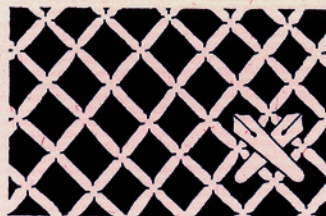


KEIO DISCUSSION PAPER



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European Financial Integration
in the Perspective of
Global Flow of Funds

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European Financial Integration in the Perspective of Global Flow of Funds

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Abstract

The first purpose of this paper is to present the country-by-country asset-liability-matrix (ALM) by which we can grasp the international financial transactions on the whole. We drew up ALM using external assets and liabilities data obtained from IFS for 1996 and 1999. The second purpose of this article is to examine the role of three major currency blocks, especially the newly integrated euro area, in the context of the global flow of funds. As a conclusion, it can be said that a big player in the global capital market does not necessarily have huge amount of excess assets by their own. It is surely an advantage to have surplus in assets, but it is not a necessary or sufficient condition to play a leading role. The big players draw huge amount of money from wealthier countries and let it to the countries that need it. In a sense, most valuable ability to be a big player is to find the money whenever required and lend it to whomever in want. All of the euro countries are surely big players in the cross-border financial transactions. And they gained power in the course of the financial integration. The best way for advancing further is that to maintain the economical as well as cultural and political linkage with the countries of the world and deepen it whenever possible.

Key Words

Flow of Funds, Asset-Liability-Matrix, External Assets and Liabilities, Leontief-Inverse

1. Introduction

The long-awaited financial integration of Europe has been reached and the euro-area countries are enjoying its fruit of regional prosperity. However, the effects of the introduction of euro to the world economy especially in terms of the international flow of funds are unknown. The purpose of this study is to find out how the role of Europe in the global financial system has changed in the course of the integration. With the advance of economic globalisation, there is a bitter competition among the industrialized countries to grasp the leading role in the cross-border capital market, to shift their resources from traditional goods-production to financial services. However, the stereotype textbooks do not teach the strategy to get into the premier league. It is essential to have a bird-view of the global flow of funds to understand what kind of qualification is required to move into the lead.

Flow of funds (FOF) analysis has been stem from "Social Accounting for Money flows" authored by Morris Copeland in 1949. Since then it has developed as an accounting system describing the inter-sectoral financial transactions between the economic actors. There have been a number of analyses using FOF, as Cohen (1972,1987) and Bain (1973) review the literature on flow of funds. Some of them tried to apply the method borrowed from input-output analysis on FOF assuming that stable relationships may exist among the flows within the financial system. Bain(1973) demonstrated that the portfolio selection of each sector was not sensitive to changes in relative interest rates, rather governed by the historical elements particular to the country. Chipman (1950) carried out a major theoretical study of inter-sectoral money flows and income formation using these ideas. Then Stone (1966) developed models of the financial system based upon the social accounting matrix. Cohen (1963) has employed the notion of fixed technical coefficients. Tsujimura and Mizoshita (2002a,b) successfully demonstrated that the combination of Asset-Liability-Matrix compiled from FOF Accounts consist of balance sheets and the various techniques developed in Input-Output Analysis is a powerful tool to analyse domestic financial market. If we could apply this scheme to the international flow of funds, it must be a powerful weapon for understanding the structure of global financial system, so that the authors have produced country-by-country ALMs based on the information available in the International Financial Statistics (IFS) published by the International Monetary Funds (IMF). The first approximation is that there is only one worldwide pool of funds for each form of financial transactions and every supplier of funds throw money into that pool and every user of funds draw money from it. We call this supply-and-use method, which was shown in Stone (1966). As the second step, we have revised the table taking geographical and other factors into account in addition to the volume of external assets and liabilities of a country. We name it gravity method after

famous attempts by Wassily Leontief (1966) in his inter-regional input-output table.

The main theme of this tract is to examine the role of three major currency blocks, especially the newly integrated euro area, in the context of the global flow of funds. The matrices are triangulated so that the countries listed at the bottom are the primary supplier of the funds while the countries at the top of the table are the final user of the funds. Those countries tabulated in the middle are either net supplier or net user but also acting as intermediaries of the funds between the lenders and the borrowers. In the triangulated asset-liability-matrices on the supply-and-use method, Japan and Switzerland are situated right at the bottom of the table, proving that they are the ultimate source of the fund-supply. However, in the more intuitive gravity-method, it is demonstrated that the euro countries including Germany, France and Belgium take over these places.

Another powerful devices to demonstrate the fundamental structure of the ALM are the dispersion indices. Unlike the triangulation, which illustrates only the direct linkage between the countries, dispersion indices account for the indirect transactions as well. In this sense, dispersion indices are superior to triangulation to single out the most valuable player of the international financial market. The United States and The United Kingdom have the largest dispersion sensitivity index indicating that they are the most valuable players of the all. Japan, Germany and Switzerland are just behind the leaders. Also the euro countries including Italy, France, The Netherlands, Belgium and Spain plays leading roles in this directory of power players. Other countries of the world depend on them directly or indirectly whenever they seek money. It is surely an advantage to have surplus in assets, but it is not a necessary or sufficient condition to play a leading role. As a conclusion, it can be said that most valuable ability to be a big player is to find the money whenever required and lend it to whomever in want.

2. Data

2.1 Assets-Liability- Matrices

The fundamental data used for analysis of the international financial transactions between countries are obtained from the International Financial Statistics (IFS) published by IMF. Table1 presents the balance sheet of international investment position reported in IFS, which shows what amount of external liabilities and assets the particular country have.

Table1: International Investment Position

Assets	Liabilities
Direct Investment Abroad	Dir. Invest. in Rep. Economy
Portfolio Investment	Portfolio Investment
Equity Securities	Equity Securities
Debt Securities	Debt Securities
Financial Derivatives	Financial Derivatives
Other Investment	Other Investment
Monetary Authorities	Monetary Authorities
General Government	General Government
Banks	Banks
Other Sectors	

By collecting this kind of balance sheets, we can compile worldwide flow-of-funds matrix as the first step. This format of FOF describes the portfolio selection activity of the countries as well as the final balance of object-economy. As the second step, it is necessary to build an asset-liability-matrix (ALM) to examine the international financial transactions on the whole. We start with the compilation of ALM named Y-table. Fig.1 shows the components of Y-table. Y is a $m \times m$ matrix whose elements y_{ij} are the amount of funds provided from country i to country j. ε_i^Y are elements of $m \times 1$ vector ε^Y , which represent excess liabilities, and ρ_j^Y are elements of $m \times 1$ vector ρ^Y , which represent excess assets. T^Y is an $m \times 1$ vector that consist of t_j^Y ; either the sum of assets or liabilities whichever is greater.

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
 y_{11} & y_{12} & \cdots & y_{1m} & \varepsilon_1^Y & t_1^Y \\
 y_{21} & y_{22} & \cdots & y_{2m} & \varepsilon_2^Y & t_2^Y \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
 y_{m1} & y_{m2} & \cdots & y_{mm} & \varepsilon_m^Y & t_m^Y \\
 \rho_1^Y & \rho_2^Y & \cdots & \rho_m^Y & & \\
 t_1^Y & t_2^Y & \cdots & t_m^Y & &
 \end{array}$$

Figure 1: Y-table

In next section, we describe two methods for compilation of Y-table from the balance sheet format data – Supply-and-Use method and Gravity method. The former assume that every country raises funds from the same one market without any restrictions. On the other hand the latter stems from the simple fact that country tends to raise funds from

nearby countries with which it has close relations. The present analysis is conducted for 60 countries for the year 1996 and 72 countries for the year 1999.

2.2 Supply and Use method

If one country could raise funds from any other countries without restriction, it could be described as that there is only one worldwide market on the globe.

2.2.1 E- and R-tables

The first step to draw up ALM is to pick out the assets and liabilities vectors separately from the balance sheets of IFS to make out two matrices E and R. E is a matrix to show the portfolio of fund-employment of each country, ϵ and T^E are vectors that represent excess liabilities, and sum of each row respectively. Likewise, R is a matrix to show the portfolio of fund-raising of each country, ρ and T^R are vectors that represent excess assets, and sum of each row respectively. T is the vector that consist of either the sum of assets or liabilities whichever are greater. n and m denote the number of financial instruments and the number of countries. The structure of E and R tables in terms of their components are depicted below.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} e_{11} & e_{12} & \cdots & e_{1m} & t_1^E \\ e_{21} & e_{22} & \cdots & e_{2m} & t_2^E \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ e_{n1} & e_{n2} & \cdots & e_{nm} & t_n^E \\ \epsilon_1 & \epsilon_2 & \cdots & \epsilon_m & \\ t_1 & t_2 & \cdots & t_m & \end{array}$$

Figure 2: E-table

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} r_{11} & r_{12} & \cdots & r_{1m} & t_1^R \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & \cdots & r_{2m} & t_2^R \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ r_{n1} & r_{n2} & \cdots & r_{nm} & t_n^R \\ \rho_1 & \rho_2 & \cdots & \rho_m & \\ t_1 & t_2 & \cdots & t_m & \end{array}$$

Figure 3: R-table

2.2.2 Y-table

It is commonly known that the E- and R- tables do not have to be square. In fact, the number of products may be more than the number of countries and vice versa. In these cases both E- and R- tables are rectangular. The method that could be used to convert two rectangular tables into a square one is described in United Nations (1999), in which the use and supply matrices are multiplied each other to derive the traditional symmetric I/O table based on either the industry-technology assumption or the commodity-technology assumption. After these methods, we compile Y-table in accordance with fund-raising portfolio, assuming that a country always raises funds in the same proportions of each financial instrument. First, R matrix is substituted for U

matrix (financial instrument by country) and transposed E matrix for V matrix (country by financial instrument):

$$\mathbf{U} \equiv \mathbf{R}, \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{V} \equiv \mathbf{E}' . \quad (2)$$

The coefficient matrix, B is constructed from U and T by dividing the cells in each column of U by the column sums T:

$$b_{ij} = \frac{u_{ij}}{t_j} . \quad (3)$$

In the same manner, coefficient matrices D corresponding to V is defined as follows:

$$d_{ij} = \frac{v_{ij}}{t_j^E}, \quad (4)$$

where t_j^E is the sum of assets for financial instrument j. That is, d_{ij} is regarded as i country's share of assets for j financial instrument. The $m \times m$ coefficient matrix C corresponding to Y is estimated using country-portfolio assumption, which is equivalent of the industry-technology assumption in the scheme of I/O analysis:

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{DB} . \quad (5)$$

Using this matrix C, transaction-quantity matrices Y is reduced in the following manner:

$$y_{ij} = c_{ij}t_j, \quad (6)$$

where y_{ij} is the amount of funds provided from country i to country j. This matrix is shown in Fig.3. As mentioned above, square ALM is drawn up in compliance with the behavioural pattern of fund raising – Supply-and-Use method.

2.3 Gravity method

Supply-and-Use method presented in section 2.2 assumed that every country raises funds from any countries holding excess assets. However, taking the prevailing economic situation into consideration, there could be many factors that prevent free transaction such as long distance, imperfect information, ill diplomatic relations, etc. The gravity method is based on an assumption that most countries raise funds from familiar countries situated in their neighbourhood, the idea originated in gravity model introduced by Leontief and Strout (1963). Some people might say that more realistic ALM is compiled on gravity method than on Supply-and-Use method.

In a worldwide economy subdivided into m separate countries, the international flow of funds must satisfy balance of the following kind:

$$y_{go} = \sum_{h=1}^m y_{gh} \quad (g = 1, \dots, m), \quad (7)$$

$$y_{oh} = \sum_{g=1}^m y_{gh} \quad (h = 1, \dots, m), \quad (8)$$

where y_{go} , y_{oh} and y_{gh} represent the supply pool of funds in country g , the demand pool of funds in country h , and the amount of funds country h raised from country g , respectively. Summing each of these two sets of equations over all countries, we see that the aggregate supply of funds for the world wide economy as a whole equals the aggregate demand for funds:

$$\sum_{g=1}^m \sum_{h=1}^m y_{gh} = \sum_{g=1}^m y_{go} = \sum_{h=1}^m y_{oh} = y_{oo}. \quad (9)$$

The structural equations that we are to use in explaining the magnitude of international flow of funds are of the following general form:

$$y_{gh}^0 = \frac{y_{go} y_{oh}}{y_{oo}} Q_{gh} \quad (g = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (h = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (g \neq h). \quad (10)$$

The flow of funds from country g to any other country h is assumed to be directly proportional to its total fund-employment in country g and to its total fund-raising in country h , and inversely proportional to the aggregate amount of funds. The coefficients Q_{gh} are empirical constants that represent the relationship between country g and

country h . We have adopted OAG's air flight miles as proxy for the weight Q_{gh} , because the state of relation between two countries is not a little reflected in it regardless of geographical distance. Air flight miles matrix given in Fig.4 is drawn up making use of data obtained from OAG, that is $m \times m$ matrix composed of w_{gh} , the air flight miles between country g and country h .

	1	2	...	m
1	w_{11}	w_{12}	...	w_{1m}
2	w_{21}	w_{22}	...	w_{2m}
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\ddots	\vdots
m	w_{m1}	w_{m2}	...	w_{mm}

Figure4: air flight miles matrix

We substituted the reciprocals of OAG's air flight miles for Q_{gh} in order to give priority to familiar countries over remote countries. If there is no flight between country g and country h , that means two countries do not have close relationship, so that Q_{gh} equal zero, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{gh} &= \frac{1}{w_{gh}} \quad (\text{if } w_{gh} \neq 0), \\ Q_{gh} &= 0 \quad (\text{if } w_{gh} = 0). \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

A problem that occurs in calculation of y_{gh}^0 is to adjust the raw and column totals to be equal to y_{go} and y_{og} respectively. This problem is known as balancing the matrix, and the RAS method is widely used to solve it. Following is the modified RAS algorithm we have adopted for our analysis. From equation (10), set the initial value to y_{gh}^0 .

(a) As initial value, set $k=0$; that is $y_{gh}=y_{gh}^0$.

(b) The first step of iteration is to calculate the row multipliers μ_g^k :

$$\mu_g^k = \frac{y_{go}}{\sum_{h=1}^m y_{gh}^k} \quad (g = 1, \dots, m), \quad (12)$$

$$v = \prod_{g=1}^m \mu_g^k. \quad (13)$$

And then to update y_{gh}^k by

$$y_{gh}^k \leftarrow c_r \mu_g^k y_{gh}^k, \quad (g = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (h = 1, 2, \dots, m)$$

where c_r is positive constant.

(c) The second step is to calculate the column multipliers σ_h^k :

$$\sigma_h^k = \frac{y_{og}}{\sum_{g=1}^m y_{gh}^k} \quad (h = 1, \dots, m), \quad (14)$$

$$\varsigma = \prod_{h=1}^m \sigma_h^k. \quad (15)$$

And define y_{gh}^{k+1} as

$$y_{gh}^{k+1} \leftarrow y_{gh}^k c_c \sigma_h^k, \quad (g = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (h = 1, 2, \dots, m)$$

where c_c is positive constant.

As a result of this step in the iteration, the row total is no longer y_{go} . A second set of

multipliers μ_g^{k+1} must now be applied to the rows so that they sum up again to y_{go} . The column sums will then require further adjustment and this process will continue until no further adjustment is necessary.

(d) If ν and ς converge to 1, then we stop the iteration process; else replace $k \leftarrow k+1$, and return to Step(b).

Although, in the traditional algorithm, c_r and c_c are defined as 1, we substitute constants 0.05 through 1.00 at intervals of 0.05 for c_r and c_c , so as to minimize errors of row and column sums from y_{go} and y_{og} respectively. The optimal solution is combination that minimize θ , where θ is given by

$$\theta = \max\{(1-\nu)^2, (1-\varsigma)^2\}. \quad (16)$$

Table2 describes the results of iteration using IFS data of 1996 and 1999, with which balanced Y matrix is made.

Table2: Results of iteration

Year	c_r	c_c	θ
1996	0.90	0.10	0.207
1999	0.45	0.45	0.976

2.4 Comparison of Supply-and-Use method and gravity method

In the previous sections, two methods of making Y-table are presented. One is Supply-and-Use method, which assumes that there is only one worldwide pool of funds for each form of financial transactions. The other is gravity method based on the idea that countries tend to borrow money from familiar countries. Though in accordance with these methodologies, two kinds of Y-table are drawn, a problem awaiting solution is which Y-table is more appropriate than the other. If data of each country's investment position by country were available, it could be possible to judge which is better method by measuring error. But it is impossible to gain such data across the world. Table3 shows Japanese investment position by country obtained from *Ministry of Finance Statistics Monthly*.

Table3: Japanese investment position, 1990(millions of U.S. dollars)

Country	Assets	Liabilities
Australia	26973	13028
Belgium	45178	47101
Canada	28982	8158
France	58032	31112
Germany	108516	33567
Italy	26923	18018
Netherlands	69051	21849
New Zealand	3527	1178
Russia	178	41
South Africa	1204	163
Spain	10876	398
Sweden	22394	5723
Switzerland	9069	38257
Thailand	6202	5723
United Kingdom	117749	363842
United States	486067	340574

Source: *Ministry of Finance Statistics Monthly*.

The approach we have adopted is to compare the similarities between observed value and estimated value in terms of correlation. These results are given in table4, which show that supply-and-use method is better than gravity method. Although correlation coefficients for both methods are almost same as far as assets are concerned, as for gravity method, the coefficient of liabilities is a little too low. In a sense, it is fortunate because supply-and-use method is technically easier to handle than gravity method is. However it must be too much haste if we jump into the conclusion that supply-and-use method is superior to gravity method because there is only one country available to prove it. So, we are to use both tables, which have been compiled as two alternative methods in the following discussion.

Table4: Correlation coefficients of observed and estimated values

	Assets	Liabilities
Supply-and-Use method	0.9633	0.9059
Gravity method	0.9666	0.7074

3 Methodologies

Having presented the procedure to compile Y-table, which forms the foundation of our analysis, we will describe methodologies of quantitative analysis making use of it in this section. The object of this paper is to analyse the structure of interdependence as revealed by the pattern of international flow of funds and compare the role of each country in the global market. The approach that we have adopted is to revile ranking of countries by using two indices and the triangulation of ALM, applying the methods widely used in I/O analysis.

3.1 Leontief Inverse

We will apply the Leontief Inverse, namely the indices of the power and the sensitivity of dispersion to ALM. First, let us denote c_{ij} as follows:

$$c_{ij} = \frac{y_{ij}}{t_j^Y}. \quad (17)$$

As Fig.1 shows, the fundamental equations respect to Y table is expressed as follows:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m y_{ij} + \varepsilon_i^Y = t_i^Y, \quad (18)$$

or in matrix terms:

$$\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{T}^Y + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^Y = \mathbf{T}^Y. \quad (19)$$

Solving each equation for \mathbf{T}^Y yields

$$\mathbf{T}^Y = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{C})^{-1} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^Y \quad (20)$$

where \mathbf{I} denotes the $m \times m$ unit matrix, $(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{C})^{-1}$ is the $m \times m$ Leontief inverse matrix by which how much demand for funds would be induced to each country can be calculated. Matrix Γ is denoted as follows:

$$\Gamma = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{C})^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_{11} & \gamma_{12} & \cdots & \gamma_{1m} \\ \gamma_{21} & \gamma_{22} & \cdots & \gamma_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \gamma_{m1} & \gamma_{m2} & \cdots & \gamma_{mm} \end{bmatrix} \quad (21)$$

where γ_{ij} describes the amount of increase in demand for i country's funds when the demand for j country's demand for funds rise. We can calculate both indices of the power of dispersion and of the sensitivity of dispersion using γ_{ij} . Two distinct indices are defined as follows:

$$w^Y_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m r_{ij}}{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^m r_{ij}}, \quad (22)$$

$$z^Y_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m r_{ij}}{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m r_{ij}}, \quad (23)$$

where w^Y_j is index of the power of dispersion and z^Y_i is index of the sensitivity of dispersion.

3.2 The triangulation of ALM

Since countries posted in ALM are in alphabetical order, one glance is not enough to grasp the mutual relations within the system. So that we rearrange the rows and columns of the original ALM to reveal the causal sequence and ranking within the worldwide financial economy. There are two patterns of funds interdependence, one is sequential relation like household-bank-company, and the other is circular relation like household-bank-household. If there were no circular relations found in the worldwide economy, it would be possible to arrange the Y matrix in a triangular form having only zeros on the upper side of the diagonal. The number of transactions that fall above the diagonal of the optimally arranged matrix means the extent to which the actual economy departs from one-way interdependence.

In case of triangulation of ALM, first, we net out the symmetrical elements of Y matrix. Then sorting countries of Y matrix to minimize the number of upper right elements of Y matrix as depicted in Fig.5, it would prove that there are one-way flow of funds and clear relation of cause and effect in ALM.

In order to minimize the above-diagonal totals by revising the order of countries, it have to be computed for every possible sort of matrix. Let M denote the every possible order of the first m positive integers, and let each element of the set M denote, $\mu = (\mu(1), \mu(2), \dots, \mu(m)) \in M$, thus there are m! elements in the set M. Let $Y^{tr}(\mu)$ denote a matrix constructed by rearrangement of rows and columns by μ , and denote function $T(Y^{tr}(\mu))$ as follows:

$$T(Y^{tr}(\mu)) = \sum_{i < j} y_{\mu(i)\mu(j)}^{tr}. \quad (24)$$

Thus the triangulation problem is finding the μ^* in which $T(Y^{tr}(\mu))$ is minimized:

$$T(Y^{tr}(\mu^*)) = \min_{\mu \in M} T(Y^{tr}(\mu)). \quad (25)$$

We have reached the optimum solution of $T(Y^{tr}(\mu))$ by way of iteration method.

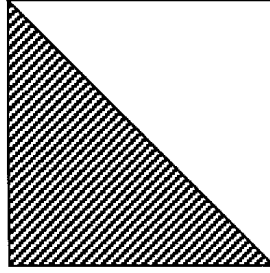


Figure 5: Triangulation of ALM

4. Results

4.1. The implications of Triangulation

As it is shown in Table5 for 1996 and Table6 for 1999 respectively, each country has surplus either in assets or in liabilities. In both years, Japan has the largest surplus in assets and Switzerland stands second among the countries providing the asset/liability figures in the IFS. France, which took the third place in 1996, fell into the red in 1999 making way for Germany. Although there are some alterations, the numbers of the countries with excess assets are 11 in both years. In 1996, the country with the largest excess liabilities was the U.S. and it retained the place in 1999 as well. While Canada, which had the second largest excess debt in 1996, retreated to the fifth place in 1999, Australia shifted its position from third to second. That means only a handful of countries supply the funds required by the majority of the countries of the world. It is worth notice that many of the net fund suppliers are euro countries, namely Germany and Belgium in both years, France and the Netherlands in 1996, and Italy in 1999.

However it is a hasty conclusion if one judges the importance of a country by net assets alone. To get deeper insight, it is indispensable to have a bird's-eye view of the cross-border flow of funds from the worldwide perspective. The country-by-country consolidated asset-liability-matrices for 1996 and 1999 on supply-and-use method are presented in Table7 and Table8. In this method it is assumed that there is only one worldwide pool of funds for each form of financial transactions and every supplier of funds throw money into that pool and every user of funds draw money from it. These matrices are triangulated so that the countries listed at the bottom are the primary supplier of the funds while the countries at the top of the table are the final user of the funds. Those countries tabulated in the middle are either net supplier or net user but also acting as intermediaries of the funds between the lenders and the borrowers.

In case of 1996, Switzerland, Japan, France, Belgium and Germany hold the bottom of the table in that order. As for 1999, the order was unaltered except for Italy

that replaced France. All of these countries had surplus in assets by then. However, it should be noted that the United States, which has the largest excess liabilities, is in the 10th place from the bottom of the triangle in both years. This could be explained by the fact that the United States has massive external assets as well as liabilities in the gross term. Same logic applies to the United Kingdom. These countries act as financial intermediaries in the global market. In Table9 only 59 countries common to both 1996 and 1999 IFS data are picked so that we can compare the relative position of each country in the triangles. There are not too many countries that shifted its place. Among them, France and Finland moved up their positions by 4 and 6 respectively, somewhat loosening their grounds in the global financial market. On the other hand, Italy and Spain moved their positions downwards by 6 and 5, increasing their presence in the economy. As for non-euro EU countries, Sweden shifted down its position by 12, becoming more important player in the worldwide perspective.

The country-by-country triangulated asset-liability-matrices for 1996 and 1999 on gravity method are presented in Table10. In this method, geological, historical, religious, and cultural as well as political and economic linkages implied in the air transportation are taken into account along side the distances between the countries, in addition to the volume of external assets and liabilities of a country. Roughly speaking, there are three main economic blocks in the world, namely Euro-African block, American block and Asia-Oceania block. Each block has its hub state(s) with one of the major currency of the world, euro, U.S. dollar or yen. The funds flow between these three hubs as well as between each hub and the spoke countries of the region. Although there are some financial transactions between the hub country of a block and some local hub country of another, flow of funds between small countries belonging to different economic blocks is almost nil. That means there are not few zero-cells in the asset-liability-matrix. In this case, those countries situated at the bottom of the triangle are not just wealthy in assets but also easily accessible by the borrowers.

Fifty-nine countries common to both supply-and-use method and gravity method are picked from gravity-method triangles and depicted in Table9 and Table10 so that we can compare the relative position of each country in the triangles. In 1996, France held the first place from the bottom while diamond-rich Botswana occupied the second. The order had been a little altered in 1999; Botswana led the league and Germany was just behind it. In both years Japan, which has the largest excess assets, is placed 6th from the bottom in the gravity-method triangle, though it held the second place in the supply-and-use method triangles. It does mean that however rich Japan is, not too many countries directly approach Japan for funds. Instead, they seek money somewhere else, most probably in the United States or in the United Kingdom because of the geographical

or political reasons. Among the 10 most financially dependable countries of the world, there are not a few euro-area countries including France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy. It should also be noted that most of euro countries with a few marked exceptions increased their presence in the international capital market in the course of the financial integration.

4.2. The Dispersion Indices Results

Another powerful devices to demonstrate the fundamental structure of the ALM are the dispersion indices. While the triangulation is a tool to reveal the construction of an ALM itself, dispersion indices characterize the configuration of the Leontief-inverse matrix of the ALM. The dispersion power index indicates how much funds are drawn from the countries of the world in total, if the country specified in the column increase borrowing by one unit. The dispersion sensitivity index implies how much funds are drawn from the country designated in the row if every country of the world increases borrowing by one unit. Unlike the triangulation, which illustrates only the direct linkage between the countries, dispersion indices account for the indirect transactions as well. In this sense, dispersion indices are superior to triangulation to single out the most valuable player of the international financial market.

Table11 is the table of dispersion indices obtained from the Leontief-inverse of the ALM on the supply-and-use method. The countries with largest dispersion power index are Tunisia, Cambodia, Estonia and so on. They are final user of the funds, but also too small to directly tap the global market for funds, so that they depend on the regional hub countries to satisfy their requirements. In contrast with this, the countries with smallest dispersion power index are Botswana, Switzerland, Japan and Russia. These countries are not only self-sufficient in funds, but also are bystanders of the international capital market. Those countries like the United States and the United Kingdom situated in the middle of the table are the active participants of the cross-border financial transactions as intermediaries. Almost all euro countries including Spain, Austria and Portugal belong to this category. During the financial integration period, the European countries shifted their positions quite dramatically. The Netherlands and Finland moved away from the mainstream and placed them on the sideline. By sacrificing its excess assets status, France successfully went into the limelight.

The dispersion indices obtained by the gravity method presented in Table12 give slightly different view of the world. Just as in case of supply-and-use method, Japan and Switzerland have reserved seats at the bottom of the table. The United States, which is drifting upper-middle in the former table, stabilizes quarter way from the bottom in the latter. Most of the euro countries hold middle position in both cases. The only difference

is that the Netherlands and Finland play more active role in the gravity-method table, most probably because their political neutrality and the introduction of the new currency have reworded them right.

According to the dispersion sensitivity index shown in Table13 obtained by means of supply-and-use method, the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan and Germany lead the league. Among them, the former two have net liabilities while the latter two have net assets. In any case, the countries of the world consider that these countries are most dependable when they seek money. On the other hand, Maldives, Lesotho and Kyrgyz Republic hold the last places on the table. The Republic of Maldives is a group of atolls in the midst of the Indian Ocean. Lesotho is totally surrounded by the Republic of South Africa. Kyrgyz Republic is a country with the Tien Shan mountain range covering almost the whole territory. In other words, they are geographically isolated countries with practically no one depending on them for financial transactions. You will find Botswana, the wealthiest African country with diamonds, quarter way from the bottom also because of its geographically isolated position in the Kalahari Desert.

On Table14, the dispersion sensitivity index on gravity method is tabulated. In the case of dispersion sensitivity index, there is not too much difference between the two methods of estimation. The interesting thing is that supply-and-use method has successfully picked out the most isolated countries of the world without any a priori information concerning to the geography. Actually, there are some trivial discrepancies between the indices on the alternative methods; the dissimilarity between the two periods remains minimal. As for the West European countries including the euro area, almost all of them are situated in the upper quarter of the table both in 1996 and 1999. Spain and the Netherlands moved slightly upward in the ranking between the years proving that the European financial integration has benefited them right.

5 Conclusions

In this tract, we have examined the role of three major currency blocks, especially the newly integrated euro area, in the context of the global flow of funds. The fundamental situation is that only small number of countries of the world possesses excess assets and rest of them are net borrowers. Japan and Switzerland have the largest surplus in assets while The United States bears the largest debt. Among the European nations, Germany and Belgium are the principal creditors, and Italy joined the rich-man-club lately. By contrast, The United Kingdom and Sweden are the pre-eminent obligors, and Finland and Spain among euro countries belong to this group.

Actually, in the triangulated asset-liability-matrices on the supply-and-use method, Japan and Switzerland are situated right at the bottom of the table, proving that they

are the fundamental source of the fund-supply. However, in the gravity-method, which takes geographical and political linkages between the countries into consideration, it is demonstrated that the euro countries including Germany, France and Belgium take over these places. Moreover, in either case, The United States and The United Kingdom do not place themselves at the top of the triangle. Rather, they are situated just above the countries with excess assets aforementioned. These facts imply that The United States and The United Kingdom are not just countries of huge debt, but are great intermediates of the global capital market. They borrow money a lot, but they lend most of it somewhere else. Many of the small countries access them first for money, few countries access directly to the net creditors like Japan or Switzerland though they are the last resorts. Usually small debtors seeking new money reach the hub states of the region. There are three main economic blocks in the world with their own hub-countries corresponding to three major currencies. There is enormous volume of capital-flow between those hub-countries, and they are the financial centres of the block with some local hubs to assist them. Those countries placed at the bottom of the triangle inclusive of the euro countries mentioned above are supposed to be the countries that act as hub countries of the economic block they belong to.

The triangulation is a prominent technique to reveal the structure of ALM, though; another powerful tool is the Leontief-inverse that produces dispersion indices. Among which, the dispersion power index indicates how much funds are drawn from the countries of the world in total, if the country in question increase borrowing by one unit. Japan and Switzerland have the smallest dispersion power index, if it is allowed to make an exception of Botswana, the diamond-rich African country. Both The United States and The United Kingdom, and some of the euro countries including Germany, Italy and Belgium have indicators around one, tabulated quarter way from the bottom. Most of the European nations not listed above find their positions in the middle of the table. Since the dispersion index covers indirect transactions as well as the direct ones taken into account in the triangulation, the busy transactions between the European countries result in larger power index for them. Especially, France and The Netherlands gained a lot from the financial integration.

In contrast to the dispersion power index, the dispersion sensitivity index displays how much funds are drawn from the country in question if every country of the world increases borrowing by one unit. In this list, The United States and The United Kingdom shoot out just to the top of the table indicating that they are the most valuable players of all. Japan, Germany and Switzerland are just behind the leaders. Also the euro countries including Italy, France, The Netherlands, Belgium and Spain plays leading roles in this directory of power players. Other countries of the world depend on them directly or

indirectly whenever they seek money.

As a conclusion, it can be said that a big players in the global capital market do not necessarily have huge amount of excess assets by their own. It is surely an advantage to have surplus in assets, but it is not a necessary or sufficient condition to play a leading role. The big players draw huge amount of money from wealthier countries and let it to the countries that need it. In a sense, most valuable ability to be a big player is to find the money whenever required and lend it to whomever in want. All of the euro countries are surely big players in the cross-border financial transactions. And they gained power in the course of the financial integration. The best way for advancing further is that to maintain the economical as well as cultural and political linkage with the countries of the world and deepen it whenever possible.

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Table5: International Investment Position, 1996 (Millions of U.S. dollars)

Country	Assets (A)	Liabilities (L)	Excess Assts or Liabilities (A)-(L)
Japan	2652610	1761590	891020
Switzerland	924354	587559	336795
France	1470160	1284360	185800
Germany	1699680	1610140	89540
Belgium	580689	539010	41679
Netherlands	696816	658739	38077
Russia	29041	22162	6879
Bahrain	69519	65188	4331
Botswana	6001	1942	4059
Slovak Republic	10311	9769	542
Swaziland	922	895	28
Lesotho	522	536	-13
Maldives	100	178	-78
Mauritius	1243	1427	-184
Latvia	2366	2717	-351
Paraguay	2567	2954	-388
Slovenia	7126	7625	-500
Cambodia	711	1351	-640
Estonia	1344	2008	-664
Moldova	612	1290	-677
Belarus	1335	2065	-729
Macedonia	497	1243	-746
Kyrgyz Republic	203	1070	-867
Lithuania	1693	2813	-1121
Benin	613	1803	-1189
Costa rica	1421	3268	-1847
Jordan	7827	9833	-2006
Romania	9084	11468	-2384
Venezuela	24926	27324	-2398
Czech Republic	30629	33151	-2522
El Salvador	1771	4336	-2564
Uruguay	8718	11604	-2886
Iceland	1319	4719	-3400
Senegal	641	4101	-3460
Panama	24677	30082	-5405
Portugal	86425	93951	-7526
Tanzania	744	9966	-9222
Chile	16257	27785	-11528
Bangladesh	2614	15510	-12896
Cote d ivoire	875	16101	-15226
Tunisia	3112	23382	-20271
Israel	34162	57817	-23655
South Africa	35056	60449	-25393
Colombia	16769	43233	-26464
Austria	161785	189264	-27479
Peru	14869	43611	-28742
Poland	28746	58515	-29769
Italy	727498	761656	-34158
Denmark	145614	187737	-42123
New Zealand	23573	71631	-48058
Turkey	27613	79643	-52030
Finland	65386	118245	-52860
Thailand	46005	108742	-62737
Sweden	248580	352787	-104207
Spain	290877	399970	-109093
United Kingdom	2764530	2882360	-117830
Australia	161821	388362	-226541
Canada	371736	599081	-227345
United States	4549180	5091420	-542240

Source: IFS

Table6: International Investment Position, 1999 (Millions of U.S. dollars)

Country	Assets (A)	Liabilities (L)	Excess Assts or Liabilities (A)-(L)
Japan	3013600	2184480	829120
Switzerland	1238940	887117	351823
Germany	2392770	2302170	90600
Belgium	655973	594723	61250
Italy	1081100	1027730	53370
Botswana	7356	2515	4841
Bahrain	92459	88016	4443
Russia	28393	24086	4307
Venezuela	26812	24949	1863
Swaziland	1134	1058	76
Lesotho	579	559	20
Maldives	148	214	-66
Mauritius	1396	1601	-206
Cambodia	1109	1455	-346
Macedonia	904	1604	-700
Benin	726	1748	-1022
Moldova	597	1924	-1327
Paraguay	2514	3929	-1415
Costa rica	1919	3341	-1422
Kyrgyz Republic	398	1868	-1470
Uruguay	12747	14512	-1764
Latvia	3262	5235	-1973
Slovenia	7787	9790	-2002
Belarus	1004	3420	-2415
Jordan	8222	10830	-2608
Estonia	2415	5225	-2810
Czech Republic	37465	40549	-3083
Senegal	890	4223	-3333
Lithuania	2453	6114	-3661
Iceland	3370	7597	-4227
Slovak Republic	8652	13201	-4548
El Salvador	3875	9408	-5534
Tanzania	1153	7648	-6495
Romania	9718	16761	-7044
Netherlands	1077480	1085950	-8470
Panama	24395	32997	-8603
Bangladesh	2535	15267	-12732
Cote d ivoire	2641	16581	-13940
Chile	19235	38005	-18771
France	981440	1001690	-20250
Tunisia	3359	24295	-20936
Denmark	213446	237097	-23651
South Africa	98507	122921	-24415
Peru	14293	40553	-26259
Colombia	19824	50889	-31065
Portugal	125052	156473	-31421
Austria	225924	262994	-37070
New Zealand	21320	67651	-46331
Thailand	48360	95051	-46691
Israel	57616	105061	-47445
Poland	40101	89257	-49156
Turkey	37604	103847	-66243
Sweden	353559	430625	-77066
Spain	452063	567505	-115442
Canada	484282	671838	-187556
United Kingdom	3852010	4067640	-215630
Finland	109694	327260	-217566
Australia	219854	441936	-222082
United States	7206360	8731670	-1525310

Source: IFS

Table7: Y-table,1996 (Supply-and-Use Method) (Millions of U.S. dollars)

	Australia	Austria	Bahrain	Bangladesh	Belarus	Belgium	Benin	Botswana	Cambodia	Canada	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cote d'Ivoire	Czech Republic	Denmark	El Salvador	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Iceland	Israel	Italy	Japan	Jordan	Korea Republic	Latvia	Leaotho	Lithuania			
Australia	4478	1092	302	57	10	4030	6	23	14	4361	154	331	12	59	274	1113	22	20	857	14472	8665	27	289	4076	10270	36	7	23	2	20			
Austria	2513	1763	709	178	22	4789	20	13	378	4782	270	378	36	184	274	1650	46	15	951	9822	15062	47	568	7153	113	11	23	6	25				
Bahrain	794	858	482	117	14	2625	13	7	5	1867	165	212	21	122	154	721	23	8	389	4655	7569	23	318	3490	9510	74	7	14	4	15			
Bangladesh	4	8	8	2	0	91	0	0	0	14	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	50	79	0	4	35	115	1	0	4	0	0		
Belarus	2295	7105	2268	583	72	18120	64	55	40	21838	947	1424	123	574	1055	7058	151	61	4301	42038	59570	184	2090	28590	40	128	1	0	0	94			
Belgium	6	13	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	13	1	3	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	2	25	42	0	4	20	46	0	0	0	0	0		
Benin	24	7	3	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	74	54	0	2	27	50	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Botswana	3	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	13	21	0	0	9	31	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cambodia	7859	2762	1288	277	39	10949	32	53	36	5637	530	921	49	287	745	2724	81	50	1817	25625	24582	58	950	11264	31856	175	22	64	10	59			
Canada	3	6	5	1	0	24	0	0	0	11	24	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	61	0	0	27	59	1	0	0	0	0	1		
Chile	184	106	27	3	1	236	0	1	0	339	10	18	2	7	12	108	2	1	60	528	837	3	27	425	700	4	0	1	0	0	1		
Cote d'Ivoire	2	4	3	2	1	16	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	27	42	0	2	19	62	1	0	0	0	0		
Czech Republic	161	195	127	32	4	681	3	2	1	387	46	57	5	34	43	159	8	2	89	1208	1851	5	83	820	2559	20	2	4	1	4	4		
Denmark	2429	1345	602	145	19	4359	18	16	11	3897	242	356	27	151	276	1266	39	17	784	9384	11898	33	465	5484	14540	92	10	23	5	24	24		
El Salvador	5	7	5	1	0	27	0	0	0	3897	242	356	27	151	276	1266	39	17	784	9384	11898	33	465	5484	14540	92	10	23	5	24	24		
Estonia	12	57	270	64	1	2077	153	202	140	47807	3039	3948	260	1855	2903	14174	376	18	302	4206	5046	15	189	2457	5659	40	4	12	2	11	11		
Finland	3592	14395	5658	1305	179	46627	153	202	140	47807	3039	3948	260	1855	2903	14174	376	18	302	4206	5046	15	189	2457	5659	40	4	12	2	11	11		
France	30194	18163	7725	1899	242	54187	213	175	127	31204	3128	4374	367	1371	3663	17166	486	184	10549	116067	159751	457	6177	73930	189448	1203	120	277	66	291	291		
Germany	28	7	2	1	0	23	0	0	2	24	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	105	60	0	2	21	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Israel	346	259	129	32	4	85	4	3	2	27840	106	1793	157	721	1957	8934	191	75	503	49279	73723	238	50	1069	2667	20	2	4	1	5	5	5	
Italy	13322	3027	2852	694	90	22848	81	59	50	27840	106	1793	157	721	1957	8934	191	75	503	49279	73723	238	50	1069	2667	20	2	4	1	5	5	5	
Japan	61302	39524	9907	2453	315	80531	288	207	153	110403	4043	6163	394	2566	4351	30650	673	241	21217	185665	292822	957	9795	143855	273878	1555	152	349	85	408	408		
Jordan	41	64	44	11	1	230	0	1	0	116	16	19	2	12	14	50	3	1	27	885	609	2	28	269	869	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kyrgyz Republic	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	0	0	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Latvia	25	19	9	2	0	60	0	0	0	50	3	5	0	2	3	17	1	0	9	113	167	-1	7	79	194	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leaotho	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	0	0	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	7	10	6	2	0	34	0	0	0	16	2	3	0	2	2	8	0	0	4	57	24	0	4	10	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macedonia	1	2	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	15	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	2	4	3	1	0	14	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	22	36	0	2	13	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moldova	2	3	2	1	0	12	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	25	28	0	1	13	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	15	21	14	8	0	73	0	0	0	39	5	6	1	4	5	17	1	0	9	125	106	157	2011	26834	62766	324	39	107	18	105	105	105	
Netherlands	15400	6690	2230	511	71	20295	61	84	57	22623	986	1650	108	531	1293	6760	151	82	4349	48812	56921	157	2011	26834	62766	324	39	107	18	105	105	105	
New Zealand	430	143	43	8	1	542	1	3	2	593	22	46	2	9	38	153	3	3	108	1463	1211	3	41	565	1419	5	1	3	2	3	3	3	
Panama	201	278	172	44	5	925	5	2	2	540	61	75	8	46	56	223	11	3	119	1059	2342	7	113	1146	3437	28	2	5	2	5	2	5	
Paraguay	14	15	10	3	0	59	0	0	0	31	4	5	0	0	0	4	12	1	0	101	141	0	6	63	198	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	53	51	35	9	1	197	1	1	1	105	13	16	1	9	13	41	2	1	24	328	490	1	22	214	718	6	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Poland	141	128	66	17	2	389	2	1	1	308	24	32	3	17	23	113	4	1	61	731	1138	3	46	532	1982	11	1	2	1	3	12	12	12
Portugal	1241	824	331	83	10	2218	9	6	4	2333	131	175	17	66	129	776	21	7	466	4849	7139	22	271	3350	8007	53	5	11	3	1	3	1	3
Romania	72	71	48	12	1	256	1	1	1	135	19	21	2	13	17	58	3	1	39	481	708	2	53	234	1056	8	1	3	1	3	1	3	1
Russia	203	149	79	19	2	518	2	2	1	389	27	43	3	20	31	132	5	2	69	969	1307	4	53	619	1591	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	4	4	2	1	0	14	0	0	0	9	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	24	38	0	0	17	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovak Republic	50	68	46	12	1	248	1	1	1	128	17	20	2	12	15	54	3	1	29	423	646	2	30	286	824	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	43	50	34	8	1	189	1	1	0	102	12	16	1	10	12	40	2	1	21	324	466	3	21	210	652	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	852	185	65	9	2	1056	1	7	5	1005	18	92	2	10	70	203	5	6	105	2488	1334	63	907	10217	21907	213	21	48	12	48	48	48	48
Saari	3200	2454	1360	335	42	8640	37	29	22	6180	479	711	59	348	524	2145	85	32	1154	16107	21907	63	907	10217	21907	213	21	48	12	48	48	48	
Sweden	6479	1783	779	177	25	6839	21	37	20	5846	385	552	32	184	446	1707	51	29	23231	25231	33	44	3	608	7106	20500	112	14	38	6	35	35	35
Switzerland	21979	11116	3016	743	98	26596	88	82	58	35563	1426	2053	176	772	1589	11333	210	89	7227	65925	93111	281	3186	44357	94265	471	48	121	26	135	135	135	
Tanzania	2	3	2	1	0	12	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	20	31	0	0	14	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	54	75	54	14	2	292	1	1	1	142	19	24	2	14	18	59	3	1	90	486	711	2	33	320	1033	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	8	11	8	2	0	43	0	0	0	21	3	4	0	2	3	9	0	0	5	74	111	0	3	48	163	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey																																	

(Continued) Table 7: Y-table, 1996 (Supply-and-Use Method) (Millions of U.S. dollars)

	Macedonia	Maldives	Mauritius	Moldova	Namibia	Netherlands	New Zealand	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Russia	Senegal	Sierra Leone	Slovakia	Slovenia	South Africa	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Tanzania	Thailand	Tunisia	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States	Uruguay	Venezuela		
1	5	1	5	6	31	5346	728	161	22	284	386	572	63	89	16	65	57	539	3332	9	4252	4523	42	465	252	292	17955	42110	42	123		
2	14	2	16	13	4706	495	306	27	416	337	827	108	108	248	46	93	67	442	3148	7	2937	4685	111	1184	166	882	38403	128	249			
3	9	1	5	10	258	304	451	64	102	33	56	4	1614	2589	73	742	89	538	14894	16	1614	2589	73	742	89	538	14894	16169	77	96		
4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	4	4	6	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	16	0	20	33	1	10	1	7	198	147	1	0		
5	0	0	0	0	0	28	2	0	4	3	1987	3171	394	787	146	328	254	1940	11422	11	22	16870	351	3899	682	2953	99260	174078	432	1107		
6	44	6	52	45	65	20871	2297	1058	95	1439	1987	3171	394	787	146	328	254	1940	11422	11	22	16870	351	3899	682	2953	99260	174078	432	1107		
7	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	0	8	12	0	3	2	72	98	0	1	0		
8	0	0	0	0	0	37	6	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	24	0	15	27	0	3	0	48	40	0	1	0		
9	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	3	0	54035	96435	180	281	0		
10	22	3	23	24	66	14384	1607	553	67	920	1161	1874	219	398	74	203	159	1298	82019	23	6855	12784	194	1901	516	1255	54035	96435	180	281	0	
11	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	3	3	3	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	13	0	13	25	4	49	8	39	1192	2405	6	18	0	
12	1	0	0	1	1	224	13	14	1	16	25	40	5	9	2	4	3	22	174	0	119	176	4	174	5	1	4	95	79	1	0	
13	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	0	11	17	1	5	1	0	62	51	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	10	392	1	453	708	20	200	25	141	4015	9684	20	18	0	
15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	17	11	0	3	0	2	40	70	0	0	0	
16	3	0	3	2	1	628	48	49	5	72	81	120	17	44	8	15	10	57	302	1	2764	4842	93	968	193	586	23532	35539	99	164	0	
17	12	2	13	12	18	5019	511	258	26	387	482	756	97	205	38	85	62	487	3020	7	2764	4842	93	968	193	586	23532	35539	99	164	0	
18	2	2	2	0	0	22	2	2	0	3	3	5	1	2	0	1	0	2	16	0	16	27	1	5	1	5	146	136	1	1	0	
19	0	0	0	0	0	24	3	2	0	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	15	1	15	24	1	6	1	4	163	186	1	1	0	
20	0	0	0	0	0	1061	273	118	13	172	223	344	41	90	17	40	30	188	1390	4	1093	1781	41	430	99	301	9787	15869	93	67	0	
21	5	1	6	5	10	1361	273	118	13	172	223	344	41	90	17	40	30	188	1390	4	1093	1781	41	430	99	301	9787	15869	93	67	0	
22	105	15	117	112	214	48902	6911	2599	281	3764	5086	7990	920	1866	346	888	691	4669	33949	82	34787	4706	862	9140	2347	634	22367	40842	933	1794	0	
23	152	22	167	148	189	61555	5997	3310	315	4824	6059	9479	1236	2662	494	1054	769	5615	37294	95	34928	60288	1200	12607	2185	9151	302446	448465	1323	2409	0	
24	0	0	0	0	0	33	3	1	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	37	29	0	0	1	3	118	228	0	1	0	
25	3	0	3	2	3	752	86	53	5	76	93	141	19	44	8	17	12	777	20	522	1	481	777	20	207	33	148	4387	27094	21	30	0
26	3	0	3	2	3	752	86	53	5	76	93	141	19	44	8	17	12	777	20	522	1	481	777	20	207	33	148	4387	27094	21	30	0
27	56	8	66	57	200	281	22305	1346	120	1737	2480	3896	471	988	183	412	321	12373	19279	441	16144	33	12373	441	17777	841	3761	117199	510340	551	1403	0
28	243	20	246	200	246	86657	10324	4810	392	6015	8650	14120	1738	3502	647	1408	1121	8524	59355	102	47713	74759	1544	19337	2395	13988	443261	816274	2063	6044	0	
29	0	0	0	0	0	195	14	17	2	24	27	40	6	15	3	5	3	18	125	0	149	246	7	69	8	49	1338	1177	7	6	0	
30	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	1	17	14	17	14	0	0	0	
31	0	0	0	0	0	53	6	4	0	5	7	10	1	3	1	1	1	5	37	0	34	54	1	15	2	11	315	418	2	2	0	
32	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	3	0	1	0	14	12	0	0	0		
33	0	0	0	0	0	25	2	2	0	4	4	6	1	2	0	1	0	3	19	0	21	85	1	10	1	7	194	178	1	1	0	
34	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	3	0	0	0	2	53	44	0	0	0	
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	
36	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	9	14	0	4	0	0	3	79	66	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	7	12	0	3	0	2	66	60	0	0	0	
38	0	0	0	0	0	65	5	5	0	8	9	13	2	5	1	2	1	6	41	0	48	80	2	21	3	15	427	394	2	2	0	
39	41	6	47	45	106	26098	2968	1058	112	1600	2187	3928	414	740	137	360	289	2410	15640	37	12607	22709	335	3671	986	2826	104861	198881	383	935	0	
40	1	4	823	98	23	3	40	55	33	10	13	2	9	8	74	4547	1	386	653	6	67	63	6	67	34	42	2522	5769	6	17	0	
41	0	1	771	62	56	4	96	108	169	23	60	11	21	13	71	514	1	585	949	27	272	32	272	32	196	5327	5051	28	27	0	0	
42	0	0	0	0	0	49	5	0	7	30	14	1	1	1	5	33	0	85	58	2	16	2	16	2	11	316	315	2	1	0	0	
43	0	0	1	1	1	13	1	23	46	9	5	12	2	4	3	17	119	0	130	224	5	116	54	8	37	1119	1132	5	4	0	0	
44	0	1	1	1	1	346	35	27	2	38	46	68	9	23	4	8	33	240	381	10	238	381	10	107	14	78	2198	2619	11	15	0	
45	7	0	1	6	6	2327	142	12	196	251	368	52	116	398	22	43	31	215	1482	3	1515	2392	52	553	76	413	12679	18236	60	118	0	
46	1	0	1	1	1	300	16	18	2	28	30	46	7	17	8	6	4	26	354	8	195	354	8	74	10	52	1627	1566	7	7	0	
47	0	1	1	1	1	452	55	33	3	47	57	77	11	27	5	11	7	43	320	1	289	465	12	125	22	89	2626	3442	13	16	0	
48	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	8	0	8	14	0	8	14	0	4	0	3	77	81	0	0	0	
49	0	0	0	0	0	217	17	18	2	26	29	43	6	16	3	6	4	20	188	0	161	267	7	72	9	51	1429	1309	7	6	0	
50	1	1	1	1	1	159	15	13	1	19	22	32	5	12	3	4	0	115	189	5	115	189	5	52	7	37	1032	1015	5	4	0	
51	0	1	0	1	1	1147	228	37	7	66	98	161	13	15	13	17	16	113	852	3	409	715	8	88	79	41	3157	9602	6	9	0	
52	27	4	28	28	7748	867	552	55	805	967	1456	1456	193	485	87	179	124	729	3295	14	5016	8198	212	2147	361	1514	44936	56212	217	250	0	
53	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	14	0	13	24	1	7	5	131	140	1	1	0	0	
54	2	2	2	2	2	344	325	344	40	565	707	1139	186	254	47	123	95	785	49317	0	8768	7853	117									

Table8: Y-table,1999 (Supply-and-Use Method) (Millions of U.S. dollars)

[illegible]

(continued) Table8: Y-table,1999 (Supply-and-Use Method) (Millions of U.S. dollars)

[illegible]

Table9: Ordering of countries in triangulation (Supply-and-Use Method)

1996		1999	
ranking	Country	ranking	Country
1	Cote d ivoire	1	Tanzania
2	Chile	2	Bangladesh
3	Tanzania	3	Tunisia
4	Bangladesh	4	Senegal
5	Thailand	5	Kyrgyz Republic
6	Senegal	6	Maldives
7	Kyrgyz Republic	7	Cote d ivoire
8	Tunisia	8	Costa rica
9	Lesotho	9	Lesotho
10	Maldives	10	Peru
11	Peru	11	Turkey
12	Turkey	12	El Salvador
13	Colombia	13	Chile
14	Costa rica	14	Benin
15	Iceland	15	Thailand
16	El Salvador	16	Poland
17	Macedonia	17	Iceland
18	Benin	18	Moldova
19	Poland	19	Cambodia
20	Cambodia	20	Belarus
21	Moldova	21	Colombia
22	New Zealand	22	Macedonia
23	Lithuania	23	New Zealand
24	Mauritius	24	Lithuania
25	Estonia	25	Estonia
26	Belarus	26	Paraguay
27	Australia	27	Slovak Republic
28	Israel	28	Mauritius
29	Paraguay	29	Israel
30	Botswana	30	Latvia
31	Russia	31	Botswana
32	South Africa	32	Romania
33	Latvia	33	Slovenia
34	Jordan	34	Russia
35	Czech Republic	35	South Africa
36	Sweden	36	Australia
37	Uruguay	37	Uruguay
38	Venezuela	38	Jordan
39	Romania	39	Finland
40	Slovak Republic	40	Czech Republic
41	Slovenia	41	Panama
42	Spain	42	Venezuela
43	Swaziland	43	Swaziland
44	Panama	44	Canada
45	Finland	45	Portugal
46	Portugal	46	Denmark
47	Canada	47	Spain
48	Denmark	48	Sweden
49	Austria	49	Austria
50	United States	50	United States
51	Italy	51	United Kingdom
52	United Kingdom	52	Bahrain
53	Netherlands	53	France
54	Bahrain	54	Netherlands
55	Germany	55	Germany
56	Belgium	56	Belgium
57	France	57	Italy
58	Japan	58	Japan
59	Switzerland	59	Switzerland

Table10: Ordering of countries in triangulation (Gravity Method)

1996		1999	
ranking	Country	ranking	Country
1	Turkey	1	Finland
2	Poland	2	Turkey
3	Peru	3	Peru
4	Colombia	4	Tunisia
5	Australia	5	Colombia
6	Tunisia	6	Chile
7	Finland	7	Australia
8	Thailand	8	Poland
9	New Zealand	9	Tanzania
10	Chile	10	New Zealand
11	Lithuania	11	Lithuania
12	Tanzania	12	Estonia
13	Moldova	13	Belarus
14	Estonia	14	Moldova
15	South Africa	15	Bangladesh
16	Bangladesh	16	Romania
17	Maldives	17	Latvia
18	Macedonia	18	Israel
19	Iceland	19	El Salvador
20	Israel	20	Portugal
21	Canada	21	Macedonia
22	Cote d ivoire	22	Maldives
23	Belarus	23	Iceland
24	El Salvador	24	Thailand
25	Cambodia	25	Cote d ivoire
26	Costa rica	26	Canada
27	Urugay	27	Jordan
28	Romania	28	South Africa
29	Senegal	29	Cambodia
30	Latvia	30	Costa rica
31	Kyrgyz Republic	31	Mauritius
32	Mauritius	32	Benin
33	Benin	33	Kyrgyz Republic
34	Spain	34	Senegal
35	Jordan	35	Urugay
36	Sweden	36	Slovak Republic
37	Lesotho	37	Slovenia
38	Paraguay	38	Paraguay
39	Slovak Republic	39	Panama
40	Swaziland	40	Swaziland
41	Venezuela	41	Lesotho
42	Panama	42	Spain
43	Slovenia	43	Venezuela
44	Portugal	44	Bahrain
45	Denmark	45	Sweden
46	Bahrain	46	Austria
47	Austria	47	Czech Republic
48	Czech Republic	48	Denmark
49	United States	49	United States
50	Italy	50	United Kingdom
51	United Kingdom	51	Italy
52	Russia	52	Russia
53	Netherlands	53	Netherlands
54	Japan	54	Japan
55	Belgium	55	France
56	Germany	56	Switzerland
57	Switzerland	57	Belgium
58	Botswana	58	Germany
59	France	59	Botswana

Table11: Index of the power of dispersion (Supply-and-Use Method)

1996		1999	
Country	Index of the power of dispersion	Country	Index of the power of dispersion
1 Tunisia	1.0476	1 Tunisia	1.0374
2 Cambodia	1.0468	2 Cambodia	1.0373
3 Estonia	1.0445	3 Estonia	1.0370
4 Latvia	1.0414	4 South Africa	1.0367
5 Czech Republic	1.0405	5 Czech Republic	1.0350
6 Paraguay	1.0399	6 Finland	1.0329
7 South Africa	1.0390	7 Romania	1.0314
8 Peru	1.0383	8 Belarus	1.0311
9 Sweden	1.0381	9 Latvia	1.0311
10 Kyrgyz Republic	1.0367	10 Netherlands	1.0305
11 Colombia	1.0363	11 Paraguay	1.0298
12 Chile	1.0360	12 New Zealand	1.0291
13 New Zealand	1.0357	13 El Salvador	1.0277
14 Lithuania	1.0356	14 Poland	1.0276
15 Slovenia	1.0349	15 Lithuania	1.0276
16 Spain	1.0345	16 Kyrgyz Republic	1.0273
17 Portugal	1.0339	17 United States	1.0264
18 Romania	1.0336	18 Israel	1.0258
19 Poland	1.0335	19 Peru	1.0254
20 Belarus	1.0330	20 Australia	1.0249
21 United Kingdom	1.0328	21 Colombia	1.0249
22 Tanzania	1.0322	22 Slovenia	1.0244
23 Moldova	1.0322	23 Slovak Republic	1.0244
24 El Salvador	1.0320	24 Sweden	1.0240
25 Senegal	1.0312	25 Moldova	1.0238
26 Bangladesh	1.0311	26 France	1.0238
27 Cote d ivoire	1.0311	27 United Kingdom	1.0236
28 Jordan	1.0311	28 Spain	1.0234
29 Lesotho	1.0311	29 Panama	1.0229
30 Macedonia	1.0311	30 Cote d ivoire	1.0227
31 Maldives	1.0311	31 Tanzania	1.0223
32 Australia	1.0306	32 Senegal	1.0219
33 Benin	1.0306	33 Portugal	1.0209
34 Panama	1.0304	34 Chile	1.0193
35 United States	1.0304	35 Benin	1.0192
36 Thailand	1.0292	36 Bangladesh	1.0189
37 Israel	1.0273	37 Jordan	1.0189
38 Mauritius	1.0267	38 Macedonia	1.0189
39 Turkey	1.0249	39 Maldives	1.0189
40 Uruguay	1.0241	40 Uruguay	1.0183
41 Finland	1.0237	41 Thailand	1.0182
42 Costa rica	1.0227	42 Denmark	1.0173
43 Canada	1.0217	43 Mauritius	1.0166
44 Italy	1.0202	44 Canada	1.0161
45 Austria	1.0200	45 Turkey	1.0136
46 Denmark	1.0191	46 Costa rica	1.0109
47 Swaziland	1.0176	47 Iceland	1.0088
48 Iceland	1.0147	48 Austria	1.0086
49 Venezuela	1.0088	49 Lesotho	0.9858
50 Netherlands	0.9888	50 Germany	0.9812
51 Slovak Republic	0.9861	51 Bahrain	0.9748
52 Bahrain	0.9744	52 Swaziland	0.9729
53 Germany	0.9735	53 Italy	0.9619
54 Belgium	0.9660	54 Belgium	0.9361
55 France	0.9154	55 Venezuela	0.9304
56 Russia	0.8077	56 Russia	0.8737
57 Japan	0.7153	57 Japan	0.7582
58 Switzerland	0.6947	58 Switzerland	0.7534
59 Botswana	0.3989	59 Botswana	0.3932

Table12: Index of the power of dispersion (Gravity Method)

1996		1999	
Country	Index of the power of dispersion	Country	Index of the power of dispersion
1 Lesotho	1.0844	1 Benin	1.0765
2 Kyrgyz Republic	1.0806	2 Cote d ivoire	1.0647
3 Moldova	1.0699	3 Kyrgyz Republic	1.0552
4 Iceland	1.0673	4 Moldova	1.0424
5 Uruguay	1.0657	5 Iceland	1.0422
6 Costa rica	1.0650	6 Uruguay	1.0405
7 El Salvador	1.0631	7 Paraguay	1.0391
8 Paraguay	1.0631	8 Costa rica	1.0365
9 Colombia	1.0622	9 Senegal	1.0363
10 Senegal	1.0605	10 Colombia	1.0357
11 Panama	1.0598	11 Lithuania	1.0351
12 Lithuania	1.0576	12 El Salvador	1.0346
13 Canada	1.0564	13 Panama	1.0340
14 Romania	1.0553	14 Canada	1.0324
15 Swaziland	1.0544	15 Romania	1.0321
16 Belarus	1.0522	16 Belarus	1.0315
17 Mauritius	1.0521	17 Netherlands	1.0303
18 Macedonia	1.0501	18 France	1.0294
19 Venezuela	1.0432	19 Mauritius	1.0286
20 Portugal	1.0395	20 Portugal	1.0261
21 Cote d ivoire	1.0390	21 Macedonia	1.0253
22 Denmark	1.0372	22 Denmark	1.0252
23 Estonia	1.0363	23 Estonia	1.0247
24 Benin	1.0363	24 Spain	1.0238
25 Spain	1.0359	25 Peru	1.0236
26 Peru	1.0324	26 Sweden	1.0218
27 Poland	1.0320	27 Chile	1.0217
28 Sweden	1.0314	28 Lesotho	1.0211
29 Latvia	1.0313	29 Finland	1.0207
30 Czech Rebluc	1.0311	30 Poland	1.0206
31 Finland	1.0302	31 United Kingdom	1.0200
32 Austria	1.0289	32 Latvia	1.0199
33 Chile	1.0282	33 Czech Republic	1.0188
34 Turkey	1.0239	34 Austria	1.0171
35 Jordan	1.0236	35 Jordan	1.0163
36 Slovenia	1.0231	36 Turkey	1.0152
37 Tunisia	1.0228	37 Slovenia	1.0140
38 United Kingdom	1.0224	38 Israel	1.0130
39 Italy	1.0206	39 Tunisia	1.0076
40 Israel	1.0191	40 Tanzania	1.0065
41 Tanzania	1.0041	41 South Africa	1.0029
42 South Africa	1.0036	42 Slovak Republic	0.9978
43 Netherlands	0.9943	43 New Zealand	0.9942
44 New Zealand	0.9822	44 Swaziland	0.9889
45 United States	0.9809	45 Australia	0.9836
46 Belgium	0.9768	46 United States	0.9819
47 Germany	0.9706	47 Bangladesh	0.9783
48 Slovak Republic	0.9688	48 Germany	0.9769
49 Australia	0.9661	49 Thailand	0.9732
50 Bangladesh	0.9598	50 Italy	0.9685
51 Thailand	0.9516	51 Cambodia	0.9676
52 Bahrain	0.9442	52 Venezuela	0.9612
53 Cambodia	0.9423	53 Bahrain	0.9582
54 France	0.9278	54 Belgium	0.9465
55 Maldives	0.9177	55 Maldives	0.9352
56 Russia	0.7999	56 Russia	0.8706
57 Japan	0.7330	57 Japan	0.7649
58 Switzerland	0.7013	58 Switzerland	0.7600
59 Botswana	0.4020	59 Botswana	0.3950

Table13: Index of the sensitivity of dispersion (Supply-and-Use Method)

1996		1999	
Country	Index of the power of dispersion	Country	Index of the power of dispersion
1 United States	13.0890	1 United States	19.1644
2 United Kingdom	9.2332	2 United Kingdom	11.3369
3 Japan	8.7329	3 Japan	8.7188
4 Germany	5.4333	4 Germany	6.8178
5 France	4.4731	5 Switzerland	3.6230
6 Switzerland	3.0438	6 Italy	3.2232
7 Italy	2.3440	7 Netherlands	3.0842
8 Netherlands	2.1253	8 France	2.7268
9 Belgium	1.9744	9 Belgium	1.9952
10 Canada	1.1030	10 Spain	1.2776
11 Spain	0.8378	11 Canada	1.2716
12 Sweden	0.7583	12 Sweden	0.9671
13 Austria	0.5563	13 Austria	0.7059
14 Denmark	0.5055	14 Denmark	0.5957
15 Australia	0.4870	15 Australia	0.5702
16 Bahrain	0.3263	16 Portugal	0.4043
17 Portugal	0.3118	17 Finland	0.3433
18 Finland	0.2671	18 Bahrain	0.3401
19 Panama	0.1697	19 South Africa	0.2838
20 South Africa	0.1643	20 Israel	0.1587
21 Israel	0.1626	21 Czech Republic	0.1319
22 Czech Republic	0.1496	22 Panama	0.1275
23 New Zealand	0.1406	23 Russia	0.1056
24 Russia	0.1324	24 New Zealand	0.1049
25 Poland	0.1241	25 Thailand	0.0984
26 Turkey	0.1217	26 Turkey	0.0978
27 Romania	0.1127	27 Poland	0.0963
28 Thailand	0.1124	28 Colombia	0.0938
29 Colombia	0.1121	29 Uruguay	0.0872
30 Venezuela	0.1101	30 Venezuela	0.0862
31 Slovak Republic	0.1096	31 Jordan	0.0822
32 Uruguay	0.1088	32 Romania	0.0788
33 Jordan	0.1080	33 Peru	0.0732
34 Peru	0.1053	34 Slovak Republic	0.0722
35 Slovenia	0.1039	35 Chile	0.0711
36 Latvia	0.0933	36 Slovenia	0.0710
37 Paraguay	0.0928	37 Iceland	0.0654
38 Tunisia	0.0917	38 Latvia	0.0648
39 Belarus	0.0909	39 Cote d ivoire	0.0637
40 Lithuania	0.0908	40 Estonia	0.0622
41 Bangladesh	0.0905	41 Paraguay	0.0620
42 Botswana	0.0904	42 Lithuania	0.0612
43 Iceland	0.0904	43 El Salvador	0.0609
44 Estonia	0.0902	44 Tunisia	0.0605
45 El Salvador	0.0901	45 Botswana	0.0604
46 Swaziland	0.0900	46 Bangladesh	0.0603
47 Chile	0.0899	47 Swaziland	0.0597
48 Costa rica	0.0893	48 Belarus	0.0596
49 Benin	0.0891	49 Mauritius	0.0595
50 Senegal	0.0891	50 Senegal	0.0590
51 Mauritius	0.0891	51 Macedonia	0.0588
52 Tanzania	0.0889	52 Moldova	0.0587
53 Moldova	0.0889	53 Tanzania	0.0586
54 Cote d ivoire	0.0888	54 Costa rica	0.0586
55 Macedonia	0.0887	55 Benin	0.0585
56 Cambodia	0.0886	56 Cambodia	0.0582
57 Kyrgyz Republic	0.0881	57 Kyrgyz Republic	0.0579
58 Lesotho	0.0881	58 Lesotho	0.0577
59 Maldives	0.0880	59 Maldives	0.0575

Table14: Index of the sensitivity of dispersion (Gravity Method)

1996		1999	
Country	Index of the power of dispersion	Country	Index of the power of dispersion
1 United States	13.7364	1 United States	20.2471
2 United Kingdom	8.6446	2 United Kingdom	10.7562
3 Japan	7.5228	3 Japan	7.7536
4 Germany	5.3771	4 Germany	6.7627
5 France	4.6494	5 Switzerland	3.5367
6 Switzerland	2.9565	6 Netherlands	3.0932
7 Italy	2.3033	7 Italy	3.0127
8 Netherlands	2.2284	8 France	2.8560
9 Belgium	1.8951	9 Belgium	1.9369
10 Canada	1.1054	10 Spain	1.2703
11 Spain	0.9575	11 Canada	1.2599
12 Sweden	0.8423	12 Sweden	0.9964
13 Austria	0.6478	13 Austria	0.7318
14 Australia	0.5451	14 Australia	0.6830
15 Denmark	0.5283	15 Denmark	0.6418
16 South Africa	0.3931	16 South Africa	0.4655
17 Portugal	0.3352	17 Portugal	0.3880
18 Finland	0.2857	18 Finland	0.3600
19 Bahrain	0.2841	19 Bahrain	0.3035
20 Thailand	0.2233	20 Israel	0.2216
21 Israel	0.1951	21 Thailand	0.1951
22 Czech Republic	0.1827	22 Poland	0.1718
23 Russia	0.1759	23 Turkey	0.1669
24 Poland	0.1751	24 Czech Republic	0.1667
25 Turkey	0.1730	25 Russia	0.1389
26 Venezuela	0.1565	26 Venezuela	0.1344
27 Panama	0.1561	27 Panama	0.1278
28 New Zealand	0.1472	28 Chile	0.1243
29 Chile	0.1347	29 New Zealand	0.1193
30 Colombia	0.1343	30 Colombia	0.1171
31 Peru	0.1290	31 Cote d ivoire	0.1115
32 Slovak Republic	0.1227	32 Peru	0.1066
33 Romania	0.1140	33 Uruguay	0.1033
34 Uruguay	0.1121	34 Romania	0.0881
35 Jordan	0.1103	35 Slovak Republic	0.0877
36 Slovenia	0.1097	36 Slovenia	0.0847
37 Botswana	0.1081	37 Jordan	0.0831
38 Cote d ivoire	0.0992	38 Botswana	0.0825
39 Tunisia	0.0963	39 Benin	0.0749
40 Paraguay	0.0941	40 El Salvador	0.0714
41 Bangladesh	0.0941	41 Tunisia	0.0714
42 Latvia	0.0938	42 Paraguay	0.0712
43 Swaziland	0.0929	43 Iceland	0.0703
44 Lithuania	0.0919	44 Latvia	0.0702
45 El Salvador	0.0917	45 Bangladesh	0.0683
46 Mauritius	0.0910	46 Lithuania	0.0682
47 Costa rica	0.0908	47 Estonia	0.0675
48 Belarus	0.0908	48 Costa rica	0.0666
49 Estonia	0.0907	49 Swaziland	0.0663
50 Iceland	0.0905	50 Mauritius	0.0659
51 Benin	0.0903	51 Tanzania	0.0650
52 Lesotho	0.0902	52 Cambodia	0.0646
53 Tanzania	0.0891	53 Belarus	0.0644
54 Senegal	0.0889	54 Macedonia	0.0643
55 Cambodia	0.0887	55 Senegal	0.0643
56 Moldova	0.0887	56 Lesotho	0.0641
57 Macedonia	0.0884	57 Moldova	0.0634
58 Kyrgyz Republic	0.0874	58 Kyrgyz Republic	0.0629
59 Maldives	0.0871	59 Maldives	0.0622