

# **Data Sources Tutorial**

This tutorial explains how to utilize several public IMF and World Bank databases to find and retrieve various data series necessary to perform your own Debt Sustainability Analysis.<sup>1</sup> To access these tools, simply visit [www.imf.org](http://www.imf.org), and click on the “Data” tab.

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<sup>1</sup> This should complement other sources of data, like those published by national authorities or other agencies.

# I. WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK (WEO)

## Access

On the IMF's Data page <http://www.imf.org/external/data.htm>, select the most recently available WEO.

The screenshot shows the IMF Data page. At the top, there is a search bar and a navigation menu with options like HOME, ABOUT THE IMF, RESEARCH, COUNTRIES, CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT, NEWS, VIDEOS, DATA, and PUBLICATIONS. The 'DATA' tab is selected. Below the navigation, there is a 'What's New' section on the left and a 'Popular Data' section on the right. In the 'Popular Data' section, 'World Economic Outlook October 2016' is circled in red. Other items listed include 'Global Financial Stability Report October 2016', 'Fiscal Monitor October 2016', 'IMF Data Mapper', 'IMF Finances', and 'SDRs per Currency Unit'. On the far right, there is a box titled 'Not sure where to find what you're looking for? A Guide to IMF Data' with a link to 'SELECTED IMF ONLINE DATA SOURCES'.

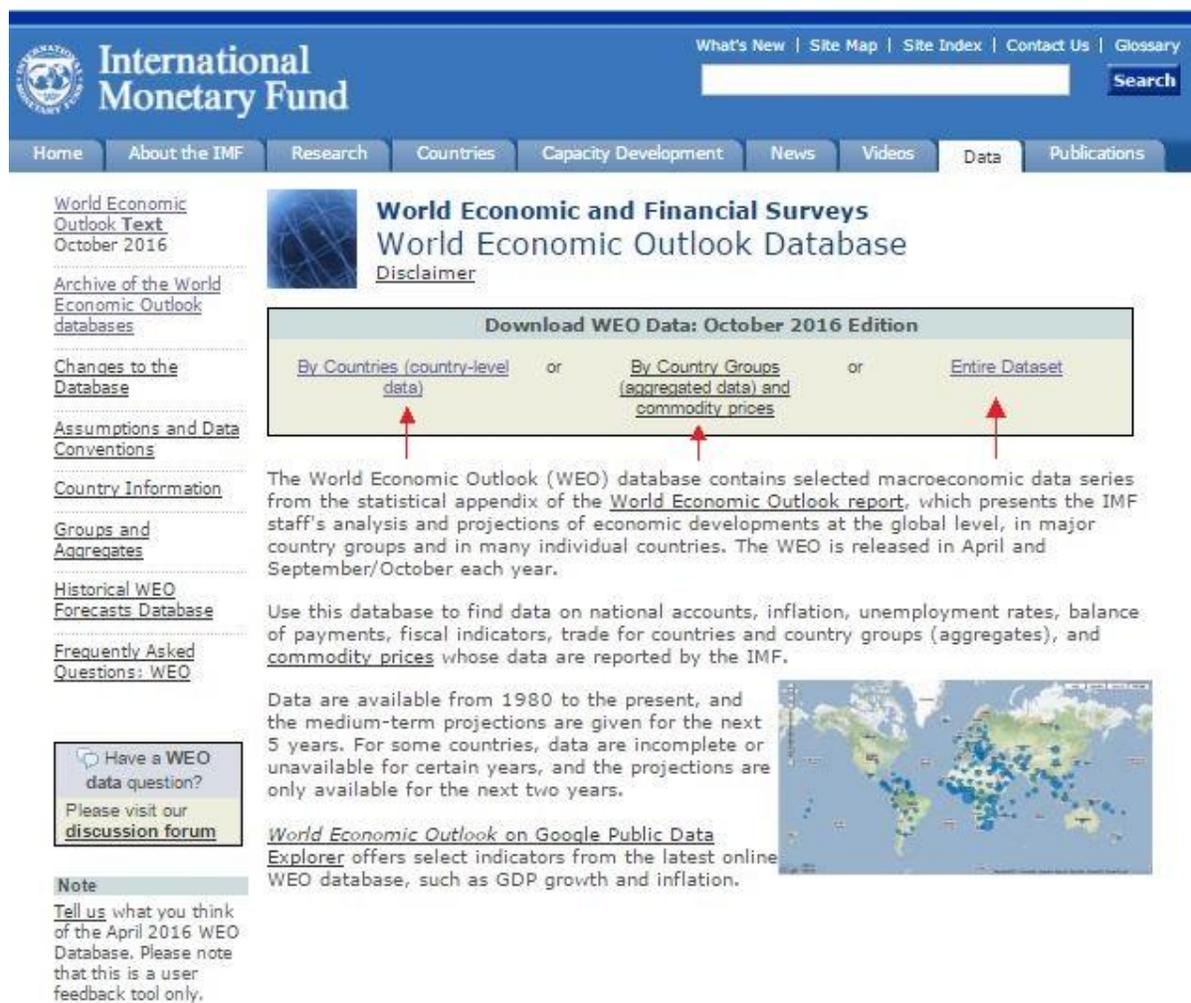
Then click on the icon on the side bar to access the WEO database.

The screenshot shows the 'WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK OCTOBER 2016' page. It features a 'Video Summary' section with a video player and a 'Subdued Demand: Symptoms and Remedies' section with a world map icon. Below the video, there are 'Related Articles' and 'Data Tools' sections. In the 'Data Tools' section, 'OCTOBER 2016 DATABASE' is circled in red. A red box with the text 'Click here!' and an arrow points to this link. The page also includes a 'Downloads' section with language options (English, العربية, Español, Français, Русский, 中文, 日本語) and a 'Summary' section with a 'READ FULL SUMMARY' link. A 'BACK TO TOP' link is visible at the bottom right.

Alternatively, access WEO here:

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/02/weodata/index.aspx>

## Description



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**World Economic and Financial Surveys**  
World Economic Outlook Database  
Disclaimer

**Download WEO Data: October 2016 Edition**

By Countries (country-level data) or By Country Groups (aggregated data) and commodity prices or Entire Dataset

The World Economic Outlook (WEO) database contains selected macroeconomic data series from the statistical appendix of the [World Economic Outlook report](#), which presents the IMF staff's analysis and projections of economic developments at the global level, in major country groups and in many individual countries. The WEO is released in April and September/October each year.

Use this database to find data on national accounts, inflation, unemployment rates, balance of payments, fiscal indicators, trade for countries and country groups (aggregates), and [commodity prices](#) whose data are reported by the IMF.

Data are available from 1980 to the present, and the medium-term projections are given for the next 5 years. For some countries, data are incomplete or unavailable for certain years, and the projections are only available for the next two years.

[World Economic Outlook on Google Public Data Explorer](#) offers select indicators from the latest online WEO database, such as GDP growth and inflation.

Have a WEO data question? Please visit our [discussion forum](#)

**Note**  
Tell us what you think of the April 2016 WEO Database. Please note that this is a user feedback tool only.

WEO includes key macroeconomic variables at yearly frequency, starting in 1980, wherever available. It also includes the latest IMF forecasts 5 years ahead. The WEO database's strength is the fact that it is up-to-date and forward-looking.

Using the WEO database, you can download several variables from many different countries and country groups all at once. You also have the option to download the entire set of data.

To retrieve data on several countries, first select a country group.

World Economic Outlook Database, October 2016

Step 1 of 5    1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5    [New Query](#)  
[Help](#)

### 1. Select Country Group

Country Group	Notes
<a href="#">All countries</a>	
<a href="#">Advanced economies</a>	
<a href="#">Euro area</a>	
<a href="#">Major advanced economies (G7)</a>	
<a href="#">Emerging market and developing economies</a>	

Next, select one or several countries of interest.

World Economic Outlook Database, October 2016

Step 2 of 5    1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5    [New Query](#)  
[Help](#)

### 2. Select Countries

[Select All](#)    [Clear All](#)    [Continue >](#)

All countries (191 countries)

Countries	Notes	Countries	Notes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Afghanistan	<a href="#">i</a>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Libya	<a href="#">i</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Albania	<a href="#">i</a>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lithuania	<a href="#">i</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Algeria	<a href="#">i</a>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg	<a href="#">i</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angola	<a href="#">i</a>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macao SAR	<a href="#">i</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Antigua and Barbuda	<a href="#">i</a>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FYR Macedonia	<a href="#">i</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Argentina	<a href="#">i</a>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Madagascar	<a href="#">i</a>

Third, select variables of interest.

World Economic Outlook Database, October 2016

Step 3 of 5    1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5    [New Query](#)  
[Your selections](#)    [Help](#)

### 3. Select Subjects

[Select All](#)    [Clear All](#)    [Continue >](#)

Subjects	Notes	Availability
<b>National Accounts</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Gross domestic product, constant prices National currency	<a href="#">i</a>	[191/191]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gross domestic product, constant prices Percent change	<a href="#">i</a>	[191/191]
<input type="checkbox"/> Gross domestic product, current prices National currency	<a href="#">i</a>	[191/191]
<input type="checkbox"/> Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars	<a href="#">i</a>	[191/191]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gross domestic product, deflator Index	<a href="#">i</a>	[191/191]
<input type="checkbox"/> Gross domestic product per capita, constant prices National currency	<a href="#">i</a>	[190/191]
<input type="checkbox"/> Gross domestic product per capita, current prices National currency	<a href="#">i</a>	[190/191]
<input type="checkbox"/> Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars	<a href="#">i</a>	[190/191]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Output gap in percent of potential GDP Percent of potential GDP	<a href="#">i</a>	[27/191]

**Variables of interest for the DSA are:**

- Real GDP growth rate (annual percent change)
- Real GDP (national currency)
- GDP deflator
- Output gap (in percent of potential GDP)
- General government revenue (in national currency & as a percent of GDP)
- General government total expenditure (in national currency & as a percent of GDP)
- General government net lending/borrowing (in national currency & as a percent of GDP)
- General government structural balance (in national currency & as a percent of potential GDP)
- General government primary net lending/borrowing (in national currency & as a percent of GDP)
- General government gross debt (in national currency & as a percent of potential GDP)
- General government net debt (in national currency & as a percent of potential GDP)

Definitions for all variables can be found beneath the selection screen. For example:

**General government total expenditure (Percent of GDP)**

Total expenditure consists of total expense and the net acquisition of nonfinancial assets. Note: Apart from being on an accrual basis, total expenditure differs from the GFSM 1986 definition of total expenditure in the sense that it also takes the disposals of nonfinancial assets into account.

Finally, select a time period to examine. As mentioned, WEO includes IMF forecasts 5 years from the present for most countries. Specify advanced settings to format the report to your liking.

World Economic Outlook Database, October 2016

Step 4 of 5      1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5      [New Query](#)

[Your selections](#)   [Help](#)

#### 4. Select Date Range

[Prepare Report >](#)

**Date Range**

Start Year:       End Year:

**Advanced Settings (Optional)**

**Notes**

Append Subject Notes  
 Append Country/Series-specific Notes

**Fields to show on report**

<b>...for Country</b>	<b>...for Subject</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> WEO Country Code	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subject Descriptor
<input type="checkbox"/> ISO Alpha-3 Code	<input type="checkbox"/> WEO Subject Code

**Sort Order**

by Country then Subject       by Subject then Country

**Decimal Symbol**

"." e.g. 100.99       "," e.g. 100,99

**Blank Rows**

Show all rows       Remove rows with no data

[Prepare Report >](#)

Click "Prepare Report" and you get a table of time series data sorted by country & variable.

World Economic Outlook Database, October 2016

Step 5 of 5      1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5      [New Query](#)

#### 5. Report for Selected Countries and Subjects

You will find [notes](#) on the data and options to [download](#) the table below your results.

Country	Subject Descriptor	Units	Scale	Country/Series-specific Notes	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Afghanistan	Gross domestic product, constant prices	Percent change		<a href="#">i</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Afghanistan	Gross domestic product, deflator	Index		<a href="#">i</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Afghanistan	Output gap in percent of potential GDP	Percent of potential GDP							
Albania	Gross domestic product, constant prices	Percent change		<a href="#">i</a>	2.684	5.700	2.900	1.100	2.000
Albania	Gross domestic product, deflator	Index		<a href="#">i</a>	5.935	5.809	5.814	5.809	5.823
Albania	Output gap in percent of potential GDP	Percent of potential GDP							

In conjunction with the DSA template, you can download the data into Excel using the link below the table.

#### Download

The downloads are presented in Tab Delimited Values format which is compatible with most statistical packages and Excel.



To perform a DSA for a MAC will require information on several of the variables that WEO has to offer. Make good use of it!

## II. THE FISCAL MONITOR (FM)

### Access

On the IMF's Data page <http://www.imf.org/external/data.htm>, select the most recently available Fiscal Monitor.

The screenshot shows the IMF Data website. At the top is the IMF logo and the text "INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND". Below that is a navigation bar with links: HOME, ABOUT THE IMF, RESEARCH, COUNTRIES, CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT, NEWS, VIDEOS, DATA, PUBLICATIONS. A search bar and a "Send us your Feedback" button are also present. The main content area is titled "IMF DATA" and is divided into three columns. The left column is "What's New" and contains a paragraph about the 2016 Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS). The middle column is "Popular Data" and lists several reports, with "Fiscal Monitor October 2016" circled in red. The right column is a sidebar with a search box and a "Send us your Feedback" button. Below the sidebar is a box titled "Not sure where to find what you're looking for? A Guide to IMF Data" with a link to "SELECTED IMF ONLINE DATA SOURCES".

## Description

The Fiscal Monitor offers public finance data for all IMF member countries dating back several years, as well as projections 5-years ahead.

Click on the icon on the side bar to access the FM database through DataMapper.

**FISCAL MONITOR** OCTOBER 2016

**IMF Fiscal Monitor: Debt: Use it Wisely**

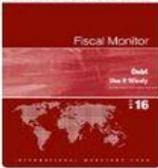


**Fiscal Monitor Interview with Vitor Gaspar. Debt: Use it Wisely**



**Related Documents**

- [Opening Remarks by Vitor Gaspar during the Press Conference, October 5, 2016](#) ▶
- [News Article: Low Growth, Inflation Hamper Debt Reduction](#) ▶
- [Blog: Big Bad Actors: A Global View of Debt](#) ▶
- [Transcript of the Press Conference on the Release of the October 2016 Fiscal Monitor](#) ▶
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- [Fiscal Monitor Database](#) ▶



**FISCAL MONITOR (FM)**  
**Debt: Use it Wisely**  
October 2016

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Drawing on an expanded data set covering emerging markets and low-income countries as well as advanced economies, this chapter examines the extent and makeup of global debt and asks what role fiscal policy can play in facilitating the adjustment. The analytical framework explicitly models the interlinkages between private and public debt in analyzing the role of fiscal policy in the deleveraging process. Country case studies provide useful insights on what fiscal policy should and should not do to facilitate deleveraging while minimizing the drag on the economy.

**Contents**

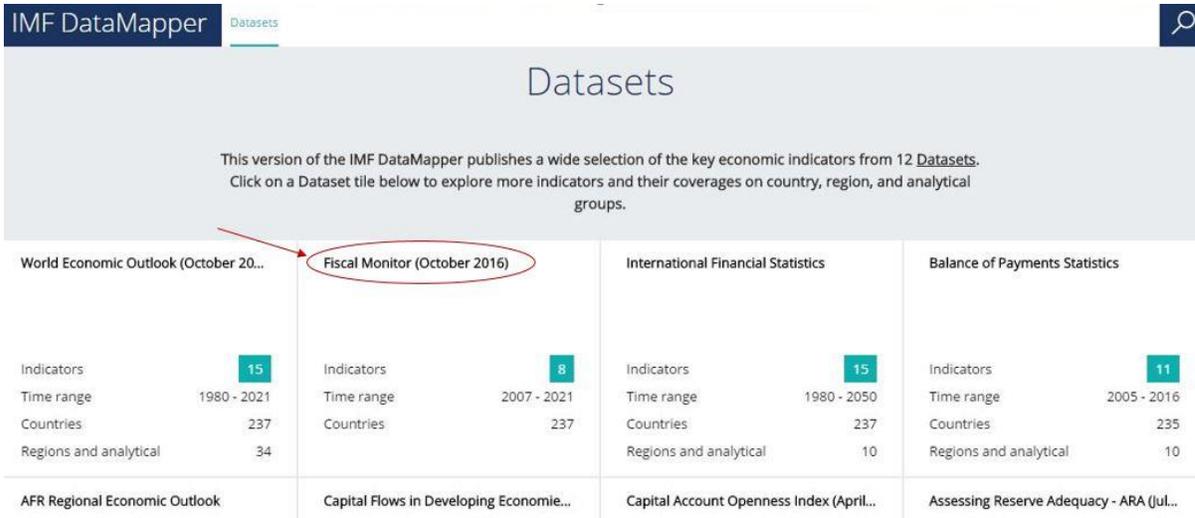
- Front Matter -
- [Assumptions and Conventions](#)
- [Preface](#)
- [Executive Summary](#)
- Chapter 1: Debt: Use it Wisely +
- Methodological and Statistical Appendix +
- Country Abbreviations and Glossary +

**Click here!**

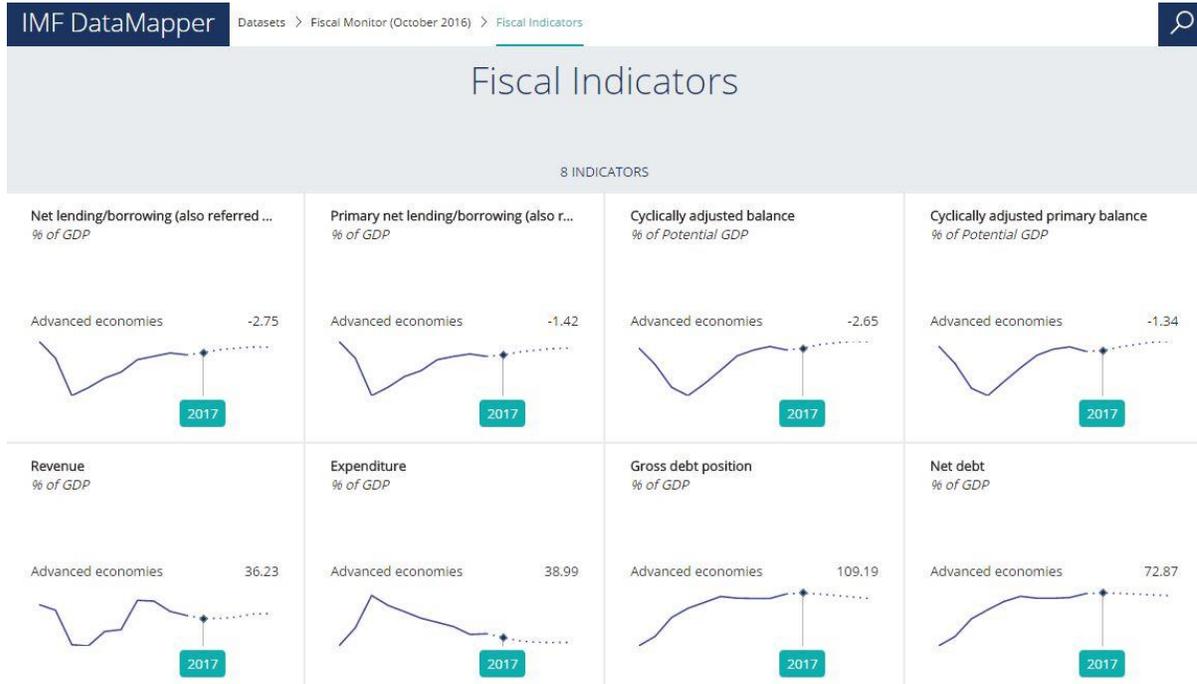
IMF Data Mapper is a tool to quickly retrieve variables from several IMF datasets. Data Mapper is useful to visualize data over time and perform cross-country comparisons of a few key DSA variables. The default dataset pulled through DataMapper is the WEO database, so be sure to select the FM dataset by clicking the “Datasets”



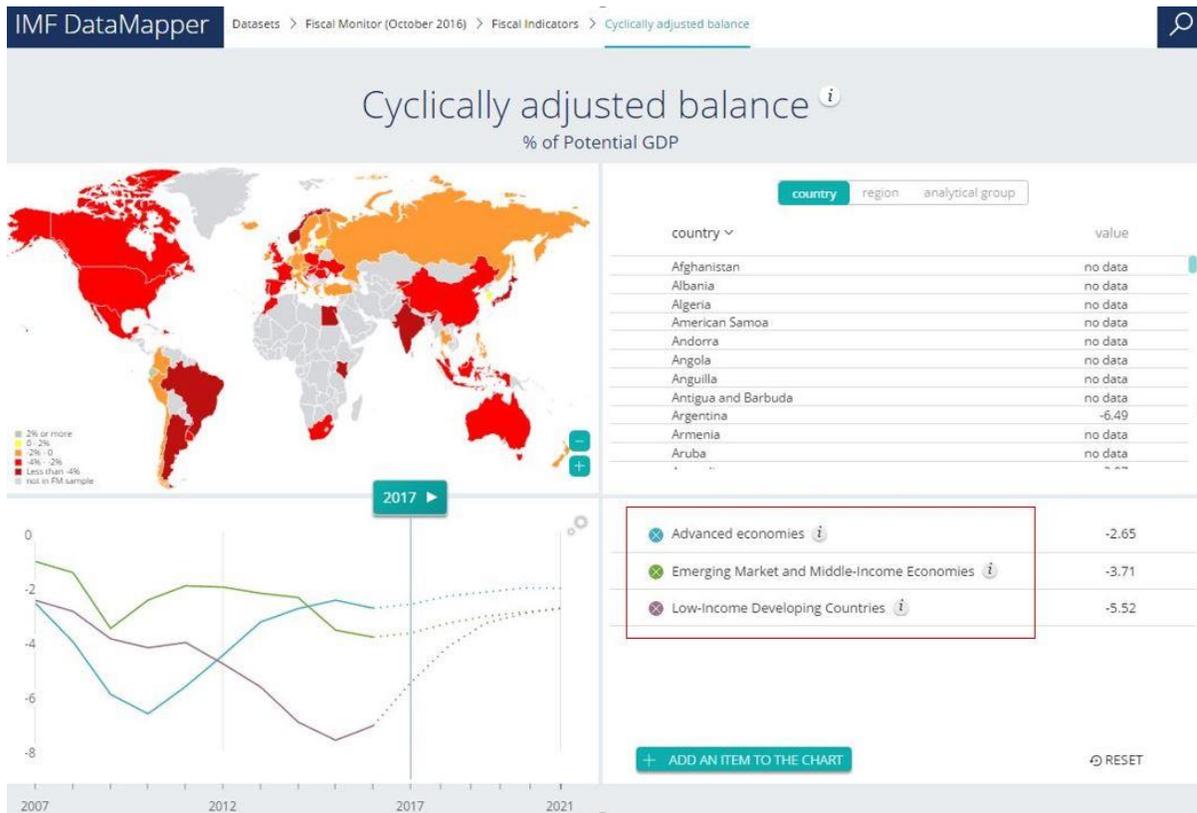
Select Fiscal Monitor from the available dataset options



From there, select the indicators you are interested in.



You can choose between Advanced Economies, Emerging Markets, and Low-Income Countries, or specify countries by their name.



**Additional variables of interest for the DSA are:**

- **Cyclically adjusted balance (percent of potential GDP) – incl fcst**
- **Cyclically adjusted primary balance (percent of potential GDP) – incl fcst**

**Download**

You can download all of the Fiscal Monitor data in excel format, by clicking on the “Fiscal Monitor Database”

*Example 1:* Examine net debt in the Advanced economies countries in 2012.

1. Select the Fiscal Monitor as the dataset in DataMapper.
2. Select Net debt as the fiscal indicator.
3. Specify “Advanced economies” by removing the other options.
4. Use the time bar on the graph to select 2012.

If you’ve performed the steps correctly, the value next to the “Advanced economies” should be 71.03

### III. PUBLIC FINANCES IN MODERN HISTORY (PFMH)

#### Access

From the DataMapper, you also have access to an additional database of public finances. Simply select “Public Finances in Modern History” from the available datasets as shown below.

The screenshot shows the IMF DataMapper interface with the following dataset tiles:

Dataset Title	Indicators	Time range	Countries	Regions and analytical
World Economic Outlook (October 20...)	15	1980 - 2021	237	34
Fiscal Monitor (October 2016)	8	2007 - 2021	237	
International Financial Statistics	15	1980 - 2050	237	10
Balance of Payments Statistics	11	2005 - 2016	235	10
AFR Regional Economic Outlook	26	2004 - 2017	45	24
Capital Flows in Developing Economie...	18	1995 - 2014	174	3
Capital Account Openness Index (April..)	18	2000 - 2013	174	4
Assessing Reserve Adequacy - ARA (Jul...	4	2000 - 2017	79	1
1. Gender Budgeting and 2. Gender E...	3	1980 - 2015	222	13
Historical Public Debt Database	2	1880 - 2012	235	19
<b>Public Finances in Modern History</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1800 - 2012</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1</b>
Export Diversification and Quality (Spr...	14	1960 - 2010	237	34

You can also open here: <http://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/datasets/FPP>

## Description

The Public Finances in Modern History database covers the public finances of 55 different advanced and emerging countries from as far back as 1800. This dataset is described in detail in the IMF working paper “A Modern History of Fiscal Prudence and Profligacy”<sup>2</sup> (which you can access in the Course Materials folder). The strength of this database is the richness of the historical data, useful when conducting, for example, cross-country comparison of fiscal consolidation episodes. However, the data ends in 2011 as of now, so you might need to get the latest data from a different source.

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**FISCAL AFFAIRS**

**Public Finances in Modern History Database**

**P**ublic Finances in Modern History database documents two-hundred years of the history of budget deficits and government debts, covering 55 countries over the period 1800-2011.

These data were assembled from a wide array of historical sources and analyzed in the IMF Working Paper "A Modern History of Fiscal Prudence and Profligacy" by Paolo Mauro, Rafael Romeu, Ariel Binder and Asad Zaman (2013). The primary balance is the difference between a government's revenues and its non-interest expenditures; it is the most accurate reflection of government fiscal policy decisions. A country with a primary deficit, for example, spends more on roads, schools, defense, than it takes in from taxes and other revenues. We invite you to explore these data through the interactive graphs below and take in a glimpse of the history of today's deficits and debts around the world.

**Disclaimer**

Use of the data and products from this webpage requires the following citation:  
Paolo Mauro, Rafael Romeu, Ariel Binder and Asad Zaman, 2013, "A Modern History of Fiscal Prudence and Profligacy," IMF Working Paper No. 13/5, International Monetary Fund, Washington, DC. We welcome comments on the data to [historicalpubfin@imf.org](mailto:historicalpubfin@imf.org)

Download: Paper | Chartbook | **Data** | Video

Optional.

Download!

## Download

Simply select “Data” to download the entire dataset into Microsoft Excel. You can also take a look at the Chartbook to see some nice figures for select countries.

---

Paolo Mauro & Rafael Romeu & Ariel J Binder & Asad Zaman, 2013. "A Modern History of Fiscal Prudence and Profligacy," IMF Working Papers 13/5, International Monetary Fund.

**Variables of interest for the DSA are:**

- Government revenue (as a percent of GDP)
- Government expenditure, primary and total (as a percent of GDP)
- Government primary balance (as a percent of GDP)
- Interest paid on public debt (as a percent of GDP)
- Real long term interest rate on gov't debt (percent)
- Gross public debt (as a percent of GDP)
- Real GDP growth rate (percent)
- Real long term government bond yield (percent)

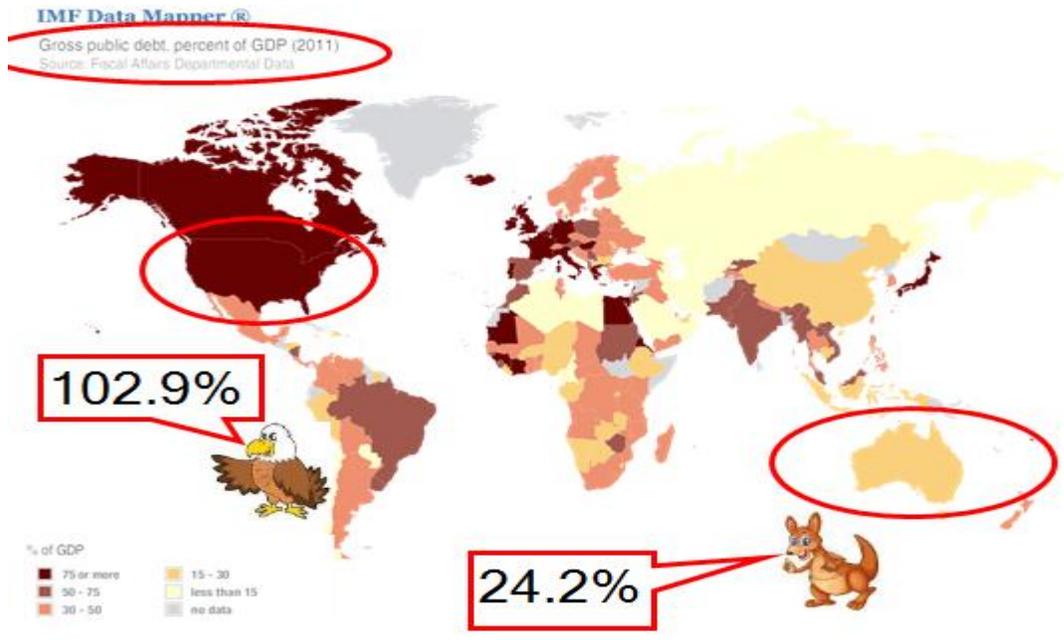
**A. Country Comparison via the PFMH Dataset**

**Download**

*Example:* Compare gross public debt in AUS and USA.

1. Open DataMapper.
2. Select the Public Finances dataset.
3. Specify subject as “gross public debt.”
4. Remove default countries by unchecking boxes.
5. Click “add an item to the chart.” Select United States and Australia.
6. Select 2011 as year using scroll bar.
7. Select the “Map” under the “Use Our Data” section.

If you’ve performed the steps correctly, your chart should appear as shown on the next page. Here we see that, as of 2011, Australia’s gross public debt was about 24.2% of its GDP, hence its yellow color on the heat map. In contrast, the United States’ public debt ratio was significantly higher (102.9%), as shown by its intense dark red color.



## IV. WORLD BANK DATA

### Access

To find the most comprehensive data on annual exchange rates for DSA, visit our friends over at the World Bank at [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org) and click on the “Data” tab. The World Bank provides free and open access to data of all sorts.

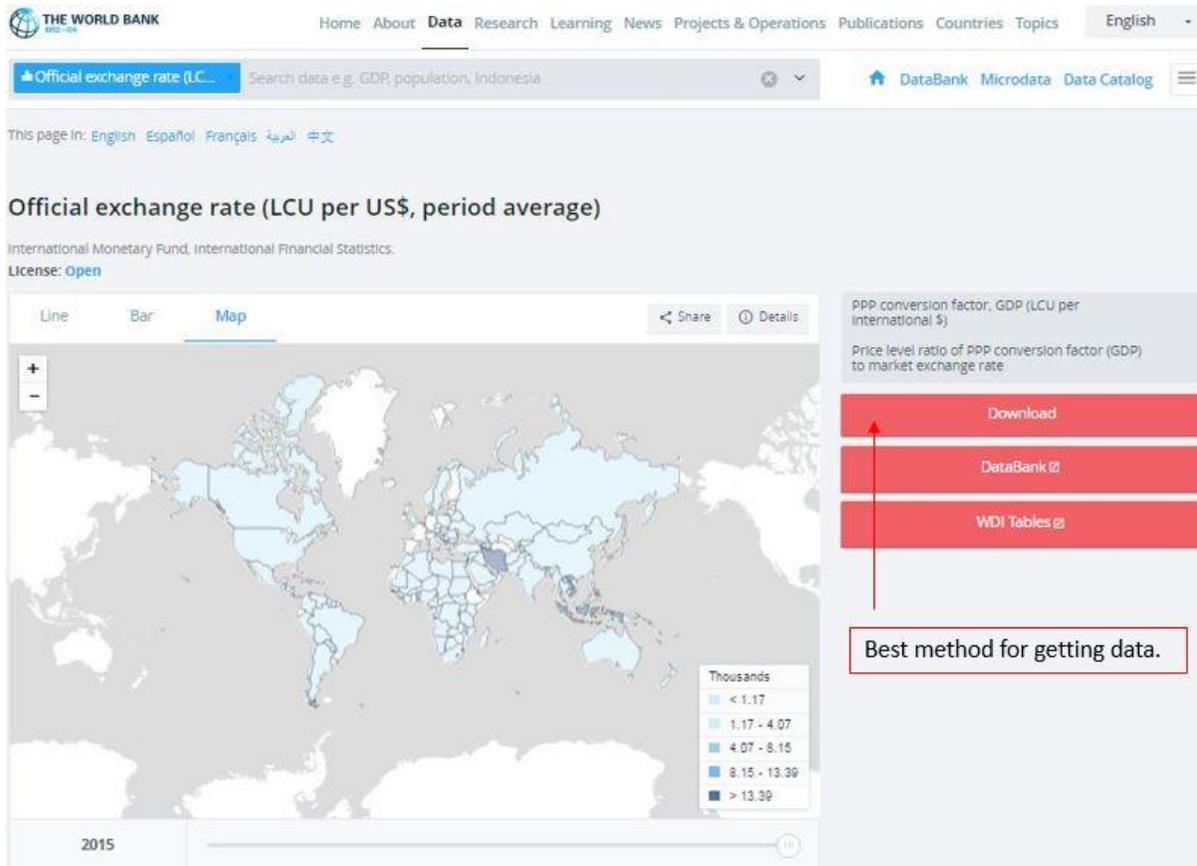
### Download

As shown below, simply search “exchange rate” in the indicator bar, select “Official exchange rate” and press “Enter” Alternatively, get data directly here: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF>

The screenshot shows the World Bank Open Data website. At the top, the navigation menu includes 'Home', 'About', 'Data', 'Research', 'Learning', 'News', 'Projects & Operations', 'Publications', 'Countries', 'Topics', and 'English'. The 'Data' tab is highlighted with a red circle and labeled '1.'. Below the navigation, there is a search bar with 'exchange rate' entered. A dropdown menu shows search results, with 'Official exchange rate (LCU per US\$, period average)' selected, indicated by a red arrow and labeled '3.'. On the left side, there is a section for 'RECENTLY UPDATED DATASETS' with 'Service Delivery Indicators' listed, dated 'Jan 11, 2017'. A red arrow labeled '2.' points to the search bar. At the bottom, there is a 'Browse by Country or Indicator' link. A red box with '3.' points to the selected search result. A red box with '2.' points to the search bar. A red box with '1.' points to the 'Data' tab in the navigation menu.

Note that the MAC DSA template uses exchange rates quoted in LCU/USD.

To obtain your own figures to perform a DSA, the easiest method would be simply to download the data into Excel. Click the “Download Data” icon and you obtain annual ER figures as far back as 1960 for some countries. See below.



### Variables of interest for the DSA:

➤ **Nominal exchange rate (currency units per U.S. dollar)**

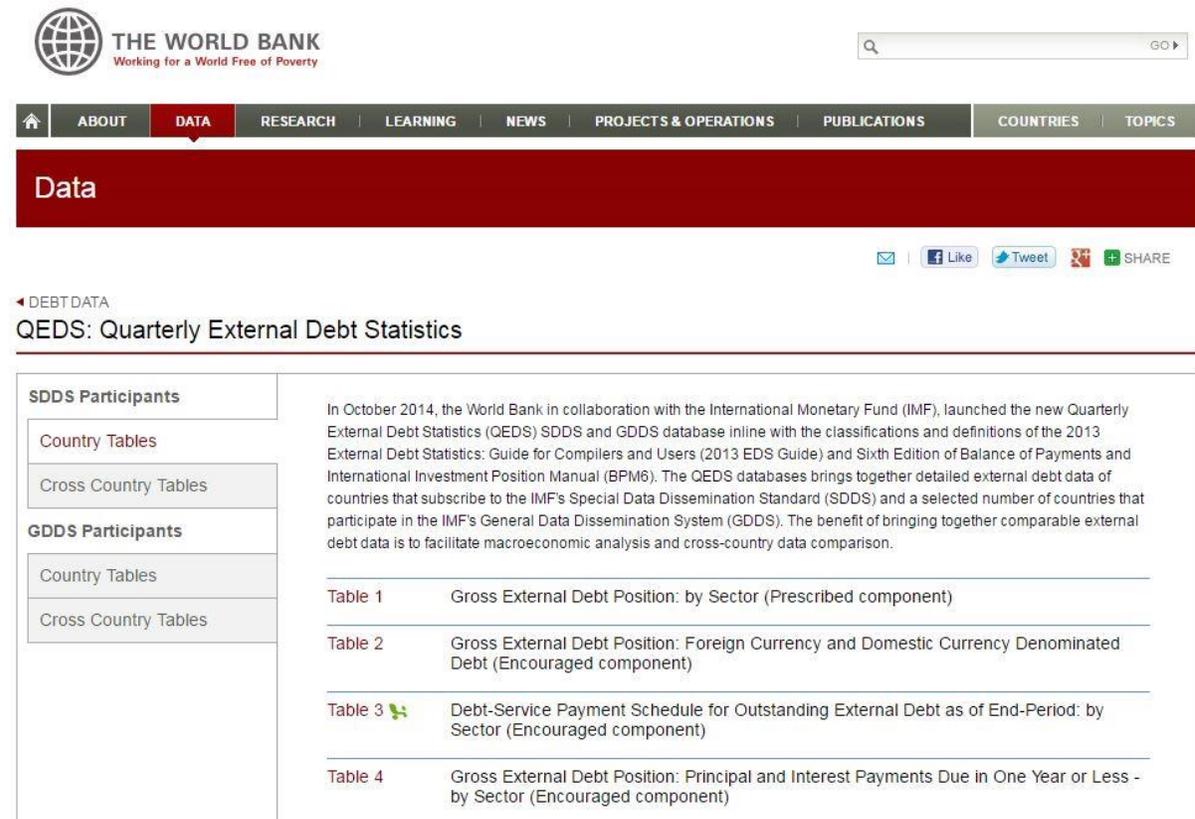
## V. QUARTERLY EXTERNAL DEBT STATISTICS (QEDS)

### Access

#### Open

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/EXTDECQEDS/0,,menuPK:1805431~pagePK:64168427~piPK:64168435~theSitePK:1805415,00.html>

To access the SSDS/QEDS and GDDS/QEDS data, simply click to expand the corresponding tabs in the top left corner of the page. The external debt country data is located under “Country Data” in the respective tabs.



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DEBT DATA

### QEDS: Quarterly External Debt Statistics

**SDDS Participants**

Country Tables

Cross Country Tables

**GDDS Participants**

Country Tables

Cross Country Tables

In October 2014, the World Bank in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), launched the new Quarterly External Debt Statistics (QEDS) SDDS and GDDS database inline with the classifications and definitions of the 2013 External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users (2013 EDS Guide) and Sixth Edition of Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6). The QEDS databases brings together detailed external debt data of countries that subscribe to the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) and a selected number of countries that participate in the IMF's General Data Dissemination System (GDDS). The benefit of bringing together comparable external debt data is to facilitate macroeconomic analysis and cross-country data comparison.

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Table 1      Gross External Debt Position: by Sector (Prescribed component)

---

Table 2      Gross External Debt Position: Foreign Currency and Domestic Currency Denominated Debt (Encouraged component)

---

Table 3      Debt-Service Payment Schedule for Outstanding External Debt as of End-Period: by Sector (Encouraged component)

---

Table 4      Gross External Debt Position: Principal and Interest Payments Due in One Year or Less - by Sector (Encouraged component)

Select a table and on the next page, select a country from the drop down menu.

Argentina Select country here

Table 1 - Gross External Debt Position by Sector 2/	
Data are in USD millions	
	2015Q2
0001_T1_General Government	72,188
0002_T1_... Short-term	388
0003_T1_... Currency and deposits 3/	0
0004_T1_... Debt securities	..
0005_T1_... Loans	..
0006_T1_... Trade credit and advances	..
0007_T1_... Other debt liabilities 4/ 5/	388
0008_T1_... Long-term	71,800
0009_T1_... Special drawing rights (allocations) 6/	0
0010_T1_... Currency and deposits 3/	0
0011_T1_... Debt securities	43,350

In the top right hand corner, you have buttons to share, to download (as Excel, CSV, Tabbed TXT, or PDF), to print, and to obtain additional information about the dataset. At the bottom of the page, there are footnotes about the items in the table.

	2016Q1	2016Q2
	72,873	100,971
	391	9,831
	0	0
	..	..
	..	..
	..	..
	391	9,831
	72,482	91,140
	0	0
	0	0

## Description

The World Bank Quarterly External Debt Statistics contains detailed quarterly external debt data, starting at the earliest from 1998. The information provided varies by country depending on whether the country subscribes to IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) or the General Data Dissemination Standard (GDDS)<sup>3</sup>. Generally, more data is available for the SDDS.

<sup>3</sup> Seventy countries currently participate in the SDDS/QEDS database and 48 LIC countries participate in the GDDS/QEDS database.

## Variables of interest for the DSA:

- [General government external debt \(short-term and long-term\)](#) <sup>4</sup>
- [Public sector external debt \(short-term and long-term\)](#) <sup>5</sup>
- [Publicly-guaranteed private sector external debt position \(short-term and long-term\)](#) <sup>6</sup>
- [Gross foreign currency and foreign-currency-linked general government external debt](#)<sup>7</sup>
- [General government debt-service payment schedule](#)<sup>8</sup>
- [Short-term general government gross external debt \(on an original maturity basis\)](#) <sup>9</sup>

## Download

*Example:* Obtain foreign currency and domestic currency debt for the most recent quarter to date from Chile and Thailand.

1. Open SDDS/QEDS Country data page and click table 2: Gross External Debt Position: Foreign Currency and Domestic Currency Debt (Encouraged component)
2. Select a country from the drop down menu.

---

<sup>4</sup> Table 1 for SDDS; unavailable for GDDS.

<sup>5</sup> Supplementary Table 1.3 for SDDS; Table 1 for GDDS.

<sup>6</sup> Supplementary Table 1.3 for SDDS; Table 1 for GDDS.

<sup>7</sup> Supplementary Table 2.1 for SDDS; unavailable for GDDS.

<sup>8</sup> Table 3 for SDDS; Table 2 for GDDS.

<sup>9</sup> Supplementary Table 3.1 for SDDS; unavailable for GDDS.

3. You should now see a table with values for selected country. You can download this data to other programs, to excel by clicking the button in the top right corner of the page.
4. If you have performed the steps correctly, you should be able to see a table like the one below.

**Table 2 - Gross External Debt Position Foreign Currency and Domestic Currency Denominated Debt 3/ 4/**

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Table 2 - Gross External Debt Position Foreign Currency and Domestic Currency Denominated Debt 3/ 4/	
Data are in USD millions	2015Q2
0071_T2_Foreign currency 5/	144,019
0072_T2_.. Short-term	16,424
0073_T2_.. Long-term 6/	127,595
0074_T2_Domestic currency 7/	7,033
0075_T2_.. Short-term	302
0076_T2_.. Long-term	6,731
0077_T2_Unallocated	0
<b>0078_T2_Gross External Debt Position</b>	<b>151,051</b>

**Table 2 - (SDDS Encouraged component 1/ 2/)**