ANNEX

I Country Group Profiles

1. The evaluation studies interactions with the entire membership.[1] For analytical purposes, the IEO separated the membership into three subgroups based on stage of development and economic size: advanced economies, emerging economies, and PRGF-eligible countries. Table 1 summarizes the groups and the criteria used to define them. Table 2 lists the economies in the various groups.

2. The evaluation team first divided the membership into two groups using classifications from the IMF's *World Economic Outlook (WEO)*.[2] The October 2008 *WEO*—published just prior to delivery of the IEO survey—included 30 "advanced economies,"[3] and the remaining were defined as "emerging and developing."

3. The 30 advanced economies were further divided into subgroups based on economic size. Specifically, the G-7 economies were defined as "large advanced" and the remaining 23 economies as "other advanced." Together, they accounted for about 68 percent of global GDP in 2008 at current exchange rates[4] ($41 trillion), and 62 percent of IMF quotas.[5] Three Fund area departments manage interactions with the advanced economies—the Asia and Pacific Department covers five countries, the European Department covers 23, and the Western Hemisphere Department covers two.

4. For purposes of the evaluation's analysis, the emerging and developing economies were also separated into two groups—emerging economies and PRGF-eligible countries.[6] Because of the large differences in economic size within the group, the emerging economies were further split into "large emerging economies" and "other emerging economies." India, though in principle PRGF-eligible, is included for analytic purposes among the large emerging economies This process yielded 64 other emerging economies and 19 large emerging economies. Together, these countries had a combined GDP of nearly $18 trillion in 2008, accounting for 30 percent of global GDP measured at current exchange rates.[7] They account for about 32 percent of Fund quotas. Interactions with emerging economies are managed by all five Fund area departments.

5. The evaluation also covers IMF interactions with 77 PRGF-eligible countries eligible for borrowing from the Poverty Reduction and Growth facility (PRGF). These 77 countries had a combined GDP of around $1 trillion in 2008, amounting to 2 percent of global GDP measured with current exchange rates.[8] Together, they hold almost 6 percent of Fund quotas. Interactions with PRGF-eligible countries are managed by all five Fund area departments; about half the number of PRGF-eligible countries are in the African Department.

[1]As mentioned in the main text, the evaluation also covers interactions with selected territorial entities that are not states as understood by international law but which maintain regular interactions with the IMF. Throughout all sections of the evaluation, the term "country" refers to both member countries and these selected territories.

[2]The evaluation considered 188 economies: 184 member countries and 4 territories which maintain regular interactions with the IMF. There are currently 186 member countries, but Kosovo and Montenegro were excluded because they each became members after the start of the evaluation. The sample also included three territories that participate in Article IV consultations with the IMF: Aruba, Hong Kong SAR, and the Netherlands Antilles. Macao SAR has received Article IV missions, but was excluded from the sample because no such missions took place during the evaluation period. The West Bank and Gaza was also included; while the IMF does not conduct Article IV consultations with the West Bank and Gaza, it staffs a resident representative office and maintains regular interactions.

[3]At the time the study began there were 31 economies included in the *WEO* universe of advanced economies; Taiwan Province of China was not surveyed. Subsequent to the start of this study the Czech Republic and Slovak Republic were classified as advanced economies, but for the purposes of the study they have been included as emerging economies as defined by the October 2008 *WEO*.

[4]The advanced group accounted for 54 percent of global GDP using purchasing-power-parity exchange rates in 2008.

[5]The percentage of IMF quotas for the 30 advanced economies excludes Hong Kong SAR.

[6]There were officially 78 PRGF-eligible economies at the time of the survey, but India was included in the large emerging economy group. The PRGF is the IMF's low-interest lending facility for low-income countries. Eligibility is based principally on the IMF's assessment of a country's per capita income, drawing on the cutoff point for eligibility to World Bank concessional lending (currently 2007 per capita gross national income of $1,095).

[7]The emerging economies accounted for 43 percent of global GDP using purchasing-power-parity exchange rates in 2008.

[8]PRGF-eligible countries accounted for 4 percent of global GDP using purchasing-power-parity exchange rates in 2008.

Table 1. Country Groups

Group	Number of economies	Criteria
Large advanced	7	G-7 economy.
Other advanced	23	Non-G-7 economy defined by the October 2008 *WEO* as "advanced."
Large emerging	19	Defined by the October 2008 *WEO* as "emerging and developing," not eligible to receive PRGF resources, and with GDP more than $250 billion PPP in 2006.
Other emerging	62	Defined by the October 2008 *WEO* as "emerging and developing," not eligible to receive PRGF resources, and with GDP less than $250 billion PPP in 2006.
PRGF-eligible	77	Eligible to draw resources from the IMF's PRGF.
All economies	188	

Note: India is PRGF-eligible but is included in the large emerging economy group.

Table 2. List of Economies by Group

Large Advanced	Other Advanced	Large Emerging	Other Emerging	PRGF-Eligible
Canada	Australia	Argentina	Algeria	Afghanistan
France	Austria	Brazil	Antigua and Barbuda	Albania
Germany	Belgium	China	Aruba	Angola
Italy	Cyprus	Colombia	Bahamas, The	Armenia
Japan	Denmark	Egypt	Bahrain	Azerbaijan
United Kingdom	Finland	India	Barbados	Bangladesh
United States	Greece	Indonesia	Belarus	Benin
	Hong Kong SAR	Iran, I.R. of	Belize	Bhutan
	Iceland	Malaysia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bolivia
	Ireland	Mexico	Botswana	Burkina Faso
	Israel	Philippines	Brunei Darussalam	Burundi
	Korea	Poland	Bulgaria	Cambodia
	Luxembourg	Russian Federation	Chile	Cameroon
	Malta	Saudi Arabia	Costa Rica	Cape Verde
	Netherlands	South Africa	Croatia	Central African Rep.
	New Zealand	Thailand	Czech Republic	Chad
	Norway	Turkey	Dominican Republic	Comoros
	Portugal	Ukraine	Ecuador	Congo, Dem. Rep. of
	Singapore	Venezuela	El Salvador	Congo, Rep. of
	Slovenia		Equatorial Guinea	Côte d'Ivoire
	Spain		Estonia	Djibouti
	Sweden		Fiji	Dominica
	Switzerland		Gabon	Eritrea
			Guatemala	Ethiopia
			Hungary	Gambia, The
			Iraq	Georgia
			Jamaica	Ghana
			Jordan	Grenada
			Kazakhstan	Guinea
			Kuwait	Guinea-Bissau
			Latvia	Guyana
			Lebanon	Haiti
			Libya	Honduras
			Lithuania	Kenya
			Macedonia, FYR	Kiribati
			Marshall Islands	Kyrgyz Rep.
			Mauritius	Lao PDR
			Micronesia	Lesotho
			Morocco	Liberia

Table 2 *(concluded)*

Large Advanced	Other Advanced	Large Emerging	Other Emerging	PRGF-Eligible
			Namibia	Madagascar
			Netherlands Antilles	Malawi
			Oman	Maldives
			Palau, Republic of	Mali
			Panama	Mauritania
			Paraguay	Moldova
			Peru	Mongolia
			Qatar	Mozambique
			Romania	Myanmar
			Serbia	Nepal
			Seychelles	Nicaragua
			Slovak Republic	Niger
			St. Kitts and Nevis	Nigeria
			Suriname	Pakistan
			Swaziland	Papua New Guinea
			Syrian Arab Republic	Rwanda
			Trinidad and Tobago	Samoa
			Tunisia	São Tomé and Príncipe
			Turkmenistan	Senegal
			United Arab Emirates	Sierra Leone
			Uruguay	Solomon Islands
			West Bank and Gaza	Somalia
				Sri Lanka
				St. Lucia
				St. Vincent and the Grenadines
				Sudan
				Tajikistan
				Tanzania
				Timor-Leste
				Togo
				Tonga
				Uganda
				Uzbekistan
				Vanuatu
				Vietnam
				Yemen
				Zambia
				Zimbabwe