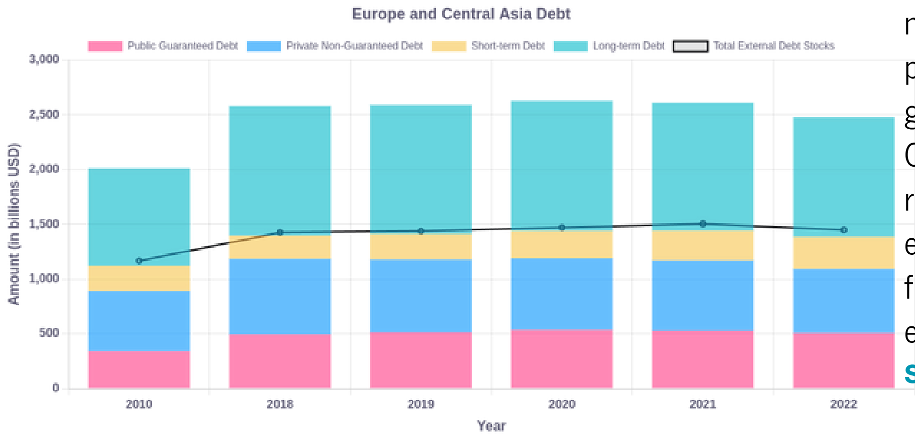
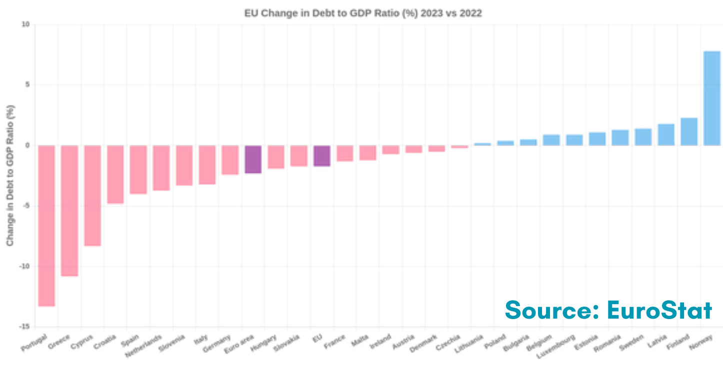
World Bank International debt report

Data highlights a complex interplay of external debt components in Europe and Central Asia, reflecting economic strategies and challenges. The steady increase in total external debt underscores reliance on international financing, potentially indicating investments in infrastructure and development projects. The shift towards short-term debt could suggest liquidity management challenges or strategic borrowing. Stability in long-term debt amid fluctuations in public and private guarantees implies a nuanced approach to risk management and fiscal policy. Variability in IMF credits and SDR allocations mirrors responsive economic policies during periods of global economic uncertainty. Overall, these trends reflect regional efforts to balance economic growth with financial stability amidst evolving global conditions.



Source: World Bank

EU debt to GDP status



Source: EuroStat

As of Q4 2023, EU government debt-to-GDP ratio decreased to 88.6%, and the EU's to 81.7%. Debt securities constituted 83.4% (EA) and 82.9% (EU), loans 13.8% (EA) and 14.4% (EU), and currency/deposits 2.8% (EA) and 2.7% (EU) of total debt. Intergovernmental lending was 1.5% (EA) and 1.3% (EU) of GDP. Italy, France, Spain, and Belgium had the highest ratios; Estonia, Bulgaria, Luxembourg the lowest.

World Bank debt to GDP global

The GDP-to-debt ratios from 2019 to 2022 show varied trends among countries. While Brazil and Canada stabilized, China and India saw increases. Japan and Russia maintained high ratios, reflecting substantial debt burdens. The UK and US fluctuated with economic policies. Overall, COVID-19 led to increased ratios initially, followed by stabilization efforts. These trends highlight diverse fiscal strategies and economic resilience across global economies. **Source: IMF**