG,LG,SS	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
BFA	Burkina Faso	MoF	2024	2001	CG	...	CB	2023	BPM 6
BDI	Burundi	MoF	2024	2001	CG	Mixed	CB	2024	BPM 6
CPV	Cabo Verde	MoF	2024	2001	CG	A	NSO	2024	BPM 6
KHM	Cambodia	MoF	2025	2001	CG,LG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
CMR	Cameroon	MoF	2024	2001	CG	Mixed	MoF	2024	BPM 6
CAN	Canada	MoF	2024	2001	CG,SG,LG,SS	A	NSO	2025	BPM 6
CAF	Central African Republic	MoF	2025	2001	CG	C	CB	2023	BPM 6
TCD	Chad	MoF	2024	1986	CG	Mixed	CB	2022	BPM 6
CHL	Chile	MoF	2024	2001	CG,LG	A	CB	2024	BPM 6
CHN	China	MoF	2024	...	CG,LG,SS	C	GAD	2025	BPM 6
COL	Colombia	MoF	2025	2001	CG,SG,LG,SS	...	CB	2025	BPM 6
COM	Comoros	MoF	2024	1986	CG	...	CB and IMF staff	2024	BPM 5
COD	Democratic Republic of the Congo	MoF	2023	2001	CG,LG	A	CB	2023	BPM 6
COG	Republic of Congo	MoF	2024	2001	CG	A	CB	2022	BPM 6
CRI	Costa Rica	Other	2024	1986	CG,NFPC	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire	MoF	2025	1986	CG	A	NSO	2024	BPM 6
HRV	Croatia	MoF	2024	2014	CG,LG	A	CB	2024	BPM 6
CYP	Cyprus	Other	2025	ESA 2010	CG,LG,SS	A	CB	2024	BPM 6
CZE	Czech Republic	MoF	2024	2014	CG,LG,SS	A	NSO	2025	BPM 6
DNK	Denmark	NSO	2024	2014	CG,LG,SS	A	NSO	2025	BPM 6
DJI	Djibouti	MoF	2024	1986	CG	A	CB	2024	BPM 6
DMA	Dominica	MoF	2024/25	1986	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
DOM	Dominican Republic	MoF	2025	2014	CG,LG,SS	Mixed	CB	2024	BPM 6
ECU	Ecuador	MoF	2025	2014	CG,SG,LG,SS	Mixed	CB	2024	BPM 6
EGY	Egypt	MoF	2024/25	...	CG,LG,SS,NFPC	C	CB	2024/25	BPM 5
SLV	El Salvador	Other	2025	1986	CG,LG,SS	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea	MEP	2024	1986	CG	C	CB	2023	BPM 5
ERI	Eritrea	Other	2019	2001	CG	C	Other	2019	BPM 5
EST	Estonia	MoF	2024	...	CG,LG,SS	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
SWZ	Eswatini	MoF	2024/25	2001	CG	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
ETH	Ethiopia	MoF	2024/25	1986	CG,SG,LG	C	CB	2024/25	BPM 5
FJI	Fiji	MoF	2024/25	1986	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
FIN	Finland	MoF	2024	2014	CG,LG,SS	A	NSO	2025	BPM 6
FRA	France	NSO	2024	2014	CG,LG,SS	A	CB	2024	BPM 6
GAB	Gabon	IMF staff	2024	2001	CG	A	IMF staff	2023	BPM 6
GMB	The Gambia	MoF	2023	1986	CG	C	CB and IMF staff	2023	BPM 6
GEO	Georgia	MoF	2025	2001	CG,LG	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
DEU	Germany	NSO	2025	ESA 2010	CG,SG,LG,SS	A	CB	2025	BPM 6
GHA	Ghana	MoF	2024	2001	CG	CB	CB	2024	BPM 6
GRC	Greece	NSO	2024	ESA 2010	CG,LG,SS,SG	A	CB	2025	BPM 6
GRD	Grenada	MoF	2024	...	CG	CB	NSO	2025	BPM 6
GTM	Guatemala	MoF	2024	2001	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
GIN	Guinea	MoF	2025	2014	CG	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
GNB	Guinea-Bissau	MoF	2024	2001	CG	CB	CB	2023	BPM 6
GUY	Guyana	MoF	2025	1986	CG,SS	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
HTI	Haiti	MoF	2024/25	1986	CG	C	CB	2024/25	BPM 5
HND	Honduras	MoF	2024	2014	CG,LG,SS	Mixed	CB	2024	BPM 5
HKG	Hong Kong SAR	MoF	2024/25	2001	CG	C	NSO	2025	BPM 6
HUN	Hungary	MEP	2025	ESA 2010	CG,LG,SS	A	CB	2024	BPM 6
ISL	Iceland	NSO	2024	ESA 2010	CG,LG,SS	A	CB	2024	BPM 6
IND	India	MoF	2024/25	2001	CG,SG	C	CB	2024/25	BPM 6
IDN	Indonesia	MoF	2025	2014	CG,LG	A	CB	2024	BPM 6
IRN	Iran	MoF	2024/25	2001	CG	C	CB	2024/25	BPM 5

Country Data Documentation (continued)

ISO Code	Country	Currency	National Accounts					Prices (CPI)	
			Historical Data Source ¹	Latest Annual Data	Base Year ²	System of National Accounts	Use of Chain-Weighted Methodology ³	Historical Data Source ¹	Latest Annual Data
IRQ	Iraq	Iraqi dinar	NSO	2025	2007	...		NSO	2025
IRL	Ireland	Euro	NSO	2025	2023	ESA 2010	From 1995	NSO	2025
ISR	Israel	Israeli new shekel	NSO	2025	2020	SNA 2008	From 1995	NSO	2025
ITA	Italy	Euro	NSO	2025	2020	ESA 2010	From 1980	NSO	2025
JAM	Jamaica	Jamaican dollar	NSO	2024	2015	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
JPN	Japan	Japanese yen	Other	2025	2020	SNA 2008	From 1980	Other	2025
JOR	Jordan	Jordanian dinar	NSO	2024	2023	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
KAZ	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstani tenge	NSO	2024	2005	SNA 1993	From 1994	NSO	2024
KEN	Kenya	Kenyan shilling	NSO	2024	2016	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
KIR	Kiribati	Australian dollar	NSO	2024	2019	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
KOR	Korea	South Korean won	CB	2025	2020	SNA 2008	From before 1980	NSO	2025
UVK	Kosovo	Euro	NSO	2025	2016	ESA 2010		NSO	2025
KWT	Kuwait	Kuwaiti dinar	NSO	2024	2010	SNA 1993		NSO	2025
KGZ	Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz som	NSO	2024	2005	SNA 2008	From 2010	NSO	2024
LAO	Lao P.D.R.	Lao kip	NSO	2025	2012	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
LVA	Latvia	Euro	NSO	2025	2020	ESA 2010	From 1995	Other	2025
LBN	Lebanon	Lebanese pound	NSO	2021	2019	SNA 2008	From 2019	NSO	2025
LSO	Lesotho	Lesotho loti	NSO	2024/25	2012/13	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
LBR	Liberia	US dollar	IMF staff	2025	2018	SNA 1993		Other	2025
LBY	Libya	Libyan dinar	MEP	2019	2013	SNA 1993		NSO	2025
LIE	Liechtenstein	Swiss franc	NSO	2023	2013	ESA 2010		NSO	2025
LTU	Lithuania	Euro	NSO	2025	2021	ESA 2010	From 2005	NSO	2025
LUX	Luxembourg	Euro	NSO	2024	2015	ESA 2010	From 1995	NSO	2025
MAC	Macao SAR	Macanese pataca	NSO	2025	2023	SNA 2008	From 2023	NSO	2025
MDG	Madagascar	Malagasy ariary	NSO	2024	2007	SNA 1993		NSO	2025
MWI	Malawi	Malawian kwacha	NSO	2024	2017	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
MYS	Malaysia	Malaysian ringgit	NSO	2025	2015	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
MDV	Maldives	Maldivian rufiyaa	MoF	2024	2019	SNA 2008		CB	2025
MLI	Mali	CFA franc	NSO	2024	2015	SNA 1993		NSO	2024
MLT	Malta	Euro	NSO	2025	2020	ESA 2010	From 2000	NSO	2025
MHL	Marshall Islands	US dollar	NSO	2023/24	2014/15	SNA 2008		NSO	2023/24
MRT	Mauritania	New Mauritanian ouguiya	NSO	2024	2014	SNA 2008	From 2014	NSO	2025
MUS	Mauritius	Mauritian rupee	NSO	2024	2018	SNA 2008	From 1999	NSO	2025
MEX	Mexico	Mexican peso	NSO	2024	2018	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
FSM	Micronesia	US dollar	NSO	2023/24	2003/04	SNA 2008		NSO	2023/24
MDA	Moldova	Moldovan leu	NSO	2025	1995	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
MNG	Mongolia	Mongolian tögrög	NSO	2025	2015	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
MNE	Montenegro	Euro	NSO	2025	2006	ESA 2010		NSO	2025
MAR	Morocco	Moroccan dirham	NSO	2024	2014	SNA 2008	From 2007	NSO	2024
MOZ	Mozambique	Mozambican metical	NSO	2023	2019	SNA 2008		NSO	2024
MMR	Myanmar	Myanmar kyat	Other	2021/22	2015/16	...		Other	2023/24
NAM	Namibia	Namibian dollar	NSO	2024	2015	SNA 1993		NSO	2025
NRU	Nauru	Australian dollar	Other	2020/21	2012/13	SNA 2008		NSO	2023/24
NPL	Nepal	Nepalese rupee	NSO	2024/25	2010/11	SNA 2008		CB	2024/25
NLD	The Netherlands	Euro	NSO	2025	2021	ESA 2010	From 1980	NSO	2025
NZL	New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	NSO	2025	2009 ^a	SNA 2008	From 1987	IMF staff	2025
NIC	Nicaragua	Nicaraguan córdoba	CB	2025	2006	SNA 2008	From 2006	CB	2025
NER	Niger	CFA franc	NSO	2022	2015	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
NGA	Nigeria	Nigerian naira	NSO	2024	2019	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
MKD	North Macedonia	Macedonian denar	NSO	2025	2005	ESA 2010		NSO	2025
NOR	Norway	Norwegian krone	NSO	2025	2023	ESA 2010	From 1980	NSO	2025
OMN	Oman	Omani rial	NSO	2025	2018	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
PAK	Pakistan	Pakistan rupee	NSO	2024/25	2015/16	SNA 2008	From 2016	NSO	2024/25
PLW	Palau	US dollar	MoF	2023/24	2018/19	SNA 1993		MoF	2025
PAN	Panama	US dollar	NSO	2025	2018	SNA 1993	From 2018	NSO	2025
PNG	Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea kina	Other	2024	2013	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
PRY	Paraguay	Paraguayan guaraní	CB	2024	2014	SNA 2008		CB	2025
PER	Peru	Peruvian sol	CB	2025	2007	SNA 2008		CB	2025
PHL	Philippines	Philippine peso	NSO	2025	2018	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
POL	Poland	Polish zloty	NSO	2025	2020	ESA 2010	From 1995	NSO	2025
PRT	Portugal	Euro	NSO	2024	2021	ESA 2010	From 1995	NSO	2025
PRI	Puerto Rico	US dollar	NSO	2023/24	2017	...		NSO	2024
QAT	Qatar	Qatari riyal	NSO	2023	2018	SNA 1993		NSO	2023
ROU	Romania	Romanian leu	NSO	2025	2020	ESA 2010	From 2000	NSO	2025
RUS	Russia	Russian ruble	NSO	2025	2021	SNA 2008	From 1995	NSO	2025
RWA	Rwanda	Rwandan franc	NSO	2024	2024	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
WSM	Samoa	Samoa tala	NSO	2024/25	2012/13	SNA 2008		NSO	2024/25
SMR	San Marino	Euro	NSO	2023	2007	ESA 2010		NSO	2024
STP	São Tomé and Príncipe	São Tomé and Príncipe dobra	NSO	2024	2008	SNA 1993		NSO	2025
SAU	Saudi Arabia	Saudi riyal	NSO	2025	2023	SNA 2008	From 2024	NSO	2025
SEN	Senegal	CFA franc	NSO	2024	2014	SNA 2008		NSO	2024
SRB	Serbia	Serbian dinar	NSO	2025	2021	ESA 2010	From 2021	NSO	2025
SYC	Seychelles	Seychelles rupee	NSO	2024	2014	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
SLE	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leonean leone	NSO	2024	2018	SNA 2008	From 2010	NSO	2024
SGP	Singapore	Singapore dollar	NSO	2025	2015	SNA 2008	From 2015	NSO	2025
SVK	Slovak Republic	Euro	NSO	2025	2020	ESA 2010	From 1997	NSO	2025
SVN	Slovenia	Euro	NSO	2025	2010	ESA 2010	From 2000	NSO	2025
SLB	Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands dollar	NSO	2024	2012	SNA 1993		CB	2025
SOM	Somalia	US dollar	NSO	2024	2022	SNA 2008		NSO	2024
ZAF	South Africa	South African rand	NSO	2025	2015	SNA 2008		NSO	2025

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Country Data Documentation (continued)

ISO Code	Country	Government Finance					Balance Of Payments		
		Historical Data Source ¹	Latest Actual Annual Data	Statistics			Historical Data Source ¹	Latest Actual Annual Data	Statistics Manual in Use at Source
				Manual in Use at Source	Subsectors Coverage ⁴	Accounting Practice ⁵			
IRQ	Iraq	MoF	2025	2001	CG	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
IRL	Ireland	MoF	2024	2001	CG,LG,SS	A	NSO	2024	BPM 6
ISR	Israel	NSO	2025	2014	CG,LG,SS	...	NSO	2025	BPM 6
ITA	Italy	NSO	2025	2001	CG,LG,SS	A	CB	2025	BPM 6
JAM	Jamaica	MoF	2024/25	1986	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
JPN	Japan	Other	2024	2014	CG,LG,SS	A	MoF	2025	BPM 6
JOR	Jordan	MoF	2024	2014	CG,SS,MPC	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
KAZ	Kazakhstan	MoF	2024	2001	CG,LG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
KEN	Kenya	MoF	2025	2001	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
KIR	Kiribati	MoF	2024	1986	CG	C	NSO	2024	BPM 6
KOR	Korea	MoF	2024	2001	CG,SS	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
UVK	Kosovo	MoF	2024	1986	CG,LG	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
KWT	Kuwait	MoF	2024	2014	CG,SS	Mixed	CB	2024	BPM 6
KGZ	Kyrgyz Republic	MoF	2024	...	CG,LG,SS	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
LAO	Lao P.D.R.	MoF	2024	2001	CG	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
LVA	Latvia	MoF	2024	ESA 2010	CG,LG,SS	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
LBN	Lebanon	MoF	2025	2001	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 5
LSO	Lesotho	MoF	2024/25	2014	CG,LG	C	CB	2024/25	BPM 6
LBR	Liberia	MoF	2025	2001	CG	A	CB	2025	BPM 5
LBY	Libya	CB	2025	1986	CG,SG,LG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
LIE	Liechtenstein	NSO	2023	2014	SG	A	IMF staff	2022	BPM 6
LTU	Lithuania	MoF	2024	2014	CG,LG,SS	A	CB	2024	BPM 6
LUX	Luxembourg	MoF	2025	2001	CG,LG,SS	A	NSO	2025	BPM 6
MAC	Macao SAR	MoF	2024	2014	CG,SS	C	NSO	2024	BPM 6
MDG	Madagascar	MoF	2025	1986	CG	CB	CB	2025	BPM 6
MWI	Malawi	MoF	2025	2014	CG	C	NSO	2024	BPM 6
MYS	Malaysia	MoF	2025	2001	CG,SG,LG	C	NSO	2025	BPM 6
MDV	Maldives	MoF	2025	1986	CG	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
MLI	Mali	MoF	2024	2001	CG	...	CB	2024	BPM 6
MLT	Malta	Other	2024	2001	CG,SS	A	NSO	2024	BPM 6
MHL	Marshall Islands	MoF	2023/24	2001	CG,LG,SS	A	NSO	2023/24	BPM 6
MRT	Mauritania	MoF	2023	1986	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
MUS	Mauritius	MoF	2024	2001	CG,LG	Mixed	CB	2024	BPM 6
MEX	Mexico	MoF	2024	2014	CG,SS,NFPC	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
FSM	Micronesia	MoF	2022/23	2001	CG,SG	A	NSO	2022/23	BPM 6
MDA	Moldova	MoF	2025	1986	CG,LG	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
MNG	Mongolia	MoF	2025	2001	CG,SG,LG,SS	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
MNE	Montenegro	MoF	2025	1986	CG,LG,SS	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
MAR	Morocco	MEP	2024	2001	CG	A	GAD	2024	BPM 6
MOZ	Mozambique	MoF	2023	2001	CG,SG, LG	...	CB	2022	BPM 6
MMR	Myanmar	Other	2019/20	2014	CG	C	IMF staff	2021/22	BPM 6
NAM	Namibia	MoF	2024	2001	CG	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
NRU	Nauru	MoF	2024/25	2001	CG	C	IMF staff	2024/25	BPM 6
NPL	Nepal	MoF	2024/25	2001	CG	C	CB	2024/25	BPM 6
NLD	The Netherlands	MoF	2024	2001	CG,LG,SS	A	CB	2024	BPM 6
NZL	New Zealand	NSO	2025	2014	CG, LG	A	NSO	2025	BPM 6
NIC	Nicaragua	MoF	2024	2001	CG,LG,SS	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
NER	Niger	MoF	2024	1986	CG	A	CB	2024	BPM 6
NGA	Nigeria	MoF	2024	2001	CG,SG,LG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
MKD	North Macedonia	MoF	2025	1986	CG,SG,SS	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
NOR	Norway	Other	2024	2014	CG,LG,SS	A	NSO	2025	BPM 6
OMN	Oman	MoF	2024	2001	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
PAK	Pakistan	MoF	2024/25	1986	CG,SG,LG	C	CB	2024/25	BPM 6
PLW	Palau	MoF	2023/24	2001	CG	A	MoF	2023/24	BPM 6
PAN	Panama	MoF	2025	2014	CG,SG,LG,SS	C	NSO	2024	BPM 6
PNG	Papua New Guinea	MoF	2025	2014	CG	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
PRY	Paraguay	MoF	2025	2001	CG,SG,LG,SS	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
PER	Peru	MoF	2025	2001	CG,SG,LG,SS	C	CB	2025	BPM 5
PHL	Philippines	MoF	2025	2014	CG,LG,SS	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
POL	Poland	MoF	2024	ESA 2010	CG,LG,SS	A	CB	2024	BPM 6
PRT	Portugal	NSO	2024	2001	CG,LG,SS	A	CB	2024	BPM 6
PRI	Puerto Rico	Other	2023/24	2001	CG	A	...	0	...
QAT	Qatar	MoF	2023	1986	CG	C	CB	2023	BPM 6
ROU	Romania	MoF	2024	2014	CG,LG,SS	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
RUS	Russia	MoF	2025	2014	CG,SG,SS	...	CB	2025	BPM 6
RWA	Rwanda	MoF	2024/25	2014	CG	...	CB	2024	BPM 6
WSM	Samoa	MoF	2024/25	2001	CG	A	CB	2024/25	BPM 6
SMR	San Marino	MoF	2024	2001	CG	A	Other	0	BPM 6
STP	São Tomé and Príncipe	MoF	2025	1986	CG	Mixed	CB	2024	BPM 6
SAU	Saudi Arabia	MoF	2025	2014	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
SEN	Senegal	MoF	2024	2001	CG	C	CB and IMF staff	2024	BPM 6
SRB	Serbia	MoF	2025	2014	CG,SG,LG,SS	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
SYC	Seychelles	MoF	2025	2001	CG,SS	Mixed	CB	2024	BPM 6
SLE	Sierra Leone	MoF	2024	1986	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
SGP	Singapore	NSO	2024/25	2014	CG	C	NSO	2025	BPM 6
SVK	Slovak Republic	MoF	2024	2001	CG,LG,SS	A	CB	2025	BPM 6
SVN	Slovenia	MoF	2024	2001	CG,LG,SS	A	CB	2025	BPM 6
SLB	Solomon Islands	CB	2024	2014	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
SOM	Somalia	MoF	2025	2001	CG	C	CB	2023	BPM 5
ZAF	South Africa	MoF	2024/25	2001	CG,SG,SS	C	CB	2024	BPM 6

Country Data Documentation (continued)

ISO Code	Country	Currency	National Accounts				Prices (CPI)		
			Historical Data Source ¹	Latest Actual Annual Data	Base Year ²	System of National Accounts	Use of Chain-Weighted Methodology ³	Historical Data Source ¹	Latest Actual Annual Data
SSD	South Sudan	South Sudanese pound	IMF staff	2024	2010	SNA 1993		NSO	2024
ESP	Spain	Euro	NSO	2025	2020	ESA 2010	From 1995	Other	2025
LKA	Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan rupee	NSO	2024	2015	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
KNA	St. Kitts and Nevis	Eastern Caribbean dollar	NSO	2024	2006	SNA 1993		NSO	2024
LCA	St. Lucia	Eastern Caribbean dollar	NSO	2024	2018	SNA 2008		NSO	2024
VCT	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Eastern Caribbean dollar	NSO	2024	2018	SNA 1993		NSO	2025
	Sudan	Sudanese pound	NSO	2019	1982	...		NSO	2025
SDN									
SUR	Suriname	Surinamese dollar	NSO	2025	2015	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
SWE	Sweden	Swedish krona	NSO	2024	2024	ESA 2010	From 1993	NSO	2025
CHE	Switzerland	Swiss franc	NSO	2025	2020	ESA 2010	From 1980	NSO	2025
SYR	Syria	Syrian pound	NSO	2010	2000	SNA 1993		NSO	2011
TWN	Taiwan Province of China	New Taiwan dollar	NSO	2025	2021	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
TJK	Tajikistan	Tajik somoni	NSO	2023	1995	SNA 1993		NSO	2023
TZA	Tanzania	Tanzanian shilling	NSO	2023	2015	SNA 2008		NSO	2023
THA	Thailand	Thai baht	Other	2025	2002	SNA 1993	From 1993	MOC	2025
TLS	Timor-Leste	US dollar	NSO	2024	2015	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
TGO	Togo	CFA franc	NSO	2023	2016	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
TON	Tonga	Tongan pa'anga	CB	2023/24	2016/17	SNA 2008		CB	2024/25
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago dollar	NSO	2024	2012	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
	Tunisia	Tunisian dinar	NSO	2025	2015	SNA 2008	From 2009	NSO	2025
TUN									
TUR	Türkiye	Turkish lira	NSO	2025	2009	ESA 2010	From 2009	NSO	2025
TKM	Turkmenistan	New Turkmen manat	IMF staff	2024	2023	SNA 2008	From 2007	NSO	2024
TUV	Tuvalu	Australian dollar	Other	2024	2016	SNA 2008		Other	2024
UGA	Uganda	Ugandan shilling	NSO	2024	2016	SNA 2008		CB	2025
UKR	Ukraine	Ukrainian hryvnia	NSO	2024	2021	SNA 2008	From 2005	NSO	2025
ARE	United Arab Emirates	U.A.E. dirham	NSO	2024	2010	SNA 2008		NSO	2024
GBR	United Kingdom	British pound	NSO	2025	2022	ESA 2010	From 1980	NSO	2025
USA	United States	US dollar	NSO	2025	2017	SNA 2008	From 1980	NSO	2025
URY	Uruguay	Uruguayan peso	CB	2024	2016	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
UZB	Uzbekistan	Uzbek som	NSO	2024	2020	SNA 1993		NSO	2025
VUT	Vanuatu	Vanuatu vatu	NSO	2024	2024	SNA 1993		NSO	2024
VEN	Venezuela	Venezuelan bolivar	CB	2018	1997	SNA 1993		CB	2025
VNM	Vietnam	Vietnamese dong	NSO	2025	2010	SNA 1993		NSO	2025
WBG	West Bank and Gaza	Israeli new shekel	NSO	2024	2015	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
YEM	Yemen	Yemeni rial	IMF staff	2024	2015	...		IMF staff	2025
ZMB	Zambia	Zambian kwacha	NSO	2024	2010	SNA 2008		NSO	2025
ZWE	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe gold	NSO	2024	2023	SNA 2008		NSO	2025

Country Data Documentation (continued)

ISO Code	Country	Government Finance					Balance Of Payments		
		Historical Data Source ¹	Latest Actual Annual Data	Statistics			Historical Data Source ¹	Latest Actual Annual Data	Statistics Manual in Use
				Manual in Use	Subsectors Coverage ⁴	Accounting Practice ⁵			
SSD	South Sudan	MoF	2024	2014	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
ESP	Spain	MoF	2025	ESA 2010	CG,SG,LG,SS	A	CB	2025	BPM 6
LKA	Sri Lanka	MoF	2025	1986	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
KNA	St. Kitts and Nevis	MoF	2024	1986	CG,SG,LG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
LCA	St. Lucia	MoF	2024/25	1986	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
VCT	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	MoF	2024	2001	CG	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
	Sudan	MoF	2021	2001	CG	Mixed	CB	2021	BPM 6
SDN									
SUR	Suriname	MoF	2023	1986	CG	Mixed	CB	2025	BPM6
SWE	Sweden	MoF	2024	2014	CG,LG,SS	A	NSO	2024	BPM 6
CHE	Switzerland	MoF	2025	2001	CG,SG,LG,SS	A	CB	2025	BPM 6
SYR	Syria	MoF	2009	1986	CG	C	CB	2009	BPM 5
TWN	Taiwan Province of China	MoF	2024	2001	CG,LG,SS	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
TJK	Tajikistan	MoF	2023	1986	CG,LG,SS	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
TZA	Tanzania	MoF	2023	1986	CG,LG	C	CB	2023	BPM 6
THA	Thailand	MoF	2023/24	2014	CG,LG,SS	A	CB	2024	BPM 6
TLS	Timor-Leste	MoF	2024	2001	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
TGO	Togo	MoF	2025	1986	CG	C	CB	2023	BPM 6
TON	Tonga	MoF	2023/24	2014	CG	C	CB	2023/24	BPM 6
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago	MoF	2024/25	1986	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
	Tunisia	MoF	2025	1986	CG	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
TUN									
TUR	Türkiye	MoF	2025	2001	CG,LG,SS	A	CB	2025	BPM 6
TKM	Turkmenistan	MoF	2024	1986	CG,LG	C	NSO	2024	BPM 6
TUV	Tuvalu	MoF	2025	...	CG	C	IMF staff	2023	BPM 6
UGA	Uganda	MoF	2024	2001	CG	C	CB	2025	BPM 6
UKR	Ukraine	MoF	2024	2001	CG,LG,SS	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
ARE	United Arab Emirates	MoF	2024	2014	CG,SG,SS	Mixed	CB	2024	BPM 6
GBR	United Kingdom	NSO	2025	2014	CG,LG	A	NSO	2024	BPM 6
USA	United States	MEP	2025	2014	CG,SG,LG	A	NSO	2024	BPM 6
URY	Uruguay	MoF	2025	1986	CG,LG,SS	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
UZB	Uzbekistan	MoF	2025	2014	CG,SG,LG,SS	C	CB and MEP	2024	BPM 6
VUT	Vanuatu	MoF	2024	2001	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
VEN	Venezuela	MoF	2017	2001	NFPC,other	C	CB	2018	BPM 6
VNM	Vietnam	MoF	2024	2001	CG,SG,LG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
WBG	West Bank and Gaza	MoF	2025	2001	CG	Mixed	NSO	2024	BPM 6
YEM	Yemen	MoF	2025	2001	CG,LG	C	IMF staff	2024	BPM 6
ZMB	Zambia	MoF	2025	1986	CG	C	CB	2024	BPM 6
ZWE	Zimbabwe	MoF	2025	1986	CG	C	CB and MoF	2024	BPM 6

Note: BPM = Balance of Payments Manual; CFA = Communauté Financière Africaine (African Financial Community); CPI = consumer price index; ESA = European System of National Accounts; SAR = Special Administrative Region; SNA = System of National Accounts.

¹CB = central bank; GAD = General Administration Department; MEP = Ministry of Economy, Planning, Commerce, and/or Development; MoF = Ministry of Finance and/or Treasury; NSO = National Statistics Office.

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

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

⁴CG = central government; LG = local government; MPC = monetary public corporation, including central bank; NFPC = nonfinancial public corporation; SG = state government; SS = social security fund.

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

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

Country Data Documentation (*continued*)

Economies with Exceptional Reporting Periods¹

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

Note: SAR = Special Administrative Region

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

Changes to the Database for Previous Editions

October 2025

Data for *Liechtenstein* have been added to the database and are included in the advanced economies group composites.

For *Nigeria*, national accounts data have been revised and rebased, with 2019 as the new base year. This replaces the 2010 benchmark and aligns national accounts statistics with updated international standards, including the 2008 SNA, BPM6 and the GFSM 2014. The rebasing entailed broader sectoral and data coverage capturing previously unrecorded activities such as the digital economy, parts of the informal economy (particularly in the agriculture sector), pension and health insurance schemes, social insurance trust funds, household firms, quarrying and other minerals and modular oil refining. Adding to dedicated sectoral studies, the rebasing drew on more comprehensive data coverage of household and informal sector activity, including from the National Business Sample Census and the Survey of Establishments, the National Agricultural Sample Census and Survey, and the 2019 and 2023 Nigeria Living Standards Surveys. The rebasing exercise resulted in an upward revision of the nominal GDP by 40.8 percent in 2019.

April 2025

For Bolivia, projections for 2027–30 have been omitted because of significant uncertainty regarding the economic outlook.

For Ecuador, fiscal projections for 2025–30 are excluded from publication because of ongoing program discussions.

October 2024

Following the recent release of the 2021 survey by the World Bank Group's International Comparison Program for new purchasing-power-parity benchmarks, the WEO's estimates of purchasing-power-parity weights and GDP valued at purchasing power parity have been updated. For more details, see Box A2.

For Bangladesh, fiscal year estimates of real GDP and purchasing-power-parity GDP are now used in country group aggregates.

For Montenegro, historical data prior to 2023 for population and GDP per capita are excluded from publication pending the final release of population estimates from the 2023 Census of Population, Households, and Dwellings.

For Zimbabwe, the authorities have recently redenominated their national accounts statistics following the introduction on April 5, 2024 of a new national currency, the Zimbabwe gold, replacing the Zimbabwe dollar. The use of the Zimbabwe dollar ceased on April 30, 2024.

April 2024

Ecuador's fiscal sector projections are excluded from publication for 2024–29 because of ongoing program discussions.

Vietnam has been removed from the Low-Income Developing Countries (LIDCs) group and added to the Emerging Market and Middle-Income Economies (EMMIEs) group (featured in the WEO Report only).

For West Bank and Gaza, data for 2022–23 previously excluded from publication pending methodological adjustments to statistical series are now included. Projections for 2024–29 are excluded from publication due to the unusually high degree of uncertainty.

October 2023

Ecuador’s fiscal sector projections, which were previously omitted due to ongoing program discussions, are now included.

Eritrea’s data and projections for 2020–28 are excluded from the database due to constraints in data reporting.

Sri Lanka’s projections for 2023–28 are excluded from publication owing to ongoing discussions on sovereign debt restructuring.

Ukraine’s projections for 2024–28, in line with the program’s baseline scenario, are now included.

For West Bank and Gaza, certain projections for 2022–28 are excluded from publication pending methodological adjustments to statistical series.

April 2023

Beginning with the April 2023 WEO, ASEAN-5 comprises the five ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) founding member nations: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

On January 1, 2023, Croatia became the 20th country to join the euro area. Data for Croatia are now included in aggregates for the euro area and for advanced economies and relevant subgroups.

For Ecuador, fiscal sector projections are excluded from publication for 2023–28 because of ongoing program discussions.

For Iran, historical figures of nominal GDP in US dollars are computed using the official exchange rate up to 2017. From 2018 onward, the NIMA exchange rate, rather than the official exchange rate, is now used to convert nominal rial GDP figures into US dollars. Staff assess that the NIMA rate better reflects the transaction-value-weighted exchange rate in the economy over that period of time.

October 2022

For Algeria, starting with the October 2022 WEO, total government expenditure and net lending/borrowing include net lending by the government, which mostly reflects support to the pension system and other public sector entities.

Ecuador’s fiscal sector projections, which were previously omitted because of ongoing program review discussions, are now included.

Tunisia’s forecast data, which were previously omitted because of ongoing technical discussions pending potential program negotiations, are now included.

Turkey is now referred to as Türkiye.

For Sri Lanka, certain projections for 2023–27 are excluded from publication owing to ongoing discussions on sovereign debt restructuring, following the recently reached staff-level agreement on an IMF-supported program.

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

For Venezuela, following methodological upgrades, historical data have been revised from 2012 onward. Nominal variables that were omitted from publication in the April 2022 WEO are now included.

April 2022

For Ecuador, fiscal sector projections are excluded from publication for 2022–27 because of ongoing program review discussions.

Ethiopia's forecast data, which were previously omitted due to an unusually high degree of uncertainty, are now included.

Fiji's fiscal data and forecasts are now presented on a fiscal year basis.

For Tunisia, projections are excluded from publication for 2023–27 because of ongoing technical discussions pending potential program negotiations.

For Ukraine, all projections for 2022–27 except Real GDP are omitted due to an unusually high degree of uncertainty. Real GDP is projected through 2022.

Venezuela redenominated its currency on October 1, 2021, by replacing 1,000,000 bolívares soberano (VES) with 1 bolívar digital (VED).

For Zambia, general government net and gross debt projections for 2022–27 are omitted due to ongoing debt restructuring.

Beginning with the April 2022 WEO, the interest rate assumptions are based on the three-month and ten-year government bond yields, which replace the London interbank offered rates. See the Assumptions section of the WEO Statistical Appendix for more details.

October 2021

Data for Andorra have been added to the database and are included in the advanced economies group composites.

April 2021

Starting with the April 2021 WEO, real GDP data and forecasts for New Zealand are reported on a production basis rather than an expenditure basis.

October 2020

Following the recent release of the 2017 International Comparison Program (ICP) survey for new purchasing-power-parity benchmarks, the WEO's estimates of purchasing-power-parity weights and GDP valued at purchasing power parity have been updated. For more details, see Box 1.1 of the October 2020 WEO.

Starting with the October 2020 WEO, data and forecasts for Bangladesh and Tonga are presented on a fiscal year basis.

Data for West Bank and Gaza are now included in the WEO. West Bank and Gaza is added to the Middle East and Central Asia regional group.

April 2020

Due to the high level of uncertainty in current global economic conditions, the April 2020 WEO database and statistical tables contain only these indicators: real GDP growth, consumer price index, current account balance, unemployment, per capita GDP growth, and fiscal balance. Projections for these indicators are provided only through 2021.

The Timorese authorities have revised the compilation methodology of GDP and, under the new classification, oil and gas revenue before September 2019, which was previously classified as export in national accounts, is now classified as primary income.

As of February 1, 2020 the United Kingdom is no longer part of the European Union. Data for the United Kingdom are no longer included in the European Union composites.

October 2019

Mauritania redenominated its currency in January 2018 by replacing 10 old Mauritanian ouguiya (MRO) with 1 new Mauritanian ouguiya (MRU). Local currency data for Mauritania are expressed in the new currency beginning with the October 2019 WEO database.

São Tomé and Príncipe redenominated its currency in January 2018 by replacing 1,000 old São Tomé and Príncipe dobra (STD) with 1 new São Tomé and Príncipe dobra (STN). Local currency data for São Tomé and Príncipe are expressed in the new currency beginning with the October 2019 WEO database.

Beginning with the October 2019 WEO, the regional group Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is discontinued. Four of the CIS economies (Belarus, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine) are added to the regional group Emerging and Developing Europe. The remaining eight economies—Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, which comprise the regional subgroup Caucasus and Central Asia (CCA)—are combined with Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan (MENAP) to form the new regional group Middle East and Central Asia (MECA).

April 2019

FYR Macedonia is now called North Macedonia.

In February 2019, Zimbabwe adopted a new local currency unit, the RTGS dollar, which has become the official unit of account. Efforts are underway to revise and update all national accounts series to the new RTGS dollar. Current data are based on IMF staff estimates of price and exchange rate developments in US (and RTGS) dollars. Staff estimates of US dollar values may differ from authorities' estimates.

October 2018

Argentina's consumer prices, which were previously excluded from the group composites because of data constraints, are now included starting from 2017 onward.

Data for Aruba are included in the data aggregated for the emerging market and developing economies. It is classified as a member of the Latin America and Caribbean.

Egypt's forecast data from which the nominal exchange rate assumptions are calculated that were previously excluded because the nominal exchange rate was a market-sensitive issue, are now made public.

Swaziland is now called Eswatini.

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Venezuela redenominated its currency on August 20, 2018, by replacing 100,000 bolívares Fuertes (VEF) with 1 bolívar Soberano (VES). Local currency data, including the historical data, for Venezuela are expressed in the new currency beginning with the October 2018 WEO database.

April 2018

In the April 2018 WEO, there has been a similar exercise as of October 2017 to improve the net debt data to bring the data into better alignment with the definition of net debt in the IMF GFS Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014).

October 2017

Data for Somalia have been added to the database—enlarging the database to a total of 193 countries—and are included in the emerging market and developing economies group composites. Somalia is classified as a member of the Middle East and North Africa region.

Data for Gross Domestic Product per Capita, constant prices (purchasing power parity; 2011 international dollars) have been added to the online database.

The October 2017 WEO database includes revisions to net and gross debt series for a number of countries. The revisions result from work to better align assets and liabilities included in calculations of net debt to be better aligned with the definition of net debt in the IMF GFS Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014). In particular, for a number of countries, there are changes to the financial assets included in the calculation. For countries where net debt has increased, this has typically been due to the previous inclusion of equity assets in net debt, (e.g. Norway, Finland, Netherlands and Sweden) which have now been excluded. In some cases insufficient assets were being included (e.g. Korea), and once additional financial assets were included this reduced net debt.

April 2017

From December 2016 to January 2017, the Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) of Japan's Cabinet Office released the results of the latest quinquennial benchmark year revision for the Japanese National Accounts. This comprehensive revision consisted of (i) incorporating large-scale, detailed source statistics, including the compilation of the 2011 Input-Output Tables; (ii) updating the reference year from 2005 to 2011; (iii) improving several estimation methodologies, including for measuring construction output; and (iv) updating definitions and classifications, in particular, implementing the 2008 System of National Accounts (2008 SNA). With this revision, the Japanese national accounts describe more accurately the evolution of the economy. The most significant change resulted from the implementation of the 2008 SNA. For instance, for the past three years (2013-15), the level of nominal GDP was revised upward by 5.0–6.3 percent, of which 4.3–4.8 percent was accounted for by the implementation of the 2008 SNA, including capitalization of research and development. The increase in GDP for the most recent year (2015) resulted not only from the benchmark year revision, but also from the incorporation of more detailed source statistics. Real GDP growth rates were also revised retrospectively. The mean absolute revision for the past 21 years (1995–2015) was relatively modest (0.4 percentage point), while the growth rates for the past three years were revised upward by 0.4–0.6 percentage point. The revisions of the annual rate of change of the GDP deflator were relatively limited, with a mean absolute revision of 0.1 percentage point, and do not change significantly the evolution of prices previously published for Japan.

Nauru is the latest country added to the WEO data-base, expanding it to a total of 192 countries. Data for Nauru are included in the emerging market and developing economies group composites. Nauru is classified as a member of the Emerging and Developing Asia.

Belarus redenominated its currency by replacing 10,000 old Belarusian rubles with 1 new Belarusian ruble. Local currency data for Belarus are expressed in the new currency starting with the April 2017 WEO database.

October 2016

No changes have been introduced for the October 2016 World Economic Outlook database.

April 2016

Data for Macao Special Administrative Region and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are included in data aggregated for the advanced economies. Macao is a Special Administrative Region of China, and Puerto Rico is a territory of the United States, but the WEO maintains statistical data for both economies on a separate and independent basis.

Argentina’s and Venezuela’s consumer prices are excluded from all the WEO groups’ aggregates.

As in the October 2015 WEO, data for Syria are excluded from 2011 onward because of the ongoing conflict and the related lack of data.

October 2015

Data for Lithuania are now included in the euro area aggregates, but they were excluded in the April 2015 WEO.

Projections for Greece are based on data available as of August 12, 2015

As in the April 2015 WEO, data for Syria are excluded from 2011 because of the ongoing conflict and related lack of data.

Argentina’s consumer prices are excluded from Latin America and the Caribbean aggregates.

April 2015

On January 1, 2015, Lithuania became the 19th country to join the euro area. Data for Lithuania are not included in the euro area aggregates because Eurostat has not fully released the consolidated data for the group, but the data are included in the advanced economies and subgroups aggregated by the WEO.

As in the October 2014 WEO, data for Syria are excluded from 2011 onward because of the uncertain political situation.

As in the October 2014 WEO, the consumer price projections for Argentina are excluded because of a structural break in the data. Please refer to note 6 in Table A7 for further details.

Because of the ongoing IMF program with Pakistan, the series from which nominal exchange rate assumptions are calculated are not made public—the nominal exchange rate is a market-sensitive issue in Pakistan.

The series from which the nominal exchange rate assumptions are calculated are not made public for Egypt because the nominal exchange rate is a market-sensitive issue in Egypt.

October 2014

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The WEO has adopted the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6). Notable changes include the following: (1) Merchanting has been reclassified from services to exports of goods. (2) Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (goods for processing in the BPM5) and maintenance and repair services (repairs on goods in the BPM5) have been reclassified from goods to services. (3) Migrants' transfers have been removed from capital transfers in the capital account because a change in ownership is no longer imputed. (4) Reverse investment in direct investment has been reclassified so as to present assets and liabilities on a gross basis. (5) A separate financial derivatives category is now included in the financial account, whereas previously it was a subitem under portfolio investment. In addition, the conventional sign for increases in assets (and liabilities) within the financial account is now positive, and balances are now computed as net acquisition of financial assets minus net incurrence of financial liabilities.

With the adoption of the BPM6, the WEO online database now includes, where available, the current account balance, imports of goods and services, exports of goods and services, financial account balance, net direct investment, net portfolio investment, net financial derivatives, net other investment, and change in reserves series for all country groups. Subsequently, the private financial flows series that were available in the previous versions of the WEO online database have been removed.

Not all countries have converted to the BPM6 standard and a few still use versions older than the BPM5. Historical data are subject to change when countries adopt the latest standard. During this transition period, some country groups' aggregates are not available. Please refer to Table G in the WEO's Statistical Appendix, which lists the Balance of Payments statistical standard for each country.

Following the recent release of the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) survey for new purchasing-power-parity benchmarks, the WEO's estimates of purchasing-power-parity weights and GDP valued at purchasing power parity have been updated. For more detail, see "Revised Purchasing Power Parity Weights" in the July 2014 WEO Update.

As in the April 2014 WEO, data for Syria are excluded from 2011 onward because of the uncertain political situation.

Because of the ongoing IMF program with Pakistan, the series from which the nominal exchange rate assumptions can be calculated are not made public, as the nominal exchange rate is a market-sensitive issue in Pakistan.

Data for Latvia, which were previously excluded from the euro area aggregates because of data constraints, are now included.

Projections for Ukraine, which were previously excluded because of the crisis, are once again included.

As in the April 2014 WEO, the consumer price projections for Argentina are excluded because of a structural break in the data. Please refer to note 5 in Table A7 of the October 2014 WEO Statistical Appendix for further details.

April 2014

On January 1, 2014, Latvia became the 18th country to join the euro area. Data for Latvia are not included in the euro area aggregates, because the database has not yet been converted to euros, but are included in data aggregated for advanced economies.

Starting with the April 2014 WEO, the Central and Eastern Europe and Emerging Europe regions have been renamed Emerging and Developing Europe. The Developing Asia region has been renamed Emerging and Developing Asia.

Projections for Ukraine are excluded due to the ongoing crisis.

The consumer price projections for Argentina are excluded because of a structural break in the data. Please refer to note 6 in Table A7 of the April 2014 WEO for further details.

Korea's real GDP series is based on the reference year 2005. This does not reflect the revised national accounts released on March 26, 2014, after the WEO was finalized for publication. These comprehensive revisions include implementing the 2008 System of National Accounts and updating the reference year to 2010. As a result of these revisions, real GDP growth in 2013 was revised up to 3 percent from 2.8 percent (which is the figure included in Tables 2.3 and A2 of the April 2014 WEO).

Cape Verde is now called Cabo Verde.

As in the October 2013 WEO, data for Syria are excluded for 2011 onward because of the uncertain political situation.

October 2013

On July 31, 2013, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis released the Comprehensive Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA). The revision includes improvements in methodology and data sources as well as significant changes in definitions and classifications. With this update, the accounts more accurately portray the evolution of the economy. Most notably, expenditures on research and development activities and for the creation of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals are now treated as capital expenditures. Furthermore, the treatment of defined-benefit pension plans is switched from a cash basis to an accrual basis. The revisions increase the level of GDP by 3.4 percent and boost the personal savings rate. The revised data also show that the Great Recession was shallower and the recovery was stronger through the first half of 2012, but also that cyclical weakness was greater during the past year. Overall, the revision does not significantly change the IMF staff's broad view on the U.S. economic outlook.

Starting with the July 2013 WEO Update, India's data and forecasts are presented on a fiscal year basis.

On July 1, 2013, Croatia became the 28th member state of the European Union.

Projections for Cyprus, which were excluded in April 2013 due to the crisis, are once again included.

As in the April 2013 World Economic Outlook, data for Syria are excluded for 2011 onward due to the uncertain political situation.

Data for Palau are now included in the Developing Asia region.

Zambia redenominated its currency by replacing 1,000 old Zambian kwacha notes with 1 new Zambian kwacha note. Local currency data for Zambia are expressed in the new currency starting with the October 2013 WEO database.

Starting with the October 2013 WEO, the Value of oil imports (TMGO) and Value of oil exports (TXGO) countries' data will no longer be available in the external WEO Database.

April 2013

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Projections for Cyprus are excluded due to the ongoing crisis.

Mongolia is classified as Developing Asia (previously classified as a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States).

Afghanistan and Pakistan, previously classified as Developing Asia, have been added to the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) to create the Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan (MENAP) region. The MENA aggregate (excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan) will be maintained.

Data for the Marshall Islands and Micronesia are now included in the Developing Asia region.

As in the October 2012 World Economic Outlook, data for Syria are excluded for 2011 onward due to the uncertain political situation.

Starting with the April 2013 World Economic Outlook, the Newly Industrialized Asian Economies (NIEs) grouping has been eliminated.

October 2012

For Cyprus, data reflect a passive scenario based on implementation of approved policies only. It is also assumed that the government will be able to roll over its debt and finance its deficit at a reasonable cost over the medium term and that banks will achieve adequate capitalization without government assistance.

Data for South Sudan are now included in the Emerging Market and Developing Economies classification and more specifically, in the sub-Saharan Africa.

Data for San Marino are now included in the advanced economy classification.

As in the April 2012 World Economic Outlook, data for Syria are excluded for 2011 and later due to the uncertain political situation.

Starting with the October 2012 World Economic Outlook, the label for the Emerging and Developing Economies group is Emerging Market and Developing Economies. The member countries remain unchanged with the exception of South Sudan as a new member of the group.

April 2012

As in the September 2011 World Economic Outlook, fiscal and external debt data for Libya are excluded for 2011 and later due to the uncertain political situation.

As in the September 2011 World Economic Outlook, Sudan's data for 2011 exclude South Sudan after July 9. Projections for 2012 and onward pertain to the current Sudan.

Data for the Syrian Arab Republic are excluded for 2011 and onward due to the uncertain political situation.

September 2011

Data for Estonia are now included in the euro area.

As in the April 2011 World Economic Outlook, WEO aggregated data exclude Libya for the projection years due to the uncertain political situation.

For Sudan, the projections for 2011 and later exclude South Sudan.

April 2011

On January 1, 2011, Estonia became the 17th country to join the euro area. Data for Estonia are not included in the euro area aggregates because the database has not yet been converted to Euros but are included in data aggregated for advanced economies.

Investment, gross national savings, general government structural balance, export volume of goods and services, export volume of goods, import volume of goods and services, import volume of goods, and the value of exports and imports of oil, where available, are now published for all countries.

The country group composites for fiscal data are calculated as the sum of the U.S dollar values for the relevant individual countries. This differs from the calculations in the October 2010 and earlier issues of the World Economic Outlook, for which the composites were weighted by GDP valued at purchasing power parities (PPPs) as a share of total world GDP.

Starting with the April 2011 World Economic Outlook, the data for Tuvalu are included in the emerging and developing economy aggregates.

WEO aggregated data excludes Libya for projection years due to the uncertain political situation.

Except for GDP growth and inflation, projections for Côte d'Ivoire are not shown due to the uncertain political situation.

October 2010

The emerging and developing economies' Western Hemisphere region has been renamed Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).

Country weights calculated as nominal GDP valued at purchasing-power-parity (PPP) exchange rates as a share of total world GDP have been updated to reflect revisions to countries' historical GDP data and projections.

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

Data for Kosovo are included in the emerging and developing economies aggregates.

Unemployment rates and general government series for revenue, total expenditure, net lending/borrowing, primary net lending/borrowing, gross debt, and net debt, where available, are now published for all countries.

The local currency data for Suriname are expressed in the new currency. In 2004, Suriname redenominated its currency by replacing 1,000 Surinamese guilder with 1 Surinamese dollar.

April 2010

Algeria, Djibouti, Mauritania, Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia, previously classified as members of the Africa region, have been added to the former Middle East region to create the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Accordingly, the former Africa region is replaced by Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).

Following the IMF's Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001, the government balance is now called net lending(+)/borrowing(-), which is calculated as revenue minus expenditure. Not all countries have adopted the new presentation; for those, net lending/borrowing is the previous calculation of total revenue and grants minus total expenditure and net lending.

GDP corresponding to fiscal year has been added to the database.

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Country weights calculated as nominal GDP valued at purchasing-power-parity (PPP) exchange rates as a share of total world GDP are updated to reflect revisions to countries' GDP data.

Data for Kosovo are now included for GDP, consumer prices, and current account balance, but are omitted from the country group composites because of data limitations.

Ghana redenominated its currency in July 2007 by replacing 10,000 cedis with 1 Ghana cedi. Local currency data for Ghana are expressed in the new currency beginning with the April 2010 WEO database.

Mozambique redenominated its currency in July 2006 by replacing 1,000 old meticaís with 1 new metical. Local currency data for Mozambique are expressed in the new currency beginning with the April 2010 WEO database.

Venezuela redenominated its currency in January 2008 by replacing 1,000 bolívares with 1 bolívar fuerte. Local currency data for Venezuela are expressed in the new currency beginning with the April 2010 WEO database.

October 2009

Starting with the October 2009 World Economic Outlook, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Eritrea, Iraq, Liberia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Timor-Leste are included in the regional and analytical group compositions.

Zimbabwe has been returned to the group compositions as a result of recent price stabilization, which facilitates the measurement of macroeconomic variables and allows for cross-country data comparisons.

The Zimbabwe dollar ceased circulating in early 2009. Data are based on staff estimates of price and exchange rate developments in U.S. dollars.

Georgia officially withdrew from the Commonwealth of Independent States on August 18, 2009, but is included in the Commonwealth of Independent States group for reasons of geography and similarities in economic structure.

Singapore now reports chain-weighted national account data.

Capital flows are now referred to as financial flows.

Government finance data and the output gap for G7 economies and the euro area group are shown through 2014.

April 2009

Country weights, calculated as nominal GDP at purchasing-power-parity exchange rates in percent of the global GDP, have been updated to reflect revisions to nominal GDP.

On January 1, 2009, Slovak Republic became the sixteenth country to join the euro area. Additionally, Czech Republic and Slovak Republic are now included in the advanced economies group.

Data for Iraq are now included.

Guatemala, Israel, Korea, and Slovak Republic now report chain-weighted national accounts data.

On January 1, 2009, the Central Bank of Turkmenistan redenominated its currency by transforming 5,000 units of old manats into one unit of new manat.

October 2008

The following countries now report chain-weighted national accounts data: Bulgaria, Estonia, and Hong Kong SAR.

April 2008

Country weights used to construct aggregate data for groups of countries were revised to incorporate updated PPP exchange rates released by the World Bank.

Data is now available through 2013 for selected indicators.

On January 1, 2008, Cyprus and Malta joined the euro area. Additionally, Malta is now included in the advanced economies group.

Data for the Republic of Montenegro are now included.

Other emerging market and developing countries has been renamed Emerging and developing economies.

ASEAN-5 replaces ASEAN-4 with the addition of Vietnam.

Zimbabwe has been excluded from aggregated country group data.

Commodity price indices have been revised, and are now constructed using updated weights based on 2002-04 world trade data and a new base year of 2005. Please see the Energy and Commodities Surveillance Unit website for more details.

October 2007

Given recent trends, except for GDP in constant prices, it is not possible to forecast Zimbabwe's data with any precision for 2008. For country group consistency, Zimbabwe's data are excluded from relevant aggregated data.

Sudan redenominated its currency by transforming 100 units of Sudanese dinar into one unit of Sudanese pound.

The following countries now report chain-weighted national accounts data: Cyprus, France, and Malta.

Data for end-of-period Consumer Price Index for all countries and Employment for advanced economies have been added to the WEO database.

April 2007

On January 1, 2007, Slovenia became the 13th country to join the euro area, and is now included in the advanced economy group.

Also on January 1, 2007, Bulgaria and Romania became members of the European Union, enlarging the group to a total of 27 countries.

Netherlands Antilles has been excluded from the World Economic Outlook database following the decision by its five constituent islands to abandon the federation and will cease to exist in July 2007.

The purchasing power parity (PPP) weights have been updated to reflect the most up-to-date PPP conversion factor provided by the World Bank.

All Zimbabwe data in terms of national currency have been redenominated by a rate of 1:1,000.

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

September 2006

Data notes at the country, subject, and series levels are now made available for the WEO online database. These notes can be viewed by either hovering the mouse over or clicking on the icon.

Population projections are now included for all countries.

Data for Liberia are included.

Following the declaration of independence from Serbia by Montenegro, it has been determined that Serbia is the continuing state of the former state union of "Serbia and Montenegro" and that Montenegro has seceded as a new independent state.

Azerbaijan redenominated its currency by transforming 5,000 units of old manat (AZM) into one unit of new manat (AZN).

April 2006

The country composition of the fuel-exporting group has been revised to reflect the periodic update of the classification criteria.

The purchasing-power-parity (PPP) weights have been updated to reflect the most up-to-date PPP conversion factor provided by the World Bank.

The primary commodity indices are included in the WEO database.

Romania redenominated its currency by transforming 10,000 units of old Lei into one unit of new Leu.

Turkey revalued its currency by dropping six zeros from the old Lira. The new Turkish Lira (Yeni Türk Lirası) became the new currency unit of Turkey.

September 2005

The country group composites for Savings and Investment are calculated as the sum of the U.S dollar values for the relevant individual countries. This differs from the calculations in the April 2005 and earlier World Economic Outlooks, where the composites were weighted by GDP valued at purchasing power parities (PPPs) as a share of total world GDP.

The Malagasy franc replaced the ariary as Madagascar's currency, on January 1, 2005. One Malagasy franc was valued at 0.2 ariarys.

April 2005

Data for Afghanistan are included.

The base year for time series expressed in index form has been re-indexed to 2000.

El Salvador currency has been changed to dollar.

London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) series are included for euro area, Japan and the United States.

The purchasing power parity (PPP) weights have been updated to reflect the most up-to-date PPP conversion factor provided by the World Bank.

September 2004

The European Union added 10 new member nations on May 1, 2004, enlarging the group to a total of 25 countries. The new members are Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovak Republic, and Slovenia.

April 2004

The former three-way split of the world (advanced economies, developing countries, and countries in transition) has been revised to classify countries into two categories: “advanced economies” and “other emerging market and developing countries.” The analytical groups now comprise all countries from the former developing and transition groups. See the introduction to the Statistical Appendix for additional details.

Turkey and Malta are now included in Central and Eastern Europe.

Timor-Leste, Dem. Rep. of is now included in the WEO database.

Current account balance projections are now included for all countries.

The purchasing power parity (PPP) weights have been updated to reflect the new price surveys using the new benchmark year of 2000. See Box A2 for additional details.

September 2003

No changes were introduced.

April 2003

Growth and inflation projections for Serbia and Montenegro are included.

September 2002

Growth and inflation projections are included for all countries through 2003.

May 2002

Middle East, Malta, and Turkey is replaced by the title “Middle East and Turkey.” The country composition remains the same.

December 2001

No changes were introduced.

October 2001

No changes were introduced.

May 2001

Greece is included in the euro area.

Cyprus is included in Advanced Economies. It was previously included in Middle East and Europe under Developing Countries.

Asia is replaced by the title Developing Asia. There is no difference in the composition of the group.

Middle East and Europe is replaced by the title Middle East and Turkey. Cyprus is no longer included in the group.

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Two new subgroups comprise Countries in Transition. Commonwealth of Independent States and Mongolia replaces Transcaucasus and central Asia and the composition of Central and Eastern Europe has changed: the group no longer includes Moldova and Ukraine. Please refer to the introduction to the Statistical Appendix for details on WEO regional and analytical groups.