

## Report on IMF Training for Member Country Officials During 2006

### 1. Overview

The IMF delivered more than 12,600 participant weeks of training to more than 8,300 member country officials during calendar year 2006. This Report describes the main features of that training, including its distribution by region and topic area and recent trends in its volume.<sup>1</sup> The Report covers both the IMF Institute (INS) Training Program and training outside the INS program by other IMF departments and the regional technical assistance centers (RTACs).<sup>2</sup>

Training for member country officials is delivered in a multiplicity of ways: at IMF Headquarters (HQ), through a global network of seven regional training centers (RTCs), through the RTACs, in collaboration with other regional training institutions and national governments, and through the INS distance learning program. The INS Training Program, which consists of the training that is either delivered by or coordinated by INS, includes all training that the IMF provides at the seven RTCs and almost all training at HQ, as well as the training that INS delivers at other venues and through distance learning.

The strategy governing the INS Training Program in recent years has reflected four key objectives: to increase the volume of training provided; to update the curriculum to meet the changing needs of member countries; to increase the reach of training through the use of new distance-learning technologies; and to do all this within a tight budgetary environment by taking advantage of cofinancing wherever possible and looking for ways to cut travel costs and other expenses.<sup>3</sup> Expansion of the IMF's network of RTCs has been critical to the successful implementation of this strategy (Box 1). The RTCs have provided additional facilities for course delivery and greatly facilitated the development of new courses. They have created venues for cost-effective delivery of relatively short and specialized new courses tailored to regional needs, and, by providing scope to shift short existing courses away from HQ, they have also created the capacity for introducing longer new courses that involve many IMF staff and are thus better suited for delivery in Washington. One of the highlights of 2006 was the commencement of training at a seventh RTC intended to serve the needs of India and neighboring countries in South Asia and East Africa.

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<sup>1</sup>Publication of the IMF Institute's biennial *Report on Training*, the last edition of which covered the period 2004-05, has been discontinued in response to budget pressures.

<sup>2</sup> To avoid double counting, courses that IMF departments deliver at the RTACs are treated as courses provided by IMF departments.

<sup>3</sup> As described in its regular reports on the Internal Economics Training Program, INS has also greatly expanded the volume and enriched the curriculum of the training it organizes for IMF staff.

The establishment and ongoing financing of the seven RTCs would not have been possible without the financial contributions of a number of member countries and partner organizations. The INS distance learning program, as well as the IMF's ability to deliver courses at regional venues other than the seven RTCs, also depend heavily on external financing. Austria, Japan, and Singapore have over time been the largest donors. In addition, substantial support is being provided by Australia, Brazil, China, India, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the African Development Bank, the Arab Monetary Fund, and the countries that finance the training operations of the RTACs.

## **2. The Distribution of IMF Training by Provider, Venue, and Region**

Table 1 summarizes the distribution of IMF training by training provider during calendar year 2006. Three-quarters of the participant weeks were delivered through the INS Training Program, and nearly half were provide by INS itself (Figure 1). Other IMF departments gave 40 percent of total IMF training (of which 26 percentage points was within the INS program), while the RTACs delivered 12 percent. Among IMF training departments other than INS, Statistics (STA) provided more than half of the participant weeks of training, Monetary and Capital Markets (MCM) and Legal (LEG) provided about 20 percent each,<sup>4</sup> while Fiscal Affairs (FAD) delivered 7 percent and External Relations (EXR) and Finance (FIN) about 1 percent each (Figure 2 and Appendix Table A1). Among the RTACs, CARTAC arranged 42 percent and the AFRITACs together delivered 37 percent (Figure 3 and Appendix Table A1).

Figure 4 summarizes the distribution of IMF training during 2006 by training venue (see also Appendix Table A2). Nearly one quarter of total participant weeks was accounted for by training at HQ, and 38 percent by training at the seven RTCs. The INS distance learning program provided 6 percent of participant weeks. Training at overseas venues other than the RTCs accounted for 32 percent of total participant weeks, of which approximately 7 percentage points was provided through courses delivered by INS. Most of the latter courses were arranged in collaboration with other regional training providers, such as the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO), the South East Asian Central Bankers Research and Training Center (SEACEN), and the Center for Excellence in Finance (CEF) in Slovenia.

Figures 5 and 6 provide perspectives on the distribution of training to officials from different regions during 2006, based on the total participant weeks of training that the IMF delivered in Washington, overseas, and through distance learning (see also Appendix Table A3). The regions correspond to the country coverage of the IMF's area departments. Although the largest share of IMF training was provided to officials from the Asia-Pacific region, relative

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<sup>4</sup> These data count all workshops on anti-money laundering and combatting the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) as LEG courses, including the AML/CFT workshops for financial sector officials that were presented before the staff who deliver them were transferred from Monetary and Financial Systems to LEG.

to population size the volume of training was lowest for this region. Officials from Africa and the Middle East and Central Asia received the most training relative to population size. European officials received the smallest share of IMF training and substantially less, relative to population size, than all other regions except Asia. Officials from Western Hemisphere countries and Africa received relatively large shares of the training organized by the RTACs (recall Figure 3).

The volume of IMF training during 2006 was nearly 3 percent greater than the average for 2004 and 2005 (Figure 7). Participant weeks delivered through the INS program increased by 3 percent, as did training delivered by INS itself. The volume of other IMF training rose nearly 2 percent despite a 3 percent decline in training provided by departments other than INS, as training arranged by the RTACs increased 30 percent.

### **3. The Curriculum of the INS Training Program**

The curriculum of the INS program is continually strengthened to stay attuned to the changing training needs of member country officials, to take account of new developments in macroeconomic and financial analysis, and to support the evolving mission of the IMF. INS training is deliberately differentiated from the types of economics courses that universities offer. In particular, the focus of INS courses is on practical applications of theory to real-world policy analysis. Lectures are supplemented with workshop exercises using real case studies, which greatly increases the retention rate of the material taught.

The INS program continued to give heavy emphasis to courses on Financial Programming and Policies (FPP) during 2006 (Figure 8 and Appendix Table A4). These accounted for 35 percent of the participant weeks of training through many two-week offerings outside of Washington, five deliveries of the flagship seven-week course at HQ, four offerings of the distance learning course,<sup>5</sup> and two one-week workshops.<sup>6</sup> FPP courses are designed for mid-level officials who provide advice on macroeconomic and financial policies or are involved in implementing policy. The lectures and workshops cover the analysis of the macroeconomic accounts and issues arising in the key macroeconomic sectors; the interrelations between the sectors; forecasting techniques; the main policies affecting economic performance and how these policies can be adjusted to foster growth and macroeconomic adjustment; and the preparation of an adjustment program for a case study country.

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<sup>5</sup> The distance learning FPP consists of a 10-week distance segment (approximately 10 hours of training per week) followed by an intensive 2-week residential segment.

<sup>6</sup> This excludes the FPP workshops that INS offers to IMF staff.

Although the broad topics covered by long-standing FPP courses remain stable, the contents have been continuously updated over time.<sup>7</sup> Two major efforts to upgrade these courses were initiated during 2006 and have now come to fruition. As a result, our flagship HQ FPP courses currently give much greater emphasis to international capital flows, balance sheet effects, and banking systems, focusing in some cases on designing a program for a country that experienced a capital account crisis.<sup>8</sup> As a second major undertaking, pursued in parallel with the first but for a different case-study country, INS worked on developing a five-week FPP course with inflation targeting, to be launched in November 2007.

To complement the emphasis that the curriculum has traditionally placed on the formulation and implementation of adjustment programs (i.e., FPP courses), the INS curriculum now includes a second flagship course on Macroeconomic Diagnostics (MDS), which deals with surveillance. Policymakers in many member countries have access to a wealth of macroeconomic and financial data and face the challenge of putting these data through intellectual filters to get a sensible economic diagnosis. This is clearly an area in which the Fund has expertise to share. Although the MDS is still a small part of the INS training program (the first offering was presented as a four-week HQ course in 2005), a compressed two-week course for overseas delivery was offered successfully during August 2007, with plans to make MDS courses a larger part of the curriculum in the future.

Along with its two flagship courses, the INS program provides various types of statistics courses for compilers of official macroeconomic data (21 percent of participant weeks during 2006), as well as numerous courses on macroeconomic management, primarily with an emphasis on either monetary and financial sector issues or fiscal policy. Courses on monetary and financial sector issues—in particular, courses delivered by MCM and FIN, plus INS courses on finance and on macroeconomic management with emphasis on monetary and financial sector issues—represented 16 percent of participant weeks during 2006. Courses on fiscal issues—i.e., courses by FAD plus INS courses on macroeconomic management with emphasis on fiscal policy—accounted for another 16 percent of participant weeks.

While most of its courses are aimed at mid- to senior-level officials, the INS program also includes a number of seminars targeted at high-level country officials—mainly Ministers and Central Bank Governors. These seminars, which typically allow for intensive interaction over one or two days, are an effective vehicle for exposing senior policymakers to the views of relevant experts on cutting-edge issues, and for giving officials the opportunity to share

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<sup>7</sup> For example, most current FPP courses incorporate lectures and workshops on the analysis of fiscal and external debt sustainability based on the framework developed and now routinely applied at the IMF.

<sup>8</sup> Emphasis has also been placed on strengthening the coverage of basic quantitative methods and introducing more up-to-date frameworks for addressing fiscal, monetary, and structural policy issues.

experiences and learn from each other. Topics addressed by high-level seminars during 2006 included Institutions and Growth in the Arab Countries, Labor and Capital Flows in Europe Following Enlargement, and Realizing the Potential for Profitable Investment in Africa. (See Appendix Table A4 for a complete list of the courses and high-level seminars delivered under the INS Training Program during 2006.)

Compared with the training curriculum at the beginning of the decade, the INS program for 2006 placed less emphasis on financial programming, new emphasis (albeit small) on macroeconomic diagnostics, and roughly the same relative emphasis on macroeconomic statistics (see Appendix Table A5). The proportion of the curriculum devoted to monetary and financial sector issues has declined somewhat, although INS has expanded its own offerings of courses on the analysis of financial markets and instruments and strengthened its courses on monetary policy and exchange rate issues.<sup>9</sup> The share of training on fiscal issues has doubled, despite a reduction in the volume delivered by FAD, as INS has greatly increased its emphasis in this area in response to member country demands. In that regard, the menu of INS courses during 2006 included the initial French and Spanish-language deliveries of the five-week HQ course on Macroeconomic Management and Fiscal Policy. The training program has also continued to include seminars for high level officials on key policy issues.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> As a result of course development work launched toward the end of 2006, the existing one-week courses on Inflation Targeting and Issues in Exchange Rate Policy have been extensively revamped and combined into a new two-week course on Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy.

<sup>10</sup> These high-level seminars, however, absorb substantial amounts of both senior staff time and financial resources, and the Report on Training for 2007 will show a fairly sharp cutback in response to budget pressures.

**Box 1. IMF Institute Regional Training Programs**

	<b>Year Established</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Cosponsors</b>	<b>Intended Participant Countries</b>
<b>Joint Vienna Institute (JVI)</b>	1992	Austria	Austrian authorities, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, World Bank, and World Trade Organization <sup>1</sup>	Transition countries in Europe and Asia
<b>IMF-Singapore Regional Training Institute (STI)</b>	1998	Singapore	Government of Singapore	Developing and transition countries in Asia and the Pacific
<b>Joint IMF-AMF Regional Training Program (RTP)</b>	1999	United Arab Emirates	Arab Monetary Fund	Member countries of the Arab Monetary Fund
<b>Joint Africa Institute (JAI)</b>	1999	Tunisia	African Development Bank, World Bank	African countries
<b>Joint China-IMF Training Program (CTP)</b>	2000	China	People's Bank of China	China
<b>Joint Regional Training Center for Latin America (BTC)</b>	2001	Brazil	Government of Brazil	Latin American countries

<sup>1</sup> A number of other European countries, the European Union, and Japan, although not formal sponsors of the Joint Vienna Institute, provide financial support.  
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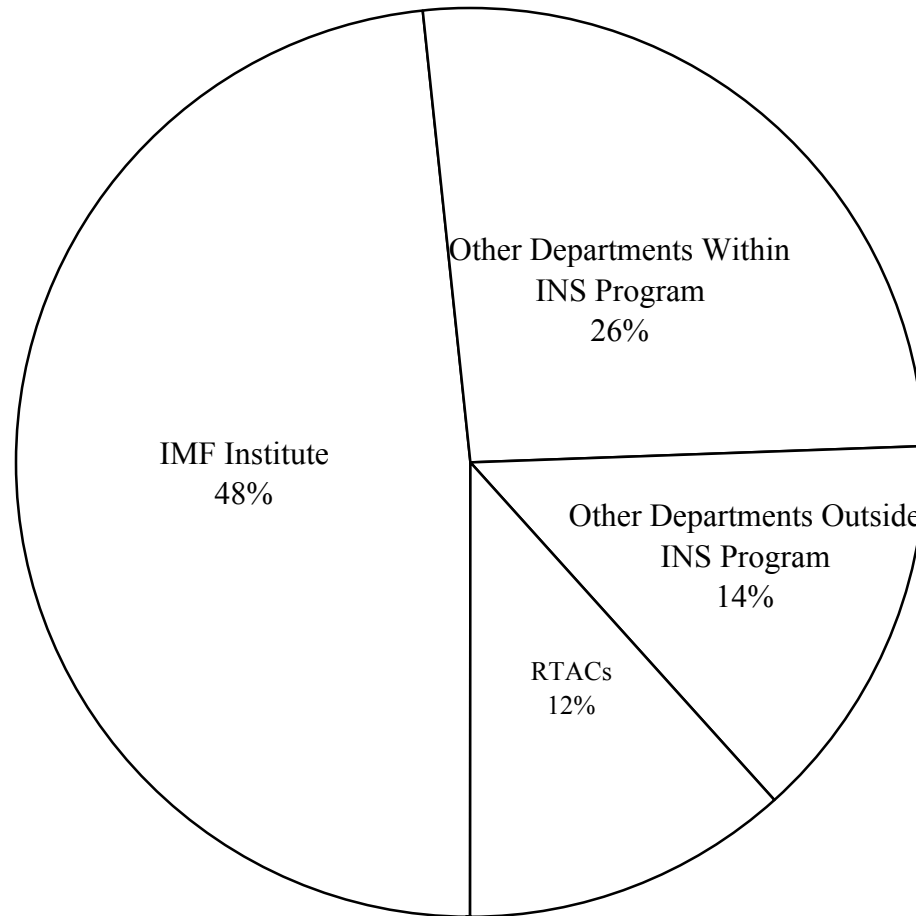
**Table 1. IMF Training During 2006: Summary Measures**

Training Provider	Participant Weeks of Training			Number of Officials Trained		
	Total	Within INS Program	Outside INS Program	Total	Within INS Program	Outside INS Program
IMF Institute 1/	6,113	6,113	0	2,553	2,553	0
Other IMF Departments	5,028	3,273	1,755	4,067	2,044	2,023
RTACs	1,472	0	1,472	1,683	0	1,683
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,613</b>	<b>9,386</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>8,303</b>	<b>4,597</b>	<b>3,706</b>

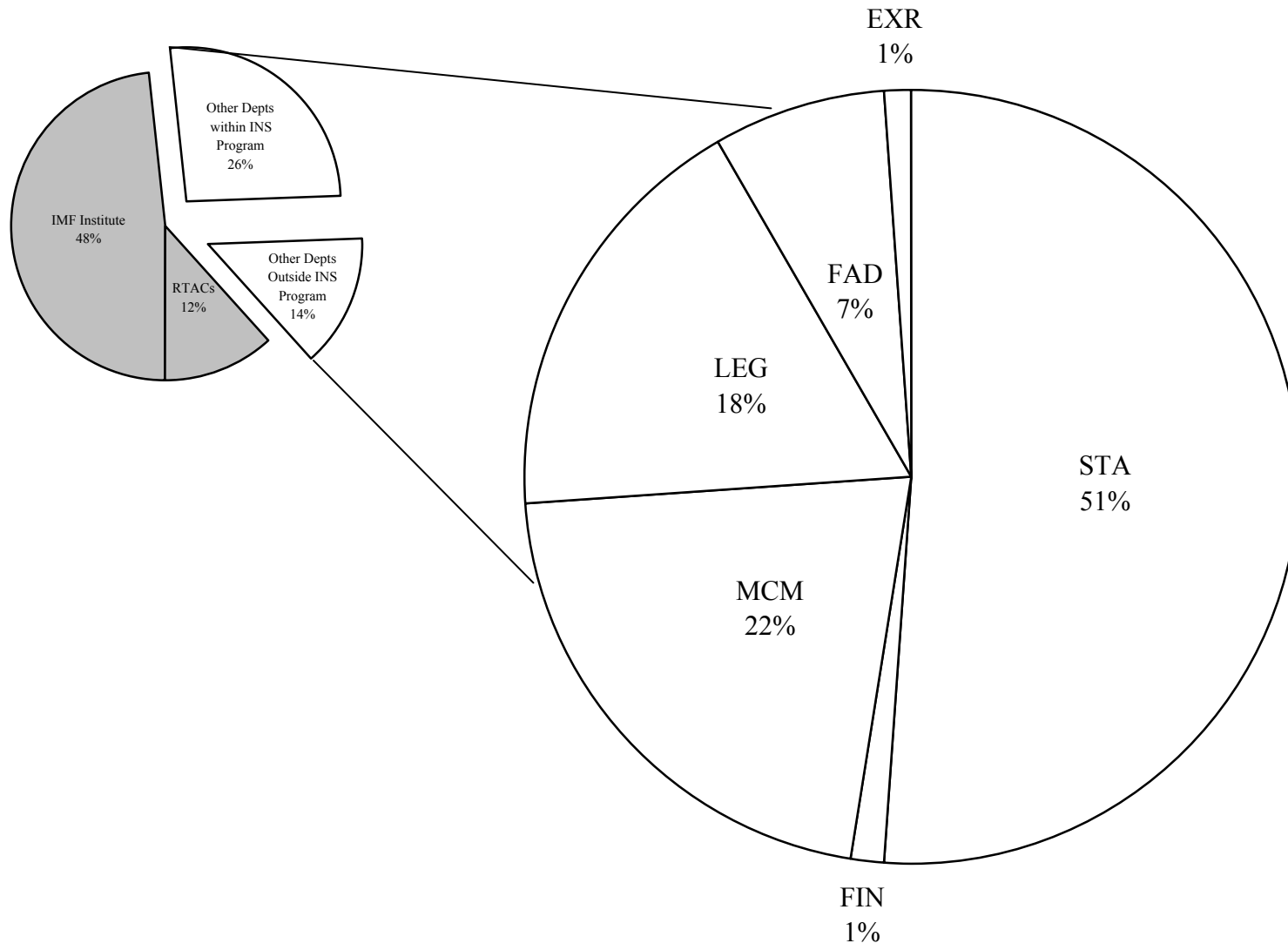
Sources: PATS System, IMF Institute (Within INS Program); as reported by Departments and Regional Technical Assistance Centers (Outside INS Program).

1/ Includes training received by member country officials through the INS Internal Economics Training program.

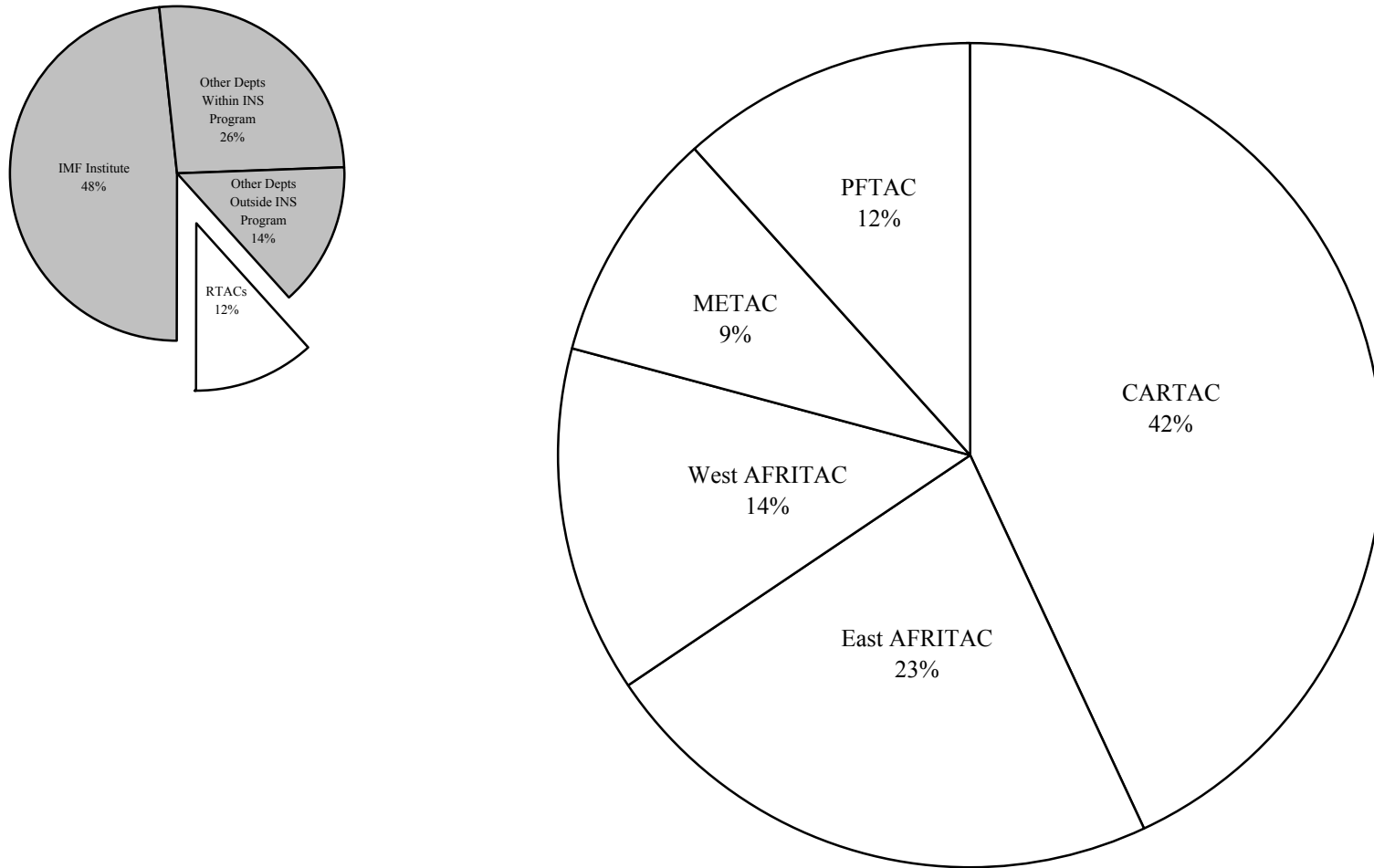
**Figure 1. IMF Training During 2006**  
**(based on participant weeks)**



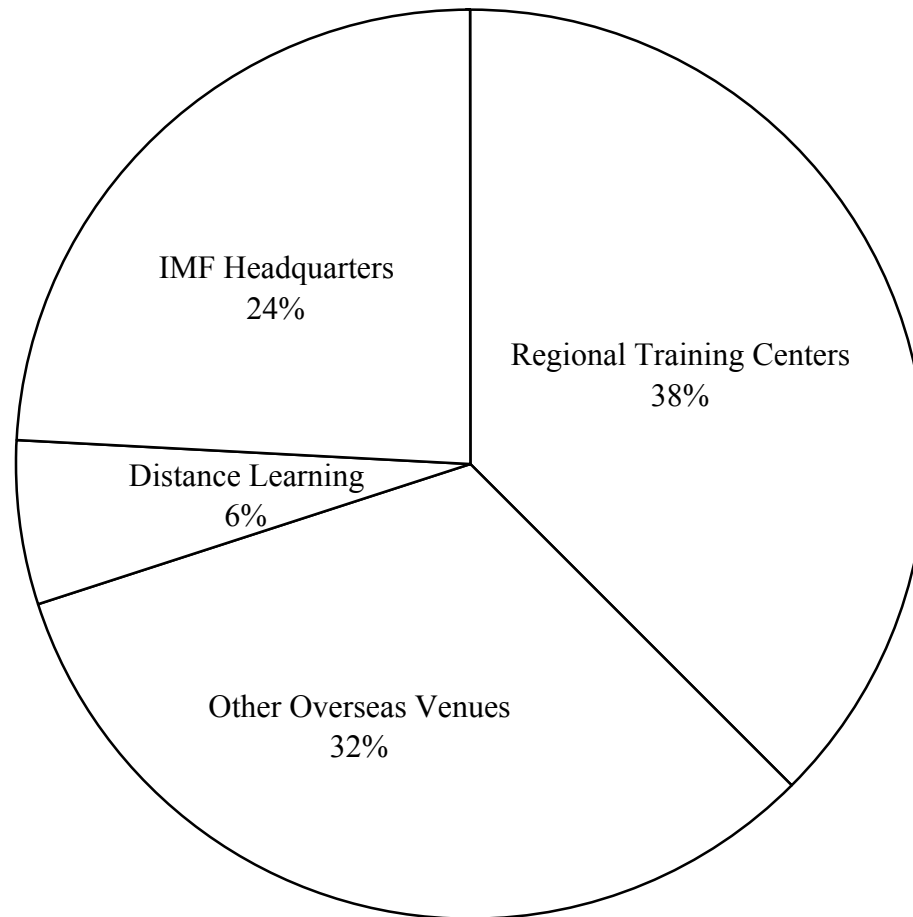
**Figure 2. Distribution of Training Among IMF Departments Other than the Institute, 2006  
(based on participant weeks)**



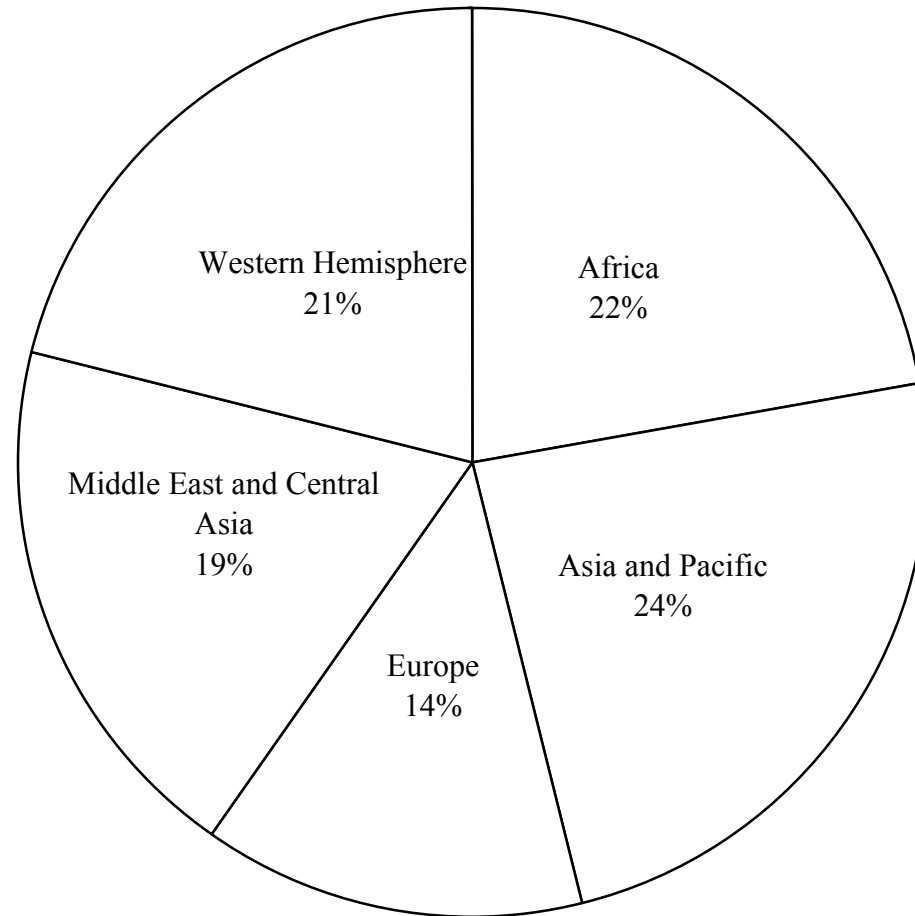
**Figure 3. Distribution of Training Among RTACs, 2006  
(based on participant weeks)**



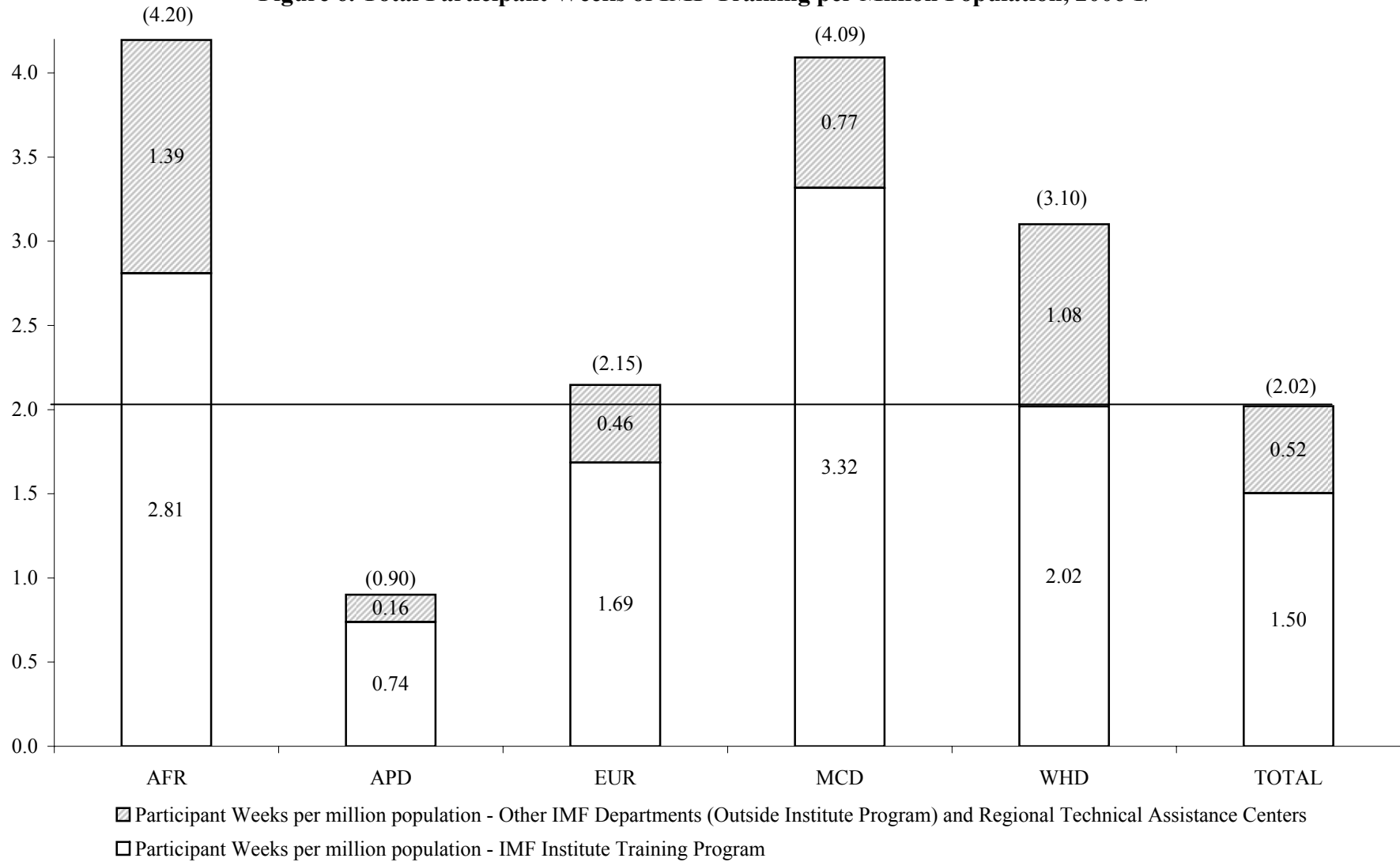
**Figure 4. Distribution of Total IMF Training Among Training Venues, 2006  
(based on participant weeks)**



**Figure 5. Distribution of Total IMF Training Among Regions, 2006  
(based on participant weeks)**

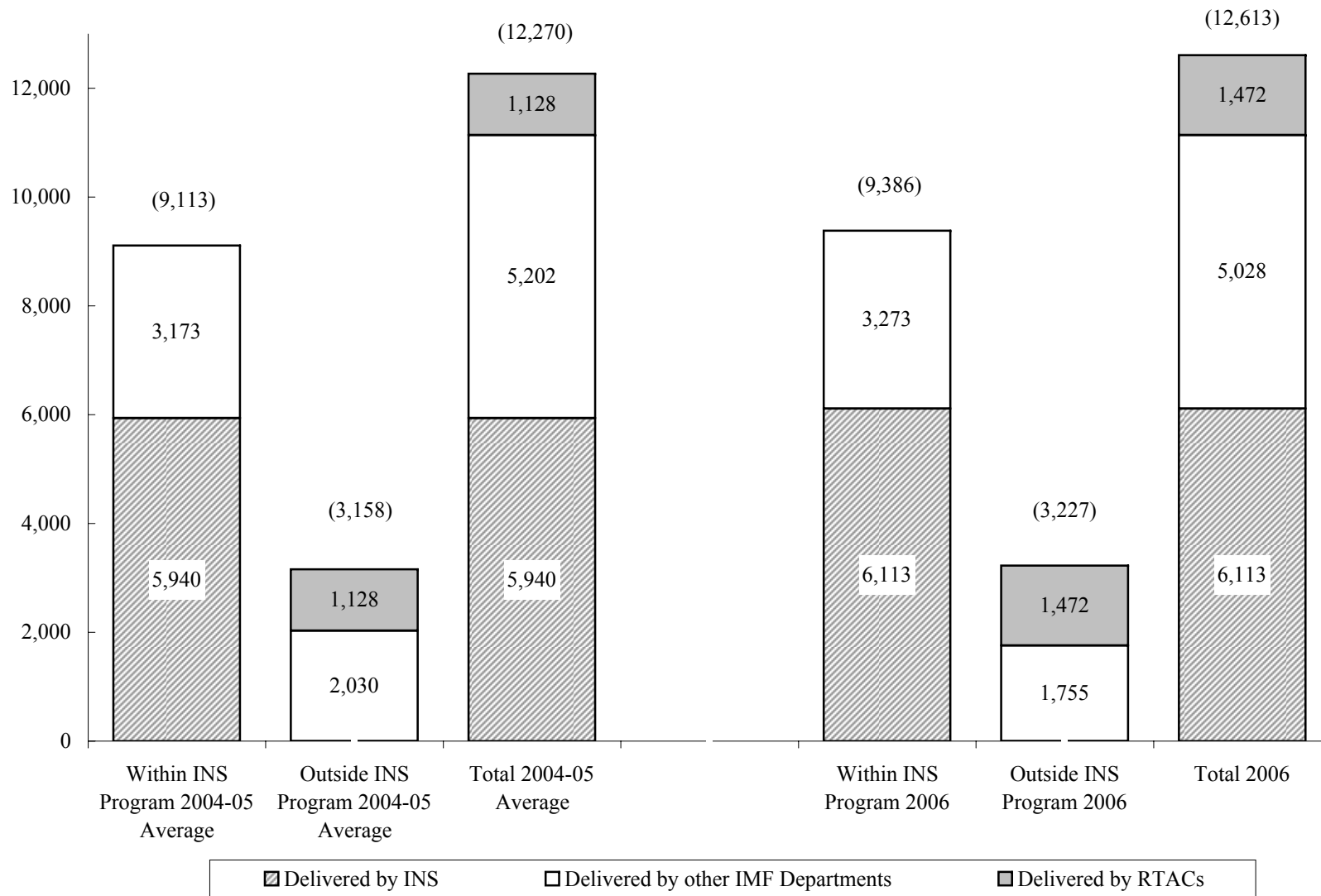


**Figure 6. Total Participant Weeks of IMF Training per Million Population, 2006 1/**

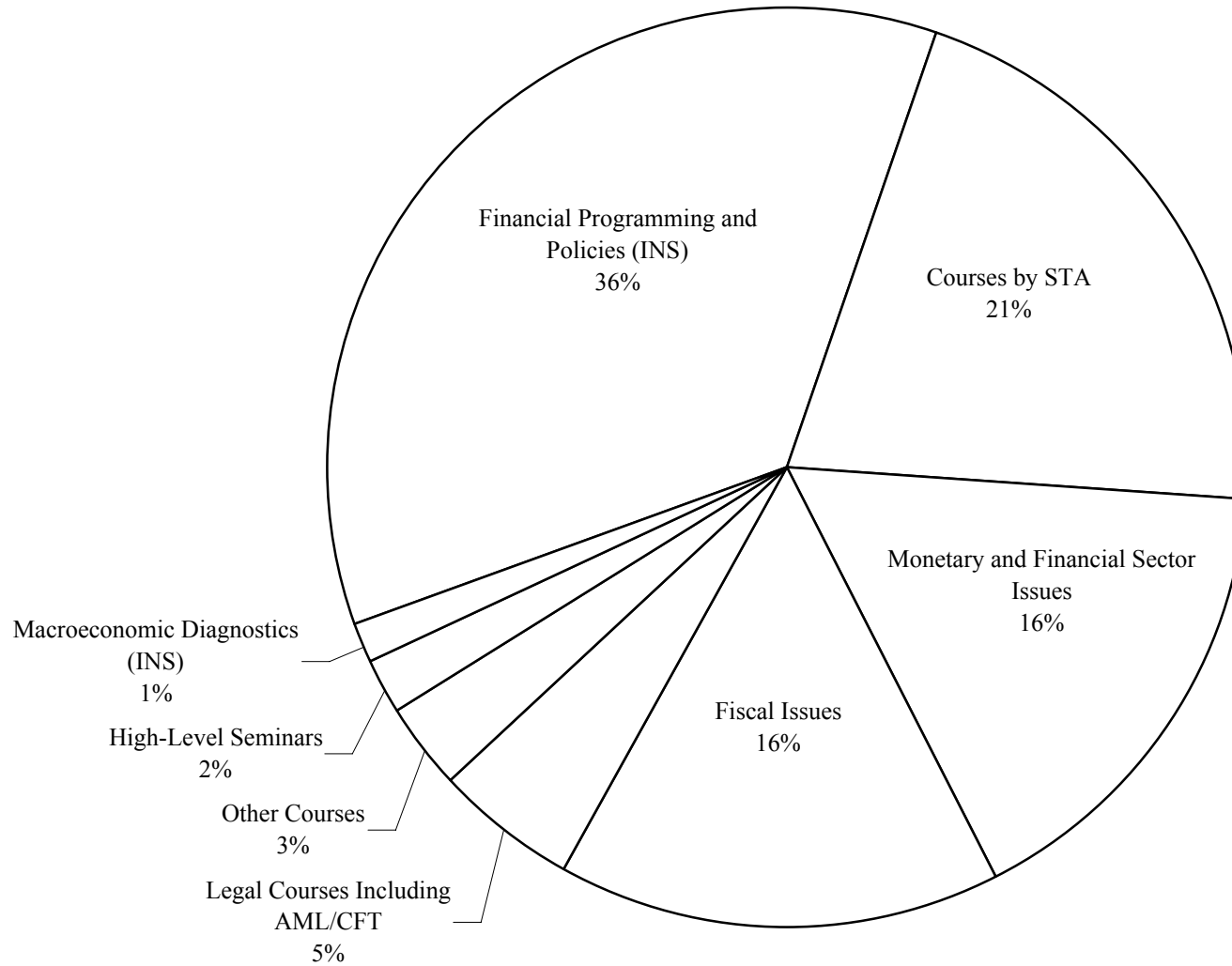


1/ With respect to 2004 population.

**Figure 7. The Change in IMF Training From 2004-05 to 2006  
(in participant weeks)**



**Figure 8. Distribution of IMF Training by Topic Area, 2006  
(based on participant weeks)**



**Table A1. IMF Training During 2006: Distribution by Training Provider**

Training Provider 1/	Participant Weeks of Training			Number of Officials Trained		
	Total	Within INS Program	Outside INS Program	Total	Within INS Program	Outside INS Program
IMF Institute 2/	6,113	6,113	0	2,553	2,553	0
External Relations 3/	57	0	57	67	0	67
Finance Department	71	71	0	59	59	0
Fiscal Affairs Department	364	339	26	369	318	51
Legal Department 4/	881	509	372	938	479	459
Monetary and Capital Markets 4/	1,082	414	668	1,389	463	926
Statistics Department	2,555	1,923	632	1,201	681	520
Other Departments 5/	18	18	0	44	44	0
East AFRITAC	332	0	332	252	0	252
West AFRITAC	199	0	199	275	0	275
CARTAC	634	0	634	608	0	608
METAC	135	0	135	143	0	143
PFTAC	172	0	172	405	0	405
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,613</b>	<b>9,386</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>8,303</b>	<b>4,597</b>	<b>3,706</b>

Sources: PATS System, IMF Institute (Within INS Program); as reported by Departments and Regional Technical Assistance Centers (Outside INS Program).

1/ High-level Seminar are classified with the delivering department.

2/ Includes training received by member country officials through the Internal Economics Training program.

3/ Excludes outreach events.

4/ AML/CFT courses are attributed to Legal Department. All other courses delivered by the former Monetary and Financial Systems Department have been classified under Monetary and Capital Markets Department.

5/ Includes one high-level seminar by EUR.

**Table A2. IMF Training During 2006: Distribution by Training Venue 1/**

Training Venue	Participant Weeks of Training			Number of Officials Trained		
	Total	Within INS Program	Outside INS Program	Total	Within INS Program	Outside INS Program
IMF Headquarters	3,059	3,059	0	867	867	0
Distance Learning	725	725	0	161	161	0
BTC (Brazil)	702	702	0	405	405	0
CTP (China)	459	459	0	351	351	0
ITP (India)	150	150	0	75	75	0
JAI (Tunisia)	576	576	0	340	340	0
JVI (Austria)	1,230	1,230	0	778	778	0
RTP (United Arab Emirates)	567	567	0	410	410	0
STI (Singapore)	1,062	1,062	0	739	739	0
Other AFR	1,208	300	908	1,187	161	1,026
Other APD	724	216	508	863	116	747
Other EUR	544	97	447	636	72	564
Other MCD	490	118	372	454	59	395
Other WHD	1,119	126	993	1,037	63	974
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,613</b>	<b>9,386</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>8,303</b>	<b>4,597</b>	<b>3,706</b>

Sources: PATS System, IMF Institute (Within INS Program); as reported by Departments and Regional Technical Assistance Centers (Outside INS Program)

1/ Includes training received by member country officials through the Internal Economics Training program.

**Table A3. IMF Training by Region During 2006 1/**

	<u>World Total</u>	<u>Africa</u>	<u>Asia and Pacific</u>	<u>Europe</u>	<u>Middle East and Central Asia</u>	<u>Western Hemisphere</u>
Number of Officials Trained						
Total	8,303	1,750	2,210	1,239	1,445	1,660
Within INS Program	4,597	706	1,430	770	978	713
Outside INS Program	3,706	1,044	780	469	467	947
Participant Weeks of Training						
Total	12,613	2,818	2,988	1,722	2,432	2,653
Within INS Program	9,386	1,887	2,448	1,352	1,972	1,727
Outside INS Program	3,227	932	540	370	460	926
Participant Weeks as Percent of Worldwide Participant Weeks						
Total	100.00	22.34	23.69	13.65	19.28	21.04
Within INS Program	74.41	14.96	19.41	10.72	15.63	13.70
Outside INS Program	25.59	7.39	4.28	2.93	3.65	7.34
Participant Weeks per Million Population 2/						
Total	2.02	4.20	0.90	2.15	4.09	3.10
Within INS Program	1.50	2.81	0.74	1.69	3.32	2.02
Outside INS Program	0.52	1.39	0.16	0.46	0.77	1.08
Population in Millions (2004)	6,242	672	3,318	802	594	856

Sources: PATS System, IMF Institute (Within INS Program); as reported by Departments and Regional Technical Assistance Centers (Outside INS Program); EDSS (Population).

1/ Includes training received by member country officials through the INS Internal Economics Training program.

2/ Based on population data for 2004.

**Table A4. Courses Offered Under the INS Training Program, 2006**

<b>Course Category</b>	<b>Number of Deliveries</b>	<b>Total Course Weeks</b>	<b>Training Department</b>
<b>Financial Programming and Policies</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>97.0</b>	
Applied Economic Policy Workshop	1	1.8	INS
7 Week HQ FPPs	5	35.0	INS
2 Week FPPs	20	40.0	INS
5 and 6 Day FPPs	2	2.2	INS
Distance Learning FPPs	4	18.0	INS
<b>Macroeconomic Diagnostics</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	
Macroeconomic Diagnostics	1	4.0	INS
<b>Courses by STA</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>56.8</b>	
Balance of Payments Statistics	4	15.0	STA
Banking Statistics on Cross-Border Flows: Compilation and Monitoring	1	1.0	STA
Data Template on Int'l Reserves & Foreign Currency Liquidity	1	0.8	STA
External Debt Statistics	2	4.0	STA
Financial Soundness Indicators	3	3.0	STA
Government Finance Statistics	4	14.0	STA
Monetary and Financial Statistics	4	13.0	STA
National Accounts Statistics	1	4.0	STA
Price Statistics	1	2.0	STA
<b>Courses by MCM and FIN</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13.2</b>	
Accounting in Central Banks	1	1.0	MCM
Assessing Loan Credit Quality	2	2.0	MCM
Avian Flu Seminar	5	1.8	MCM
Consolidated Supervision of Banks	1	1.0	MCM
Determining the Intermediate Target for Monetary Policy: Practical Issue	1	1.0	MCM
Foreign Exchange Operations and Developments of the Derivatives Market	1	1.0	MCM
Foreign Exchange Reserve Management: Framework for Strategic Asset Allocation	1	1.0	MCM
Safeguards Assessments of Central Banks	2	2.4	FIN
Supervisory Challenges and Financial Stability	1	2.0	MCM
<b>Finance Courses Delivered by INS</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16.0</b>	
Financial Fragility and Banking Crises	1	2.0	INS
Financial Market Analysis	3	6.0	INS
Financial Markets and New Financial Instruments	4	8.0	INS
<b>Macroeconomic Management with Monetary and Financial Sector Emphasis</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21.0</b>	
Inflation Targeting	2	2.0	INS
Issues in Exchange Rate Policies	2	2.0	INS
Macroeconomic Management and Financial Sector Issues	9	17.0	INS
<b>Courses by FAD</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11.8</b>	
Financial Taxation	1	1.0	FAD
Fiscal Policy: Fiscal Discipline, Institutional Considerations, and Public Investment	1	1.0	FAD
Fiscal Transparency	2	2.0	FAD
Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations in African Countries	1	1.0	FAD
Performance Budgeting and Other Modern Budgeting Tools	1	2.0	FAD
Program and Performance Budgeting	2	2.0	FAD
Trade Policy Issues--WTO	1	1.0	FAD
Transparency and National Resources	1	1.0	FAD
Value-Added Taxation	1	0.8	FAD
<b>Macroeconomic Management with Fiscal Emphasis</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>35.8</b>	
Macroeconomic Impact of the Budget	1	2.0	INS
Macroeconomic Management and Debt Issues	1	2.0	INS
Macroeconomic Management and Fiscal Policy: 2 Week Courses	10	19.8	INS
Macroeconomic Management and Fiscal Policy: 5 Week Courses	2	10.0	INS
Public Finance	1	2.0	INS
<b>Legal Courses Including AML/CFT</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15.0</b>	

<b>Course Category</b>	<b>Number of Deliveries</b>	<b>Total Course Weeks</b>	<b>Training Department</b>
AML/CFT by LEG	5	5.0	LEG
AML/CFT by MCM	6	6.0	MCM
Designing Effective Legal Frameworks for Problem Banks and Resolving Banking Crises	1	1.0	LEG
Financial Transactions for Lawyers	1	2.0	LEG
Legal Aspects of International Financial Institutions	1	1.0	LEG
<b>Other Courses</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	
Applied Economic Policy: Macroeconomic Management Issues	1	1.4	INS
External Sector Issues	2	4.0	INS
Macroeconomic Forecasting	1	2.0	INS
Macroeconomic Management for Senior Officials	1	1.0	INS
<b>High-Level Seminars</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	
Crisis Prevention in Emerging Market Countries	1	0.4	INS
Current Developments in Monetary and Financial Law	1	1.0	LEG
Institutions and Economic Growth in the Arab Countries	1	0.4	INS
Integrity Supervision of Financial Sector Firms and Markets	1	0.4	MCM
Labor and Capital Flows in Europe Following Enlargement	1	0.4	EUR
Realizing the Potential for Profitable Investment in Africa	1	0.4	INS
Macroeconomic Management and the Japanese Experience in Economic Development	1	1.4	INS

Source: PATS System, IMF Institute

**Table A5. INS Training Program by Curriculum Category: 2001-06 1/  
(shares of total participant weeks)**

<b>Course Category</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Financial Programming and Policies	40.42	38.89	44.02	40.18	39.17	35.49
Macroeconomic Diagnostics	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.37	1.37
Macroeconomic Statistics	21.31	22.61	21.00	22.05	22.52	20.59
Monetary and Financial Sector Issues	23.17	17.57	16.46	20.68	15.09	16.96
Macroeconomic Management with Monetary and Financial Sector Emphasis (INS)	8.13	6.35	6.26	10.02	5.85	6.68
MCM Courses Excluding AML/CFT	11.96	5.94	4.74	3.82	2.60	4.28
Finance Courses Delivered by INS	3.09	5.28	4.10	6.14	5.93	5.23
FIN Courses	0.00	0.00	1.36	0.70	0.71	0.76
Fiscal Issues	7.91	11.31	9.84	7.49	11.62	15.66
Macroeconomic Management with Fiscal Emphasis (INS)	1.53	4.25	3.89	5.20	8.07	12.03
FAD Courses	6.39	7.06	5.95	2.29	3.54	3.63
Legal Courses Including AML/CFT	1.06	1.23	1.59	3.46	5.25	4.78
Macroeconomic Management with External Sector Emphasis	1.28	2.22	2.20	0.85	1.32	0.86
Macroeconomic Management, General 2/	3.05	2.16	1.71	1.02	1.23	0.90
Macroeconomic Forecasting	0.00	0.65	1.62	0.69	0.62	0.62
High Level Seminars	1.79	3.35	1.46	3.13	1.82	1.95
Other Courses	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.45	0.00	0.82

Source: PATS System, IMF Institute.

1/ Excludes participation by member country officials in the INS Internal Economics Training Program.

2/ Macroeconomic Management Issues and Macroeconomic Management for Senior Officials.