Refresher on Balance of Payments Accounts, Analysis & Introduction to BOP Forecasting

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2. Competitiveness and External Sustainability
3. Introduction to Balance of Payments Forecasting
1. REFRESHER ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
Material Covered in Introductory Course

- Balance of Payments Structure
- Exchange Rate and Competitiveness
- Balance of Payments Developments in Myanmar
- Sustainability and Growth Contribution
Revision of Introductory Course: Balance of Payments

1. Overall Balance (1+2)
2. Current Account
   o Goods (Exports, Imports)
   o Services (Received, Paid for Transportation, Travel, Others)
   o Income (Interest payments and receipts, Repatriation of profits, labor Income)
   o Transfers (Official, Private)
3. Capital Account
   o Direct Investment
   o Portfolio Investment
   o Other Capital (Loans and Deposits)
# Balance of Payments Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>CREDIT</th>
<th>DEBIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. Current Account</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Goods</td>
<td>Exported</td>
<td>Imported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Services (Non-Factor)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Exported</td>
<td>Imported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>Exported</td>
<td>Imported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Exported</td>
<td>Imported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government, not included elsewhere</td>
<td>Exported</td>
<td>Imported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. Income (Factor services)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation of employees</td>
<td>Received</td>
<td>Paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income, incl. profits</td>
<td>Received</td>
<td>Paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which: interest on external debt</td>
<td>Received</td>
<td>Paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. Current Transfers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received</td>
<td>Paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. Capital and Financial Account</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Capital Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital transfers</td>
<td>Received</td>
<td>Paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition/disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets</td>
<td>Disposed of</td>
<td>Acquired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Financial Account</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign direct investment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government and public enterprise loans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portfolio flows (equity and non-equity)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (can split between banks and others)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium- and long-term</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade credit, other short-term loans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>III. Errors and Omissions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL BALANCE (= I + II + III = IV)</strong></td>
<td>Net (equal to IV less sum of I and II)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IV. CHANGE IN NET INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in reserve assets (Increase = -)</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td>Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceptional financing (debt relief)</td>
<td>Received</td>
<td>Repaid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. COMPETITIVENESS AND EXTERNAL SUSTAINABILITY
Exchange Rate Basics

• Appreciation and depreciation; kyat per US# and US$ per kyat

• Exchange rate depends on availability of foreign exchange: balance of payments and central bank intervention.

• Fundamental factor in determining exchange rate is price differentials between two countries:
  - Similar good in two countries should cost about the same → exchange rate corrects for price differential
  - This is called purchasing power parity
Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER)

The NEER is a weighted average of indexed nominal bilateral rates
• Bilateral cross rates are expressed in foreign currency per domestic currency and indexed to 100 The more “important” a competitor, the higher the weight of its currency
Comparing the price level in Myanmar with that of other countries, all expressed in US$:

$$RER = \frac{\text{CPI}_{\text{Myanmar}}^{\text{kyat}} \cdot \frac{\text{US$}}{\text{kyat}}}{\text{CPI}_{\text{USA}}^{\text{US$}}} = \frac{\text{CPI}_{\text{Myanmar}}^{\text{US$}}}{\text{CPI}_{\text{USA}}^{\text{US$}}}$$

What does it mean if real exchange rate increases?

- Goods in Myanmar become more expensive relative to their counterparts in the USA
- Kyat becomes more expensive in terms of US dollars

This is a real appreciation which reduces competitiveness i.e. reduces exports and raises imports
Assessing Competitiveness

- Various indicators can help assess a country’s external competitiveness.
- REER is one possible method.
- Another is to monitor the size of the current account deficit: ability to earn surpluses or keep deficits small enough to avoid an unsustainable build-up of external costs.
- Trends in unit labor costs of major exports
External Factors Crucial for Growth

• Large expansion of manufacturing sector, often financed through FDI, was key driver of growth in Asia.

• This requires export driven growth strategy, which in turn needs to be supported by external competitiveness, including competitive real exchange rate, though other factors such as good infrastructure, education, and openness to trade and FDI, are also important.
Some Deterioration in Myanmar’s External Competitiveness

Selected Peers: Real Effective Exchange Rates
(Index, 2010=100)

Sources: Authorities; and IMF staff calculations.
The Current Account

• External Competitiveness is Key Determinant of Current Account

• Current Account Balance (CAB) addresses:
  o How much expenditures exceed disposable income
  o How much we are increasing our foreign “indebtedness”

• A current account deficit must be financed by increases in foreign liabilities or by declines in foreign assets.
  o CA deficits excessive/ sustainable?
Revision: What is the Current Account Deficit

- \( Y = C + I + G + X - M \)
- \([Y=\text{GDP}; C=\text{Private Consumption}; G=\text{Government Consumption}; X=\text{Exports of Goods and Services}; X=\text{Imports of Goods and Services}; X-M=\text{Current Account Balance}; S=\text{Savings}]\)
- \( X - M = Y - C - I - G \)
- \([Y-C-G=S]\)
- \( X - M = S - I \)
Current Account Sustainability Issues

• Can country generate future trade surpluses to repay liabilities (debt)?
  – Rate of economic growth; rate of investment; export performance; openness to trade

• Is the exchange rate misaligned?
  – Examine movements in the real exchange rate

• How vulnerable is the country to external shocks and swings in investor sentiment?
  – Volatility of Terms of Trade (TOT); export composition; composition and size of external debt.
CA deficits not always a problem

• Important to keep in mind: CA deficit need not be bad or unsustainable.

• Could be indication of healthy investment into growing economy.

• Most likely to be damaging if:
  – Fuelling consumption boom
  – Funds flow to unproductive investment, often: real estate
External Debt Sustainability Analysis

• Similarities between external and fiscal sustainability: similar methodologies
• However, also important differences; the government does not directly control the CAB
• Exchange rate normally plays larger role in external sustainability
• We will not go over external sustainability in detail.
Link between CA and External Debt

• Financing a CA deficit:
  – Equity investment into the country, E
  – Borrowing (accumulation of foreign debt, D)
  – Drawing down foreign assets, FA (bank deposits abroad, or reserves of monetary authorities)

• To the extent a CA deficit is not financed by equity investment or a drawdown of foreign assets, external debt is increasing.
Foreign Exchange Adequacy

• Reserves can cushion country against sharp drops in export revenues, or a sudden stop in capital inflows.
• Thus, reserves can help prevent a financial crisis or a slowdown in output growth, because a country can maintain imports despite the reduction in exports.
• Central bank needs to target a level of reserves that it finds appropriate and target intervention in the foreign exchange market to maintain this level.
• Not clear what level of reserves is appropriate.
• Reserves may not always work—loss of reserves leads to loss in confidence.
Indicators of Reserve Adequacy

• Traditional indicator is reserves in months of imports. If exports drop, how long can a country keep exporting. The traditional benchmark is 3 months, but this is out of date. IMF recommends import cover of 5-6 months for Myanmar (2013 Article IV).

• Newer indicators focus on capital account vulnerabilities.

• To what extent reserves cover debt obligations maturing over the next year. Many believe Asian Crisis of 1997-98 occurred because reserves were insufficient for this purpose.

• Reserve coverage of broad money (M2) is another possible indicator, showing vulnerability to domestic outflows i.e. residents taking their deposits out of local banks.
Evolution of Myanmar’s Reserves

Total and Net CBM Reserves

- Net CBM reserves (in billions of U.S. dollars)
- Reserves held by state banks (in billions of U.S. dollars)
- Net CBM reserves (in months of imports, RHS)
- Total reserves (in months of imports, RHS)
Myanmar’s Reserves Compared with Other Countries

Gross Reserve Coverage, 2013
(Percent of GDP)

1/ The coverage for Myanmar is based on IMF staff projection for FY2013/14.
2. INTRODUCTION TO BOP FORECASTING
Inputs for forecasting

• Projected developments in the world economy
  o Forecasts from other institutions
  o IMF’s World Economic Outlook

• Projected developments in the domestic economy
  o Forecasts from other sectors
  o Real sector, fiscal sector, and monetary sector

• Behavioral relationships—for example relationship between GDP and import growth
Revision: Price & Volume Changes

\[ V = P \times Q \]

**PRICE**
\[ P_t = P_{t-1} \times (1 + \%\Delta P/100) \]

**QUANTITY** (or VOLUME)
\[ Q_t = Q_{t-1} \times (1 + \%\Delta Q/100) \]

**VALUE**
\[ V_t = V_{t-1} \times (1 + \%\Delta V/100) = P_{t-1} \times (1 + \%\Delta P/100) \times Q_{t-1} \times (1 + \%\Delta Q/100) \]
Forecasting Imports: Using Import Function

\[ MR = f(ER \cdot PM/PD; YR; \ldots) \]

where:
- \( ER \cdot PM/PD \) = relative price of imports to domestic production, expressed in home currency
- \( ER \) = nominal exchange rate (in home currency per $)
- \( PM \) = $ import price
- \( PD \) = home production price (GDP deflator)
- \( YR \) = domestic income (proxied by real GDP)

**Substitution effect (-)**

**Income effect (+)**
Standard Export Function

\[ XR = f\left(\frac{(PD/ER)}{PD^*}; YR^*; \ldots\right) \]

where:
- \( ER \) = nominal exchange rate (in home currency per \$)
- \( PD \) = domestic price level (in home currency)
- \( PD^* \) = foreign price level (in \$
- \( YR^* \) = foreign income (proxied by real GDP in importing countries)
Projected change in export volume:

\[ \%\Delta X_R = \{ \varepsilon_p \ast \%\Delta \left( \frac{PD}{ER} / PD^* \right) \} + \{ \varepsilon_Y \ast \%\Delta YR^* \} \]

**RELATIVE PRICE ELASTICITY:**
- ST (1 year) \( \sim (-0.2) \)
- LT (> 1 year) \( \sim (-1) \)

**FOREIGN INCOME ELASTICITY:**
- Typical estimate 0.5 to 1.5
Forecasting Export Values

• Forecast export price growth (%ΔPX)
  – Use WEO forecasts

• Forecast export volume growth (%ΔXR)
  – Use estimated elasticities to get %ΔXR
  – Or use regression equations to get XR

• Compute export value
  – \( X_t = X_{t-1} \times (1+\%\Delta PX/100) \times (1+\%\Delta XR/100) \)
Projecting Exports—Supply Approach

What determines country’s available supply of export products:

• Past developments, especially investment.
• Outlook for export volume—depends on domestic production, consumption, change in stocks, institutional factors.
• Outlook for selling price
  o World prices if “small” country
  o If “large” country depends on export volume.
Projecting Exports—Supply Approach

Approach more useful in the case of an exporter of commodities, only some of which is consumed domestically (e.g., copper, oil):

**Alternative specification:**

\[ XR = f(YR, ER \times P_F/P, XDEMAND) \]

where
- \( YR \) = productive capacity in the export sector (can be proxied by value added in the sector)
- \( XDEMAND \) = excess demand (real spending minus potential output)

- In some cases, can forecast as product of output for export production \( x \) export price per unit
Disaggregation of Exports

• Again, elasticity approach only appropriate for some categories.
• For Myanmar we split forecast into:
  – Gas: growth of volume based on judgment and available information) and international oil prices
  – Agriculture, garments: supply side, based on growth of domestic capacity (GDP). Foreign income and REER may work well in some countries.
  – Other: 20% growth assumption, assumes strong diversification of Myanmar economy.
## Projection of Agricultural Exports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agricultural exports</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural exports in millions of US$ (l 112)</td>
<td>2,570</td>
<td>3,375</td>
<td>3,560</td>
<td>3,845</td>
<td>3,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change in % (l 1113)</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International food price index (2005=100) (l 114)</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change in % (l 115)</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume index (2005 prices) (l116)</td>
<td>1,464</td>
<td>1,891</td>
<td>2,018</td>
<td>2,320</td>
<td>2,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change in % (l 117)</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply potential growth (l 119)</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale elasticity: (l 120)</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative price index [use t-1] (l 122)</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change in % (l123)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>-8%</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative price elasticity: (l 124)</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International food price index (2011/12=100) (l126)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change in % (l 127)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyat/US$ exchange rate ave (l128)</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>1,002</td>
<td>1,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change in % (l129)</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar CPI ave (2011/12=100) (l130)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change in % (l 131)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Projection of Agricultural Exports

- Agricultural exports in millions of US$= G114 (Agricultural export price index)/100*G116 (Agricultural export volume index)
- G114='Real sector - Annual'!H34 (Commodity prices Commodity prices (Food, WEO, PFOOD)
- G116=F116*(1+G117 (percentage growth in volume))
- G117=A$125 (Price elasticity of agricultural export volume (0.7)) *G123 (percentage change in relative price index, 0.7)+A$121 (Income elasticity of agricultural exports, 1.3)*G119 (supply potential growth, from 'Real sector - Annual'!G10, )
- G178=G181 (Agricultural price index in US$)*G183 (Kyat/US$ exchange rate ave)/G185 (Myanmar CPI ave)
Forecasting Imports: Using Import Elasticities

Projected change in import volume:

\[ \% \Delta MR = \{ \eta_P \times \% \Delta (ER \times PM/PD) \} + \{ \eta_Y \times \% \Delta YR \} \]

**RELATIVE PRICE ELASTICITY:**

- Typical estimate
  - ST (1 year): -0.1 to -0.7
  - LT (>1 year): -0.5 to -1.5

**INCOME ELASTICITY:**

- Typical estimate
  - 1.0 to 2.0
Forecasting Import Values

• Forecast import price growth (%ΔPM)
  o Use WEO forecasts

• Forecast import volume growth (%ΔMR)
  – Use estimated elasticities to get %ΔMR

• Compute import value
  – $M_t = M_{t-1} \times (1+\%\Delta PM/100) \times (1+\%\Delta MR/100)$
Disaggregation of imports

• Generally don’t forecast total imports: break down to key components. For Myanmar we separate:
  – Fuel imports
  – Imports financed by FDI (mostly machinery)
  – Other imports

• Elasticity approach not equally good for all components. Project FDI-financed imports based on judgment and possibly discussion with major enterprises financed by FDI.
Projection of Imports in the Spreadsheet

- Imports divided between Oil and Non-Oil
- Non-oil imports are divided between “FDI related” and “Other”. Former depend on quantity of FDI.
- We focus on Imports of Oil.
- Non-oil “Other” have the same methodology, except for different elasticities and different import price index.
# Oil Imports in External Sector

## Spreadsheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oil imports</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oil imports in millions of US$ (l164)</td>
<td>1,765</td>
<td>1,456</td>
<td>2,104</td>
<td>2,067</td>
<td>2,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-18% 45% -2% 0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel price index (2005=100) (l166)</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change in % (l167)</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume index (2005 prices) (l168)</td>
<td>883</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>1,103</td>
<td>1,229</td>
<td>1,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change in % (l169)</td>
<td>-14%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real income growth (l171)</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income elasticity - over transition period:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income elasticity - after transition period:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative price index [use t-1]</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change in % (l178)</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>-13%</td>
<td>-14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative price elasticity: (l179)</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel price index in US$ (2011/12=100) (l181)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change in % (l182)</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-12%</td>
<td>-14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyat/US$ exchange rate ave (l183)</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>1,002</td>
<td>1,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change in % (l184)</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar CPI ave (2011/12=100) (l185)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change in % (l186)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Calculation of Oil Imports

• Oil imports in millions of US$= G166 (Fuel price index)/100*G168 (Fuel volume index)
• G166='Real sector - Annual'!H31 (Commodity prices (Fuel, WEO, PNRG, average)
• G168=F168*(1+G169 (percentage growth in volume))
• G169=$A$180 (Price elasticity of oil import volume (-0.2)) *G178 (percentage change in relative price index)+$A$173 Income elasticity of oil imports, 1.3)*G171 (real GDP growth, from 'Real sector - Annual'!H10, 8.5%)
• G178=G181 (Fuel price index in US$)*G183 (Kyat/US$ exchange rate ave)/G185 (Myanmar CPI ave)
Services

• Forecast separately: tourism, other services
• Tourism: growth in arrivals (key: GDP growth in major countries from which tourists come, exchange rate), average spending per tourist
• Government service payments rise in line with government spending.
• Other services: much transportation, closely linked to goods trade
  – Other credits proportional to goods exports
  – Service debits proportional to goods imports
Projecting Services and Private Transfers

- Exports of services have grown very rapidly but are assumed to slow down to 15%--a reasonable assumption for tourist revenues.
- Imports of Services grow at same rate as (exports + imports).
- Also slowdown in private transfers to 15% growth.
Income: interest payments

• Interest payments

  o Interest due is equal to the interest rate times the average stock of debt: \( IY_t = i_t \cdot \frac{(D_t + D_{t-1})}{2} \) (see discussion on public sector debt payments).

  o We need: Stock of foreign debt \( (D_{t-1}) \), the new financing \( (\Delta D_t) \), and the interest rate \( (i_t) \)

  o Note the role of the stock of external debt
Forecasting Transfers

• Private: mainly workers’ remittances
  o Consider past trends, cyclical position of the host country, exchange rate expectations

• Official: mainly foreign grants
  o Consider past trends, any outstanding official commitments or special relationships.
  o Should be discussed with donor representatives.
Revision: Capital & Financial Account

• Equity
  (Non-debt creating)
  – FDI
  – Portfolio
  (e.g. Stock market)

• Debt
  (Debt creating)
  – Portfolio
  (International bond issues)
  – LT borrowing
  – ST borrowing
Forecasting Foreign Direct Investment

Consider:

- Past trends

- Expected changes in:
  - Domestic market size; growth prospects; labor force skills; export opportunities
  - Macroeconomic stability;
  - Investment climate (rules and regulations)
  - Privatization policies;
  - Implementation of major projects, discuss with major companies.
# Myanmar Financial Account and Overall Balance

| Financial account (increase in liability: +) | 2,503 | -4,269 | 3,160 | 4,381 | 5,026 |
| Direct investment: liabilities | 2,035 | 1,147 | 2,633 | 3,350 | 3,850 |
| Equity and investment fund shares | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Debt instruments | 2,035 | 1,147 | 2,633 | 3,350 | 3,850 |
| Other investment: liabilities | 468 | -5,416 | 527 | 1,031 | 1,176 |
| Other equity | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Debt instruments | 468 | -5,416 | 527 | 1,031 | 1,176 |
| Public MLT debt - net | -5,374 | 785 | 1,289 | 1,434 |
| Public MLT debt - disbursements | 811 | 993 | 1,478 | 1,875 |
| Public MLT debt - repayment | 129 | 208 | 189 | 441 |
| Change in arrears (+ increase) | -6,056 | | | |
| Private MLT debt - net | -42 | -258 | -258 | -258 |
| Errors and omissions (+ unrecorded inflows) | -1,615 | 1,097 | -236 | 0 | 0 |
| Current + capital + financial account balances | 1,628 | 1,219 | 1,820 | 1,034 | 628 |
| Overall balance | 13 | 2,316 | 1,585 | 1,034 | 628 |
| Check (should be zero) | - | - | - | |
| Financing | -13 | -2,316 | -1,585 | -1,034 | -628 |
| Gross official reserves (increase: -) | -13 | -2,316 | -1,585 | -1,034 | -628 |
THANK YOU