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Revised Groupings for Non-
OECD Countries in OECD's
Macroeconomic Model
INTERLINK

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in OECD's macroeconomic model INTERLINK

by

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Balance of Payments Division

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This paper provides details of the regrouping of non-OECD countries which has been carried out for the purposes of the forecasting and modelling work in the Department of Economics and Statistics. The new groups were used for the first time in OECD Economic Outlook no. 44.

* * *

Cet article présente des indications détaillées sur le reclassement des pays hors OCDE qui a été effectué dans l'optique des travaux de prévision et de modélisation du Département des affaires économiques et statistiques. La nouvelle classification a été utilisée pour la première fois dans le numéro 44 de Perspectives économiques de l'OCDE.

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(Balance of Payments Division)

Discussion with other members of Balance of Payments Division, in particular Andrew Dean, and of the Department of Economics and Statistics was an essential part of this work, as was the help of the Development Cooperation Directorate of the OECD. Invaluable help was also provided by staff of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

**REVISED GROUPINGS FOR NON-OECD COUNTRIES
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Treatment of non-OECD countries and the need for regrouping

1. An important tool used in OECD analysis of macroeconomic interaction between member countries is INTERLINK, a world model of which the main components are linked macroeconomic models of each national OECD economy.⁽¹⁾ Many important international interactions are captured by linking these models of individual OECD countries to each other through their trade and financial sectors, but INTERLINK completes the world picture with a set of equations modelling commodity prices and the trade and balance-of-payments behaviour of non-OECD countries. Key aspects of this behaviour are a set of export equations which determine non-OECD exports as a function of the level and pattern of OECD demand, and import equations which determine the level of imports as a function of terms-of-trade considerations and the financial position of non-OECD countries. Non-OECD imports are also an important component of demand for OECD exports, thus "closing" the model of international interaction. Investment income of non-OECD countries is also modelled in a similar way to that of OECD countries. While the OECD is treated by modelling in some detail the behaviour of each individual country, this would be impossible for non-OECD countries - there are rather a lot of them - and analysis proceeds by aggregating these countries into a number of groups. This Working Paper describes the results of recent work to improve the definitions of these groups and to improve and update the data used.

2. The previous grouping of non-OECD countries was based on terms-of-trade considerations -- countries were allocated to different groups on the basis of their principal export: oil, manufactures or basic commodities. This system was designed to distinguish groups which were likely to benefit or suffer from commodity or oil price shocks. Though this was a useful broad approach, the four non-OPEC groups did in fact export substantial amounts of each category of goods; in addition, the resulting groups were geographically diverse with each group, other than the Soviet group, having members from all of the continents. Hence the groupings were only broadly helpful in terms-of-trade analysis and rather unwieldy for analysis of, for example, debt and financial flows. Furthermore the regional integration of, or interdependence among, countries in geographical proximity was ignored. The emergence of an especially-rapidly growing set of four economies in East Asia as a distinct (though far from homogeneous) group in terms of their development as equal competitors with OECD in markets for manufactured goods had also created a demand for separating them from the previous very heterogeneous group of manufactures exporters (which included both Latin American and Asian NIEs as well as South Africa and Israel, among others).

(1) A number of OECD Working Papers have described various aspects of INTERLINK in detail. An overview is provided in Working Paper no. 46, "Recent Developments in OECD's International Economic Model," by Pete Richardson (June 1987).

The new groups

3. The definitions of the new groups are as follows:

a) OPEC

The new group is the aggregate of the previous low- and high-absorbing OPEC countries and consists of all the OPEC countries plus Bahrain and Oman.

b) The four Asian Newly Industrialising Economies (NIEs)
- Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong

These were previously classified in the group of newly-industrialising countries (NICs) and represented about 60 to 70 per cent of trade flows in that group. They have been separated because their topical interest seems unlikely to diminish in the future. A database of individual country information for this group is maintained and explicit current-balance projections are produced for each economy.

c) Other Asia (i.e. other than in the groups above)

The principal countries in terms of population are China and India. The non-OPEC Middle East is included here. Most countries were previously included among "Low and Middle Income" countries, though the Philippines, Thailand and Israel were NICs, and Syria, Malaysia and Brunei were in "Other Oil Producers".

d) Latin America other than Venezuela and Ecuador (which are OPEC countries)

Brazil and Argentina were previously classified as NICs; Mexico, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago were previously classified as "Other Oil Producers"; the remaining countries were classified as "Lower and Middle Income" countries.

e) Other Africa (i.e. other than OPEC countries)

South Africa, which was previously classified as a NIC, is in this group; the Cameroons, Congo, Egypt and Tunisia were previously in "Other Oil Producers"; and the rest were in "Low and Middle Income" countries. Note that one of the most important African countries, Nigeria, remains classified in the OPEC group.

f) Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

This group comprises the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany (Dem. Rep.), Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

4. The new set of groupings retains the special treatment of oil, although the distinction between "high absorbers" and "low absorbers" (previously treated separately) has been suppressed. This distinction has become less relevant in recent years with lower oil prices reducing the large cushion of current surpluses enjoyed by the low absorbers. The behaviour of this group, as a major influence on the oil market, is of key importance in forecasting

work as a potential source of large external shocks to the OECD. Individual countries are monitored in conjunction with the International Energy Agency. It is intended to maintain internal projections for the external accounts of individual OPEC countries; this will allow some flexibility in regrading aggregates so as to "complete" continents.

Information on the new groups

5. The tables and charts below summarise some key information on each new group and its principal members, along with some comparisons with the previous groups. Although OECD modelling and projections deal only with the balance of payments, some statistics on debt, population and GDP are also shown.

6. The shares of world trade, population, GNP and debt taken by each of the new groups are shown in Table 1 (excluding the Soviet and Eastern group where World Bank and IMF sources are insufficient to complete the necessary information). The position of Other Asia and Other Africa at the bottom of most rankings is notable, though the predominant position of Other Asia in terms of population gives it a sizeable actual GNP share despite low per capita output; the debt problem in Other Africa is clear. The relative openness of Asian NIEs shows up in the size of trade flows compared with GNP or population. In 1987, total trade of the four NIEs had overtaken that of OPEC (1985 is used as the year of comparison in these tables since GNP figures for more recent years are too unreliable). The concentration of debt in Latin America is evident, with a debt/export ratio in 1985 of around 4, compared with around 2 for Other Africa and Other Asia and with about 0.6 for Asian NIEs.

7. The principal countries in the four non-oil developing country groups are examined in Table 2:

- In the Asian NIEs, high GNP and extremely high trade flows per head are notable in Hong Kong and Singapore. Korea, still with substantial debt, is some way behind Taiwan on these figures. In aggregate, these economies have been running considerable current-account surpluses in recent years, although these are almost entirely concentrated in Korea and Taiwan. In both these economies some adjustment has occurred following reductions in tariff levels and import restrictions, an appreciation of their currencies and sharp rises in nominal wages, but a sustained reduction in surpluses is not yet evident.
- Latin America is obviously a debtor group. The economies are relatively closed, with low trade/GNP ratios -- total GNP is more than twice that of the Asian NIEs yet total trade flows are smaller. After a long period of import substitution policies, many of these countries have made announcements of policies intended to result in more trade-oriented economies -- the potential for increased trade growth if such policies are put into effect is apparent. The development of these economies will be strongly influenced by the way in which macroeconomic policy and policy towards inward investment evolve and the way in which the debt problem is handled.
- In Other Africa, South Africa and Egypt are by far the most important single countries in terms of their trade and debt links with the rest of the world. Other countries are so small by

comparison that it is difficult to single out particular ones for special attention. As in Latin America, both debt and changes in domestic policy are important issues, though the fact that most African countries are so much less developed renders the issue vis-à-vis the OECD rather different. The relative poverty of sub-Saharan Africa (excluding South Africa) has also led to a different approach from OECD governments as regards the official debt issue.

- In Other Asia, China and India, though amongst the poorest in GNP per head, account for around two-thirds of total GNP. These two countries are relatively closed economies, however. Other countries are more comparable with the rest of the world as regards trade links. The second-tier of Asian NIEs could develop rapidly if the pattern of their neighbours is followed. But, more importantly, if China and India do follow the trend towards greater openness, the potential for increased trade flows is enormous. Such developments will be important for OECD countries, both giving potential investment opportunities and developing new competitors in industrial markets.

8. The pattern of trade interdependence is illustrated in Table 3. The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe group trades mainly with non-OECD regions (most importantly with itself, since intra-group trade is included in the trade totals). Other Africa's exports almost all go to OECD countries and most of those to Europe. In general the influence of geographical proximity is seen to be strong for all the groups other than the Asian NIEs; in the latter case the importance of the United States as a market stands out strongly.

9. The composition of trade is given in Table 4. The data there show that only OPEC and the Asian NIEs are strongly specialised in their trade; although many countries may be highly specialised commodity exporters, when grouped together this is less apparent. The Soviet and Eastern Europe group exports very little food and raw materials, but the other three groups are fairly well diversified (at this level of aggregation). The relatively high proportion taken by manufactures for all three of these groups is notable, as is the fact that energy is more important than either food or raw materials for Other Asia and Other Africa. Relatively low commodity prices may exaggerate the former, but with commodity prices still lower in 1988 than in 1985 and oil prices substantially lower, the share of manufactures now is probably even higher. Terms-of-trade changes between OECD and the non-OECD may in future owe as much to different relative prices within manufacturing (e.g. textiles versus cars) as they have in the past to the relative price of commodities traditionally defined. This observation makes the absence of any easily available direct information on prices of most non-OECD trade in manufactures (at the moment it is often proxied by the average OECD price for manufactures) even more awkward.

10. Debt data are analysed in some detail in Table 5. Though the major part of debt seems to be denominated in dollars, in some cases considerable amounts are denominated in other currencies. Allowing for the uncertainties attaching to the nature of some of the source material used, one surprising aspect is perhaps the importance of DM-denominated debt for the Other Asia group. The importance of the French Franc in Africa is not surprising. The tendency of Other Asia and Other Africa debt to be fixed rate and that of

Latin America and Asian NIEs to be floating also fits with an a priori perception of the two groups as official and market borrowers respectively.

Modelling Considerations

11. The structural form of the non-OECD part of INTERLINK has not been changed by the regrouping. Currently, export revenue is determined by volume equations which link exports to (weighted) world imports, and price equations linked to oil, commodity and OECD average manufacturing prices. Because export prices for manufactured goods are proxied by average OECD prices, there is no role for relative price effects in the volume equations. Investment income is determined by an average interest rate (linked to OECD short-term rates) and estimates of net debt stocks. With transfers exogenous, import volume equations act so as to leave the current balance unchanged in the long run, except that shocks to the terms of trade may influence both the path to the long run and the long run itself.

12. Within this system improvements will be made to the modelling of the relationship between commodity prices and trade prices, and also in the modelling of investment income -- where debt service is a very important component. The consequences of different reaction functions in import determination in the context of the indebted countries may also be investigated -- does a model with target debt ratios look more plausible than one with a current-account target, for example? For the Asian NIEs, where financing constraints are generally not binding on imports, the inclusion of some domestic variables is envisaged.

Data Sources

13. The basic balance of payments data for the new groups, as in the past for the previous groups, comes from the IMF. The split of trade into prices and volumes was done on the basis of data in the World Bank "World Tables" publication (on tape) supplemented by information from the International Economic Analysis and Prospects division; information on population and GDP, which is shown in some of the tables, but not used in INTERLINK, also comes from the World Tables. The direction of trade matrices and commodity composition information come from the UN Statistical Service. Data on debt stocks come from the Development Co-operation Directorate of the OECD, as do estimates of the currency composition and the interest rate basis of debt. The currency and interest rate breakdowns have been put together on the basis of scanty information and are therefore only approximate; these data are not official OECD estimates.

14. Further information concerning the historical data on trade and the balance of payments for each of the six zones, which are also available on a number of ESD diskette data products, can be obtained on request from the Analytical Data Base Manager, Department of Economics and Statistics.

In tables 1 to 5, as memo items, comparative information is given on the previous non-OECD groupings used. The mnemonics translate as follows:

LOP OPEC "low absorbers"
HOP OPEC "high absorbers"
NIC Newly Industrialising countries
OOP Other Oil Producers
LMI Low and Middle Income countries
SOV USSR and Eastern European countries (excluding Yugoslavia)

see above, pages 2-3, for information on the composition of the new groups in terms of the previous groups.

Information for the tables has been collected from a number of sources, including the following:

Tables 1 to 4, 7 : World Bank, IMF International Financial Statistics, OECD Development Cooperation Directorate, national sources and OECD estimates.

Tables 3 and 4 : United Nations

Tables 5 and 6 : OECD Development Cooperation Directorate

Table 1. Summary Information by Group 1985

	Exports (a)	Imports (a)	Population	GNP ^(b)	GNP per head	Gross External Debt ^(c)
	\$ bn	\$ bn	million	\$ bn	\$	\$ bn
4 Asian NIEs	128.5	117.9	68.4	182.1	2660.8	77.0
Latin America	97.3	73.8	360.1	514.0	1427.4	366.3
Other Asia	102.0	134.6	2224.4	640.0	287.7	209.9
Other Africa	59.7	62.1	392.6	184.2	469.2	127.4
OPEC	174.7	155.0	331.5	433.5	1307.7	169.0
OECD	1547.5	1574.8	808.0	8787.5	10876.1	---
total of above	2109.6	2118.0	4185.0	10741.3	2566.6	949.6
memo items						
NIC	226.5	196.0	400.8	605.9	1511.9	336.6
OOP	70.2	61.8	192.4	278.5	1447.7	197.6
LMI	105.0	144.0	2475.5	678.8	274.2	269.6
			<u>per cent</u>			
	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(e)	(d)
4 Asian NIEs	6.1	5.6	1.6	1.7	24.5	8.1
Latin America	4.6	3.5	8.6	4.8	13.1	38.6
Other Asia	4.8	6.4	53.2	6.0	2.6	22.1
Other Africa	2.8	2.9	9.4	1.7	4.3	13.4
OPEC	8.3	7.3	7.9	4.0	12.0	17.8
OECD	73.4	74.4	19.3	81.8	100.0	-
total of above	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	23.6	100.0

(a) goods and services

(b) factor cost (net indirect taxes were estimated in some cases)

(c) Including short term, long term, and use of IMF credit.

(d) as percent of World, excluding USSR and Eastern Europe (see note 2, p2).

(e) as percent of OECD level.

For sources see above, page 7

Table 2 Summary Information by Group and principal countries 1985

	Exports	Imports	Population	GNP	GNP per head	Gross External Debt
	\$ bn	\$ bn	million	\$ bn	\$	\$ bn
<u>4 Asian NIEs</u>						
Group total	128.5	117.9	68.4	182.1	2660.8	77.0
of which:						
Taiwan	33.3	25.0	19.4	60.3	3105.0	9.0
Korea	32.3	30.6	41.1	73.0	1777.2	56.6
Hong Keng	35.0	33.8	5.4	32.2	5946.7	7.4
Singapore	27.9	28.4	2.6	16.6	6506.1	4.0
<u>Latin America</u>						
Group Total	97.3	73.8	360.1	514.0	1427.4	366.3
of which:						
Mexico	27.4	18.3	78.8	151.0	1915.4	109.8
Brazil	27.7	16.9	135.6	194.9	1437.5	106.8
Argentina	10.2	5.9	30.5	53.0	1735.6	50.4
<u>Other Asia</u>						
Group total	102.0	134.6	2224.4	640.0	287.7	209.9
of which:						
China	28.2	40.8	1040.3	266.0	255.7	20.1
India	13.3	20.6	765.1	174.9	228.6	39.3
Philippines	7.6	6.0	54.7	29.2	533.2	28.6
Thailand	10.0	10.2	52.7	32.7	632.0	18.4
Malaysia	17.2	15.6	15.6	24.4	1567.6	20.8
<u>Other Africa</u>						
Group Total	59.7	62.1	392.6	184.2	469.2	149.9
of which:						
South Africa	18.5	13.7	32.4	47.8	1473.7	22.5
Egypt	10.3	12.3	48.5	47.3	975.1	32.0
Tanzania	0.4	1.1	22.2	5.6	249.8	3.6
Kenya	1.6	1.6	20.4	4.9	239.2	4.4
Ivory Coast	3.2	2.4	10.1	4.7	464.1	9.9

see footnotes to Table 1

For sources see above, page 7

Table 3(a) Direction of Trade: destination of exports, by group. 1985**Exports of goods**

to:	USA	Japan	OECD Europe	OECD total	Non-OECD total	Total Exports ⁽¹⁾
from:	per cent of total exports					\$ bn
4 Asian NIEs	37.2	10.7	13.3	66.7	33.3	108.6
Latin America	40.8	5.4	21.5	69.6	30.4	78.9
Other Asia	14.7	18.2	16.9	52.0	48.0	78.7
Other Africa	14.6	6.6	52.0	74.4	25.6	43.7
OPEC	11.4	20.4	32.3	65.4	34.6	162.5
USSR & E Europe	1.4	0.9	25.1	27.5	72.5	173.3
selected countries						
Mexico	71.9	6.8	14.8	94.6	5.4	22.9
Brazil	27.0	6.6	30.3	66.3	33.7	25.6
Korea	37.1	15.6	14.8	73.1	26.9	26.4
Taiwan	49.1	11.5	9.8	76.3	23.7	30.5
China	8.6	22.2	9.5	41.9	58.1	25.1
India	22.9	12.9	26.0	64.1	35.9	9.2
memo items						
HOP	19.3	14.5	36.5	71.8	28.2	88.6
LOP	2.7	26.8	27.6	58.3	41.7	73.9
OOP	39.2	10.2	20.8	71.8	28.2	53.9
NIC	31.1	9.5	20.5	65.3	34.7	188.0
LMI	18.5	12.1	22.5	54.7	45.3	78.7
SOV	1.2	0.9	24.8	24.8	72.9	162.6

(1) Balance of Payments basis

For sources see above, page 7

Table 3(b) Direction of Trade: source of imports, by group. 1985

Imports of goods						
from:	USA	Japan	OECD Europe	OECD total	Non-OECD total	Total Imports₍₁₎
to:	per cent of total imports					\$ bn
4 Asian NIEs	15.4	21.9	12.5	53.7	46.3	100.1
Latin America	28.9	8.2	16.5	55.9	44.1	54.0
Other Asia	11.8	19.8	21.3	57.1	42.9	114.3
Other Africa	10.4	7.1	53.6	73.3	26.7	48.1
OPEC	10.8	14.1	46.0	73.9	26.1	104.3
USSR & E Europe	2.4	2.1	20.4	26.4	73.6	161.5
selected countries						
Mexico	73.8	5.7	14.1	95.9	4.1	13.2
Brazil	17.3	3.5	13.8	37.8	62.2	13.2
Korea	20.6	25.9	11.9	64.0	36.0	26.5
Taiwan	22.7	26.5	10.5	64.9	35.1	19.3
China	12.6	37.9	16.9	72.8	27.2	38.2
India	10.3	10.2	30.5	55.1	44.9	16.5
memo items						
HOP	9.9	11.9	48.1	73.6	26.4	60.1
LOP	11.8	16.4	43.7	74.3	25.7	44.2
OOP	34.1	9.4	28.3	75.0	25.0	46.5
NIC	15.8	16.6	19.6	55.4	44.6	161.0
LMI	11.3	16.2	24.8	55.7	44.3	120.3
SOV	2.1	2.2	18.2	24.0	76.0	151.9

(1) Balance of Payments basis

For sources see above, page 7

Table 4

Commodity Composition of Trade:
exports and imports by group, 1985

<u>Exports</u>					
	Total ⁽¹⁾ \$ bn	Food %	Raw Materials %	Energy %	Manufactures %
4 Asian NIEs	108.6	4.1	2.9	7.3	85.7
Latin America	78.9	28.5	11.9	27.4	32.2
Other Asia	78.7	16.0	17.3	21.5	45.2
Other Africa	43.7	24.8	18.6	26.1	30.4
OPEC	162.5	1.9	1.5	91.3	5.3
USSR & E Europe	173.3	5.1	4.6	29.8	60.4
selected countries					
Mexico	22.9	8.0	4.1	56.6	31.3
Brazil	25.6	31.2	17.6	4.7	46.5
Korea	26.4	4.2	1.0	3.0	91.8
Taiwan	30.5	5.2	1.9	0.9	91.9
China	25.1	14.5	10.2	25.9	49.4
India	9.2	22.5	12.8	9.8	54.9
memo items					
HOP	88.6	3.2	2.7	89.9	4.2
LOP	73.9	0.5	0.2	92.8	6.4
OOP	53.9	9.4	16.4	45.2	29.0
NIC	188.0	13.3	8.2	6.3	72.1
LMI	78.7	26.9	12.6	24.6	35.9
SOV	162.6	4.9	4.6	31.6	58.9
<u>Imports</u>					
	Total ⁽¹⁾ \$ bn	Food %	Raw Materials %	Energy %	Manufactures %
4 Asian NIEs	100.1	6.2	8.6	23.3	61.9
Latin America	54.0	7.4	4.6	28.9	59.1
Other Asia	114.3	6.9	6.3	15.8	70.9
Other Africa	48.1	15.0	6.0	10.0	68.9
OPEC	104.3	13.7	3.7	5.3	77.3
USSR & E Europe	161.5	12.3	6.2	18.4	63.1
selected countries					
Mexico	13.2	6.6	8.1	3.8	81.5
Brazil	13.2	6.0	4.1	54.2	35.7
Korea	26.5	3.8	12.1	25.4	54.5
Taiwan	19.3	6.7	13.5	25.3	54.5
China	38.2	4.4	8.0	0.4	87.2
India	16.5	3.1	7.4	30.4	59.0
memo items					
HOP	60.1	14.2	5.1	5.8	74.9
LOP	44.2	13.1	2.1	4.8	79.9
OOP	46.5	11.9	6.2	7.9	74.0
NIC	161.0	5.9	7.5	25.7	60.9
LMI	120.3	8.6	5.7	18.6	67.1
SOV	151.9	12.9	5.9	18.5	62.7

(1) Balance of Payments basis

For sources see above, page 7

Table 5

Debt by Currency and by Interest Rate basis (1986)

	Total ^(a) Debt \$ bn	Currency Denomination							Interest Rate ^(b)	
		Dollars	DM	Yen	Francs	Sterling	Other	Unknown	Fixed rate	Floating rate
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
4 Asian NIEs	79.7	70.7	15.2	1.5	2.2	0.5	4.5	5.3	34.8	65.2
Latin America	385.9	69.6	4.1	2.4	1.7	0.9	4.9	16.1	34.6	65.4
Other Asia	233.4	69.3	10.4	3.2	1.1	0.9	6.1	9.0	69.0	31.0
Other Africa	146.7	51.7	3.5	5.0	12.0	2.2	11.2	14.4	77.1	22.9
HOP	145.9	44.6	13.4	6.2	6.7	2.9	11.9	14.2	54.4	45.6
LOP	39.6	65.0	5.2	3.9	1.1	3.3	9.6	11.9	26.0	74.0
memo items										
NIC	353.2	65.8	6.2	3.6	1.9	0.8	5.6	14.2	39.4	60.6
OOP	209.1	79.6	4.5	1.5	2.6	0.7	3.9	7.3	42.2	57.8
LMI	307.1	53.4	8.6	4.3	5.1	1.9	10.2	16.7	70.4	29.6

(a) Short and long term, including use of IMF credit.

(b) Floating rate: bank and other private claims. Fixed rate: other debt.

For sources see above, page 7

Table 6

Principal Debtors by Group

	<u>1982</u>		<u>1986</u>	
	Total ^(a) Debt	%	Total ^(a) Debt	%
<u>4 Asian NIEs</u>	58.6	100.0	79.7	100.0
of which				
Korea	40.1	68.4	54.4	68.3
Taiwan	9.7	16.5	12.7	15.9
Hong Kong	5.5	9.3	8.3	10.4
Singapore	3.4	5.8	4.3	5.4
<u>Latin America</u>	310.7	100.0	385.9	100.0
of which				
Brazil	94.9	30.6	115.4	29.9
Mexico	96.2	31.0	109.6	28.4
Argentina	42.3	13.6	55.0	14.3
Chile	17.9	5.8	23.6	6.1
<u>Other Asia</u>	148.0	100.0	233.4	100.0
of which				
India	25.8	17.4	43.5	18.6
Israel	26.5	17.9	33.4	14.3
Philippines	25.5	17.2	27.2	11.7
China	8.6	5.8	26.6	11.4
<u>Other Africa</u>	96.9	100.0	146.7	100.0
of which				
Egypt	26.5	27.4	38.4	26.2
Morocco	11.7	12.0	18.3	12.5
Ivory Coast	6.6	6.8	11.3	7.7
Sudan	6.4	6.6	8.6	5.9
<u>OPEC</u>	164.3	100.0	185.4	100.0
Indonesia	27.8	16.9	42.2	22.8
Venezuela	33.3	20.3	28.6	15.4
Nigeria	14.1	8.6	25.1	13.6
Algeria	19.3	11.7	21.9	11.8

(a) Short and long term, including use of IMF credit.
For sources see above, page 7

Table 7

OTHER ASIA

PERCENTAGE CHANGES	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
GOODS & SERVS. CREDITS VOLUME	10.0	4.9	7.9	11.0	8.6	7.1	9.5	2.9	9.0	7.8	7.2	4.3
GOODS & SERVS. CREDITS PRICE	3.1	10.7	8.4	19.5	15.8	-1.9	-8.1	-1.1	0.4	-6.1	-1.6	14.7
GOODS & SERVS. DEBITS VOLUME	2.7	6.5	14.2	12.5	7.1	5.9	2.1	5.8	5.1	9.2	-6.9	0.6
GOODS & SERVS. DEBITS PRICE	0.4	7.3	11.7	19.3	18.6	1.5	-5.8	-1.8	-1.4	-1.1	3.7	10.7
VALUES IN US \$												
EXPORTS, BOP BASIS	31312	36394	41783	55667	67854	70901	69411	70752	79097	78718	82206	101100
IMPORTS, BOP BASIS	37375	42887	54538	73304	94986	101672	96172	99791	103404	114524	109908	122308
TRADE BALANCE	-6063	-6493	-12754	-17637	-27132	-30771	-26761	-29039	-24307	-35806	-27702	-21208
NON-FACTOR SERVICES, NET	-913	-763	-1181	-1885	1518	1119	2318	1687	377	3194	5469	5406
INVESTMENT INCOME, NET	-1606	-1473	-1881	-2219	-2273	-2887	-5051	-6107	-7597	-8717	-9905	-11440
PRIVATE TRANSFERS	4014	5398	6097	8313	10513	10005	10960	11499	10821	9358	9401	9533
OFFICIAL TRANSFERS	3151	4237	4786	7434	7710	8129	7797	7129	7537	8987	9006	8439
INVISIBLES BALANCE	4645	7399	7821	11642	17468	16367	16024	14208	11138	12822	13971	11938
CURRENT BALANCE	-1418	906	-4934	-5995	-9664	-14404	-10738	-14831	-13169	-22984	-13731	-9270

OTHER AFRICA

PERCENTAGE CHANGES	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
GOODS & SERVS. CREDITS VOLUME	-0.2	8.8	16.3	2.2	10.1	-6.9	1.0	4.3	2.0	2.1	6.8	1.9
GOODS & SERVS. CREDITS PRICE	8.1	9.5	-2.4	19.4	16.7	-4.9	-9.4	-3.0	-0.5	-5.9	0.5	7.7
GOODS & SERVS. DEBITS VOLUME	-0.3	4.8	0.5	3.3	11.8	2.1	-4.9	-7.2	2.6	-7.9	1.0	-0.7
GOODS & SERVS. DEBITS PRICE	0.1	8.5	12.6	16.9	15.0	0.6	-4.4	-2.1	-1.3	-1.6	5.7	8.9
VALUES IN US \$												
EXPORTS, BOP BASIS	24783	29583	33548	43648	56607	48992	44232	44349	45300	43505	46522	49912
IMPORTS, BOP BASIS	30543	34295	38967	47424	61750	64038	57880	51867	53614	47802	49624	53297
TRADE BALANCE	-5760	-4713	-5418	-3776	-5143	-15047	-13648	-7518	-8314	-4297	-3102	-3385
NON-FACTOR SERVICES, NET	-1007	-1172	-1095	-3496	-4265	-4568	-3801	-2506	-1684	-1554	-2804	-1976
INVESTMENT INCOME, NET	-2227	-2637	-3173	-4248	-5940	-6959	-7418	-8245	-8943	-8842	-9986	-10998
PRIVATE TRANSFERS	438	516	762	3005	3903	4514	4214	4907	5417	5598	5790	6015
OFFICIAL TRANSFERS	1395	1645	2426	3173	3600	3808	3509	4504	4107	5141	5439	5706
INVISIBLES BALANCE	-1401	-1648	-1080	-1566	-2702	-3205	-3496	-1340	-1103	343	-1560	-1252
CURRENT BALANCE	-7161	-6361	-6498	-5342	-7845	-18252	-17144	-8858	-9416	-3954	-4663	-4637

Table 7 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA

PERCENTAGE CHANGES	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
GOODS & SERVS. CREDITS VOLUME	2.9	6.6	15.6	8.5	13.6	8.8	-4.0	4.0	12.4	-1.4	-3.0	7.1
GOODS & SERVS. CREDITS PRICE	12.9	13.2	-2.1	18.9	13.2	-0.8	-6.1	-2.9	-1.1	-2.7	-5.6	6.1
GOODS & SERVS. DEBITS VOLUME	-1.3	0.3	4.7	10.7	11.4	7.1	-17.2	-16.3	2.6	-0.2	3.5	3.7
GOODS & SERVS. DEBITS PRICE	1.2	8.2	11.5	22.1	20.4	2.0	-4.6	-3.2	-1.9	-1.6	-0.7	6.8
VALUES IN US \$												
EXPORTS, BOP BASIS	31407	38931	43130	55387	72532	77895	72171	74540	82980	78883	69599	78942
IMPORTS, BOP BASIS	36560	39761	45501	61432	82985	90224	69866	55152	55527	54013	54610	60772
TRADE BALANCE	-5153	-830	-2371	-6046	-10453	-12329	2505	19388	27453	24870	14989	18170
NON-FACTOR SERVICES, NET	-353	-194	-609	-1424	-3571	-4223	-4159	-2808	-1138	-1418	-1797	-947
INVESTMENT INCOME, NET	-7024	-8294	-10189	-13992	-19359	-29370	-37968	-12780	-35940	-34252	-31103	-30157
PRIVATE TRANSFERS	575	573	713	868	1222	1330	1066	1133	1415	1651	2587	2736
OFFICIAL TRANSFERS	326	325	405	632	565	565	748	895	1093	1319	1172	1428
INVISIBLES BALANCE	-6476	-7590	-9680	-13916	-21143	-31696	-40311	-33560	-34570	-32700	-29142	-26940
CURRENT BALANCE	-11629	-8419	-12051	-19962	-31596	-44025	-38007	-14172	-7117	-7829	-14153	-8770

4 ASIAN NIES

PERCENTAGE CHANGES	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
GOODS & SERVS. CREDITS VOLUME	26.8	18.3	18.9	3.9	11.5	10.2	6.4	11.9	13.1	1.6	16.2	20.1
GOODS & SERVS. CREDITS PRICE	8.8	3.4	5.9	20.8	12.1	4.8	-5.4	-4.5	0.6	-2.1	2.7	11.6
GOODS & SERVS. DEBITS VOLUME	19.5	10.8	17.1	9.3	6.8	10.0	2.0	6.0	12.0	-0.4	12.1	22.9
GOODS & SERVS. DEBITS PRICE	3.7	8.3	11.6	21.3	18.7	1.2	-5.2	-2.4	-1.5	-2.3	-0.8	8.8
VALUES IN US \$												
EXPORTS, BOP BASIS	30350	36910	46417	59116	74720	84531	83076	90775	107507	108594	130154	175460
IMPORTS, BOP BASIS	32878	39079	50510	67321	85949	95505	91485	94276	103811	100132	111535	149812
TRADE BALANCE	-2529	-2169	-4093	-8205	-11229	-10974	-8409	-3501	3696	8462	18619	25648
NON-FACTOR SERVICES, NET	2895	3494	3694	3563	4105	6830	8619	7261	4394	2311	3918	4912
INVESTMENT INCOME, NET	-385	-489	-592	-868	-2177	-3331	-3153	-2456	-1607	-770	-258	138
PRIVATE TRANSFERS	268	155	341	146	261	288	221	354	153	152	581	341
OFFICIAL TRANSFERS	49	29	63	36	42	59	29	11	14	7	4	4
INVISIBLES BALANCE	2828	3189	3506	2877	2231	3846	5715	5171	2954	1700	4245	5395
CURRENT BALANCE	299	1020	-587	-5329	-8999	-7128	-2694	1670	6650	10163	22864	31043

Table 7 (continued)

OPEC												

PERCENTAGE CHANGES	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
GOODS & SERVS. CREDITS VOLUME	9.7	2.4	-2.9	9.1	-11.6	-14.0	-14.8	-4.5	-0.1	-6.2	13.0	-1.8
GOODS & SERVS. CREDITS PRICE	8.2	9.9	1.3	32.6	56.2	9.0	-6.5	-12.3	-2.0	-3.9	-41.7	21.7
GOODS & SERVS. DEBITS VOLUME	30.3	12.5	7.6	-6.3	11.9	24.7	3.6	-7.1	-8.4	-14.1	-20.3	-10.2
GOODS & SERVS. DEBITS PRICE	-2.2	5.5	8.9	12.9	10.7	-4.4	-3.9	-3.5	-2.1	-1.7	9.5	9.1
VALUES IN US \$												

EXPORTS, BOP BASIS	135401	151401	148193	217629	304600	282800	223300	185100	180900	162400	104400	126400
IMPORTS, BOP BASIS	75712	87537	103575	108034	131700	155700	156200	138500	123700	104401	92400	88300
TRADE BALANCE	59689	63864	44618	109594	172900	127100	67100	46600	57200	57999	12000	38100
NON-FACTOR SERVICES, NET	-22547	-28453	-33264	-36399	-49700	-60500	-59700	-54100	-47800	-39000	-32700	-33800
INVESTMENT INCOME, NET	-721	-1322	-1094	-3034	-600	2799	3600	3800	-500	100	5399	1100
PRIVATE TRANSFERS	-3430	-5392	-7622	-8864	-12100	-13600	-16000	-14800	-13500	-13100	-11300	-10600
OFFICIAL TRANSFERS	-3700	-4331	-4818	-3972	-6600	-6000	-4500	-3800	-3000	-2800	-2500	-2300
INVISIBLES BALANCE	-30398	-39498	-46798	-52269	-69000	-77301	-76600	-68900	-64800	-54800	-41101	-45600
CURRENT BALANCE	29291	24366	-2180	57326	103900	49799	-9500	-22300	-7600	3199	-29101	-7500
USSR + E. EUROPE												

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987				
VALUES IN US \$												

EXPORTS, BOP BASIS	80500	83900	86800	86700	88900	84500	88900	98500				
IMPORTS, BOP BASIS	83200	80200	74600	71900	73400	76400	76900	80500				
TRADE BALANCE	-2700	3700	12200	14800	15500	8100	12000	18000				
NON-FACTOR SERVICES, NET	2300	2700	2900	2800	2600	2600	2600	2900				
INVESTMENT INCOME, NET	-6900	-10100	-9300	-7600	-7100	-6400	-6000	-6600				
PRIVATE TRANSFERS	3800	4100	3400	3100	3100	3200	3400	3100				
OFFICIAL TRANSFERS	400	400	400	500	500	500	500	500				
INVISIBLES BALANCE	-400	-2900	-2600	-1200	-900	-100	500	-100				
CURRENT BALANCE	3100	800	9600	13600	14600	8000	12500	17900				

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