

**FOR
INFORMATION**

EBAP/20/52

CONFIDENTIAL

July 7, 2020

To: Members of the Executive Board

From: The Secretary

Subject: **Audited Financial Statements for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020 and 2019**

Board Action: Executive Directors' **information**

Additional Information: Section 20 of the Fund's By-Laws requires that the financial statements of the Fund and the accounts it administers as trustee be audited by an external audit firm under the general oversight of the External Audit Committee (EAC). PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) is the Fund's external audit firm and Ms. Cearns (Chair), Ms. Lopez, and Mr. Hage serve on the EAC.

The draft financial statements for FY 2020 were circulated to the Executive Board on June 15 (EBAP/20/46). PwC has completed the audit and has issued unmodified audit opinions on the financial statements. In accordance with Rule J-6 of the Fund's Rules and Regulations, the audited financial statements must be submitted to the Executive Board for its consideration at least two months before a regular meeting of the Board of Governors. Attached are the audited financial statements, which include the audit reports issued by PwC.

The audited financial statements also provide background for the briefing of the Executive Board by the EAC on the results of the FY 2020 audit on July 14. Following the EAC briefing, the audited financial statements will be transmitted through the Managing Director and the Executive Board to the Board of Governors in accordance with the By-Laws (Section 20(f)). The transmittal letter accompanying the audited financial statements will be circulated separately for approval by the Executive Board on a lapse of time basis.

Questions: Mr. Bradbury, FIN (ext. 39034)
Ms. Manno, FIN (ext. 38175)
Mr. Ndiaye, FIN (ext. 36342)



**INTERNATIONAL
MONETARY
FUND**

Financial Statements

For the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

IMF Financial Statements 2020

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I. Financial Statements of the General Department





Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the General Department of the International Monetary Fund (the “Department”), which comprise the statements of financial position as of April 30, 2020 and 2019, and the related statements of comprehensive income, of changes in reserves, resources, and retained earnings and of cash flows for the years then ended.

We are independent of the Department in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United States of America and with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Department’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Department or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Department’s financial reporting process.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design

audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error because fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Department’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the



circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

As part of an audit, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Department's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Department to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the General Department of the International Monetary Fund as of April 30, 2020 and 2019, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Other Matter

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental schedules appearing on pages 37 to 46 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves and other additional procedures, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. We also subjected the information to the applicable procedures required by International Standards on Auditing. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

McLean, Virginia
June 26, 2020

Statements of Financial Position at April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of SDRs)

	Note	2020	2019
Assets			
Usable currencies		320,618	332,968
Other currencies		67,633	67,360
Credit outstanding	5	73,575	63,694
Total currencies		461,826	464,022
SDR holdings	6	21,204	22,772
Investments	7	22,528	22,050
Gold holdings	9	3,167	3,167
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	10	557	537
Net assets under retirement benefits plans	11	—	113
Other assets	12	748	769
Total assets		510,030	513,430
Liabilities			
Special Contingent Account	13	1,066	1,188
Borrowings	14	8,903	13,651
Quota subscriptions	15	475,724	475,473
Net liabilities under retirement benefits plans	11	3,008	150
Other liabilities	12	800	992
Total liabilities		489,501	491,454
Reserves of the General Resources Account	16	19,321	20,871
Retained earnings of the Investment Account		1,208	1,096
Resources of the Special Disbursement Account		—	9
Total liabilities, reserves, retained earnings, and resources		510,030	513,430

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Managing Director and the Director of Finance on June 26, 2020.

Kristalina Georgieva /s/
Managing Director

Andrew Tweedie /s/
Director, Finance Department

Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of SDRs)

	Note	2020	2019
Operational income			
Basic charges	17	1,177	1,035
Surcharges	17	752	419
Other charges and fees	17	465	253
Interest on SDR holdings	6	170	252
Net income from investments	7	431	689
Total operational income		2,995	2,648
Operational expenses			
Remuneration of members' reserve tranche positions	18	546	552
Interest expense on borrowings	14	90	175
Administrative expenses	19	916	931
Total operational expenses		1,552	1,658
Net operational income		1,443	990
Transfers to the Special Disbursement Account	20	9	—
Contributions from the Special Disbursement Account to the PRG Trust	20	(19)	—
Net income		1,433	990
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Remeasurement of net assets/liabilities under retirement benefits plans	11	(2,880)	(365)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		(1,447)	625
Total comprehensive income/(loss) of the General Department comprises:			
Total comprehensive income/(loss) of the General Resources Account		(1,869)	(64)
Total comprehensive income of the Investment Account		431	689
Total comprehensive income/(loss) of the Special Disbursement Account		(9)	—
		(1,447)	625

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Changes in Reserves, Resources, and Retained Earnings for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of SDRs)

	Note	General Resources Account			Investment Account retained earnings	Special Disbursement Account resources
		Special Reserve	General Reserve	Total reserves		
Balance at April 30, 2018		10,014	10,670	20,684	658	9
Net income/(loss)		150	151	301	689	—
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		(182)	(183)	(365)	—	—
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	16	(32)	(32)	(64)	689	—
Transfer of Investment Account income	16	125	126	251	(251)	—
Balance at April 30, 2019		10,107	10,764	20,871	1,096	9
Net income/(loss)		1,011	—	1,011	431	(9)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		(2,880)	—	(2,880)	—	—
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	16	(1,869)	—	(1,869)	431	(9)
Transfer of Investment Account income	16	319	—	319	(319)	—
Balance at April 30, 2020		8,557	10,764	19,321	1,208	—

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of SDRs)

	Note	2020	2019
Usable currencies and SDRs from operating activities			
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		(1,447)	625
Adjustments to reconcile total comprehensive income/(loss) to usable currencies and SDRs generated by operations:			
Depreciation and amortization		44	38
Basic charges and surcharges		(1,929)	(1,454)
Interest on SDR holdings		(170)	(252)
Net income from investments	7	(431)	(689)
Remuneration of members' reserve tranche positions		546	552
Interest expense on borrowings		90	175
Loss on the disposal of property, plant and equipment		—	3
Changes in other assets and liabilities:			
Changes in other assets		17	5
Changes in other liabilities		(246)	122
Changes in the net assets/liabilities under retirement benefits plans		2,971	485
Changes in the Special Contingent Account	13	(122)	—
Usable currencies and SDRs from credit to members:			
Purchases, including reserve tranche purchases		(16,840)	(34,030)
Repurchases		6,874	8,220
Interest received and paid:			
Basic charges and surcharges		1,971	1,240
Interest on SDR holdings		216	241
Remuneration of members' reserve tranche positions		(657)	(456)
Interest on borrowings		(120)	(177)
Net usable currencies and SDRs provided by/(used in) operating activities		(9,233)	(25,352)
Usable currencies and SDRs from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	10	(64)	(84)
Transfer of currencies to the Investment Account	7	64	(665)
Net usable currencies and SDRs provided by/(used in) investing activities		—	(749)
Usable currencies and SDRs from financing activities			
Repayments of borrowings		(4,748)	(6,172)
Quota subscriptions payments in SDRs and usable currencies		63	—
Changes in composition of usable currencies		—	442
Net usable currencies and SDRs provided by/(used in) financing activities		(4,685)	(5,730)
Net decrease in usable currencies and SDR holdings		(13,918)	(31,831)
Usable currencies and SDR holdings, beginning of year		355,740	387,571
Usable currencies and SDR holdings, end of year		341,822	355,740

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

1. Nature of operations

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization with 189 member countries. The IMF's fundamental mission is to ensure the stability of the international monetary system. It does so in three ways: keeping track of the global economy and the economies of member countries; lending to countries with balance of payments difficulties; and giving practical help to members. It is headquartered in Washington, DC, USA.

The IMF conducts its operations and transactions through the General Department. The General Department comprises three accounts: (i) the General Resources Account (GRA); (ii) the Investment Account (IA); and (iii) the Special Disbursement Account (SDA).

1.1 General Resources Account

The financial operations of the IMF with its members are primarily conducted through the GRA. The assets and liabilities in the GRA reflect the payment of member quota subscriptions, use and repayment of GRA credit, borrowings and repayments to lenders, collection of charges from borrowers, payment of remuneration on creditor positions and interest to lenders, and other operations.

A core responsibility of the IMF is to provide financial assistance to member countries experiencing actual or potential balance of payments problems. Upon the request of a member country, GRA resources are made available either under a financing arrangement or in the form of outright purchases (disbursements). An arrangement is a decision by the IMF Executive Board (Executive Board) that gives a member the assurance that the IMF stands ready to provide resources to the member during a specified period and up to a specified amount, in accordance with the terms of the financing instrument.

The Stand-By Arrangement (SBA) is designed for members with balance of payments problems expected to be resolved in the short to medium term. The Extended Fund Facility (EFF) is a special facility in the GRA for members with longer-term balance of payments problems, the resolution of which would require structural and more comprehensive economic reforms. Resources under the SBA and the EFF are made available in phased installments as the member implements economic policies and measures specified under the arrangement, subject to periodic reviews by the Executive Board.

The Flexible Credit Line (FCL) is available for members with very strong fundamentals, policies, and track records of policy implementation and is intended for both crisis prevention and resolution. The Short-term Liquidity Line (SLL) was established as a special facility in the GRA in April 2020. It is designed to provide liquidity support and has several innovative features, including revolving access. It has the same qualification criteria as the FCL, but is available only for members facing potential moderate short-term balance of payment needs arising due to capital account pressures. The Precautionary and Liquidity Line (PLL) is available for members with sound economic fundamentals but with some remaining vulnerabilities that preclude them from meeting the qualification criteria for the FCL and the SLL. The FCL, the SLL, and the PLL provide up-front access to GRA resources.

The financing instrument for outright purchases (disbursements) is the Rapid Financing Instrument (RFI), which is used by members that face an urgent balance of payments need without the need or capacity for a full-fledged program.

1.2 Investment Account

The IA holds resources transferred from the GRA, which are invested to broaden the IMF's income base. The Rules and Regulations of the IA adopted by the Executive Board provide the framework for the implementation of the expanded investment authority authorized under the Fifth Amendment of the Articles of Agreement, which became effective in February 2011. The IA comprises two principal subaccounts: the Fixed-Income Subaccount and the Endowment Subaccount.

The Fixed-Income Subaccount holds resources transferred from the GRA that are not related to profits from gold sales. With a view to generating income while protecting the IMF's balance sheet, the investment objective of the Fixed-Income Subaccount is to produce returns in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) terms in excess of the three-month SDR interest rate (see Notes 2.1 and 2.2) over time while minimizing the frequency and extent of negative returns and underperformance over an investment horizon of three to four years.

The Endowment Subaccount was credited with SDR 4.4 billion in profits from gold sales during financial years 2010 and 2011. The Endowment Subaccount's

investment objective is to achieve a real return of 3 percent in U.S. dollar terms over the long term, consistent with the Endowment Subaccount's general objective to generate investment returns to contribute to covering the IMF's administrative expenditures, while preserving the long-term real value of these assets.

1.3 Special Disbursement Account

The SDA is the vehicle used to receive profits from the sale of gold held by the IMF at the time of the Second Amendment of the IMF's Articles of Agreement (April 1978). SDA resources can be used for various purposes, as specified in the Articles of Agreement, including transfers to the GRA for immediate use in operations and transactions, transfers to the IA, or operations and transactions that are not authorized by other provisions of the Articles but are consistent with the purposes of the IMF, in particular to provide balance of payments assistance on special terms to low-income member countries.

At April 30, 2019, the SDA also held claims related to overdue outstanding loans to Somalia extended under the Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF). Somalia fully repaid the amount of principal and interest from these SAF loans during the financial year ended April 30, 2020, and proceeds of the payment were transferred from the SDA to the Reserve Account of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRG Trust), which is administered separately by the IMF as Trustee (see Note 20).

1.4 Other entities administered by the IMF

The IMF also administers the Special Drawing Rights Department (SDR Department), trusts (Concessional Lending and Debt Relief Trusts), and special purpose accounts (Administered Accounts) established to fund financial and technical services consistent with the IMF's purposes. As the General Department does not have control over these entities, their financial statements are presented separately.

The resources of the SDR Department are held separately from the assets of all the other accounts owned or administered by the IMF. As specified in the IMF's Articles of Agreement, these resources may not be used to meet the liabilities, obligations, or losses incurred in the operations of the General Department (or vice versa), except that expenses of conducting the business of the SDR Department are paid by the General Department and are then reimbursed by the SDR Department.

The resources of the trusts and special purpose accounts are contributed by members, by other financial institutions, or by the IMF through the SDA. The assets and liabilities of the trusts and special purpose accounts are separate from the

assets and liabilities of the General Department. The assets of the trusts and special purpose accounts cannot be used to meet the liabilities, obligations, or losses incurred in the operations of the General Department. The General Department is reimbursed for the expenses incurred in conducting the business of certain trusts and accounts in accordance with the IMF's Articles of Agreement and relevant decisions of the Executive Board.

1.5 Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has created severe disruptions in the global economic activity, with many IMF members facing liquidity shortages. The IMF has taken a number of steps to ensure that it can support its membership through the global pandemic. The following measures affect the General Department:

- Access limits for the RFI financing were temporarily increased for an initial six-month period (see Note 4.2.1). A significant number of countries benefitted from RFI disbursements since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic (see Note 5.1).
- An SLL was established as a special facility in the GRA (see Note 1.1). The SLL aims to minimize the risk of shocks evolving into deeper crises and spilling over to other countries. It is designed to provide liquidity support and has several innovative features, including revolving access.

The General Department continues to manage its risks in accordance with its existing risk management framework (see Note 4) and as of the date of these financial statements has not seen a significant impact on its operational results. As the COVID-19 pandemic continues to evolve, the magnitude and impact remain uncertain and are dependent on future developments that cannot be accurately predicted at this time. It is thus difficult to assess the full extent and duration of its impact on the General Department with any degree of certainty.

2. Basis of preparation and measurement

The financial statements of the General Department are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

2.1 Unit of account

The financial statements are presented in SDRs, which is the IMF's unit of account. The value of the SDR is determined

daily by the IMF by summing specific amounts of the basket currencies in U.S. dollar equivalents on the basis of market exchange rates. The IMF reviews the composition of the SDR valuation basket at a minimum of five-year intervals. The last review was completed in November 2015, and the specific amounts of the currencies in the basket, effective October 1, 2016, were as follows:

SDR basket currency	Amount
Chinese renminbi	1.0174
Euro	0.38671
Japanese yen	11.900
Pound sterling	0.085946
U.S. dollar	0.58252

At April 30, 2020, 1 SDR was equal to US\$1.36640 (US\$1.38576 at April 30, 2019).

The next review of the method of valuation of the SDR will take place by September 30, 2021, unless developments in the interim justify an earlier review.

2.2 SDR interest rate

The SDR interest rate provides the basis for basic charges levied on credit outstanding (see Note 17), interest on SDR holdings (Note 6), remuneration paid on members' reserve tranche positions (Note 18), and interest on borrowings (Note 14).

The SDR interest rate is determined weekly by reference to a weighted average of yields or rates on short-term instruments in the money markets of the members whose currencies are included in the SDR valuation basket:

SDR basket currency	Yield or rate
Chinese renminbi	Three-month benchmark yield for China Treasury bonds as published by the China Central Depository and Clearing Co., Ltd.
Euro	Three-month spot rate for euro area central government bonds with a minimum rating of AA published by the European Central Bank
Japanese yen	Three-month Treasury discount bills
Pound sterling	Three-month Treasury bills
U.S. dollar	Three-month Treasury bills

The SDR interest rate is subject to a floor of 0.050 percent and is rounded to three decimal places.

The average SDR interest rate was 0.765 percent per annum and 1.036 percent per annum during the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

2.3 Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The most significant estimates and judgements used in applying accounting policies include expected credit losses measurement for credit outstanding (see Notes 3.2.1.1 and 5.1), fair value measurement of financial instruments (see Notes 3.10 and 8), and actuarial assumptions used in calculating the net assets/liabilities under retirement benefits plans (see Note 11.3).

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 Financial instruments

Financial instruments include financial assets and financial liabilities described in Notes 3.2 and 3.7.

Measurement at initial recognition

Financial instruments are recognized when the General Department becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The General Department uses settlement date accounting for all financial instruments except for investments, which are accounted for using trade date accounting (see note 3.2.3). At initial recognition, a financial instrument is measured at its fair value, which is best evidenced by the transaction amount.

Derecognition

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the General Department transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the General Department neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the General Department has not retained control.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished (i.e., when the obligation is discharged, canceled, or expires).

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

A financial asset is classified on initial recognition based on

two factors: the business model for managing the financial asset and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost (AC). Interest income from these financial assets is included in the statements of comprehensive income using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, would be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The General Department did not have financial assets at FVOCI during the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019.

All other financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at AC or FVOCI are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss (FVPL).

Impairment

At each reporting date, the General Department assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its financial assets at AC and with the undrawn commitments under its financing arrangements for members. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes; (ii) the time value of money; and (iii) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

If ECL needed to be recognized, they would be recorded as impairment allowances for assets at AC and as a liability provision for undrawn commitments.

Should any financial asset become credit-impaired, interest income would be calculated for it by applying the effective interest rate to its amortized cost (i.e., net of the impairment allowance).

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Derivative financial liabilities are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost. Interest expense from these financial liabilities is included in the statements of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

3.2 Financial assets

3.2.1 Currencies

Currencies are financial assets that consist of members' currencies held by the GRA with the designated depositories, in the form of account balances or non-interest-bearing promissory notes that are encashable by the GRA on demand. All currencies in the GRA are classified at AC.

- Usable currencies are currencies of members considered to be in a sufficiently strong external position that they can be used to finance GRA transactions with other members.
- Currencies of members that are not considered to have a sufficiently strong balance of payments and reserves position to finance GRA transactions with other members are presented as other currencies.
- Holdings of member currencies that represent purchases of usable currencies or SDRs in exchange for their own currencies are presented as credit outstanding (see Note 3.2.1.1).

The currency balances in the statements of financial position include receivables and payables arising from the currency revaluations (see Note 5).

3.2.1.1 Credit outstanding and charges

Credit outstanding is a financial asset that represents financing provided to members under the various GRA financing facilities (see Note 1.1). Members receive financing in the GRA by purchasing SDRs or usable currencies in exchange for their own currencies. GRA credit is repaid by members by repurchasing holdings of their currencies in exchange for SDRs or usable currencies.

Charges and fees

The GRA earns interest, referred to as basic charges, on members' use of GRA credit (see Note 17). Basic charges are recognized using the effective interest method.

In addition to basic charges, outstanding GRA credit is also subject to level-based and time-based surcharges (see Note 17). Surcharges are recognized when the relevant level-based and time-based thresholds on credit outstanding set by the Executive Board are reached.

Charges not received from members within the required timeframe are recovered by the GRA under the burden-sharing mechanism, through adjustments to increase the rate of charge for debtor members and decrease the rate of remuneration on members' reserve tranche positions (see Note 13).

A service charge is levied by the GRA on all purchases from the GRA except reserve tranche purchases. Service charges are paid when the purchases are made and are recognized as income upon payment.

A commitment fee is levied on the amount available for financing under an arrangement for each 12-month period of the arrangement. Except for SLL arrangements, commitment fees are refunded as the member makes purchases under the arrangement. A prorated commitment fee is also refunded for all arrangements in case of an arrangement's cancellation. At the arrangement's expiration or cancellation, any unrefunded amount is recognized as income. Pending refund or recognition as income, commitment fees are recognized as part of other liabilities in the statements of financial position. For SLL arrangements, the commitment fee is nonrefundable upon purchases. Accordingly, commitment fee income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the duration of the SLL arrangement.

Impairment of credit outstanding

The General Department's assessment for impairment of its credit outstanding is grounded in the context of the nature of the IMF's financing and its unique institutional status:

- The IMF has a unique relationship with its member countries, all of which are shareholders in the institution.
- IMF financing is linked to regular reviews of performance under a program of economic policies that the member commits to in order to overcome balance of payments problems, return to external viability, and repay the IMF.
- The IMF employs a comprehensive set of measures to mitigate credit risk (see Note 4.2.1).
- The IMF also has de facto preferred creditor status, which has been recognized by the official community and generally accepted by private creditors.

Taken together, these factors significantly reduce the likelihood of the General Department incurring credit losses.

The General Department has not recognized any impairment losses since inception. Also, unlike large financial institutions in the private sector, the General Department's credit portfolio consists of a relatively small number of exposures to its member countries, with each member's circumstances varying. Therefore, a statistical approach to credit risk assessment, such as probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) modeling, as typically followed in the financial sector is neither feasible nor appropriate for the General Department.

Similarly, the assessment of the General Department's credit risk cannot rely on external credit risk ratings. Due to its unique characteristics, the IMF's credit risk exposure is not comparable to sovereign credit risk faced by commercial financial entities and, as a cooperative member organization, the IMF does not produce its own internal credit rating grades. Accordingly, credit risk for the General Department is assessed holistically based on qualitative and quantitative considerations pertaining to each debtor member, such as

the status of the economic programs underlying IMF financing, the member's cooperation on policy implementation and timely settlement of IMF financial obligations, and forward-looking assessment of the member's capacity to repay.

The General Department has developed a model for ECL estimation based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition, where credit quality is referred to as Stage 1, Stage 2, and Stage 3. Credit outstanding for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition (Stage 2), or that is credit-impaired (Stage 3), has its ECL measured on a lifetime basis. Credit outstanding for which there was no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1) has its ECL measured as a portion of lifetime ECL that result from default events possible within the next 12 months.

The key judgements and assumptions adopted by the General Department in the measurement of ECL are discussed below:

(i) Definition of default and credit-impaired

The General Department considers a member country to be in default when it is six months or more overdue in settling its financial obligations to the General Department. This rebuts the presumption that default occurs no later than 90 days past due, reflecting the nature of the IMF's financing and its unique institutional status, as well as consistency with the threshold for internal risk management purposes. Credit outstanding is considered credit-impaired when the obligation has defaulted.

(ii) Significant increase in credit risk

The General Department assesses whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred on a member-by-member basis by comparing the risk of default at the reporting date to the risk of default at the date of the most recent disbursement to the debtor member. The assessment is performed on each reporting date and takes into account a range of qualitative and quantitative criteria, including overdue obligations to the IMF, signals of noncooperation by the member, and forward-looking indicators of capacity to repay the IMF. The criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk are monitored and reviewed for appropriateness at least annually.

The assessment does not rely on any single factor and may, on the basis of other relevant considerations, rebut the presumption that credit risk has increased significantly when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. During the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, the General Department did not have any debtor member more than 30 days past due, except for the members in protracted arrears (see Note 5.2).

(iii) Low credit risk

The General Department assumes that the credit risk of a member country has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the member is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

Credit risk related to the General Department's exposure to a member country is considered low if: (i) it has a low risk of default; (ii) the member country has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and (iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the member country to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations.

(iv) Measuring ECL

ECL are determined by comparing expected cash flows with contractual cash flows, and discounting the expected cash shortfalls at the effective interest rate, which is the basic rate of charge. ECL are estimated by assessing a range of possible outcomes in light of expected future economic conditions, weighted according to the assessed probability of each outcome. This entails considerable judgement and uncertainty about the estimates.

For the purpose of ECL measurement, financial safeguards that are integral to the IMF's financial structure and operations are also considered, such as the burden-sharing mechanism to compensate the IMF for loss of income due to overdue payments (see Note 13).

Write-off

In the unlikely event that a member with credit outstanding withdraws from the IMF, repudiates its outstanding obligations to the General Department, and no prospects of recovering amounts due to the General Department remain in the foreseeable future, the IMF would recognize the ultimate loss and the withdrawn member's credit outstanding to the General Department would be written-off.

3.2.2 SDR holdings

SDR holdings represent SDRs held by the GRA (see Note 6). SDR holdings are measured at AC.

Interest on SDR holdings is recognized using the effective interest method.

3.2.3 Investments

Investments are financial assets that include equity securities (including real estate investment trusts (REITs)), fixed-income securities, short-term investments, fixed-term deposits, and derivative assets. Derivative liabilities are disclosed as part of other liabilities in the statements of financial position.

Investments in each of the two subaccounts are managed in accordance with the respective investment strategy (see Note 7) and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. The business model for the invested portfolios focuses on achieving fair value gains. Accordingly, these securities are classified at FVPL. Funds pending suitable investment in accordance with the investment strategy may be kept in fixed-term deposits, which are measured at amortized cost.

Purchases and sales of investments are recognized on the trade date. The corresponding investment trades receivable or payable are recognized in other assets and other liabilities, respectively, pending settlement of a transaction.

Investment income comprises interest income on investments at AC, interest and dividend income, and realized and unrealized gains and losses from FVPL investments, including currency valuation differences arising from exchange rate movements against the SDR, net of all trading-related fees.

Interest income from investments is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized based on the ex-dividend date.

3.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Usable currencies and SDR holdings are considered cash and cash equivalents in the statements of cash flows.

3.4 Gold holdings

Gold holdings (acquired prior to the Second Amendment of the Articles of Agreement in April 1978) are carried at historical cost using the specific identification method. The carrying value is determined by the restrictions on the use of the IMF's gold holdings and the disposition of profits from the sale of gold. In accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Agreement, whenever the IMF sells gold that was held on the date of the effectiveness of the Second Amendment of the Articles, that portion of the proceeds equal to the historical cost must be placed in the GRA. Any proceeds in excess of the historical cost will be held in the SDA or transferred to the Endowment Subaccount of the IA (see Note 9). The IMF may also sell such gold holdings to those members that were members on August 1, 1975, in exchange for their currencies and at a price equal to the historical cost.

3.5 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortization. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are capitalized and depreciated or amortized over the estimated remaining useful lives using the straight-line

method. Buildings are depreciated over 30 years and other property, plant and equipment over three to 20 years. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the term of the lease agreement. Software is amortized over three to five years.

3.6 Post-employment benefits

The IMF sponsors various post-employment benefit plans for its employees, which include defined benefit and other post-employment benefits such as medical and life insurance benefits.

The net asset/liability under each retirement benefits plan recognized in the statements of financial position is the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets. Changes resulting from remeasurements are reported in other comprehensive income/(loss). The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yields on high-quality corporate bonds using the projected unit credit method.

Net periodic pension cost includes service cost and net interest cost on the net assets/liabilities under retirement benefits plans.

3.7 Financial liabilities

3.7.1 Special Contingent Account

The General Department has accumulated precautionary balances against possible credit default in the Special Contingent Account (SCA-1) under the burden-sharing mechanism (see Note 13). Balances in the SCA-1 are akin to refundable non-interest-bearing deposits.

3.7.2 Borrowings

Borrowings are financial liabilities that represent financing received under the various borrowing arrangements (see Note 14).

Interest expense on borrowings is calculated by applying the effective interest method.

3.7.3 Quota subscriptions

Members' quota subscriptions are financial liabilities that represent subscription payments by members, including payments as a result of quota increases (see Note 15). An increase in quota subscription for an existing member becomes effective when the member both consents to the quota increase and makes the actual payment (provided that any other requirements for the effectiveness of specific quota increase are met), and the increase is recorded in the financial statements on the payment date. Typically, about a quarter of a member's quota subscription (reserve asset portion) is paid either in SDRs or in the currencies of other

members specified by the IMF, or in any combination of SDRs and such currencies, and the remainder is paid in the member's own currency.

Quota subscriptions are classified as liabilities in the statements of financial position, as they embody an unconditional repayment obligation in the case of a member's withdrawal from the IMF.

3.7.3.1 Reserve tranche positions and remuneration

A member acquires a reserve tranche position in the GRA in exchange for the reserve asset portion of its quota subscription payment, and from the use of the member's currency in the GRA's transactions or operations (see Note 15.2).

The GRA pays interest, referred to as remuneration, on a remunerated portion of the member's reserve tranche position (see Note 18). Remuneration expense is recognized on an accrual basis.

3.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the IMF has a current legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the amounts that are expected to be paid to settle the obligations.

3.9 Foreign currency translation

Transactions denominated in currencies and not in SDRs are recorded at the rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are reported using the SDR exchange rate on the date of the financial statements. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of transactions at rates different from those at the originating date of the transactions are included in the determination of total comprehensive income/(loss).

3.10 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

A three-level fair value hierarchy is used to determine fair value under which financial instruments are categorized

based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1:** Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date
- Level 2:** Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices)
- Level 3:** Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

When the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability fall within multiple levels of the hierarchy, the level within which the fair value measurement is categorized is based on the lowest-level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument in its entirety. Thus, a Level 3 fair value measurement may include inputs that are both observable and unobservable.

The valuation techniques used to determine fair value are described in Note 8.

3.11 New IFRS that became effective in the financial year ended April 30, 2020

IFRS 16, "Leases", which replaced International Accounting Standard (IAS) 17, "Leases", is effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2019, and was adopted by the General Department on May 1, 2019. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognize a "right-of-use asset" and a lease liability reflecting future lease payments for all but short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The adoption of IFRS 16 had no material effect on the General Department's financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 19, "Employee Benefits", are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2019, and were adopted by the General Department on May 1, 2019. The amendments clarify the impact of plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements on past service cost, current service cost, and net interest on net assets/liabilities under retirement benefits plans. The amendments had no material effect on the financial statements of the General Department.

3.12 New standards and amendments to existing standards effective in future years

There were no new standards and amendments to existing standards issued by the IASB and effective in future financial years, that would have effect on the significant accounting policies.

4. Financial risk management

The General Department is exposed to various types of operational and financial risks, including credit, market, and liquidity risks.

4.1 Risk management framework

By virtue of its role established through the Articles of Agreement, the IMF faces a range of financial and nonfinancial risks. The Executive Board has approved a risk acceptance statement guiding risk acceptance and assessment across the IMF's activities. The IMF has adopted the three lines of defense model for risk management.

- Risks inherent in day-to-day operations are mitigated by establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls.
- A risk management function is responsible for developing and maintaining the risk management framework, fostering the development of risk management tools, and reporting on the General Department's overall risk profile, highlighting areas where additional mitigation efforts are needed.
- An internal audit function is responsible for providing an independent assessment of the effectiveness of governance and internal control processes.

Oversight is provided by committees established to monitor and make decisions in specific risk areas, which supports the cycle of risk assessment, ownership, and mitigation vis-à-vis risk acceptance.

Financial assets and liabilities are exposed to credit, market, and liquidity risks.

4.2 Financial assets and liabilities other than investments

4.2.1 Credit risk on financial assets and liabilities other than investments

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial losses, should any of the IMF's members fail to fulfill their financial obligations to the General Department. Credit risk arises on credit outstanding and undrawn committed amounts under approved financing arrangements.

Credit risk is inherent in the IMF's unique role in the international monetary system because the IMF has limited ability to diversify its credit portfolio and generally provides financing when other sources of credit are not available to a member. In addition, the IMF's credit concentration is generally high due to the nature of the financial assistance provided to its member countries.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the General Department rapidly disbursed a sizeable amount of

emergency financing to its members (see Note 5.1.1). The duration of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the associated economic impact, is difficult to predict at this time, as is the extent of additional demand for Fund financing. The General Department continues to manage its credit risk in accordance with its existing risk management framework described in the following paragraphs, as applicable.

Measures to help mitigate the IMF's credit risk in financing arrangements include program design and conditionality, which serve to help member countries solve their balance of payments problems within the period of an IMF-supported program and to provide the needed assurances that the member will be able to repay the IMF. Other risk mitigating policies include access limits, monitoring and post-program monitoring, surcharge policies, preventive and remedial measures for dealing with overdue financial obligations, and the burden-sharing mechanism (see Note 13).

The IMF has established limits on overall access to resources in the GRA, except for the FCL arrangements that are not subject to any access limits and SLL arrangements (see below). The annual limit is currently set at 145 percent of a member's quota, with a cumulative limit of 435 percent of a member's quota (net of scheduled repurchases). Access in excess of these limits can be granted in exceptional circumstances. Except for PLL arrangements, there is no prespecified maximum on exceptional access to IMF resources, which is assessed on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the policy framework on exceptional access. The IMF assesses factors such as the size of balance of payments needs, the member's debt sustainability and its ability to regain access to financing from other sources, the member's capacity to repay the Fund, and the strength of policies to be adopted. There were no arrangements with exceptional access approved during the financial year ended April 30, 2020 (one during the financial year ended April 30, 2019).

PLL arrangements have a cumulative access limit of 500 percent of quota (net of scheduled repurchases). Access under a six-month PLL arrangement is subject to a limit of 125 percent of quota. In exceptional circumstances where a member is experiencing or has the potential to experience larger short-term balance of payments needs due to the impact of exogenous shocks, including heightened regional or global stress conditions, access under the PLL is subject to a higher limit of 250 percent of quota.

SLL arrangements have revolving access, and multiple purchases and repurchases may take place during the course of the arrangement, subject to a limit of 145 percent of quota on the total credit outstanding at any given date under current or any prior SLL arrangements.

The annual limit for RFI purchases is set at 50 percent of a member's quota, with a cumulative limit of 100 percent of a member's quota (net of scheduled repurchases). These limits were temporarily increased for the period from April 6, 2020 to October 5, 2020 to 100 percent of quota annually and 150 percent of quota cumulatively (net of scheduled repurchases).

Purchases under SBA and EFF arrangements are made in tranches and are subject to conditionality in the form of performance criteria, structural benchmarks, and prior actions, as well as regular reviews by the Executive Board.

In addition, the IMF has adopted a safeguards policy to mitigate the risk of misuse of resources and a misreporting policy to deal with incorrect reporting of data or performance against any conditions under an IMF-supported program. Safeguards assessments of member central banks are undertaken to provide the IMF with reasonable assurance that the central bank's legal structure, governance, control, reporting, and auditing systems are adequate to maintain the integrity of its operations and to manage resources, including IMF disbursements. When IMF resources are provided as direct budget financing to the government, the safeguards policy also requires that IMF disbursements be deposited at the central bank, and that an appropriate framework agreement between the central bank and the government be in place to ensure timely servicing of the member's financial obligations to the IMF. Further, a fiscal safeguards review of the state treasury is required for cases where a member requests exceptional access, and at least 25 percent of IMF funds are expected to be used for direct budget financing.

The maximum credit risk exposure is the carrying value of the IMF's credit outstanding and undrawn commitments.

4.2.1.1 Credit outstanding

Credit outstanding comprised SDR 73,575 million and SDR 63,694 million at April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively (see Note 5). The concentration of GRA outstanding credit by region was as follows:

	April 30, 2020		April 30, 2019	
	<i>(in millions of SDRs and as a percentage of total GRA credit outstanding)</i>			
Africa	5,244	7.1%	1,329	2.1%
Asia and Pacific	1,110	1.5%	878	1.4%
Europe	12,359	16.8%	16,496	25.9%
Middle East and Central Asia	20,561	28.0%	15,651	24.5%
Western Hemisphere	34,301	46.6%	29,340	46.1%
Total	73,575	100.0%	63,694	100.0%

The use of credit in the GRA by the largest users was as follows:

	April 30, 2020		April 30, 2019	
	<i>(in millions of SDRs and as a percentage of total GRA credit outstanding)</i>			
Largest user of credit	31,914	43.4%	28,014	44.0%
Three largest users of credit	46,999	63.9%	43,266	67.9%
Five largest users of credit	57,286	77.9%	54,582	85.7%

The five largest users of GRA credit at April 30, 2020, in descending order, were Argentina, Egypt, Ukraine, Pakistan, and Greece (Argentina, Ukraine, Greece, Egypt, and Pakistan at April 30, 2019). Credit outstanding by member is presented in Schedule 1.

4.2.1.2 Undrawn commitments

Undrawn commitments under GRA arrangements amounted to SDR 68,890 million and SDR 90,368 million at April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively, and comprised (see Schedule 3):

Credit tranches:	April 30, 2020		April 30, 2019	
	<i>(number of arrangements and undrawn commitment amount in millions of SDRs)</i>			
SBA	3	9,050	4	18,032
FCL	2	52,412	2	61,324
PLL	—	—	1	2,151
EFF	12	7,428	13	8,861
Total	17	68,890	20	90,368

In addition, purchases under RFI in the amount of SDR 1,726 million were approved by the Executive Board, but not yet disbursed at April 30, 2020.

Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, an SLL was established in April 2020 as a special facility in the GRA (see Note 1.1). No arrangements under the SLL were approved at April 30, 2020.

4.2.2 Market risk on financial assets and liabilities other than investments

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk for financial assets and liabilities other than investments includes interest rate risk and exchange rate risk.

4.2.2.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future net cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. All

interest-bearing financial instruments other than investments of the General Department accrue interest either at the SDR interest rate or at a rate that is linked to the SDR interest rate (see Note 2.2). Interest rate risk is primarily managed by linking the rate of charge directly, by means of a fixed margin, to the cost of financing (which is equal to the SDR interest rate).

4.2.2.2 Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk is the risk that the General Department's financial position and cash flows will be affected by fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

- The General Department has no exchange rate risk exposure on its holdings of members' currencies in the GRA, because members maintain the value of such holdings in SDR terms (see Note 5).
- The General Department has other assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than SDRs, and makes administrative payments largely in U.S. dollars, but the exchange rate risk exposure associated with these activities is limited.
- The General Department has no exchange rate exposure from its current borrowing arrangements because all drawings are denominated in SDRs.

4.2.3 Liquidity risk on financial assets and liabilities other than investments

Liquidity risk is the risk to the General Department of nonavailability of resources to meet the financing needs of members and its own obligations. The IMF must have usable resources available to meet members' demand for IMF financing. While the IMF's resources are largely of a revolving nature, uncertainties in the timing and amount of credit extended to members during financial crises expose the IMF to liquidity risk. Moreover, the IMF must also stand ready to provide resources for unexpected needs, for example, to (i) meet, upon a member's representation of need, potential demands for a drawing on the member's reserve tranche position and (ii) authorize drawings to meet demands for encashment of creditor claims under the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) or bilateral borrowing agreements (see Note 14).

The IMF manages its liquidity risk by closely scrutinizing developments in its liquidity position. The IMF's main liquidity measure—Forward Commitment Capacity (FCC)—represents the IMF's capacity to make new GRA resources available to its members (see Schedule 2).

Long-term liquidity needs are addressed by reviewing the adequacy of quota-based resources. General reviews of members' quotas are conducted at regular intervals to evaluate the adequacy of quota-based resources to meet

members' demand for IMF financing. The IMF may also borrow to supplement its quota resources (see Note 14).

Short-term liquidity needs for financing activities are reviewed and approved by the Executive Board on a periodic basis through a financial transactions plan for quota resources, and the resource mobilization plan for borrowed resources.

4.2.3.1 Maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities other than investments

Depending on the type of financing instrument, repurchase periods for GRA credit vary from 3¼ to 10 years. Scheduled and overdue repurchases of outstanding GRA credit are summarized below:

Financial year	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
2020	—	4,869
2021	3,182	4,578
2022	10,665	10,797
2023	20,742	19,410
2024	19,553	13,315
2025	9,176	3,857
2026 and beyond	10,114	6,619
Overdue	143	249
Total	73,575	63,694

In addition, SDR 9 million in overdue repayments of SAF loans in the SDA was included in other assets at April 30, 2019 (see Note 12).

Repayments of outstanding borrowings are determined according to the schedule of repurchases of credit that was financed by borrowed resources. They also take into account the maximum maturity of outstanding borrowings, which was equal to 10 years for all outstanding borrowings. Scheduled repayments of outstanding borrowings are summarized below:

Financial year	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
2020	—	3,391
2021	1,758	2,800
2022	2,682	2,768
2023	2,467	2,553
2024	1,893	1,969
2025	103	170
Total	8,903	13,651

Repurchases during the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, included advance repurchases of SDR 2,751 million and SDR 3,863 million, respectively. These advance repurchases resulted in earlier than

scheduled repayments of outstanding borrowings of SDR 1,996 million and SDR 2,892 million, respectively.

Future interest on borrowings calculated at the SDR interest rate at April 30, 2020 represents SDR 4 million for the financial year ending April 30, 2021. Thereafter, a total of SDR 5 million will be paid through the last repayment date.

Usable and other currencies, SDR holdings, and quota subscriptions do not have maturity dates.

4.3 Investments

4.3.1 Credit risk on investments

Credit risk on investments represents the potential loss if issuers and counterparties were to default on their contractual obligations.

Credit risk in the IA is minimized by limiting fixed-income investments to financial instruments with a credit rating equivalent to at least A (based on Standard & Poor's long-term rating scale) for the Fixed-Income Subaccount, and at least BBB+ for sovereign bonds and BBB- for corporate bonds for the Endowment Subaccount, except for instruments issued by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), which does not have a credit rating, central bank deposits, and short-term instruments. Minor holdings of corporate bonds of lower quality could be held by the managers in the Endowment Subaccount if their credit rating has decreased below BBB- subsequent to the acquisition. See Notes 7.1 and 7.2 for eligible investment classes for the Fixed-Income and Endowment Subaccounts, respectively. Counterparty risk for derivative instruments is mitigated by strict exposure limits, credit rating requirements, and collateral requirements.

The carrying amount of the fixed-income instruments represents the maximum exposure to credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk for derivative instruments is the amount of any unrealized gains on such contracts.

The credit risk exposure for fixed-income instruments in the IA was as follows:

	Fixed-Income Subaccount	
	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(as a percentage of total investments in fixed-income instruments)</i>	
Not rated (BIS)	21.7%	39.3%
AAA	23.4%	16.4%
AA+ to AA-	27.1%	24.7%
A+ to A	27.3%	19.6%
BBB+	0.5%	—
Total	100.0%	100.0%

The credit risk exposure for derivative instruments in the Fixed-Income Subaccount amounted to SDR 22 million and SDR 14 million at April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

Endowment Subaccount		
	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
<i>(as a percentage of total investments in fixed-income securities)</i>		
AAA	6.4%	6.1%
AA+ to AA-	56.1%	56.5%
A+ to A-	22.1%	23.3%
BBB+ to BBB-	15.3%	14.0%
BB+	0.1%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

The credit risk exposure for derivative instruments in the Endowment Subaccount amounted to SDR 10 million and SDR 8 million at April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

4.3.2 Market risk on investments

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk for investments includes interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, and other price risks.

The investment objectives of the Fixed-Income and Endowment Subaccounts differ, and the investment strategies, including asset allocation and risk tolerance, are tailored for each of the subaccounts, thereby exposing them to different types of market risk.

4.3.2.1 Fixed-Income Subaccount

The Fixed-Income Subaccount holds debt obligations of a broad range of issuers within limits defined by the Rules and Regulations of the IA (see Note 7.1 for the eligible investments). Market risk is mitigated through asset class diversification and within asset classes through broad security selection.

The Fixed-Income Subaccount authorizes the use of derivative instruments for managing interest rate risk, currency hedging, or reducing costs in the context of portfolio balancing, benchmark replication, and market access.

Exchange rate risk is mitigated by hedging investments denominated in non-SDR currencies into SDR basket currencies with the objective of preserving the Fixed-Income Subaccount's SDR basket composition.

4.3.2.2 Endowment Subaccount

For the passively managed portion of the portfolio, investments are divided into seven categories, which are subject to varying market risks and benefits from

diversification properties (see Note 7.2 for the eligible investments). For the actively managed portion of the portfolio, the Rules and Regulations of the IA establish a bond/equity allocation, but no strategic asset allocation is set for the subcomponents of these two broad asset classes. Market risk is mitigated through asset class diversification and within asset classes through broad security selection.

The passively managed portion of the Endowment Subaccount authorizes the use of derivative instruments for managing interest rate risk, currency hedging, or to reduce costs in the context of portfolio balancing, benchmark replication, and market access. The actively managed portion of the Endowment Subaccount permits wider use of derivative instruments, but subject to risk control parameters.

Because the IMF's administrative expenditures are largely in U.S. dollars and the Endowment Subaccount's general objective is to contribute to covering such expenditures (see Note 1.2), the performance of the Endowment Subaccount is measured in U.S. dollars as the base currency but reported in SDRs. For the passively managed portion of the Endowment Subaccount, the Rules and Regulations of the IA provide for hedging against the exchange rate risk for fixed-income instruments denominated in developed market currencies vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar. For the actively managed portion, the managers have the discretion to hedge exchange rate risks. The valuation changes from exchange rate fluctuations are included in the determination of investment income.

4.3.2.3 Value at Risk

Exposures to market risk, including interest rate, exchange rate, and other price risks, are measured using value at risk (VaR), which considers not only known market risks in each of the asset categories but also the effect of asset class diversification. The VaR estimates reported below represent the maximum potential loss in value of the assets over the next year due to adverse market movements with a 95 percent confidence level. Conversely, there is a 1 in 20 chance that annual losses on investment assets would be expected to equal or exceed the reported VaR. Losses in a single year could exceed the reported VaR by a significant amount.

VaR models are based predominantly on historical simulations and provide plausible future scenarios based on these simulations. There is no standard methodology for estimating VaR, and the modeling of the market risk characteristics of the investments involves many assumptions and approximations. Different assumptions or approximations could produce significantly different VaR estimates.

The VaR for the Fixed-Income Subaccount portfolio was as follows:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
Tranche 1 (see Note 7)	87	64
Tranche 2 (see Note 7)	50	39
Diversification effects	(14)	(39)
Total Fixed-Income Subaccount	123	64

The VaR for the Endowment Subaccount portfolio was as follows:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
Passively managed portfolio:		
Developed market equities	343	276
Emerging market equities	131	108
Developed market sovereign bonds	77	59
Developed market corporate bonds	74	54
Emerging market bonds	13	20
Inflation-linked bonds	40	67
Real estate investment trusts	50	57
Diversification effects	(254)	(203)
Total for passively managed portfolio	474	438
Actively managed portfolio:		
Fixed-income securities	13	10
Equity securities	21	18
Diversification effects	(9)	(8)
Total for actively managed portfolio	25	20

4.3.3 Liquidity risk on investments

Liquidity risk on investments refers to the risk that an investment will not have an active buyer or seller when traded, which could negatively affect the price of the investment.

The IA's liquidity needs are low and the liquidity risk is minimal because both subaccounts hold resources in readily marketable short-term investments.

4.3.3.1 Maturity profile of investments

The maturities of the fixed-income securities and derivatives in the Fixed-Income Subaccount were as follows:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
Financial year		
2020	—	8,665
2021	6,424	3,392
2022	3,711	2,007
2023	2,229	1,134
2024	1,343	754
2025	1,638	86
2026 and beyond	1,536	490
Total	16,881	16,528

The maturities of the fixed-income securities and derivatives in the Endowment Subaccount were as follows:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
Financial year		
2020	—	236
2021	309	380
2022	398	406
2023	357	395
2024	397	371
2025	449	290
2026 and beyond	1,675	1,282
Total	3,585	3,360

Investments in both subaccounts represent liquid investments, which could be sold earlier than their maturity, whenever necessary.

4.4 Post-employment benefit plans

The General Department is exposed to investment, liquidity, and longevity risks associated with post-employment benefit plans (the Plans). These risks are balanced against the need to meet the financial obligations of each plan. The Plans have adopted general guidelines on permissible investments and plan assets are invested according to a strategic asset allocation, which is expected to generate a rate of return at or in excess of the rate of growth in the Plans' liabilities. The strategic asset allocation is reviewed periodically by the Investment Committee. The strategic asset allocation is designed to minimize the level of portfolio market risk (volatility) for the targeted rate of return, while better aligning portfolio volatility with the potential volatility of the Plans' liabilities. Through a global, multiple-asset-class investment approach, the portfolio risk is reduced for any targeted rate of return, because asset class returns are not perfectly correlated as regional and global economic, financial, and political events unfold. The Plans do not utilize specific, targeted asset-liability matching instruments or strategies

such as annuities, longevity swaps, cash flow matching, or duration matching.

The primary objective with respect to liquidity is to have sufficient liquid resources available to pay benefits when due. This risk is monitored to ensure that payments due to the participants and beneficiaries can be met from the holdings of cash and highly liquid investments of the Plans.

5. Currencies, including credit outstanding

Under the Articles of Agreement, members are required to maintain the value of the GRA's holdings of their currencies in terms of the SDR. Any depreciation or appreciation in a member's currency vis-à-vis the SDR gives rise to a currency valuation adjustment receivable or payable that must be settled by the member promptly after the end of the financial year or at other times as requested by the IMF or the member. Currency holdings of SDR 461,826 million at April 30, 2020 included receivables and payables arising from those valuation adjustments of SDR 26,743 million and SDR 5,793 million, respectively (currency holdings of SDR 464,022 million at April 30, 2019, included receivables and payables of SDR 25,762 million and SDR 6,527 million, respectively).

All holdings of members' currencies are typically revalued at each financial year-end of the IMF.

5.1 Credit outstanding

At April 30, 2020, and 2019, members' use of GRA credit was represented by currency holdings of SDR 73,575 million and SDR 63,694 million, respectively.

Changes in the outstanding use of GRA credit under the various facilities of the GRA were as follows:

	April 30, 2019	Purchases	Repurchases	April 30, 2020
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>			
Credit tranches:				
SBA	31,777	3,980	(1,237)	34,520
PLL	—	2,151	—	2,151
RFI	936	6,071	(627)	6,380
EFF	30,800	4,553	(4,916)	30,437
Other facilities ¹	181	—	(94)	87
Total credit outstanding	63,694	16,755	(6,874)	73,575

¹ Other facilities include legacy credit under Enlarged Access, Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility, and Supplementary Financing Facility.

	April 30, 2018	Purchases	Repurchases	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>			
Credit tranches:				
SBA	5,126	29,014	(2,363)	31,777
RFI	1,163	—	(227)	936
EFF	31,414	5,016	(5,630)	30,800
Other facilities	181	—	—	181
Total credit outstanding	37,884	34,030	(8,220)	63,694

The General Department has performed an impairment analysis of credit outstanding in accordance with its ECL model (see Note 3.2.1.1). Based on this analysis, no loss allowance was deemed to be necessary at April 30, 2020, and 2019. As described in Note 3.2.1.1, the impairment analysis of the General Department's credit outstanding takes into account the unique nature of the IMF's financing and its institutional status, and is performed holistically based on qualitative and quantitative considerations and taking into account relevant current developments. In this context, the results of the impairment analysis at April 30, 2020, and 2019, are not materially sensitive to reasonable changes in input parameters of the ECL calculation.

5.1.1 Emergency financial assistance

The changes in outstanding use of GRA credit reflect emergency financing under the RFI that was provided by the General Department to members facing the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Credit outstanding by member is presented in Schedule 1. Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the access limits for RFI purchases were temporarily increased (see Note 4.2.1).

5.2 Overdue obligations

At April 30, 2020, Sudan was six months or more overdue in settling its financial obligations to the General Department (Somalia and Sudan at April 30, 2019).

During the financial year ended April 30, 2020, Somalia settled all of its overdue obligations to the General Department, including GRA credit outstanding and overdue charges of SDR 96 million and SDR 128 million, respectively, and the SAF loans and overdue interest of SDR 9 million and SDR 1 million, respectively. Settlement of the overdue charges generated burden-sharing refunds to members for amounts totaling SDR 120 million that were previously collected through burden-sharing adjustments to periodic charges and remuneration (see Notes 13, 17, and 18).

The duration and type of overdue obligations were as follows:

	GRA repurchases and SAF loans		GRA charges and SAF interest	
	April 30		April 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>			
Total overdue	143	257	736	861
Overdue for six months or more	143	257	735	859
Overdue for three years or more	143	257	728	850

6. SDR holdings

The General Department receives SDRs from members in the settlement of their financial obligations to the GRA and quota subscription payments. In addition, the GRA can use or receive SDRs in transactions and operations with members, including the provision of financial assistance to members, the receipt of charges and fees, and the payment of remuneration on reserve tranche positions or interest on borrowings to member countries and lenders.

At April 30, 2020, and 2019, the SDR holdings of the General Department amounted to SDR 21,204 million and SDR 22,772 million, respectively.

The GRA earns interest on its SDR holdings at the same rate as other holders of SDRs. Interest on SDR holdings comprised SDR 170 million during the financial year ended April 30, 2020 (SDR 252 million for the financial year ended April 30, 2019).

7. Investments

Investments comprised the following:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
Fixed-Income Subaccount	16,881	16,528
Endowment Subaccount	5,647	5,522
Total	22,528	22,050

During the financial year ended April 30, 2020, SDR 64 million was transferred from the IA to the GRA, as approved by the Executive Board (SDR 665 million from the GRA to the IA during the financial year ended April 30, 2019).

7.1 Fixed-Income Subaccount

The Fixed-Income Subaccount comprises two tranches, a shorter-duration Tranche 1 and a longer-duration Tranche 2. Tranche 1 is managed actively within tight risk controls against a zero- to three-year government bond benchmark index. Tranche 2 is managed according to a buy-and-hold investment approach, which in limited circumstances allows for the sale of investments in accordance with the overall investment strategy, prior to maturity. It is managed against a zero- to five-year government bond benchmark index and is being phased in over a five-year period, which commenced in 2017.

Both tranches can be invested in fixed-income securities issued by national governments of members, their central banks and official agencies, international financial institutions, and obligations of the BIS. Eligible investments in Tranche 1 also include fixed-income securities issued by subnational governments, corporate bonds, mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, and cash instruments with maturities of one year or less. Assets are being invested by external managers, except for investments with the BIS and short-term investments (residual cash balances). Investments in the Fixed-Income Subaccount were as follows:

	April 30, 2020		
	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Total
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>		
At fair value through profit or loss:			
International financial institutions obligations:			
Medium-term instruments (BIS)	—	2,563	2,563
Others	338	630	968
Sovereign bonds	6,507	1,547	8,054
Corporate bonds	3,242	—	3,242
Securitized assets	718	—	718
Short-term investments	236	38	274
Derivative assets	22	—	22
Total at fair value through profit or loss	11,063	4,778	15,841
At amortized cost:			
Fixed-term deposits	—	1,040	1,040
Total	11,063	5,818	16,881

	April 30, 2019		
	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Total
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>		
At fair value through profit or loss:			
International financial institutions obligations:			
Medium-term instruments (BIS)	—	5,255	5,255
Others	215	621	836
Sovereign bonds	4,855	1,163	6,018
Corporate bonds	2,596	—	2,596
Securitized assets	414	—	414
Short-term investments	182	77	259
Derivative assets	14	—	14
Total at fair value through profit or loss	8,276	7,116	15,392
At amortized cost:			
Fixed-term deposits	—	1,136	1,136
Total	8,276	8,252	16,528

Fair values of derivative assets and liabilities in the Fixed-Income Subaccount at April 30, 2020 were SDR 22 million and SDR 93 million, respectively (SDR 14 million and SDR 30 million for derivative assets and liabilities, respectively, at April 30, 2019). Notional values of derivative instruments were as follows:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
Futures		
Long positions	421	292
Short positions	2,176	1,514
Currency forwards	1,254	1,237
Interest rate swaps	498	242
Currency swaps	683	840
Options on futures	—	1
Swaptions	—	100

7.2 Endowment Subaccount

The assets of the Endowment Subaccount are invested in a globally diversified portfolio consisting of fixed-income and equity instruments (including REITs). Assets are invested by external managers, except for short-term investments (residual cash balances).

The passively managed portfolio is invested in accordance with the strategic asset allocation in select investment categories approved by the Executive Board. Each investment category is invested to achieve exposure to broad characteristics of the specific asset class.

The actively managed portfolio represented about 5 percent at April 30, 2020, and may grow to up to 10 percent of the Endowment assets. The actively managed portfolio is invested in the same asset categories as the passively managed and has target shares for fixed-income instruments and equities without specific allocation requirements within those shares.

The Executive Board reviewed and amended the Rules and Regulations of the IA during the financial year ended April 30, 2020 and approved the allocation of 5 percent of the passively managed portion of the Endowment assets to private infrastructure debt. The first commitment to a private infrastructure debt is expected to be implemented during the financial year ending April 30, 2021.

Investments in the Endowment Subaccount, all of which are classified as FVPL, consisted of the following investment categories:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
Passively managed portfolio:		
Developed market sovereign bonds	867	789
Developed market corporate bonds	1,094	1,036
Emerging market bonds	268	252
Inflation-linked bonds	1,113	1,043
Developed market equities	1,266	1,291
Emerging market equities	480	503
Real estate investment trusts	214	275
Short-term investments	80	80
Total passively managed portfolio	5,382	5,269
Actively managed portfolio:		
Fixed-income securities	140	144
Equity securities	102	93
Short-term investments	13	8
Total actively managed portfolio	255	245
Derivative assets	10	8
Total	5,647	5,522

Investment categories comprise funds managed to achieve exposure to broad characteristics of the specific asset class. Funds may include holdings in other asset classes. Market exposure may be achieved through derivative instruments, where necessary and as determined under the IA's Rules and Regulations.

Fair values of derivative assets and liabilities in the Endowment Subaccount at April 30, 2020 were SDR 10 million and SDR 17 million, respectively (SDR 8 million and SDR 3 million for derivative assets and

liabilities, respectively, at April 30, 2019). Notional values of derivative instruments were as follows:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>		
Futures		
Long positions	34	37
Short positions	51	38
Currency forwards	2,183	2,183

7.3 Investment income

Net income from investments consisted of the following:

	2020		
	Fixed-Income Subaccount	Endowment Subaccount	Total
<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>			
Investment income on FVPL investments	310	118	428
Interest income on investments at AC	17	—	17
Investment fees	(8)	(6)	(14)
Total	319	112	431

	2019		
	Fixed-Income Subaccount	Endowment Subaccount	Total
<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>			
Investment income on FVPL investments	230	442	672
Interest income on investments at AC	28	1	29
Investment fees	(7)	(5)	(12)
Total	251	438	689

8. Fair value measurement

Valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include the following:

Level 1

The fair value of publicly traded investments is based on quoted market prices in an active market for identical assets without any adjustments (closing price for equities and derivative instruments and bid price for fixed-income securities). These investments are included within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Level 2

The fair value of fixed-income securities not actively traded is determined on the basis of a compilation of significant observable market information, such as recently executed trades in securities of the issuer or comparable issuers and

yield curves. The assessment also takes into account the inherent risk and terms and conditions of each security. Given that the significant inputs are observable, these securities are included within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of over-the-counter derivative instruments (foreign exchange forwards, currency/interest rate swaps) not actively traded is determined using a pricing model that incorporates foreign exchange spot and forward rates and interest rate curves. Given that the significant inputs into the pricing models are market observable, these instruments are included within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

8.1 Investments

The following tables present the fair value hierarchy used to determine the fair value of investments in the IA:

	April 30, 2020		
	Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets	Level 2: Based on observable market data	Total
<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>			
Recurring fair value measurements			
Fixed-Income Subaccount	210	15,631	15,841
Endowment Subaccount	2,077	3,570	5,647
Total	2,287	19,201	21,488

	April 30, 2019		
	Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets	Level 2: Based on observable market data	Total
<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>			
Recurring fair value measurements			
Fixed-Income Subaccount	230	15,162	15,392
Endowment Subaccount	2,181	3,341	5,522
Total	2,411	18,503	20,914

There were no Level 3 financial instruments at April 30, 2020, and 2019, and there have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019.

Fixed-term deposits in the IA are generally of a short-term nature and are carried at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

Derivative liabilities at April 30, 2020 comprised SDR 45 million valued based on quoted market prices (Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy) and SDR 65 million valued based on observable market data (Level 2 in the fair value

hierarchy) (SDR 9 million and SDR 24 million for Level 1 and Level 2, respectively, at April 30, 2019).

8.2 Credit outstanding

The IMF plays a unique role in providing balance of payments support to member countries. IMF financing features policy conditions that require member countries to implement macroeconomic and structural policies and are an integral part of IMF financing. These measures aim to help countries resolve their balance of payments problems while safeguarding IMF resources. The fair value of IMF credit outstanding cannot be determined due to its unique characteristics, including the debtor's membership relationship with the IMF, and the absence of a principal or most advantageous market for IMF credit.

8.3 Other financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of other financial assets and liabilities that are classified at AC represents a reasonable estimate of their fair value at April 30, 2020, and 2019.

9. Gold holdings

The IMF acquired its gold holdings from quota subscriptions and financial transactions prior to the entry into force of the Second Amendment of the Articles of Agreement (April 1, 1978). At April 30, 2020, and 2019, the IMF held gold of 2,814 metric tons, equal to 90.474 million fine troy ounces, at designated depositories. Gold holdings were valued at a historical cost of SDR 3,167 million at April 30, 2020, and 2019, based on a cost of SDR 35 per fine troy ounce.

At April 30, 2020, the market value of the IMF's holdings of gold was SDR 112.7 billion (SDR 83.7 billion at April 30, 2019).

10. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, net of depreciation and amortization, amounted to SDR 557 million and SDR 537 million at April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively, and consisted of land, buildings, equipment, furniture, and software.

Land Buildings Other Total (in millions of SDRs)

Financial year ended April 30, 2020:				
Cost				
Beginning of the year	95	412	379	886
Additions	—	2	62	64
Transfers	—	22	(22)	—
Disposals	—	—	(18)	(18)
End of the year	95	436	401	932
Accumulated depreciation and amortization:				
Beginning of the year	—	151	198	349
Depreciation and amortization	—	12	32	44
Disposals	—	—	(18)	(18)
End of the year	—	163	212	375
Net book value at April 30, 2020	95	273	189	557

Land Buildings Other Total (in millions of SDRs)

Financial year ended April 30, 2019:				
Cost				
Beginning of the year	95	393	346	834
Additions	—	—	84	84
Transfers	—	36	(36)	—
Disposals	—	(17)	(15)	(32)
End of the year	95	412	379	886
Accumulated depreciation and amortization:				
Beginning of the year	—	154	186	340
Depreciation and amortization	—	11	27	38
Disposals	—	(14)	(15)	(29)
End of the year	—	151	198	349
Net book value at April 30, 2019	95	261	181	537

Other property, plant and equipment included construction in progress of SDR 22 million at April 30, 2019, related to the renovation of the IMF headquarters building. The renovation was completed during the financial year ended April 30, 2020.

Depreciation and amortization expense of SDR 44 million and SDR 38 million is included in administrative expenses for the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

11. Employee benefits

11.1 Overview of the Plans

The IMF has a defined benefit Staff Retirement Plan (SRP) that covers all eligible staff and a Supplemental Retirement Benefits Plan (SRBP) for a subset of participants of the SRP.

The SRBP provides for the payment of benefits that otherwise would have been payable had the U.S. qualified plan benefits and compensation limits not applied. Participants in the SRP and SRBP (the pension plans) are entitled to unreduced annual pensions beginning at the normal retirement age of 62 or earlier if certain conditions of age and service are met. The mandatory retirement age is 65. The pension plans also provide an option for eligible staff to receive reduced pension benefits beginning at the age of 50. The level of pension benefits depends on the participants' length of service and highest three-year average gross compensation. Participants may also elect upon retirement to commute a portion of the lifetime pension benefits into a lump-sum payment.

In December 2019, the Executive Board approved changes to the SRP and SRBP with the effective date of May 1, 2021 to: (i) expand eligibility for a lump-sum withdrawal for participants leaving the IMF before retirement; (ii) expand the maximum portion of pension that could be commuted upon retirement into lump-sum payments; and (iii) update survivor benefits to reflect any lump-sum commutation. The amount of past service cost resulting from these changes recognized in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended April 30, 2020 amounted to negative SDR 36 million.

The IMF provides other non-pension long-term benefits, including medical insurance, life insurance, separation and repatriation benefits, accrued annual leave up to 60 days, and associated tax allowances. The IMF has established a separate account, the Retired Staff Benefits Investment Account (RSBIA), to hold and invest resources set aside to fund the cost of certain of these post-retirement benefits.

In December 2019, the Executive Board approved changes to leave benefits and introduced mandatory Medicare participation for eligible participants. Effective dates for these changes range between October 1, 2020 and May 1, 2021. The amount of past service cost resulting from these changes recognized in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended April 30, 2020 amounted to negative SDR 47 million.

The assets in the SRP, SRBP, and RSBIA (collectively, the Plans) are held separately from the assets of all other accounts of the IMF. Also, the net asset position in one of the Plans cannot be netted with the net liability position in another Plan. In the event the IMF were to exercise its right to terminate the Plans, the assets of these plans would be used to satisfy liabilities to participants, retired participants, and their beneficiaries, and other liabilities of the pension plans. Any remaining assets would be returned to the GRA. The GRA meets the costs of administering the Plans, and the SRP and RSBIA reimburse the GRA for investment-related costs.

The Executive Board and the Pension Committee are responsible for the governance of the Plans. The Executive Board approves the funding framework and amendments to the Plans. The Pension Committee, consisting of members of the Executive Board and senior staff, supervises and controls the overall administration of the SRP and the SRBP. The Pension Committee also undertakes periodic valuations of the assets and liabilities related to the Plans, and advises the Executive Board on the appropriate funding framework. It is supported by an Investment Committee to oversee the investments of the Plans.

11.2 Net assets/liabilities and benefit costs under retirement benefits plans

The amounts recognized in the statements of financial position were as follows:

	April 30, 2020		April 30, 2019	
	Pension benefits	Other employee benefits	Total	Total
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>			
Defined benefit obligation	(9,759)	(2,259)	(12,018)	(9,596)
Plan assets	7,292	1,718	9,010	9,559
Net assets	—	—	—	113
Net liabilities	(2,467)	(541)	(3,008)	(150)

The amounts recognized in the statements of comprehensive income were as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Pension benefits	Other employee benefits	Total	Total
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>			
Service cost	226	84	310	274
Past service cost	(36)	(47)	(83)	—
Interest expense related to defined benefit obligation	306	71	377	354
Interest income related to plan assets	(297)	(69)	(366)	(365)
Net periodic pension cost	199	39	238	263
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	1,534	397	1,931	228
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	762	182	944	145
Exchange differences	4	1	5	(8)
Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income/(loss)	2,300	580	2,880	365
Total expense/(gain) recognized in statements of comprehensive income	2,499	619	3,118	628

The reconciliation of the defined benefit obligation was as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Pension benefits	Other employee benefits	Total	Total
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>			
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	7,812	1,784	9,596	8,625
Current service cost	226	84	310	274
Past service cost	(36)	(47)	(83)	—
Interest expense	306	71	377	354
Employee contributions	42	—	42	40
Actuarial loss due to demographic assumptions changes	—	—	—	54
Actuarial expense/(gain) due to financial assumptions changes	1,534	397	1,931	174
Benefits paid	(242)	(57)	(299)	(272)
Exchange differences	117	27	144	347
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	9,759	2,259	12,018	9,596

The reconciliation of changes in the fair value of plan assets was as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Pension benefits	Other employee benefits	Total	Total
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>			
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	7,761	1,798	9,559	9,077
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	(762)	(182)	(944)	(145)
Interest income	297	69	366	365
Employer contributions	83	64	147	139
Employee contributions	42	—	42	40
Benefits paid	(242)	(57)	(299)	(272)
Exchange differences	113	26	139	355
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	7,292	1,718	9,010	9,559

The fair value of major categories of plan assets was as follows:

	April 30, 2020		April 30, 2019	
	Quoted market price in an active market	No quoted market price in an active market	Total	Total
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>			
Cash	93	—	93	38
Global equities	1,637	1,354	2,991	3,094
Emerging market equities	335	781	1,116	1,243
Global fixed income	—	990	990	973
High-yield fixed income	36	975	1,011	1,070
Real assets	309	596	905	976
Private equity and absolute return	—	1,904	1,904	2,165
Total	2,410	6,600	9,010	9,559

Participants in the pension plans contribute a fixed 7 percent of pensionable gross compensation. The actuarially determined employer contributions to the pension plans during the financial year ended April 30, 2020 amounted to 10.99 percent of pensionable gross compensation (8.73 percent of pensionable gross compensation during the financial year ended April 30, 2019). Under the IMF's funding framework, the budgetary allocations for payments to the pension plans have been set at 14 percent of pensionable gross compensation. The IMF expects to contribute SDR 154 million to the Plans during the financial year ending April 30, 2021.

The expected pension and benefits payments to be paid out by the Plans over the next five years were as follows at April 30, 2020:

Financial year	Pension benefits	Other employee benefits	Total
		<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
2021	282	89	371
2022	299	64	363
2023	317	68	385
2024	335	71	406
2025	352	73	425

11.3 Principal actuarial assumptions

The IMF conducts a comprehensive analysis of the principal actuarial assumptions used in calculating the net assets/liabilities under retirement benefits plans every five years and reviews their applicability on an annual basis. The most recent five-year analysis was completed in January 2016.

The principal actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation were as follows:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in percent)</i>	
Discount rate/expected return on plan assets	2.73	3.86
Rate of salary increases (average)	3.50	4.50
Health care cost trend rate	4.00–5.75	4.00–6.00
Inflation	2.00	
Life expectancy:	<i>(in years)</i>	
Male	89	
Female	93	

The assumed retirement rate ranges from 5 percent at age 50 to 100 percent at age 65, and the assumed participation rate for medical benefits upon retirement is 85 percent.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 19.8 years at April 30, 2020 (18.1 years at April 30, 2019).

The following shows the sensitivity of the present value of the defined benefit obligation to changes in actuarial assumptions at April 30, 2020:

Present value of the defined benefit obligation	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
		<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
Discount rate	0.5%	Decrease by 1,040	Increase by 1,190
Rate of salary increases	0.5%	Increase by 160	Decrease by 150
Health care cost trend rate	0.5%	Increase by 230	Decrease by 200
Inflation rate	0.5%	Increase by 770	Decrease by 690
Life expectancy	One year in longevity	Increase by 390	

The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in one assumption, while holding all other assumptions constant, so that the effects of correlation between the assumptions are excluded.

12. Other assets and liabilities

Other assets comprised the following:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
Basic charges receivable	218	300
Surcharges receivable	180	142
Investment trades receivable	178	81
Accrued interest and dividends on investments	91	104
Accrued interest on SDR holdings	18	65
Overdue SAF loans	—	9
Miscellaneous receivables and prepaid expenses	63	68
Total other assets	748	769

Overdue SAF loans were fully repaid during the financial year ended April 30, 2020 (see Note 5.2).

Other liabilities comprised the following:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
Refundable commitment fees on active arrangements	191	419
Investment trades payable	288	169
Derivative liabilities (see Note 7)	110	33
Miscellaneous payables	211	371
Total other liabilities	800	992

13. Burden sharing and the Special Contingent Account

13.1 Burden sharing for deferred charges

The IMF has adopted the burden-sharing mechanism to address the financial consequences of member countries' failure to settle financial obligations to the GRA on time. Under the burden-sharing mechanism, resources are generated by increasing the rate of charge and reducing the rate of remuneration to cover shortfalls in the GRA's income due to the nonpayment of charges.

Members that participated in burden sharing for overdue charges receive refunds to the extent that these charges are subsequently settled by the defaulting member.

Overdue charges, net of settlements, that have resulted in adjustments to charges and remuneration for the years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, amounted to SDR 4 million and SDR 5 million, respectively (see Note 17). Cumulative overdue charges, net of settlements, that have resulted in

adjustments to charges and remuneration since May 1, 1986 (the date the burden-sharing mechanism was adopted) amounted to SDR 611 million at April 30, 2020 (SDR 727 million at April 30, 2019). The cumulative refunds for the same period, resulting from the settlements of overdue charges for which burden-sharing adjustments have been made, amounted to SDR 1,440 million at April 30, 2020 (SDR 1,320 million at April 30, 2019). During the financial year ended April 30, 2020, the refund of the burden-sharing adjustments resulting from the settlements of overdue charges previously deferred amounted to SDR 120 million (see Note 5.2).

13.2 Burden sharing for the SCA-1

The burden-sharing mechanism has also financed additions to the SCA-1, which offers protection against the risk of loss resulting from the ultimate failure of a member to repay its overdue obligations to the GRA.

Contributions to the SCA-1 are returned when there are no outstanding overdue repurchases and charges, or at such earlier time as the Executive Board may decide.

During the financial year ended April 30, 2020, in connection with the clearance of Somalia's arrears to the IMF, the Executive Board decided to make a partial distribution of SDR 122 million to contributing members. The SCA-1 balance amounted to SDR 1,066 million and SDR 1,188 million at April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively. Effective November 1, 2006, the Executive Board decided to suspend, for the time being, further additions to the SCA-1. Accordingly, no additions have been made to the SCA-1 during the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019.

14. Borrowings

The GRA can borrow to temporarily supplement its quota resources. The Executive Board has established guidelines on borrowing by the GRA to ensure that the financing of the GRA is managed in a prudent and systemic manner.

The GRA's main standing borrowing arrangement is the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB). The GRA may also borrow under bilateral agreements, in particular loan and note purchase agreements (bilateral borrowing agreements). At April 30, 2020, the NAB credit arrangements amounted to SDR 181 billion and the bilateral borrowing agreements amounted to SDR 317 billion; see Schedules 4 and 5.

14.1 New Arrangements to Borrow

The NAB is a standing set of credit arrangements with 40 participants, of which 38 agreements were effective at April 30, 2020, and 2019. The NAB provides supplementary resources to the GRA as a second line of defense, when

quota resources representing the first line of defense need to be supplemented in order to forestall or cope with an impairment of the international monetary system.

The NAB is renewed periodically; in November 2016, the NAB was renewed through November 2022. NAB resources become available upon activation, which requires the consent of participants representing 85 percent of total NAB credit arrangements of participants eligible to vote and the approval of the Executive Board. Drawings under the NAB can be made to finance purchases by borrowing members for outright purchases and under arrangements that were approved during the period when the NAB was activated. The NAB was deactivated in February 2016.

In January 2020, the Executive Board approved a renewal of the NAB through end-2025 and a doubling of the NAB commitments from the current SDR 182.4 billion to SDR 364.7 billion. These changes are targeted to be effective on January 1, 2021, subject to the requisite approval from NAB participants.

14.2 Bilateral Borrowing Agreements

Bilateral borrowing agreements are intended to serve as a third line of defense to IMF quotas and NAB resources. Currently effective bilateral borrowing agreements, which were signed under a framework established by the Executive Board in 2016, initially had a term expiring at end-December 2019, but the term was extended for another year during the financial year ended April 30, 2020.

In March 2020, the Executive Board approved a framework for a new round of bilateral borrowing to succeed the borrowing agreements signed under the 2016 framework. The new agreements will become effective not earlier than January 1, 2021 and will have an initial term through end-December 2023, which may be extended by one more year.

At April 30, 2020, lenders' commitments under effective borrowing agreements totaled US\$433 billion, equivalent to SDR 317 billion (US\$439 billion equivalent to SDR 317 billion at April 30, 2019).

Resources under bilateral borrowing agreements can be activated only if the amount of IMF resources otherwise available for financing has fallen below a threshold of SDR 100 billion and either the NAB is activated or there are no available uncommitted NAB resources. Activation requires approval by creditors representing 85 percent of the total credit amount committed. Drawings under the borrowing agreements may be made to fund commitments approved during the term of the agreements during which they were active. Drawings are repayable in three months, but maturities can be unilaterally extended by the IMF for up to 10 years. Upon determination by the Executive Board that

exceptional circumstances exist as a result of a shortage of resources in relation to obligations falling due, the IMF, with consent of lenders, may further extend the maturities of outstanding drawings under many of the borrowing agreements for up to an additional five years. Claims under the bilateral borrowing agreements are encashable on demand by lenders, subject to certain conditions.

14.3 Outstanding borrowings

Outstanding borrowings represent drawings under the NAB, are denominated in SDRs, and carry the SDR interest rate.

There were no drawings under the NAB during the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019. Repayments under the NAB during the same periods amounted to SDR 4,748 million and SDR 6,172 million, respectively. Total outstanding NAB borrowings at April 30, 2020, and 2019, were SDR 8,903 million and SDR 13,651 million, respectively (see Schedule 4).

The average interest rate on outstanding borrowings was 0.765 percent per annum and 1.036 percent per annum for the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively. The interest expense on outstanding borrowings during the same periods was SDR 90 million and SDR 175 million, respectively.

15. Quota subscriptions and reserve tranche positions

15.1 Quota subscriptions

The IMF's resources are primarily provided by its members through the payment of quota subscriptions, which broadly reflect each member's relative position in the global economy. Quotas also determine each member's relative voting power, its share in SDR allocations, and its access to IMF resources.

The IMF conducts a general review of members' quotas at intervals of not more than five years. The review allows the IMF to assess the adequacy of quota resources to meet its financing needs and to allow for adjustments to members' quotas to reflect their relative positions in the world economy.

The Fourteenth General Review of Quotas became effective in January 2016. At April 30, 2020, 183 members had consented and paid in full their quota increases, amounting to SDR 238 billion (181 members at April 30, 2019, amounting to SDR 237 billion). This amount represents over 99 percent of the total quota increases that members were eligible for at January 26, 2016 (SDR 239 billion). Quota subscription payments during the year ended April 30, 2020, amounted to SDR 251 million (none during the year ended April 30, 2019).

The Fifteenth General Review of Quotas was concluded in February 2020 with no increase in IMF quotas. The Sixteenth Review is planned to be concluded no later than December 15, 2023.

15.2 Reserve tranche positions

The reserve tranche is determined as the difference between the member's quota subscription and the GRA's holdings of its currency, excluding holdings that reflect the member's use of GRA credit and administrative balances. A member's reserve tranche is also considered a part of its international reserves and a liquid claim against the GRA that can be encashed by the member at any time upon the representation of a balance of payments need.

Members' reserve tranche positions were as follows:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
Quota subscriptions	475,724	475,473
Total currency holdings	461,826	464,022
Less: members' outstanding use of GRA credit	(73,575)	(63,694)
Less: administrative balances	(129)	(20)
	388,122	400,308
Reserve tranche positions	87,602	75,165

16. Reserves of the General Resources Account

The GRA reserves consist of the Special Reserve and the General Reserve. The General Reserve may be used inter alia to meet capital losses and operational deficits, or for distribution to IMF members. The Special Reserve can be used for the same purposes except distribution to members. At April 30, 2020, the balances of Special and General Reserves amounted to SDR 8,557 million and SDR 10,764 million, respectively (SDR 10,107 million and SDR 10,764 million, respectively, at April 30, 2019).

The Executive Board determines annually what part of the GRA net income will be placed to the General Reserve and/or the Special Reserve, and what part, if any, will be distributed. Net losses are charged against the Special Reserve in accordance with the applicable Executive Board decision. For the financial year ended April 30, 2020, the amount of SDR 1,550 million was charged against the Special Reserve, comprising the GRA net income shortfall of SDR 1,869 million net of the income transferred from the Fixed-Income Subaccount of the IA of SDR 319 million (for the financial year ended April 30, 2019, the Executive Board decided to place to the two reserves, in equal proportions, the amount of SDR 187 million comprising the GRA net

income shortfall of SDR 64 million and the income transferred from the Fixed-Income Subaccount of the IA of SDR 251 million).

The GRA's precautionary balances consist of its reserves (excluding SDR 4.4 billion currently held in the Special Reserve, and attributable to the profits from the limited gold sales in 2009–10 that have been earmarked for the Endowment Subaccount) and the SCA-1 (see Note 13). At April 30, 2020, and 2019, precautionary balances amounted to SDR 16.0 billion and SDR 17.7 billion, respectively. The Executive Board has last reviewed the adequacy of precautionary balances in January 2018 and at the time supported retaining the medium-term indicative target for precautionary balances at SDR 20 billion and the minimum floor at SDR 15 billion. The next review of the adequacy of precautionary balances is planned for July 2020.

17. Charges and fees

The average credit outstanding subject to charges amounted to SDR 66,686 million and SDR 50,639 million for the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

The rate of charge levied on outstanding credit is equal to the basic rate of charge adjusted for burden sharing (see Note 13). The basic rate of charge is the SDR interest rate plus a fixed margin as determined by the Executive Board, which for the years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, amounted to 100 basis points. The average rate of charge (adjusted for burden sharing) was 1.768 percent per annum and 2.041 percent per annum for the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

Credit outstanding in excess of 187.5 percent of quota resulting from purchases in the credit tranches and under the EFF and the SLL, is subject to a level-based surcharge of 200 basis points per annum above the basic rate of charge. An additional time-based surcharge of 100 basis points per annum applies to such credit outstanding for more than three years, except for purchases under the EFF, for which the additional surcharge of 100 basis points applies after 51 months. Purchases under the SLL are not subject to time-based surcharges given the short maturity of repurchase obligations.

Charges income consisted of the following:

	2020	2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
Basic charges before burden-sharing adjustment	1,173	1,029
Deferred basic charges recovered through:		
Burden-sharing adjustment to charges	2	3
Burden-sharing adjustment to remuneration	2	3
Surcharges	752	419
Total charges	1,929	1,454

During the year ended April 30, 2020, the IMF deferred charges due from overdue members in the amount of SDR 4 million (SDR 5 million during the year ended April 30, 2019) (see Note 13). These deferred charges were fully recovered through burden-sharing proceeds to charges and remuneration of SDR 2 million each during the year ended April 30, 2020 (SDR 2.5 million each during the year ended April 30, 2019) (see also Note 18).

Other charges and fees consisted of the following:

	2020	2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
Service charges	84	170
Commitment fee	374	83
Special charges	6	—
SDA income	1	—
Total charges	465	253

A service charge of 50 basis points is levied by the GRA on all purchases from the GRA, except for purchases under SLL arrangements, which are subject to a service charge of 21 basis points, and reserve tranche purchases, which are not subject to service charges.

A commitment fee is levied on the amount available for financing under an arrangement for each 12-month period and refunded as the member makes purchases under the arrangement. Except for SLL arrangements, the commitment fee amounts to 15 basis points per annum for access up to 115 percent of quota, 30 basis points for access between 115 and 575 percent of quota, and 60 basis points for access in excess of 575 percent of quota. For SLL arrangements, the commitment fee amounts to 8 basis points and is not refundable when the member makes purchases under the arrangement. At the expiration or cancellation of a GRA arrangement any unrefunded amount is recognized as income, except for SLL arrangements for which commitment fee income is recognized on a straight-line basis during the duration of the arrangement.

The GRA levies special charges on overdue repurchases and charges of less than six months' duration. Currently, the

special rate of charge on overdue repurchases is set at zero and for overdue charges it is equal to the SDR interest rate. Such charges are deferred when not paid and recognized as income upon payment. Special charges for the year ended April 30, 2020 comprised previously deferred special charges paid by Somalia at the time of its arrears clearance (see Note 5.2).

SDA income during the year ended April 30, 2020 comprised interest on SAF loans settled by Somalia (see Note 5.2).

18. Remuneration of members' reserve tranche positions

Remuneration of members' reserve tranche positions amounted to SDR 546 million and SDR 552 million for the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

A portion of the reserve tranche position is unremunerated. For a member that joined the IMF on or before April 1, 1978, the unremunerated portion is equal to 25 percent of the member's quota subscription on April 1, 1978 (that part of the quota subscription that was paid in gold prior to the Second Amendment of the Articles). For a member that joined the IMF after that date, its unremunerated reserve tranche is a percentage of its initial quota equivalent to the ratio of total unremunerated reserve tranches for all other members to their total quota subscriptions when the new member joined the IMF. The average remunerated reserve tranche amounted to SDR 71,885 million and SDR 52,712 million during the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

The rate of remuneration is currently equal to the SDR interest rate. Burden-sharing adjustments reduce the rate of remuneration, but under the Articles of Agreement, the rate of remuneration may be no lower than 80 percent of the SDR interest rate. The average rate of remuneration (adjusted for burden sharing) for the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, was 0.763 percent per annum and 1.031 percent per annum, respectively. The amounts of burden-sharing adjustments for the same periods are disclosed in Note 17.

19. Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses, most of which were incurred in U.S. dollars, were as follows:

	2020	2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
Personnel	598	571
Pension and other long-term employee benefits	238	263
Travel	73	93
Other	208	212
	1,117	1,139
Reimbursements	(201)	(208)
Total administrative expenses	916	931

Reimbursements represent repayment for the expenses incurred in conducting the business of the SDR Department, certain trusts and accounts administered by the IMF, and for the cost of the investment operations of the SRP and the RSBIA (see Notes 1.4 and 21).

20. Special Disbursement Account

Assets in the SDA can be used for special purposes authorized in the Articles of Agreement, including providing financial assistance on special terms to low-income member countries under the Structural Adjustment Facility and the Trust Fund.

20.1 Structural Adjustment Facility

The last SAF loan disbursement was made in 1995. At April 30, 2019, one member (Somalia) had overdue SAF repayment obligations, which were fully repaid during the year ended April 30, 2020 (see Notes 5.2 and 12). Interest on SAF loans was levied at 0.5 percent per annum.

20.2 Trust Fund

The SDA was initially activated to receive transfers from the Trust Fund. The IMF is the Trustee of the Trust Fund, which was established in 1976 to provide balance of payments assistance on concessional terms to eligible members that qualified for such assistance. The Trust Fund is in liquidation following its termination in 1981. Since that date, the activities of the Trust Fund have been confined to the conclusion of its affairs. Somalia repaid SDR 9 million in overdue Trust Fund loans and interest during the year ended April 30, 2020. At April 30, 2020, the Trust Fund had no assets other than loans and interest receivable from Sudan amounting to SDR 84 million (SDR 92 million receivable from Somalia and Sudan at April 30, 2019). All interest income is deferred.

Proceeds from the payments of SAF loans and Trust Fund loans are transferred from the SDA to the Reserve Account of the PRG Trust as contributions. During the financial year ended April 30, 2020, SDR 19 million in SAF loans and Trust

Fund loan repayments were contributed to the PRG Trust (none during the financial year ended April 30, 2019).

21. Related party transactions

The expenses of conducting the business of the SDR Department, the SRP, the SRBP, the RSBIA, and trusts administered by the IMF as Trustee are paid by the GRA. At the end of each financial year, reimbursements are made by the SDR Department (through assessments levied on SDR Department participants) and the PRG Trust in accordance with the IMF's Articles of Agreement and decisions of the Executive Board. The SRP and the RSBIA reimburse the GRA for the cost of the investment operations. The following summarizes the reimbursements to the GRA:

	2020	2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
SDR Department	3	3
PRG Trust	62	63
SRP and RSBIA	3	4

The General Department has transferred resources to the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRG Trust), the Trust for Special Poverty Reduction and Growth Operations for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries and Interim ECF Subsidy Operations (the PRG-HIPC Trust), and the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (CCR Trust) to provide financial assistance to low-income countries. The following summarizes the cumulative inter-entity transfers from the IMF:

April 30, 2020 **April 30, 2019**

(in millions of SDRs)

PRG Trust:		
Reserve Account	2,716	2,697
Subsidy Accounts	1,018	1,018
PRG-HIPC Trust	1,239	1,239
CCR Trust	293	293

Disclosures on the remuneration of IMF key management personnel are included in Part 3 of the Annual Report, of which the financial statements of the General Department are an integral part.

22. Subsequent events

In May 2020, the Executive Board approved requests by Chile and Peru for arrangements under FCL in the amounts of SDR 17,443 million and SDR 8,007 million, respectively. In addition, the Executive Board approved Colombia's request for a new arrangement under the FCL in the amount of SDR 7,850 million, which replaced its previous FCL arrangement. The authorities of all three countries have indicated that they intend to treat these arrangements as precautionary.

Supplemental Schedules

SCHEDULE 1: Quota Subscriptions, GRA's Holdings of Currencies, Reserve Tranche Positions, and Outstanding Credit in the General Resources Account at April 30, 2020

(in millions of SDRs)

Member	Quota	GRA's holdings of currencies ¹		Reserve tranche position	Outstanding credit					
		Total	Percent of quota		SBA	RFI	PLL	EFF	Total amount	Percent of total
Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of	323.8	323.6	99.9	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albania	139.3	524.0	376.2	26.0	—	139.3	—	271.4	410.7	0.56
Algeria	1,959.9	1,567.6	80.0	392.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angola	740.1	1,699.6	229.6	113.6	—	—	—	1,073.0	1,073.0	1.46
Antigua and Barbuda	20.0	20.0	99.8	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina	3,187.3	34,833.3	1,092.9	267.7	31,913.7	—	—	—	31,913.7	43.38
Armenia, Republic of	128.8	252.3	195.9	—	—	—	—	123.5	123.5	0.17
Australia	6,572.4	5,356.4	81.5	1,216.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	3,932.0	3,232.1	82.2	700.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azerbaijan, Republic of	391.7	333.9	85.2	57.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahamas, The	182.4	163.1	89.4	19.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahrain, Kingdom of	395.0	258.8	65.5	136.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh	1,066.6	932.6	87.4	134.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbados	94.5	186.9	197.8	12.7	—	—	—	105.0	105.0	0.14
Belarus, Republic of	681.5	681.5	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	6,410.7	5,432.8	84.7	977.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belize	26.7	20.5	76.7	6.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benin	123.8	105.7	85.4	18.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhutan	20.4	15.9	77.7	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolivia	240.1	454.2	189.2	26.0	—	240.1	—	—	240.1	0.33
Bosnia and Herzegovina	265.2	657.2	247.8	0.1	—	265.2	—	126.8	392.0	0.53
Botswana	197.2	157.4	79.8	39.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil	11,042.0	8,569.6	77.6	2,483.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunei Darussalam	301.3	266.3	88.4	35.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	896.3	798.2	89.1	98.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burkina Faso	120.4	97.4	80.9	23.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burundi	154.0	144.1	93.6	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cabo Verde	23.7	20.2	85.1	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodia	175.0	153.1	87.5	21.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cameroon	276.0	274.9	99.6	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	11,023.9	8,738.9	79.3	2,285.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central African Republic	111.4	110.9	99.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chad	140.2	137.0	97.7	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chile	1,744.3	1,366.3	78.3	378.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
China, People's Republic of	30,482.9	24,655.0	80.9	5,827.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombia	2,044.5	1,636.9	80.1	407.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comoros, Union of the	17.8	26.7	150.1	3.0	—	11.9	—	—	11.9	0.02

Member	GRA's holdings of currencies ¹			Reserve tranche position	Outstanding credit					
	Quota	Total	Percent of quota		SBA	RFI	PLL	EFF	Total amount	Percent of total
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	1,066.0	1,066.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congo, Republic of	162.0	142.0	87.7	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica	369.4	298.1	80.7	71.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Côte d'Ivoire	650.4	1,434.8	220.6	83.4	—	433.6	—	433.6	867.2	1.18
Croatia, Republic of	717.4	717.1	100.0	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cyprus	303.8	218.8	72.0	85.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech Republic	2,180.2	1,708.2	78.4	472.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	3,439.4	2,783.7	80.9	655.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Djibouti	31.8	26.7	83.8	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	11.5	11.5	99.9	**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	477.4	412.8	86.5	64.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	697.7	1,877.0	269.0	28.5	—	196.2	—	1,011.7	1,207.9	1.64
Egypt, Arab Republic of	2,037.1	10,360.3	508.6	273.4	—	—	—	8,596.6	8,596.6	11.68
El Salvador	287.2	574.4	200.0	—	—	287.2	—	—	287.2	0.39
Equatorial Guinea, Republic of	157.5	181.9	115.5	4.9	—	—	—	29.3	29.3	0.04
Eritrea, The State of	15.9	15.9	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estonia, Republic of	243.6	188.9	77.5	54.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eswatini, Kingdom of	78.5	71.9	91.6	6.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia, The Federal Democratic Republic of	300.7	383.5	127.5	7.5	—	—	—	90.2	90.2	0.12
Fiji, Republic of	98.4	74.1	75.3	24.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	2,410.6	1,988.9	82.5	421.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	20,155.1	16,645.8	82.6	3,509.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gabon	216.0	681.8	315.7	17.4	—	108.0	—	375.1	483.1	0.66
Gambia, The	62.2	52.9	85.1	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	210.4	390.4	185.5	**	—	—	—	180.0	180.0	0.24
Germany	26,634.4	21,838.6	82.0	4,819.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ghana	738.0	645.6	87.5	92.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	2,428.9	6,410.1	263.9	575.0	—	—	—	4,554.2	4,554.2	6.19
Grenada	16.4	15.2	92.8	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	428.6	374.0	87.3	54.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guinea	214.2	187.4	87.5	26.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guinea-Bissau	28.4	24.4	85.9	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guyana	181.8	181.8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiti	163.8	143.3	87.5	20.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	249.8	291.0	116.5	38.7	79.9	—	—	—	79.9	0.11
Hungary	1,940.0	1,640.8	84.6	299.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iceland	321.8	252.0	78.3	69.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	13,114.4	10,144.6	77.4	2,970.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	4,648.4	3,860.2	83.0	788.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iran, Islamic Republic of	3,567.1	3,049.7	85.5	517.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iraq	1,663.8	2,752.0	165.4	290.0	1,266.7	111.4	—	—	1,378.1	1.87
Ireland	3,449.9	2,643.2	76.6	806.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Israel	1,920.9	1,526.9	79.5	394.0	—	—	—	—	—	—

Member	GRA's holdings of currencies ¹			Reserve tranche position	Outstanding credit					
	Quota	Total	Percent of quota		SBA	RFI	PLL	EFF	Total amount	Percent of total
Italy	15,070.0	12,331.3	81.8	2,738.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	382.9	787.0	205.5	27.4	—	—	—	431.4	431.4	0.59
Japan	30,820.5	25,420.2	82.5	5,400.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan	343.1	739.6	215.6	0.6	71.0	—	—	325.9	397.0	0.54
Kazakhstan, Republic of	1,158.4	960.2	82.9	198.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenya	542.8	529.4	97.5	13.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiribati	11.2	9.8	87.5	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korea, Republic of	8,582.7	6,903.4	80.4	1,679.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kosovo, Republic of	82.6	197.1	238.6	20.1	93.3	41.3	—	—	134.6	0.18
Kuwait	1,933.5	1,488.6	77.0	445.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kyrgyz Republic	177.6	236.6	133.2	0.3	—	59.2	—	—	59.2	0.08
Lao People's Democratic Republic	105.8	92.6	87.5	13.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latvia, Republic of	332.3	332.2	100.0	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	633.5	507.0	80.0	126.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesotho, Kingdom of	69.8	57.1	81.8	12.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberia	258.4	226.1	87.5	32.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libya	1,573.2	1,165.0	74.1	408.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania, Republic of	441.6	395.6	89.6	46.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	1,321.8	1,060.0	80.2	261.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar, Republic of	244.4	213.8	87.5	30.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malawi	138.8	136.4	98.2	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaysia	3,633.8	2,810.8	77.4	823.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maldives	21.2	16.4	77.3	4.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mali	186.6	153.3	82.1	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	168.3	136.7	81.2	31.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall Islands, Republic of the	3.5	3.5	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	128.8	112.6	87.4	16.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	142.2	117.3	82.5	24.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	8,912.7	6,975.5	78.3	1,937.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Micronesia, Federated States of	5.1	5.1	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moldova, Republic of	172.5	410.7	238.1	**	—	115.0	—	123.2	238.2	0.32
Mongolia	72.3	224.1	310.0	5.4	—	—	—	157.2	157.2	0.21
Montenegro	60.5	45.7	75.5	14.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morocco	894.4	2,897.9	324.0	147.4	—	—	2,150.8	—	2,150.8	2.92
Mozambique, Republic of	227.2	198.8	87.5	28.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myanmar	516.8	516.8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Namibia	191.1	191.0	99.9	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nauru, Republic of	2.8	2.1	75.7	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nepal	156.9	140.9	89.8	16.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands, The	8,736.5	7,270.5	83.2	1,467.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	1,252.1	992.7	79.3	259.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua	260.0	227.5	87.5	32.5	—	—	—	—	—	—

Member	GRA's holdings of currencies ¹			Reserve tranche position	Outstanding credit					
	Quota	Total	Percent of quota		SBA	RFI	PLL	EFF	Total amount	Percent of total
Niger	131.6	106.5	80.9	25.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nigeria	2,454.5	4,733.6	192.9	175.5	—	2,454.5	—	—	2,454.5	3.34
North Macedonia, Republic of	140.3	280.6	200.0	**	—	140.3	—	—	140.3	0.19
Norway	3,754.7	2,929.9	78.0	824.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oman	544.4	435.7	80.0	108.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	2,031.0	7,763.4	382.2	0.1	—	1,015.5	—	4,717.0	5,732.5	7.79
Palau, Republic of	3.1	3.1	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panama	376.8	322.4	85.6	54.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papua New Guinea	263.2	262.8	99.8	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraguay	201.4	154.6	76.7	46.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peru	1,334.5	1,015.1	76.1	319.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippines	2,042.9	1,636.1	80.1	407.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland, Republic of	4,095.4	3,386.3	82.7	713.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	2,060.1	1,594.0	77.4	466.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qatar	735.1	586.5	79.8	148.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romania	1,811.4	1,811.4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Federation	12,903.7	10,114.0	78.4	2,802.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rwanda	160.2	140.2	87.5	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Kitts and Nevis	12.5	11.5	92.2	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Lucia	21.4	19.9	92.9	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	11.7	11.2	95.7	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	16.2	14.4	88.7	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Marino, Republic of	49.2	49.2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
São Tomé and Príncipe, Democratic Republic of	14.8	14.8	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	9,992.6	7,955.3	79.6	2,037.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senegal	323.6	497.0	153.6	42.7	—	215.7	—	—	215.7	0.29
Serbia, Republic of	654.8	608.0	92.9	46.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seychelles	22.9	38.5	167.9	3.5	—	—	—	19.1	19.1	0.03
Sierra Leone	207.4	207.4	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	3,891.9	3,024.6	77.7	867.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovak Republic	1,001.0	808.5	80.8	192.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovenia, Republic of	586.5	476.6	81.3	110.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solomon Islands	20.8	17.7	84.9	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somalia	163.4	203.0	124.2	—	—	—	—	39.6	39.6	0.05
South Africa	3,051.2	2,399.2	78.6	652.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Sudan, Republic of	246.0	246.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	9,535.5	7,809.6	81.9	1,726.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sri Lanka	578.8	1,483.2	256.3	47.9	—	—	—	952.2	952.2	1.29
Sudan ²	169.7	312.7	184.3	**	5.7	—	—	50.3	143.0	0.19
Suriname	128.9	156.0	121.0	9.2	36.3	—	—	—	36.3	0.05
Sweden	4,430.0	3,531.2	79.7	900.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	5,771.1	4,778.5	82.8	992.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syrian Arab Republic	293.6	293.6	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tajikistan, Republic of	174.0	174.0	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—

Member	GRA's holdings of currencies ¹			Reserve tranche position	Outstanding credit					
	Quota	Total	Percent of quota		SBA	RFI	PLL	EFF	Total amount	Percent of total
Tanzania, United Republic of	397.8	338.1	85.0	59.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thailand	3,211.9	2,539.2	79.1	672.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of	25.6	21.3	83.0	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Togo	146.8	127.5	86.9	19.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonga	13.8	10.4	75.1	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	469.8	374.6	79.7	95.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	545.2	2,184.6	400.7	121.8	53.7	545.2	—	1,161.7	1,760.6	2.39
Turkey	4,658.6	4,545.8	97.6	112.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkmenistan	238.6	197.8	82.9	40.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuvalu	2.5	1.9	75.7	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uganda	361.0	361.0	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukraine	2,011.8	8,500.4	422.5	0.2	1,000.0	—	—	5,488.8	6,488.8	8.82
United Arab Emirates	2,311.2	1,759.9	76.1	551.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	20,155.1	15,884.5	78.8	4,272.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	82,994.2	65,122.2	78.5	17,933.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	429.1	342.9	79.9	86.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uzbekistan, Republic of	551.2	551.2	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vanuatu	23.8	20.7	86.8	4.2	—	1.1	—	—	1.1	**
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	3,722.7	3,467.9	93.2	254.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnam	1,153.1	1,153.1	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yemen, Republic of	487.0	487.0	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zambia	978.2	978.2	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zimbabwe	706.8	706.5	100.0	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	475,723.7	461,825.8		87,602.4	34,520.3	6,380.5	2,150.8	30,436.7	73,575.5	100.00

Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.

¹ Includes nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing notes that members are entitled to issue in substitution for currencies, and outstanding currency valuation adjustments.

² Sudan also has credit outstanding under legacy facilities amounting to SDR 87 million.

** Less than SDR 50,000 or 0.005 percent.

SCHEDULE 2: Financial Resources and Liquidity Position in the General Resources Account at April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of SDRs)

	2020	2019
Usable resources:		
Usable currencies	320,618	332,968
SDR holdings	21,204	22,772
Total usable resources¹	341,822	355,740
Undrawn balances under GRA lending commitments: ²		
Precautionary	(52,661)	(64,670)
Non-precautionary	(17,955)	(25,698)
Total undrawn balances under GRA lending commitments	(70,616)	(90,368)
Uncommitted usable resources	271,206	265,372
Repurchases one-year forward ³	3,182	4,869
Repayments of borrowing one-year forward ⁴	(1,758)	(3,391)
Prudential balance ⁵	(80,013)	(80,013)
One-year forward commitment capacity (FCC)⁶	192,617	186,837
Memorandum items:		
Resources committed under borrowing arrangements		
NAB ⁷	180,573	180,573
Bilateral borrowing agreements	316,935	316,742
Quota subscriptions of members that finance IMF transactions	400,067	400,067
Liquid liabilities		
Reserve tranche positions	87,602	75,165
Outstanding borrowings	8,903	13,651

¹ Usable resources consist of (i) holdings of currencies of members considered by the IMF as having balance of payments and reserve positions sufficiently strong for their currencies to be used in transfers, (ii) SDR holdings, and (iii) any unused amounts under credit lines that have been activated.

² Includes undrawn balances under current GRA arrangements and purchases under RFI approved by the Executive Board but not yet disbursed in the amount of SDR 1,726 million.

³ Repurchases by member countries falling due during the coming 12-month period.

⁴ Repayments of borrowings falling due during the coming 12-month period.

⁵ Prudential balance is set at 20 percent of quota subscriptions of members whose currencies are used in the financing of IMF transactions.

⁶ The FCC does not include commitments under the NAB and bilateral commitments from members to boost the IMF's resources, because none of these are currently activated.

⁷ Outstanding drawings and commitments under the NAB cannot exceed SDR 180.6 billion.

SCHEDULE 3: Schedule of Arrangements in the General Resources Account for the Financial Year Ended April 30, 2020

(in millions of SDRs)

Member	Arrangement date	Expiration date	Amount committed	Undrawn balance			
				April 30, 2019	Changes ³	Amount drawn	April 30, 2020
Stand-By Arrangements							
Argentina	June 20, 2018	June 19, 2021	40,714	12,700	—	(3,900)	8,800
Armenia, Republic of ¹	May 17, 2019	May 16, 2022	180	—	180	—	180
Honduras	July 15, 2019	July 14, 2021	150	—	150	(80)	70
Iraq ²	July 7, 2016	July 6, 2019	3,831	2,337	(2,337)	—	—
Jamaica ^{1,2}	November 11, 2016	November 10, 2019	1,195	1,195	(1,195)	—	—
Ukraine ²	December 18, 2018	February 17, 2020	2,800	1,800	(1,800)	—	—
Total Stand-By Arrangements				18,032	(5,002)	(3,980)	9,050
Extended Fund Facility							
Angola	December 7, 2018	December 6, 2021	2,673	1,958	—	(358)	1,600
Barbados	October 1, 2018	September 30, 2022	208	173	—	(70)	103
Bosnia and Herzegovina	September 7, 2016	September 6, 2020	443	316	—	—	316
Côte d'Ivoire	December 12, 2016	December 11, 2020	563	129	129	(129)	129
Ecuador ²	March 11, 2019	April 29, 2020	3,035	2,565	(2,023)	(542)	—
Egypt, Arab Republic of ²	November 11, 2016	July 29, 2019	8,597	1,433	—	(1,433)	—
Equatorial Guinea, Republic of	December 18, 2019	December 17, 2022	205	—	205	(29)	176
Ethiopia, The Federal Democratic Republic of	December 20, 2019	December 19, 2022	752	—	752	(90)	662
Gabon	June 19, 2017	June 18, 2020	464	179	—	(89)	89
Georgia	April 12, 2017	April 11, 2021	210	90	—	(60)	30
Jordan ²	August 24, 2016	March 23, 2020	515	412	(292)	(120)	—
Jordan	March 25, 2020	March 24, 2024	926	—	926	(103)	823
Moldova, Republic of ²	November 7, 2016	March 13, 2020	86	32	—	(32)	—
Mongolia	May 24, 2017	May 23, 2020	315	157	—	—	157
Pakistan	July 3, 2019	October 2, 2022	4,268	—	4,268	(1,044)	3,224
Somalia ²	March 25, 2020	March 25, 2020	40	—	40	(40)	—
Sri Lanka	June 3, 2016	June 2, 2020	1,071	356	—	(237)	119
Tunisia ²	May 20, 2016	March 18, 2020	1,952	1,061	(884)	(177)	—
Total Extended Fund Facility				8,861	3,121	(4,553)	7,428
Precautionary and Liquidity Line							
Morocco ²	December 17, 2018	April 7, 2020	2,151	2,151	—	(2,151)	—
Total Precautionary and Liquidity Line				2,151	—	(2,151)	—
Flexible Credit Line							
Colombia ¹	May 25, 2018	May 24, 2020	7,848	7,848	—	—	7,848
Mexico ^{1,2}	November 29, 2017	November 21, 2019	53,476	53,476	(53,476)	—	—
Mexico ¹	November 22, 2019	November 21, 2021	44,564	—	44,564	—	44,564
Total Flexible Credit Line				61,324	(8,913)	—	52,412
Total General Resources Account				90,368	(10,794)	(10,684)	68,890

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

¹ Arrangement is treated as precautionary.

² Arrangement expired during the financial year ended April 30, 2020.

³ Includes new arrangements, augmentations, cancellations, expirations, and decrease of access.

SCHEDULE 4: Schedule of Effective NAB Commitments in the General Resources Account at April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of SDRs)

Lender	Commitment amounts	Outstanding borrowings	
		2020	2019
Australia	2,220	110	169
Austria	1,818	90	138
Belgium	3,994	198	304
Brazil	4,441	220	337
Canada	3,874	192	294
Banco Central de Chile	691	34	53
China	15,860	785	1,204
Cyprus	340	17	26
Danmarks Nationalbank	1,630	81	124
Deutsche Bundesbank	12,890	638	979
Finland	1,134	56	86
France	9,479	469	720
Hong Kong Monetary Authority	340	17	26
India	4,441	220	337
Bank of Israel	340	17	26
Italy	6,899	341	524
Japan	33,509	1,659	2,545
Korea	3,345	166	254
Kuwait	341	17	26
Luxembourg	493	24	37
Malaysia	340	17	26
Mexico	2,538	126	193
Netherlands, The	4,595	227	349
New Zealand	340	17	26
Norway	1,967	97	149
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	340	17	26
National Bank of Poland	1,285	64	98
Banco de Portugal	784	—	—
Russian Federation	4,441	220	337
Saudi Arabia	5,653	280	429
Singapore	649	32	50
South Africa	340	17	26
Spain	3,405	169	258
Sveriges Riksbank	2,256	112	171
Swiss National Bank	5,541	274	420
Thailand	340	17	26
United Kingdom	9,479	469	720
United States	28,202	1,396	2,140
Total	180,573	8,903	13,651

Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.

SCHEDULE 5: Schedule of Effective Bilateral Borrowing Agreements in the General Resources Account at April 30, 2020, and 2019

Lender	Currency of commitment	Commitment			
		2020		2019	
		(in millions)	(in millions of SDRs)	(in millions)	(in millions of SDRs)
Bank of Algeria	USD	5,000	3,659	5,000	3,608
Australia	SDR	4,610	4,610	4,610	4,610
Oesterreichische Nationalbank	EUR	6,130	4,879	6,130	4,962
National Bank of Belgium	EUR	9,990	7,952	9,990	8,087
Banco Central do Brasil	USD	10,000	7,318	10,000	7,216
Government of Brunei Darussalam	USD	300	220	300	216
Canada	SDR	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200
Central Bank of Chile	SDR	960	960	960	960
People's Bank of China	USD	43,000	31,470	43,000	31,030
Czech National Bank	EUR	1,500	1,194	1,500	1,214
Danmarks Nationalbank	EUR	5,300	4,219	5,300	4,290
Bank of Finland	EUR	3,760	2,993	3,760	3,044
Government of the French Republic	EUR	31,400	24,993	31,400	25,419
Deutsche Bundesbank	EUR	41,500	33,032	41,500	33,595
Reserve Bank of India	USD	10,000	7,318	10,000	7,216
Bank of Italy	EUR	23,480	18,689	23,480	19,008
Government of Japan	USD	60,000	43,911	60,000	43,298
Korea	USD	15,000	10,978	15,000	10,824
Government of Luxembourg	EUR	2,060	1,640	2,060	1,668
Bank Negara Malaysia	USD	1,000	732	1,000	722
Central Bank of Malta	EUR	260	207	260	210
Banco de Mexico	USD	10,000	7,318	10,000	7,216
De Nederlandsche Bank NV	EUR	13,610	10,833	13,610	11,018
New Zealand	USD	1,000	732	1,000	722
Norges Bank	SDR	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Central Reserve Bank of Peru	SDR	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	USD	1,000	732	1,000	722
Narodowy Bank Polski	EUR	6,270	4,991	6,270	5,076
Central Bank of the Russian Federation	USD	10,000	7,318	10,000	7,216
Saudi Arabia	USD	15,000	10,978	15,000	10,824
Monetary Authority of Singapore	USD	4,000	2,927	4,000	2,887
Slovak Republic	EUR	1,560	1,242	1,560	1,263
Bank of Slovenia	EUR	910	724	910	737
South African Reserve Bank	USD	2,000	1,464	2,000	1,443
Kingdom of Spain	EUR	14,860	11,828	14,860	12,029
Sveriges Riksbank	SDR	7,400	7,400	7,400	7,400
Swiss National Bank	CHF	8,500	6,410	8,500	6,018
Bank of Thailand	USD	4,000	2,927	4,000	2,887
Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey	USD	5,000	3,659	5,000	3,608
Government of the United Kingdom	SDR	9,178	9,178	9,178	9,178
Total:					
In millions of SDRs			316,935		316,742
In millions of U.S. dollars			433,061		438,928

Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.

II. Financial Statements of the SDR Department





Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Special Drawing Right (SDR) Department of the International Monetary Fund (the “Department”), which comprise the statements of financial position as of April 30, 2020 and 2019, and the related statements of comprehensive income for the years then ended.

We are independent of the Department in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United States of America and with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Department’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Department or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Department’s financial reporting process.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design

audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error because fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Department’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the



circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

As part of an audit, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Department's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Department to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Special Drawing Right Department of the International Monetary Fund as of April 30, 2020 and 2019, and the results of its operations for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Other Matter

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental schedules appearing on pages 57 to 63 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves and other additional procedures, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. We also subjected the information to the applicable procedures required by International Standards on Auditing. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP".

McLean, Virginia
June 26, 2020

Statements of Financial Position at April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of SDRs)

	Note	2020	2019
Assets			
Net charges receivable		24	86
Participants with holdings below allocations	4		
Allocations		101,541	116,973
Less: SDR holdings		71,486	87,377
Allocations in excess of holdings		30,055	29,596
Total assets		30,079	29,682
Liabilities			
Net interest payable		24	86
Participants with holdings above allocations	4		
SDR holdings		110,020	92,923
Less: allocations		102,621	87,185
Holdings in excess of allocations		7,399	5,738
Holdings by the General Resources Account		21,204	22,772
Holdings by prescribed holders		1,452	1,086
Total liabilities		30,079	29,682

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Managing Director and the Director of Finance on June 26, 2020.

Kristalina Georgieva /s/
Managing Director

Andrew Tweedie /s/
Director, Finance Department

Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of SDRs)

	2020	2019
Operational Income		
Net charges from participants with holdings below allocations	225	318
Assessment on SDR allocations	3	3
Total operational income	228	321
Expenses		
Interest on SDR holdings		
Net interest to participants with holdings above allocations	47	55
General Resources Account	170	252
Prescribed holders	8	11
Total interest on SDR holdings	225	318
Administrative expenses	3	3
Total operational expenses	228	321
Other comprehensive income	—	—
Total comprehensive income	—	—

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

1. Nature of operations

The Special Drawing Right (SDR) is an international interest-bearing reserve asset created by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) following the First Amendment of the Articles of Agreement in 1969. SDRs can be held and used only by participants in the SDR Department, by the IMF through the General Resources Account (GRA), and by certain official entities designated by the IMF and referred to as “prescribed holders”. The value of the SDR as a reserve asset derives from the commitments of participants to hold and accept SDRs and to honor various obligations connected with the proper functioning of the SDR Department. At April 30, 2020, and 2019, all members of the IMF were participants in the SDR Department and 15 institutions were designated as prescribed holders.

Since the creation of the SDR in 1969, three general allocations and one special allocation of SDRs have been made, for a total of SDR 204.2 billion at April 30, 2020, and 2019. Prescribed holders do not receive SDR allocations. Holders of SDRs (i.e., the IMF, participants, and prescribed holders) earn interest on their SDR holdings. Participants pay charges on their cumulative SDR allocations. Both interest and charges are at the SDR interest rate. Participants that use their SDRs will pay more charges than they will receive interest on their holdings, to the extent that they hold fewer SDRs than their cumulative allocations. Conversely, participants that hold more SDRs than their cumulative allocations will receive more interest on their holdings than the charges they will pay on their allocations.

The resources of the SDR Department are held separately from the assets and liabilities of all the other accounts of, or administered by, the IMF. They may not be used to meet the liabilities, obligations, or losses of the IMF incurred in the operations of the General Department or other accounts, except that the SDR Department reimburses the General Department annually for expenses incurred in conducting the business of the SDR Department. Upon a participant’s termination of participation in, or liquidation of, the SDR Department, the IMF will provide to holders freely usable currencies or currencies of holders received from the participants in settlement of their obligations. A freely usable currency is a member’s currency that the IMF has determined is widely used to make payments for international transactions and widely traded in the principal exchange markets. At present, the Chinese renminbi, euro, Japanese

yen, pound sterling, and U.S. dollar are classified as freely usable currencies.

The SDR is also used by several international and regional organizations as a unit of account or as the basis for their units of account. Several international conventions and treaties also use the SDR as a unit of account.

1.1 Uses of SDRs

Participants and prescribed holders can use and receive SDRs in transactions and operations by agreement among themselves in accordance with the IMF’s Articles of Agreement and decisions adopted by the IMF Executive Board. Participants may also conduct such transactions with any participant or prescribed holder through voluntary trading arrangements to buy and sell SDRs. The role of the IMF in such arrangements is to act as intermediary, matching participants in this managed market in a manner that meets, to the greatest extent possible, the requirements and preferences of the buyers and sellers of SDRs.

Participants can use SDRs in operations and transactions involving the GRA of the General Department, such as the payment of a portion of the participant’s quota, payment of charges, and repurchases. The GRA can use SDRs in operations and transactions involving participants, such as purchases, payment of remuneration, and repayment of borrowings. If necessary, the IMF may also designate participants to provide freely usable currency in exchange for SDRs; in doing so, the IMF ensures that a participant can use its SDRs to obtain an equivalent amount of freely usable currency if it has a need because of its balance of payments, its reserve position, or developments in its reserves.

1.2 Allocations and cancellations of SDRs

The IMF’s Board of Governors has the authority to provide unconditional liquidity through general allocations of SDRs to participants in the SDR Department in proportion to their quotas in the IMF. The IMF cannot allocate SDRs to itself or to prescribed holders. In all of its decisions on general allocations or cancellation of SDRs, the IMF, as prescribed under its Articles, must seek to meet the long-term global need to supplement existing reserve assets in such manner as will promote the attainment of the IMF’s purposes and avoid economic stagnation and deflation as well as excess demand and inflation.

A new IMF member that elects to participate in the SDR Department receives an initial allocation, consisting of an amount determined on the basis of its IMF quota under Article XVIII of the IMF's Articles of Agreement, and an amount in accordance with the special allocation of SDRs under the Fourth Amendment of the Articles of Agreement. The latter, which came to effect in 2009, was intended to enable all members at the time and new members to participate in the SDR system on an equitable basis.

SDRs allocated under the special allocation to participants with overdue obligations to the IMF (i.e., the General Resources Account, the SDR Department, and overdue liabilities to the IMF as trustee), are held in an escrow account within the SDR Department and will be released to such participant upon settlement of all overdue obligations to the IMF (see Note 4).

The Articles of Agreement also provide for cancellations of SDRs by the Fund, although to date there have been no cancellations.

2. Basis of preparation and measurement

The financial statements of the SDR Department are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The SDR Department is self-financed and does not have any equity as net cumulative allocations are equal to SDR holdings. It holds no cash or cash equivalents and as net operational income and net expenditure are always equal, it generates no income. Cash flows arising from operating activities are limited to the receipt of charges and assessments and payment of interest and administrative expenses. A statement of cash flows is not presented as it would not provide additional information beyond that already contained in the Statements of Comprehensive Income. Changes in SDR holdings are shown in Schedule 1.

2.1 Unit of account

The financial statements are presented in SDRs, which is the IMF's unit of account. The value of the SDR is determined daily by the IMF by summing specific amounts of the basket currencies in U.S. dollar equivalents on the basis of market exchange rates. The IMF reviews the composition of the SDR valuation basket at a minimum of five-year intervals. The specific amounts of the currencies in the basket, effective October 1, 2016, were as follows:

SDR basket currency	Amount
Chinese renminbi	1.0174
Euro	0.38671
Japanese yen	11.900
Pound sterling	0.085946
U.S. dollar	0.58252

At April 30, 2020, 1 SDR was equal to US\$1.36640 (US\$1.38576 at April 30, 2019). The next review of the method of valuation of the SDR will take place by September 30, 2021, unless developments in the interim justify an earlier review.

2.2 SDR interest rate

The SDR interest rate is used to calculate the interest paid on holdings and charges received on allocations.

The SDR interest rate is determined weekly by reference to a weighted average of yields or rates on short-term instruments in the money markets of the SDR basket currencies as follows:

SDR basket currency	Yield or rate
Chinese renminbi	Three-month benchmark yield for China Treasury bonds as published by the China Central Depository and Clearing Co., Ltd.
Euro	Three-month spot rate for euro area central government bonds with a minimum rating of AA published by the European Central Bank
Japanese yen	Three-month Treasury discount bills
Pound sterling	Three-month Treasury bills
U.S. dollar	Three-month Treasury bills

The SDR interest rate is subject to a floor of 0.050 percent and is rounded to three decimal places. The average interest rate was 0.765 percent and 1.036 percent per annum for the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

2.3 Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

The most significant estimates and judgements used in applying accounting policies include assessing potential

impairment of the participants' net obligations to the SDR Department (see Note 3).

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 Financial instruments

Classification and measurement

Financial instruments are recognized when the SDR Department becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, a financial instrument is measured at its fair value, which is best evidenced by the transaction amount. Subsequently, financial instruments are measured at amortized cost.

Impairment

An allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) must be recognized for either 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since inception. In making such a determination, all relevant information, including forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort, should be considered.

At each reporting date, the SDR Department assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets at amortized cost. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes; (ii) the time value of money; and (iii) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

If ECL needed to be recognized, they would be recorded as impairment allowances.

3.2 SDR allocations and holdings

Participants with holdings below their allocations have a net obligation to the SDR Department, which is presented as an asset in the statements of financial position. Participants with holdings above their allocations have established a net claim on the SDR Department, which is presented in the statements of financial position as a liability.

Impairment of participants' net obligations to the SDR Department

The likelihood of the SDR Department incurring credit losses is remote considering the IMF's unique relationship with its member countries (all of which are participants in the SDR Department), and its multilayered risk management framework. In addition, the IMF also has a de facto preferred creditor status, which has been recognized by the official community and generally accepted by private creditors. The

debtor positions in the SDR Department do not have maturity dates and could be held until the participant's withdrawal from the SDR Department or the liquidation of the SDR Department. Overdue charges, if any, would accrue interest at the SDR interest rate in perpetuity preserving the time value of money.

3.3 Interest and charges

Interest is accrued on holdings of SDRs, and charges are levied on each participant's cumulative SDR allocations at the SDR interest rate, with the net result to be paid or received by the SDR Department each quarter. Charges are also levied on any negative balance of the participant or unpaid charges. If sufficient SDRs are not received from the participant because charges are overdue, additional SDRs are temporarily created. This is a receivable that is reversed when the participant settles the overdue charges. Interest and charges are settled by crediting and debiting the individual holdings accounts.

3.4 Assessment

The expenses of conducting the business of the SDR Department are paid by the IMF from the GRA, which is reimbursed annually by the SDR Department. For this purpose, the SDR Department levies an assessment on all participants in proportion to their cumulative allocations at the end of each financial year.

4. Allocations and holdings

At April 30, 2020, and 2019, cumulative allocations to participants totaled SDR 204.2 billion.

Participants' net SDR positions were as follows:

	April 30, 2020			April 30, 2019		
	Below allocations	Above allocations	Total	Below allocations	Above allocations	Total
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>					
Cumulative allocations	101,541	102,621	204,162	116,973	87,185	204,158
Holdings of SDRs	71,486	110,020	181,506	87,377	92,923	180,300
Net SDR positions	30,055	(7,399)	22,656	29,596	(5,738)	23,858

The composition of SDR holdings was as follows:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
Participants	181,506	180,300
General Resources Account	21,204	22,772
Prescribed holders	1,452	1,086
Total holdings	204,162	204,158

In accordance with the provisions of the Fourth Amendment of the IMF's Articles of Agreement, SDRs allocated under the special allocation are held in escrow on behalf of participants that had overdue obligations to the General Department or the Poverty Reduction and Growth (PRG) Trust at the time of the allocation. At April 30, 2019, SDR 20.3 million was held in escrow for Somalia (SDR 4.2 million) and Sudan (SDR 16.1 million). In March 2020, Somalia settled all its overdue obligations to the Fund totaling SDR 243 million. As a result, SDR 4.2 million previously held in escrow for Somalia was released to its SDR holdings account and its allocations were adjusted accordingly. At April 30, 2020, SDR 16.1 million was held in escrow for Sudan and will be released to Sudan upon the settlement of its overdue obligations, and its allocations and holdings adjusted accordingly.

5. Related party transactions and administrative expenses

The GRA is a holder of SDRs and conducts operations and transactions with SDR Department participants. The GRA's holdings of SDRs amounted to SDR 21.2 billion and SDR 22.8 billion at April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

The expenses of conducting the business of the SDR Department, paid by the IMF from the GRA, and reimbursed annually by the SDR Department, were SDR 3 million for each of the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019.

Supplemental Schedules

SCHEDULE 1: Statements of Changes in SDR Holdings for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of SDRs)

	2020			2019		
	Participants	General Resources Account	Prescribed holders	Participants	General Resources Account	Prescribed holders
Total holdings, beginning of the year	180,300	22,772	1,086	176,631	26,472	1,055
SDR allocation	4	—	—	—	—	—
Transactions by agreement:						
Acquisitions	3,314	—	273	6,322	—	1
Sales	(2,540)	—	(1,047)	(5,238)	—	(1,085)
Settlement of financial obligations	(35)	—	35	(87)	—	87
GRA operations:						
Acquisitions in exchange for currencies of other members	504	(504)	—	595	(595)	—
Purchases	2,884	(2,884)	—	5,399	(5,399)	—
Repurchases	(165)	165	—	(1,072)	1,072	—
Repayment of borrowings	—	—	—	62	(62)	—
GRA charges	(2,099)	2,099	—	(1,241)	1,241	—
Service charges and commitment fees, net of refunds	(229)	229	—	(369)	369	—
Quota payments	(63)	63	—	—	—	—
Remuneration	657	(657)	—	456	(456)	—
Interest on borrowings	120	(120)	—	177	(177)	—
Other IMF-related operations:						
SAF/Trust Fund repayments and interest	(19)	—	19	—	—	—
PRG Trust disbursements	1,132	—	(1,132)	312	—	(312)
PRG Trust loan repayments and interest	(892)	—	892	(965)	—	965
PRG Trust, PRG-HIPC Trust, and CCR Trust borrowings	(1,724)	—	1,724	(878)	—	878
PRG Trust, PRG-HIPC Trust, and CCR Trust borrowing repayments and interest	515	—	(515)	429	—	(429)
Grant contributions	(9)	—	9	—	—	—
Distribution of SCA-1 and deferred charges contributions	78	(240)	162	—	—	—
Refunds to contributors and other operations	3	—	(3)	22	—	(22)
SDR charges	(1,965)	—	—	(1,964)	—	—
SDR interest	1,738	216	11	1,712	241	11
Reimbursement of expenses (including SDR assessment)	(3)	65	(62)	(3)	66	(63)
Total holdings, end of the year	181,506	21,204	1,452	180,300	22,772	1,086

Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.

SCHEDULE 2: Allocations and Holdings of Participants at April 30, 2020

(in millions of SDRs)

Participant	Cumulative allocations	Total	Holdings	
			Percentage of cumulative allocations	Above (below) allocations
Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of	155.3	37.3	24.0	(118.0)
Albania	46.5	195.2	420.3	148.8
Algeria	1,198.2	899.2	75.0	(299.0)
Angola	273.0	203.9	74.7	(69.1)
Antigua and Barbuda	12.5	**	0.3	(12.5)
Argentina	2,020.0	1,608.6	79.6	(411.5)
Armenia, Republic of	88.0	2.0	2.3	(86.0)
Australia	3,083.2	3,158.3	102.4	75.2
Austria	1,736.3	1,686.5	97.1	(49.8)
Azerbaijan, Republic of	153.6	95.7	62.3	(57.9)
Bahamas, The	124.4	124.4	100.0	**
Bahrain, Kingdom of	124.4	66.9	53.8	(57.5)
Bangladesh	510.4	835.2	163.6	324.8
Barbados	64.4	9.9	15.4	(54.5)
Belarus, Republic of	368.6	372.1	100.9	3.5
Belgium	4,323.3	3,900.0	90.2	(423.3)
Belize	17.9	20.2	113.0	2.3
Benin	59.2	71.0	120.0	11.8
Bhutan	6.0	6.1	102.0	0.1
Bolivia	164.1	167.2	101.9	3.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	160.9	1.9	1.2	(159.0)
Botswana	57.4	59.3	103.2	1.9
Brazil	2,887.1	2,936.9	101.7	49.8
Brunei Darussalam	203.5	217.5	106.9	14.0
Bulgaria	610.9	613.4	100.4	2.5
Burkina Faso	57.6	116.4	202.2	58.8
Burundi	73.8	6.4	8.7	(67.4)
Cabo Verde	9.2	**	0.5	(9.1)
Cambodia	83.9	88.9	105.9	4.9
Cameroon	177.3	15.7	8.9	(161.5)
Canada	5,988.1	6,138.2	102.5	150.2
Central African Republic	53.4	0.6	1.0	(52.8)
Chad	53.6	0.2	0.3	(53.4)
Chile	816.9	540.1	66.1	(276.8)
China, People's Republic of	6,989.7	7,912.6	113.2	922.9
Colombia	738.3	638.9	86.5	(99.5)
Comoros, Union of the	8.5	18.1	212.7	9.6
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	510.9	27.5	5.4	(483.4)
Congo, Republic of	79.7	50.7	63.6	(29.0)
Costa Rica	156.5	84.8	54.2	(71.7)
Côte d'Ivoire	310.9	1,071.2	344.5	760.3
Croatia, Republic of	347.3	304.1	87.5	(43.3)
Cyprus	132.8	47.8	36.0	(85.0)

Participant	Cumulative allocations	Total	Holdings	
			Percentage of cumulative allocations	Above (below) allocations
Czech Republic	780.2	457.4	58.6	(322.8)
Denmark	1,531.5	1,381.0	90.2	(150.5)
Djibouti	15.2	2.8	18.5	(12.4)
Dominica	7.8	0.2	2.0	(7.7)
Dominican Republic	208.8	4.2	2.0	(204.7)
Ecuador	288.4	8.4	2.9	(279.9)
Egypt, Arab Republic of	898.5	140.6	15.6	(757.9)
El Salvador	163.8	164.2	100.2	0.4
Equatorial Guinea, Republic of	31.3	20.8	66.5	(10.5)
Eritrea, The State of	15.2	3.4	22.4	(11.8)
Estonia, Republic of	62.0	24.6	39.7	(37.4)
Eswatini, Kingdom of	48.3	48.9	101.2	0.6
Ethiopia, The Federal Democratic Republic of	127.9	13.2	10.3	(114.7)
Fiji, Republic of	67.1	44.0	65.6	(23.1)
Finland	1,189.5	1,125.1	94.6	(64.4)
France	10,134.2	8,377.8	82.7	(1,756.4)
Gabon	146.7	118.4	80.7	(28.3)
Gambia, The	29.8	0.3	1.1	(29.4)
Georgia	144.0	143.3	99.6	(0.6)
Germany	12,059.2	11,886.9	98.6	(172.3)
Ghana	353.9	7.5	2.1	(346.4)
Greece	782.4	9.5	1.2	(772.9)
Grenada	11.2	1.4	12.1	(9.8)
Guatemala	200.9	120.1	59.8	(80.8)
Guinea	102.5	59.6	58.1	(42.9)
Guinea-Bissau	13.6	18.2	133.5	4.6
Guyana	87.1	0.4	0.4	(86.7)
Haiti	78.5	23.4	29.8	(55.1)
Honduras	123.8	52.3	42.2	(71.6)
Hungary	991.1	3.5	0.4	(987.6)
Iceland	112.2	113.4	101.1	1.2
India	3,978.3	1,048.7	26.4	(2,929.6)
Indonesia	1,980.4	1,114.8	56.3	(865.7)
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1,426.1	1,551.6	108.8	125.6
Iraq	1,134.5	11.2	1.0	(1,123.3)
Ireland	775.4	669.0	86.3	(106.4)
Israel	883.4	900.3	101.9	16.9
Italy	6,576.1	5,738.2	87.3	(837.9)
Jamaica	261.6	136.8	52.3	(124.9)
Japan	12,285.0	13,813.4	112.4	1,528.4
Jordan	162.1	9.4	5.8	(152.7)
Kazakhstan, Republic of	343.7	353.2	102.8	9.6
Kenya	259.6	10.1	3.9	(249.5)
Kiribati	5.3	4.0	74.9	(1.3)
Korea, Republic of	2,404.4	2,383.5	99.1	(20.9)

Participant	Cumulative allocations	Holdings		
		Total	Percentage of cumulative allocations	Above (below) allocations
Kosovo, Republic of	55.4	50.4	91.1	(5.0)
Kuwait	1,315.6	1,335.4	101.5	19.9
Kyrgyz Republic	84.7	104.3	123.1	19.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	50.7	37.8	74.5	(12.9)
Latvia, Republic of	120.8	120.8	100.0	**
Lebanon	193.3	195.6	101.2	2.3
Lesotho, Kingdom of	32.9	8.6	26.0	(24.3)
Liberia	124.0	136.8	110.4	12.9
Libya	1,072.7	1,660.1	154.8	587.4
Lithuania, Republic of	137.2	137.6	100.3	0.4
Luxembourg	246.6	250.3	101.5	3.6
Madagascar, Republic of	117.1	2.0	1.7	(115.1)
Malawi	66.4	4.5	6.7	(61.9)
Malaysia	1,346.1	823.9	61.2	(522.3)
Maldives	7.7	1.9	24.7	(5.8)
Mali	89.4	183.7	205.5	94.3
Malta	95.4	87.5	91.7	(7.9)
Marshall Islands, Republic of the	3.3	3.4	101.1	**
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	61.7	5.9	9.6	(55.8)
Mauritius	96.8	90.1	93.1	(6.7)
Mexico	2,851.2	2,928.1	102.7	76.9
Micronesia, Federated States of	4.8	6.3	130.4	1.5
Moldova, Republic of	117.7	0.6	0.5	(117.1)
Mongolia	48.8	35.0	71.8	(13.7)
Montenegro	25.8	18.3	70.7	(7.6)
Morocco	561.4	534.2	95.2	(27.2)
Mozambique, Republic of	108.8	4.2	3.9	(104.6)
Myanmar	245.8	0.8	0.3	(245.0)
Namibia	130.4	1.5	1.2	(128.9)
Nauru, Republic of	0.9	0.2	20.9	(0.7)
Nepal	68.1	1.3	1.9	(66.8)
Netherlands, The	4,836.6	4,882.5	100.9	45.9
New Zealand	853.8	877.7	102.8	23.9
Nicaragua	124.5	38.2	30.7	(86.3)
Niger	62.9	191.4	304.1	128.5
Nigeria	1,675.4	1,486.4	88.7	(189.0)
North Macedonia, Republic of	65.6	1.4	2.2	(64.2)
Norway	1,563.1	1,624.2	103.9	61.1
Oman	178.8	98.7	55.2	(80.1)
Pakistan	988.6	149.5	15.1	(839.0)
Palau, Republic of	3.0	3.0	101.1	**
Panama	197.0	127.7	64.8	(69.3)
Papua New Guinea	125.5	6.2	4.9	(119.3)
Paraguay	95.2	96.8	101.7	1.6
Peru	609.9	534.3	87.6	(75.6)

Participant	Cumulative allocations	Holdings		
		Total	Percentage of cumulative allocations	Above (below) allocations
Philippines	838.0	855.5	102.1	17.5
Poland, Republic of	1,304.6	293.3	22.5	(1,011.3)
Portugal	806.5	547.3	67.9	(259.2)
Qatar	251.4	275.1	109.4	23.7
Romania	984.8	989.9	100.5	5.2
Russian Federation	5,671.8	4,854.5	85.6	(817.3)
Rwanda	76.8	53.6	69.8	(23.2)
St. Kitts and Nevis	8.5	4.7	54.7	(3.9)
St. Lucia	14.6	3.7	25.7	(10.8)
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	7.9	0.7	9.4	(7.2)
Samoa	11.1	3.9	35.0	(7.2)
San Marino, Republic of	15.5	1.0	6.5	(14.5)
São Tomé and Príncipe, Democratic Republic of	7.1	0.4	5.9	(6.7)
Saudi Arabia	6,682.5	5,866.9	87.8	(815.6)
Senegal	154.8	323.6	209.1	168.8
Serbia, Republic of	445.0	9.5	2.1	(435.6)
Seychelles	8.3	3.6	43.1	(4.7)
Sierra Leone	99.5	116.0	116.6	16.5
Singapore	744.2	766.9	103.0	22.7
Slovak Republic	340.5	314.7	92.4	(25.8)
Slovenia, Republic of	215.9	199.3	92.3	(16.5)
Solomon Islands	9.9	1.1	11.2	(8.8)
Somalia	50.6	28.7	56.7	(21.9)
South Africa	1,785.4	1,497.0	83.8	(288.4)
South Sudan, Republic of	105.4	0.1	0.1	(105.3)
Spain	2,827.6	2,517.8	89.0	(309.7)
Sri Lanka	395.5	5.3	1.3	(390.1)
Sudan	178.0	123.8	69.5	(54.2)
Suriname	88.1	8.4	9.5	(79.7)
Sweden	2,249.0	2,326.1	103.4	77.2
Switzerland	3,288.0	3,161.0	96.1	(127.1)
Syrian Arab Republic	279.2	282.2	101.1	3.1
Tajikistan, Republic of	82.1	22.2	27.1	(59.8)
Tanzania, United Republic of	190.5	6.5	3.4	(184.0)
Thailand	970.3	989.4	102.0	19.1
Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of	7.7	3.4	43.9	(4.3)
Togo	70.3	209.5	297.9	139.2
Tonga	6.6	5.4	82.4	(1.2)
Trinidad and Tobago	321.1	245.0	76.3	(76.1)
Tunisia	272.8	16.2	5.9	(256.6)
Turkey	1,071.3	977.1	91.2	(94.2)
Turkmenistan	69.8	28.9	41.4	(40.9)
Tuvalu	1.7	1.1	64.2	(0.6)
Uganda	173.1	43.9	25.4	(129.1)
Ukraine	1,309.4	55.5	4.2	(1,254.0)

Participant	Cumulative allocations	Total	Holdings	
			Percentage of cumulative allocations	Above (below) allocations
United Arab Emirates	568.4	153.0	26.9	(415.4)
United Kingdom	10,134.2	10,307.7	101.7	173.5
United States	35,315.7	36,734.4	104.0	1,418.7
Uruguay	293.3	214.5	73.1	(78.8)
Uzbekistan, Republic of	262.8	266.1	101.3	3.3
Vanuatu	16.3	0.6	3.8	(15.6)
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	2,543.3	12.2	0.5	(2,531.1)
Vietnam	314.8	276.2	87.7	(38.6)
Yemen, Republic of	232.3	6.6	2.8	(225.6)
Zambia	469.1	134.7	28.7	(334.5)
Zimbabwe	338.6	1.7	0.5	(336.9)
Above allocations	102,620.8	110,020.7		7,399.9
Below allocations	101,541.3	71,485.6		(30,055.7)
Total participants	204,162.1	181,506.3		
Participants' holdings held in escrow	16.1	16.1		
General Resources Account	—	21,204.1		
Prescribed holders	—	1,451.8		
Total allocations and holdings	204,178.2	204,178.2		

Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.

** Less than SDR 50,000.

III. Financial Statements of the Concessional Lending and Debt Relief Trusts





Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRG Trust), the Trust for Special Poverty Reduction and Growth Operations for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries and Interim ECF Subsidy Operations and related Umbrella Account for HIPC Operations (the PRG-HIPC Trust and related Umbrella Account), and the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust and the related Umbrella Account for CCR Operations (CCR Trust and related Umbrella Account) (hereafter collectively referred to as the “Concessional Lending and Debt Relief Trusts” or “Trusts”), which comprise the statements of financial position as of April 30, 2020 and 2019, and the related statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources and of cash flows for the years then ended.

We are independent of the Trusts in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United States of America and with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Trusts’ ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Trusts or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Trusts’ financial reporting process.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.



An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error because fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Trusts' preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trusts' internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

As part of an audit, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trusts' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trusts to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of each of the Trusts, as of April 30, 2020 and 2019, and the results of each of their operations and each of their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Other Matter

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on each Trust's financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental schedules appearing on pages 87 to 95 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the respective Trusts' financial statements. The information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the



underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the respective Trusts' financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the respective Trusts' financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the respective Trusts' financial statements or to their respective financial statements themselves and other additional procedures, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. We also subjected the information to the applicable procedures required by International Standards on Auditing. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the respective trust financial statements taken as a whole.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

McLean, Virginia
June 26, 2020

Statements of Financial Position at April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of SDRs)

	Note	PRG Trust		PRG-HIPC Trust and related Umbrella Account		CCR Trust and related Umbrella Account	
		2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents		314	139	14	1	132	149
Other assets		77	89	1	1	—	—
Investments	5	7,617	7,623	320	332	18	18
Loans receivable	6	9,244	6,377	—	—	—	—
Total assets		17,252	14,228	335	334	150	167
Liabilities and resources							
Other liabilities		113	125	—	—	—	—
Borrowings	7	9,690	6,666	79	89	18	18
Total liabilities		9,803	6,791	79	89	18	18
Resources		7,449	7,437	256	245	132	149
Total liabilities and resources		17,252	14,228	335	334	150	167

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Managing Director and the Director of Finance on June 26, 2020.

Kristalina Georgieva /s/
Managing Director

Andrew Tweedie /s/
Director, Finance Department

Statements of Comprehensive Income and Changes in Resources for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of SDRs)

	Note	PRG Trust		PRG-HIPC Trust and related Umbrella Account		CCR Trust and related Umbrella Account	
		2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Resources, beginning of year		7,437	7,373	245	239	149	146
Net investment income	5	98	180	7	6	1	1
Contributions		19	—	4	—	147	2
Total income		117	180	11	6	148	3
Interest expense		(43)	(53)	—	—	—	—
Debt relief assistance	8	—	—	—	—	(165)	—
Administrative expenses	10	(62)	(63)	—	—	—	—
Total expenses		(105)	(116)	—	—	(165)	—
Net income/(loss)		12	64	11	6	(17)	3
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income/(loss)/changes in resources		12	64	11	6	(17)	3
Resources, end of year		7,449	7,437	256	245	132	149

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of SDRs)

	PRG Trust		PRG-HIPC Trust and related Umbrella Account		CCR Trust and related Umbrella Account	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities						
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	12	64	11	6	(17)	3
Adjustments to reconcile total comprehensive income/(loss) to cash generated by operations:						
Net investment income	(98)	(180)	(7)	(6)	(1)	(1)
Interest expense	43	53	—	—	—	—
Loan disbursements	(3,923)	(1,054)	—	—	—	—
Loan repayments	1,056	966	—	—	—	—
Interest received	4	2	—	1	1	1
Interest paid	(51)	(50)	—	—	—	—
Change in other liabilities	—	17	—	—	—	—
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	(2,957)	(182)	4	1	(17)	3
Cash flows from investing activities						
Acquisition of investments	(83)	(220)	(18)	(330)	—	(18)
Disposition of investments	191	181	37	416	—	—
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	108	(39)	19	86	—	(18)
Cash flows from financing activities						
Borrowings	3,923	1,213	8	21	—	18
Repayment of borrowings	(899)	(1,059)	(18)	(108)	—	—
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	3,024	154	(10)	(87)	—	18
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	175	(67)	13	—	(17)	3
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	139	206	1	1	149	146
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	314	139	14	1	132	149

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

1. Nature of operations

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is the Trustee of the following trusts:

- i. The Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRG Trust);
- ii. The Trust for Special Poverty Reduction and Growth Operations for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries and Interim ECF Subsidy Operations (the PRG-HIPC Trust) and the related Umbrella Account for HIPC Operations (the PRG-HIPC Umbrella Account); and
- iii. The Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (CCR Trust) and the related Umbrella Account for CCR Operations (the CCR Umbrella Account).

Collectively, these trusts are referred to as the “Concessional Lending and Debt Relief Trusts” or the “Trusts”. The Trusts provide loans on concessional terms and/or debt relief assistance to qualifying low-income member countries.

The assets and liabilities of each Trust are held separately from the assets and liabilities of all other accounts of, or administered by, the IMF. The Trusts’ assets cannot be used to meet the liabilities, obligations, or losses incurred in the administration of other accounts. Administrative expenses incurred by the Trusts are paid by the IMF and reimbursed by the Trusts in accordance with the IMF’s Articles of Agreement and relevant decisions of the IMF Executive Board (Executive Board). Resources not immediately needed in operations are invested as allowed by the instruments establishing the Trusts (Trust Instruments).

1.1 PRG Trust

The PRG Trust provides loans on concessional terms to low-income member countries assessed as eligible to qualify for PRG Trust financing by the Executive Board.

Upon the request of a qualifying country, PRG Trust resources may be made available either under a financing arrangement or in the form of outright disbursements (i.e., loans disbursed without an arrangement). An arrangement is a decision of the IMF (as Trustee) that gives a member the assurance that the Trust stands ready to provide resources during a specified period and up to a specified amount, in accordance with the terms of the arrangement.

Financing in the PRG Trust is available under the following facilities:

- i. The Extended Credit Facility (ECF) for members with protracted balance of payments problems under three- to five-year arrangements (three- to four-year arrangements, which could be extended up to a total of five years at April 30, 2019);
- ii. The Standby Credit Facility (SCF) for actual or potential short-term balance of payments needs under one- to three-year arrangements (one- to two-year arrangements at April 30, 2019);
- iii. The Rapid Credit Facility (RCF) for urgent balance of payments needs, which provides financial support in outright loan disbursements.

Until April 10, 2010, the PRG Trust also provided loans under the Exogenous Shocks Facility (ESF) to facilitate member countries’ adjustment to sudden and exogenous shocks.

The operations of the PRG Trust are conducted through four Loan Accounts, four Subsidy Accounts, and the Reserve Account.

Loan Accounts

All concessional lending to low-income member countries under the PRG Trust facilities is conducted in the Loan Accounts, which serve as pass-through for receipt and provision of principal for concessional lending (that is, the PRG Trust may borrow from lenders and on-lend to the low-income member countries). The four Loan Accounts include three earmarked accounts that service ECF, SCF, and RCF loans and a general account that receives and disburses loan resources for all PRG Trust facilities.

The Loan Accounts receive interest from loans (at concessional rates) and pay interest on borrowings (at market rates), with the difference being covered by the transfers from the Subsidy Accounts.

Subsidy Accounts

The Subsidy Accounts hold resources to finance the cost of providing subsidized loans to low-income member countries; that is, the available resources in the Subsidy Accounts are drawn by the Trustee to pay the difference between the interest due on PRG Trust loans and the interest due on borrowings in the Loan Accounts. The four Subsidy Accounts include three earmarked accounts that provide subsidies for ECF, SCF, and RCF loans and a general account that provides subsidies for loans under all PRG Trust facilities.

The resources of the Subsidy Accounts consist of grant contributions, transfers by the IMF from the Special Disbursement Account (SDA), and net earnings from investments. The Subsidy Accounts can also borrow from donors and invest the proceeds to generate income for subsidization.

Reserve Account

The Reserve Account holds resources to:

- i. Provide security to the lenders of the Loan Accounts in the event of delayed or nonpayment by PRG Trust borrowers;
- ii. Meet temporary mismatches between repayments from borrowers and payments to lenders;
- iii. Reimburse the IMF for administering PRG Trust operations; and
- iv. Generate investment income that can be used to fund the PRG Trust when resources in the Subsidy Accounts have been depleted.

The resources of the Reserve Account consist of transfers from the SDA and net earnings from investments.

1.2 PRG-HIPC Trust and the PRG-HIPC Umbrella Account

The PRG-HIPC Trust provides assistance to eligible low-income countries to reduce their external debt burden to sustainable levels. Assistance from the PRG-HIPC Trust may be provided in the form of grants or loans.

The operations of the PRG-HIPC Trust are conducted through subaccounts within the PRG-HIPC Trust Account and the related Umbrella Account. The PRG-HIPC Trust Account receives and invests resources, which consist of grant contributions, transfers from the SDA, and net earnings from investments. The PRG-HIPC Trust can also borrow from donors and invest the proceeds to generate income for its operations. Once the Executive Board approves a grant to an eligible low-income country, the respective resources are transferred to the PRG-HIPC Umbrella Account, where they are administered on behalf of that country until conditions for the disbursements of debt relief to the member are satisfied.

1.3 CCR Trust and the CCR Umbrella Account

The CCR Trust provides balance of payments assistance in the form of grants to eligible low-income members following catastrophic natural or public health disasters.

The operations of the CCR Trust are conducted through three Trust Accounts and the related Umbrella Account. The CCR Trust Accounts include two earmarked accounts for Post-Catastrophe and Catastrophe Containment assistance and the General Account, containing non earmarked funds available for both types of assistance. These accounts

receive and invest resources, which consist of grant contributions, transfers from the SDA, and net earnings from investments. The CCR Trust can also borrow from donors and invest the proceeds to generate income for its operations. Once the Executive Board approves a grant to a low-income country, the respective resources are transferred to the CCR Umbrella Account, where they are administered on behalf of that country until conditions for the disbursements are satisfied.

1.4 Response to the COVID-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has created severe disruption in the global economic activity, with many low-income countries facing liquidity shortages. The IMF, as Trustee of the Trusts, has taken measures to ensure that it can support low-income countries through the global pandemic. They include the following:

- Access limits for the RCF under the PRG Trust were temporarily increased (see Note 4.2.1.1) and a significant number of low-income member countries benefitted from RCF disbursements since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic (see Note 6.2);
- The PRG Trust's cumulative borrowing limit was increased to meet the increase in demand for loans (see Note 4.2.3.1); and
- The criteria for receiving debt relief assistance from the CCR Trust were adapted to better fit the circumstances created by the pandemic (see Note 8).

The Trusts continue to manage their risks in accordance with their existing risk management framework (see Note 4) and as of the date of these financial statements has not seen a significant impact on their operational results. As the COVID-19 pandemic continues to evolve, the magnitude and impact remain uncertain and are dependent on future developments that cannot be accurately predicted at this time. It is thus difficult to assess the full extent and duration of its impact on the Trusts with any degree of certainty.

2. Basis of preparation and measurement

The financial statements of the Trusts are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

2.1 Unit of account

The financial statements are presented in SDRs, which the Trusts use as the unit of account. The value of the SDR is

determined daily by the IMF by summing specific amounts of the basket currencies in U.S. dollar equivalents on the basis of market exchange rates. The IMF reviews the composition of the SDR valuation basket at a minimum of five-year intervals. The last review was completed in November 2015, and the specific amounts of the currencies in the basket, effective October 1, 2016, were as follows:

SDR basket currency	Amount
Chinese renminbi	1.0174
Euro	0.38671
Japanese yen	11.900
Pound sterling	0.085946
U.S. dollar	0.58252

At April 30, 2020, 1 SDR was equal to US\$1.36640 (US\$1.38576 at April 30, 2019).

The next review of the method of valuation of the SDR will take place by September 30, 2021, unless developments in the interim justify an earlier review.

2.2 SDR interest rate

The SDR interest rate is used to calculate interest on certain cash balances and borrowings. The SDR interest also provides the basis for setting the interest levied on outstanding loans (see Note 6.3) and interest calculated on certain borrowings.

The SDR interest rate is determined weekly by reference to a weighted average of yields or rates on short-term instruments in the money markets of the members whose currencies are included in the SDR valuation basket:

SDR basket currency	Yield or rate
Chinese renminbi	Three-month benchmark yield for China Treasury bonds as published by the China Central Depository and Clearing Co., Ltd.
Euro	Three-month spot rate for euro area central government bonds with a minimum rating of AA published by the European Central Bank
Japanese yen	Three-month Treasury discount bills
Pound sterling	Three-month Treasury bills
U.S. dollar	Three-month Treasury bills

The SDR interest rate is subject to a floor of 0.050 percent and is rounded to three decimal places.

The average SDR interest rate was 0.765 percent per annum and 1.036 percent per annum during the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

2.3 Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The most significant estimates and judgements used in applying accounting policies include expected credit losses measurement for PRG Trust outstanding loans (see Notes 3.1, 3.2.3, and 6.1) and fair value measurement of financial instruments (see Notes 3.3 and 9).

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 Financial instruments

Financial instruments include financial assets and financial liabilities described in Note 3.2.

Measurement at initial recognition

Financial instruments are recognized when the Trusts become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Trusts use settlement date accounting for all financial instruments except for investments, which are accounted for using trade date accounting (see note 3.2.2). At initial recognition, a financial instrument is measured at its fair value, which is best evidenced by the transaction amount.

Derecognition

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Trusts transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Trusts neither transfer nor retain substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Trusts have not retained control.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished (i.e., when the obligation is discharged, cancelled, or expires).

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

A financial asset is classified on initial recognition based on two factors: the business model for managing the financial asset and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely

payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost (AC). Interest income from these financial assets is included in the statements of comprehensive income using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, would be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The Trusts did not have financial assets at FVOCI during the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019.

All other financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at AC or FVOCI are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss (FVPL).

Impairment

At each reporting date, the Trusts assess on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with their financial assets at AC and with the undrawn commitments under their lending arrangements. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes; (ii) the time value of money; and (iii) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

If ECL needed to be recognized, they would be recorded as impairment allowances for assets at AC and as a liability provision for undrawn commitments.

Should any financial asset become credit-impaired, interest income would be calculated for it by applying the effective interest rate to its amortized cost (i.e., net of the impairment allowance).

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Derivative financial liabilities are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost. Interest expense from these financial liabilities is included in the statements of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

3.2 Financial assets and liabilities

3.2.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are financial assets measured at AC. They comprise cash on hand and demand deposits and other highly liquid short-term investments that are readily

convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

3.2.2 Investments

Investments are financial assets that include short-term investments, fixed-term and demand deposits, fixed-income securities, equity securities (in the PRG Trust investment portfolio only), and derivative assets. Derivative liabilities are disclosed as part of other liabilities in the statements of financial position.

The Trusts' investment portfolios are managed under defined investment strategies (see Note 5) and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. The business model for the invested portfolios focuses on achieving fair value gains. Accordingly, these securities are classified at FVPL. A portion of funds may be held in fixed-term and demand deposits, pending investment in assets consistent with each Trust's investment strategy or as an investment decision to achieve specific objectives. These investments are measured at AC.

Purchases and sales of investments are recognized on the trade date. The corresponding investment trades receivable or payable are recognized in other assets and other liabilities, respectively, pending settlement of a transaction.

Investment income comprises interest income on investments at AC, interest and dividend income, and realized and unrealized gains and losses from FVPL investments, including currency valuation differences arising from exchange rate movements against the SDR, net of all trading-related investment fees.

Interest income from investments is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized based on the ex-dividend date.

3.2.3 Loans receivable

Loans receivable are financial assets that are measured at AC. They represent financing provided to low-income countries under the various PRG Trust financing facilities (see Note 1.1).

Interest income on loans receivable is recognized using the effective interest method.

Impairment of PRG Trust loans

The PRG Trust's assessment of its loans receivable for impairment is grounded in the context of the nature of the PRG Trust's lending and the unique institutional status of the IMF, as Trustee:

- The IMF, as Trustee, has a unique relationship with its member countries, all of which are shareholders in the institution.
- PRG Trust lending is linked to regular reviews of performance under a program of economic policies that the member commits to in order to overcome balance of payments problems, return to external viability, and repay the PRG Trust.
- The IMF, as Trustee, employs a comprehensive set of measures to mitigate credit risk (see Note 4.2.1.1).
- The IMF, as Trustee, also has de facto preferred creditor status, which has been recognized by the official creditor community and generally accepted by private creditors.

Taken together, these factors significantly reduce the likelihood of the PRG Trust incurring credit losses.

The PRG Trust has not recognized any impairment losses since inception. Also, unlike large financial institutions in the private sector, the PRG Trust's credit portfolio consists of a relatively small number of exposures to low-income member countries, with each member's circumstances varying. Therefore, a statistical approach to credit risk assessment, such as probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) modeling, as typically followed in the financial sector is neither feasible nor appropriate for the PRG Trust.

Similarly, the assessment of the PRG Trust's credit risk cannot rely on external credit risk ratings. Due to its unique characteristics, the PRG Trust's credit risk exposure is not comparable to sovereign credit risk faced by commercial financial entities, and as a cooperative member organization, the IMF, as Trustee, does not produce its own internal credit rating grades. Accordingly, credit risk for the PRG Trust is assessed holistically based on qualitative and quantitative considerations pertaining to each debtor member, such as the status of the economic programs underlying PRG Trust lending, the member's cooperation on policy implementation and timely settlement of PRG Trust financial obligations, and forward-looking assessments of the member's capacity to repay.

The PRG Trust has developed a model for ECL estimation based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition, where credit quality is classified as Stage 1, Stage 2, or Stage 3. Loans for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition (Stage 2), or that are credit-impaired (Stage 3), have their ECL measured on a lifetime basis. Loans for which there was no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1) have their ECL measured as a portion of lifetime ECL that result from default events possible within the next 12 months.

The key judgements and assumptions adopted by the PRG Trust in the measurement of ECL are discussed below:

(i) Definition of default and credit-impaired

The PRG Trust considers a member country to be in default when it is six months or more overdue in settling its financial obligations to the PRG Trust. This rebuts the presumption that default occurs no later than 90 days past due, reflecting the nature of the PRG Trust's financing and the unique institutional status of the IMF, as Trustee, as well as consistency with the threshold for internal risk management purposes. A loan is considered credit-impaired when the obligation has defaulted.

(ii) Significant increase in credit risk

The PRG Trust assesses whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred on a member-by-member basis by comparing the risk of default at the reporting date to the risk of default at the date of the most recent disbursement to the debtor member. The assessment is performed at each reporting date and takes into account a range of qualitative and quantitative criteria, including overdue obligations to the PRG Trust, signals of noncooperation by the member, and forward-looking indicators of capacity to repay the PRG Trust. The criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk are monitored and reviewed for appropriateness at least annually.

The assessment does not rely on any single factor and may, on the basis of other relevant considerations, rebut the presumption that credit risk has increased significantly when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. During the financial years ended at April 30, 2020, and 2019, the PRG Trust did not have any debtor member more than 30 days past due.

(iii) Low credit risk

The PRG Trust assumes that the credit risk of a member country has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the member is considered to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

Credit risk related to the PRG Trust's exposure to a member country is considered low if: (i) it has a low risk of default; (ii) the member country has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and (iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the member country to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations.

(iv) Measuring ECL

ECL are determined by comparing expected cash flows with contractual cash flows and discounting the expected cash shortfalls at the effective interest rate, which is the interest rate for PRG Trust loans set by the IMF, as Trustee. ECL are estimated by assessing a range of possible outcomes in light of expected future economic conditions, weighted according

to the assessed probability of each outcome. This entails considerable judgement and uncertainty about the estimates.

For the purpose of ECL measurement, financial safeguards that are integral to the PRG Trust's financial structure and operations are also considered, such as additional interest on overdue obligations.

Write-off

In the unlikely event that a member with outstanding loans to the PRG Trust withdraws from the IMF, repudiates its outstanding obligations to the PRG Trust, and no prospects of recovering amounts due to the PRG Trust remain in the foreseeable future, the PRG Trust would recognize the ultimate loss and the withdrawn member's outstanding loan to the PRG Trust would be written-off.

3.2.4 Borrowings

Borrowings are financial liabilities measured at AC and represent financing received from lenders (see Note 7). Interest expense on borrowings is calculated by applying the effective interest method.

3.3 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

A three-level fair value hierarchy is used to determine fair value under which financial instruments are categorized based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1:** Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date
- Level 2:** Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices)
- Level 3:** Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

When the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability fall within multiple levels of the hierarchy, the level within which the fair value measurement is categorized is based on the lowest-level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument in its entirety. Thus, a Level 3 fair value measurement may include inputs that are both observable and unobservable.

The valuation techniques used to determine fair value are described in Note 9.

3.4 Foreign currency translation

Transactions denominated in currencies and not in SDRs are recorded at the rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are reported using the SDR exchange rate on the date of the financial statements. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of transactions at rates different from those at the originating date of the transaction are included in the determination of total comprehensive income.

3.5 Contributions

The Trusts accept contributions on such terms and conditions as agreed between the Trusts and the contributor. Contributions are recognized as income after the achievement of specified conditions and are subject to the bilateral agreements stipulating how the resources are to be used.

3.6 Debt relief assistance

The PRG-HIPC and CCR Trusts provide debt relief assistance to eligible members, which is used by the members to pay their eligible debt service payments to the General Resources Account (GRA) or PRG Trust. The debt relief assistance is recognized as an expense after the terms and conditions set out in the respective Trust Instruments are satisfied, including eligible members meeting the debt relief qualification criteria.

4. Financial risk management

4.1 Risk management framework

By virtue of their role established through the Trust Instruments, the Trusts face a range of financial and nonfinancial risks. The Executive Board has approved a risk acceptance statement guiding risk acceptance and assessment across the Trusts' activities. The IMF, as Trustee, has adopted the three lines of defense model for risk management.

- Risks inherent in day-to-day operations are mitigated by establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls.
- A risk management function is responsible for developing and maintaining the risk management framework, fostering the development of risk management tools, and reporting on the Trusts' overall risk profile, highlighting areas where additional mitigation efforts are needed.
- An internal audit function is responsible for providing an independent assessment of the effectiveness of governance and internal control processes.

Oversight is provided by committees established to monitor and make decisions in specific risk areas, which supports the cycle of risk assessment, ownership, and mitigation vis-à-vis risk acceptance.

4.2 Financial assets and liabilities other than investments

Financial assets and liabilities other than investments are exposed to credit, market, and liquidity risks.

4.2.1 Credit risk on financial assets and liabilities other than investments

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial losses should any of the Trusts' borrowers fail to fulfill their financial obligations to the Trusts. Currently, only the PRG Trust is exposed to credit risk that arises on loans receivable and undrawn committed amounts under approved financing arrangements.

4.2.1.1 Credit risk management practices

Credit risk is inherent in the PRG Trust's unique role in the international monetary system because the PRG Trust has limited ability to diversify its credit portfolio and generally provides financing when other sources of credit are not available to a country. In addition, the PRG Trust's credit concentration is generally high due to the nature of the financial assistance provided to low-income countries.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the PRG Trust rapidly disbursed an unprecedented amount of emergency financial assistance to low-income countries (see Note 6.2). The duration of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the associated economic impact, is difficult to predict at this time, as is the extent of additional demand for loans under PRG Trust facilities. The PRG Trust continues to manage its credit risk in accordance with its existing risk management framework described in the following paragraphs, as applicable.

Measures to help mitigate the PRG Trust's credit risk include program design and conditionality, policies on access limits, monitoring, regular reviews by the IMF, post-program monitoring, preventive and remedial measures for dealing with overdue financial obligations, and financial safeguards such as special interest on overdue obligations.

The PRG Trust has established limits on overall access to its resources. Annual access across all PRG Trust facilities is capped at 100 percent (75 percent at April 30, 2019) of a member's IMF quota, with a cumulative access limit of 300 percent (225 percent at April 30, 2019) of a member's IMF quota (net of scheduled repayments). The IMF, as Trustee, can approve access in excess of these limits in cases where the member is experiencing an exceptionally large balance of payments need and has a comparatively strong adjustment program, among other conditions. There were two arrangements with exceptional access approved during the

financial year ended April 30, 2020 (none during the financial year ended April 30, 2019).

The annual limit for RCF disbursements was previously set at 50 percent of a member's quota, with a cumulative limit of 100 percent of a member's quota (net of scheduled repayments). These limits were temporarily raised for the period from April 6, 2020 to October 5, 2020 to 100 percent of quota annually and 150 percent of quota cumulatively (net of scheduled repayments).

Disbursements under PRG Trust arrangements are made in tranches and are subject to conditionality in the form of performance criteria, structural benchmarks, and prior actions, as well as regular reviews by the IMF as Trustee. Disbursements of RCF financing are made on a one-off basis, without ex post conditionality.

In addition, the IMF, as Trustee, has adopted a safeguards policy to mitigate the risk of misuse of resources and a misreporting policy to deal with incorrect reporting of data or performance against any conditions under a program supported by a PRG Trust arrangement.

Safeguards assessments of borrowing countries' central banks are undertaken to provide the Trustee with reasonable assurance that the central banks' legal structure, governance, control, reporting, and auditing systems are adequate to maintain the integrity of its operations and to measure resources, including PRG Trust disbursements.

When PRG Trust resources are provided as direct budget financing to the government, the safeguards policy also requires that disbursements be deposited at the central bank, and that an appropriate framework agreement between the central bank and the government be in place to ensure timely servicing of the country's financial obligations to the PRG Trust. Further, a fiscal safeguards' review of a state treasury is required for cases where a country requests exceptional access, and at least 25 percent of financing provided by the PRG Trust is expected to be used for direct budget financing.

4.2.1.2 Credit risk exposure

The maximum credit risk exposure is the carrying value of the PRG Trust's loans receivable and undrawn lending commitments, which was SDR 11,459 million and SDR 7,366 million at April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

Loans receivable amounted to SDR 9,244 million and SDR 6,377 million at April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively. The concentration of PRG Trust outstanding loans by region was as follows:

	April 30, 2020		April 30, 2019	
	<i>(in millions of SDRs and as a percentage of total outstanding loans)</i>			
Africa	7,570	81.9%	5,061	79.4%
Asia and Pacific	580	6.3%	637	10.0%
Europe	132	1.4%	93	1.4%
Middle East and Central Asia	727	7.9%	479	7.5%
Western Hemisphere	235	2.5%	107	1.7%
Total	9,244	100.0%	6,377	100.0%

The use of credit in the PRG Trust by the largest users was as follows:

	April 30, 2020		April 30, 2019	
	<i>(in millions of SDRs and as a percentage of total outstanding loans)</i>			
Largest user of credit	1,512	16.4%	844	13.2%
Three largest users of credit	2,905	31.4%	2,082	32.6%
Five largest users of credit	3,826	41.4%	2,748	43.1%

The five largest users of credit at April 30, 2020, in descending order, were Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bangladesh, and Cameroon (Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Bangladesh, Kenya, and Cameroon at April 30, 2019). Outstanding loans by member are presented in Schedule 1.

At April 30, 2020, undrawn commitments under 18 ECF arrangements and 1 SCF arrangement comprised SDR 2,215 million (SDR 989 million under 16 ECF arrangements at April 30, 2019). Commitments and undrawn balances under current arrangements are presented in Schedule 2. In addition, financial assistance under the RCF in the amount of SDR 309 million was approved by the Executive Board, but not yet disbursed at April 30, 2020.

4.2.2 Market risk on financial assets and liabilities other than investments

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk for financial assets and liabilities other than investments includes interest rate risk and exchange rate risk.

4.2.2.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future net cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The PRG Trust's subsidy resources consist of contributions and investment earnings to cover the interest shortfall arising from the difference between the market-based interest rate paid on the borrowings in the Loan Accounts and the concessional interest rate, if any, applicable to loans receivable. Should such resources be deemed inadequate for this purpose, the PRG Trust instrument allows for an increase in the interest rate levied on outstanding loans and

a transfer of investment income from the Reserve Account to the General Subsidy Account, subject to consultations with all creditors to the Loan Accounts on the adequacy of the Reserve Account to protect their claims.

4.2.2.2 Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk is the risk that the Trusts' financial position and cash flows will be affected by fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The exchange rate risk of the Trusts is mitigated by denominating all assets, liabilities, receipts, and payments in SDRs.

4.2.3 Liquidity risk on financial assets and liabilities other than investments

Liquidity risk is the risk of nonavailability of resources to meet the financing needs of low-income countries and Trusts' own obligations.

4.2.3.1 Liquidity management

The IMF, as Trustee, conducts annual reviews to determine the adequacy of resources in the Trusts to provide financial assistance to eligible IMF members and to meet the Trusts' obligations.

The PRG Trust must have financing available to meet low-income countries' demand for credit. Uncertainties in the timing and amount of credit extended expose the PRG Trust to liquidity risk. Moreover, the PRG Trust must also stand ready to provide funds for unexpected needs, for example, to authorize drawings to meet demands for encashment of creditor claims under the Loan Accounts' borrowings (see Note 4.2.3.2).

These financing needs are met by the PRG Trust Loan Accounts' borrowings (see Note 7). Amounts available under borrowing and note purchase agreements in the Loan Accounts were SDR 10,998 million and SDR 14,921 million at April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively (see also Schedule 3). Should such resources be deemed inadequate for this purpose, the PRG Trust has measures to cover the shortfall, as mentioned in Note 4.2.2.1.

On April 14, 2020, the Executive Board approved an increase in the PRG Trust's cumulative borrowing limit of SDR 12,500 million (from SDR 38,000 million to SDR 50,500 million). The role of the PRG Trust borrowing limit is to ensure that new PRG Trust borrowing would not take place without prior consultation with PRG Trust creditors regarding the justification for such borrowing and the adequacy of the PRG Trust Reserve Account. The latest increase was necessitated to accommodate an increase in demand for credit caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. From May 1, 2020 through June 26, 2020, resources available under borrowing and note purchase agreements increased by SDR 5,800 million.

The PRG-HIPC and CCR Trusts maintain cash balances to meet upcoming obligations, and the level of resources available for grant assistance is monitored against the potential needs of eligible members.

4.2.3.2 Maturity profile of loans and borrowings

The repayment terms of PRG Trust loans are 5½ to 10 years for the ECF, ESF, and RCF and four to eight years for the SCF, in equal semiannual installments. Scheduled repayments of PRG Trust outstanding loans are summarized below:

Financial year ending April 30	2020	2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
2020	—	891
2021	701	866
2022	817	817
2023	731	731
2024	761	758
2025	810	766
2026 and beyond	5,424	1,548
Total	9,244	6,377

Repayments during the financial year ended April 30, 2020 included advance repayments of SDR 165 million, of which SDR 158 million relates to a portion of proceeds from CCR Trust debt relief assistance that was applied to PRG Trust outstanding loans (no advance repayments during the financial year ended April 30, 2019).

The repayment periods for the PRG Trust Loan Accounts' borrowings typically match the maturity of the loans extended by the PRG Trust. Drawings under some PRG Trust borrowing agreements in the Loan Accounts may have shorter initial maturities (e.g., six months) that can be extended, at the sole discretion of the Trustee, up to the maturity dates of the corresponding Trust loans for which they were drawn.

The borrowings of the PRG Trust Subsidy Accounts are repayable in one installment at their maturity dates. Scheduled repayments of outstanding borrowings in the PRG Trust Loan and Subsidy Accounts are summarized below:

Financial year ending April 30	PRG Trust Accounts			
	Loan		Subsidy	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>			
2020	—	2,999	—	2
2021	4,421	472	2	—
2022	413	413	116	116
2023	428	428	9	9
2024	512	512	42	42
2025	549	532	100	100
2026 and beyond	3,090	1,033	8	8
Total	9,413	6,389	277	277

Certain creditors of the PRG Trust participate in a voluntary "encashment" regime, under which they can seek early repayment of outstanding claims in case of balance of payments needs, provided they allow drawings under their own agreements for encashment by other participating creditors. Early repayment is subject to availability of resources under borrowing agreements with other lenders.

Future interest on borrowings in the PRG Trust, calculated using the interest rate effective at April 30, 2020, are summarized below:

Financial year ending April 30	PRG Trust Accounts	
	Loan	Subsidy
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
2021	16	1
2022	12	1
2023	10	—
2024	9	—
2025	8	—
2026 and beyond	18	—
Total	73	2

The borrowings of the PRG-HIPC and CCR Trusts are repayable in one installment at their maturity dates. Scheduled repayments of outstanding borrowings in these Trusts are summarized below:

	PRG-HIPC Trust		CCR Trust	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>			
2020	—	28	—	—
2021	49	39	—	—
2022	—	—	—	—
2023	—	—	—	—
2024	22	22	12	12
2025	—	—	—	—
2026 and	8	—	6	6
Total	79	89	18	18

There were no future interest payments expected on outstanding borrowings in the PRG-HIPC and CCR Trusts at April 30, 2020.

4.3 Investments

Investments are exposed to credit and market risks.

4.3.1 Credit risk on investments

Credit risk on investments represents the potential loss if issuers and counterparties were to default on their contractual obligations.

4.3.1.1 Credit risk management practices

PRG Trust Investments

Credit risk is managed by limiting fixed-income investments to financial instruments with a credit rating equivalent to at

least BBB– (based on Standard & Poor’s rating scale) for corporate bonds (minor holdings of corporate bonds of lower quality could be held by the investment managers if their credit rating has decreased below BBB– subsequent to acquisition), and BBB+ or higher for other fixed-income investments (government bonds and official-sector fixed-income investments), except for instruments issued by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), which do not have a credit rating, central bank deposits, and uninvested cash balances (short-term investments). Counterparty risk for derivative instruments is mitigated by strict exposure limits, credit rating requirements, and collateral requirements.

PRG-HIPC and CCR Trusts’ Investments

Credit risk is minimized by limiting eligible investments to marketable securities rated at least A (based on Standard & Poor’s rating scale). Eligible investments include high-quality short-duration fixed-income securities, which include marketable obligations issued by (i) national governments of members, their central banks, or their national official institutions, and (ii) international financial organizations, and deposits with a commercial bank, national official financial institution of a member, or an international financial institution, including the BIS.

4.3.1.2 Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of the fixed-income instruments and short-term investments represents the maximum exposure to credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk for derivative instruments is the amount of any unrealized gains on such contracts.

The credit risk exposure for fixed-income instruments and short-term investments in the PRG Trust was as follows:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(as a percentage of total fixed-income instruments and short-term investments)</i>	
BIS obligations (not rated)	39.2	51.5
AAA	10.6	14.2
AA+ to AA-	18.9	18.1
A+ to A-	22.2	12.3
BBB+ to BBB-	9.0	3.9
B+	0.1	—
Total	100.0	100.0

The credit risk exposure for the PRG-HIPC and CCR Trusts’ investments was limited to BIS obligations that are not rated and amounted to SDR 320 million and SDR 18 million at April 30, 2020, respectively (SDR 332 million and SDR 18 million at April 30, 2019, respectively).

The credit risk exposure for derivative assets in the PRG Trust amounted to SDR 10 million and SDR 2 million at April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

4.3.2 Market risk on investments

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market price. The investment objectives and strategies of the Trusts, including asset allocation and risk tolerance (see Note 5), expose the Trusts’ investments to market risk. These risks include interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, and other price risks.

PRG Trust investments

The market risks on the PRG Trust investment portfolio are mitigated by: (i) ensuring diversification at the portfolio level through a target asset allocation and within asset class components through concentration and exposure limits; (ii) setting duration limits for fixed-income components; (iii) aligning or hedging the currency exposure of short-term investments, short-duration fixed-income securities, and corporate bonds with the SDR currency basket; and (iv) permitting the use of derivatives for managing interest rate and exchange rate risks.

PRG-HIPC and CCR Trust investments

The market risks on the PRG-HIPC and CCR Trust investment portfolios are mitigated by: (i) setting duration limits for fixed-income components; and (ii) rebalancing the portfolios periodically.

Fixed-term and demand deposits held in the Trusts’ investment portfolios are denominated in SDRs and carry a fixed rate of interest or the SDR interest rate.

4.3.2.1 Value at Risk

Exposures to market risk, including interest rate, exchange rate, and other price risks, are measured using value at risk (VaR), which considers not only known market risks in each of the asset categories but also the effect of asset class diversification. The VaR estimates reported below represent the maximum potential loss in value of the assets over the next year due to adverse market movements, with a 95 percent confidence level. Conversely, there is a 1 in 20 chance that annual losses on investment assets would be expected to equal or exceed the reported VaR. Losses in a single year could exceed the reported VaR by a significant amount.

VaR models are based predominantly on historical simulations and provide plausible future scenarios based on these simulations. There is no standard methodology for estimating VaR, and the modeling of the market risk characteristics of the investments involves many assumptions and approximations. Different assumptions or approximations could produce significantly different VaR estimates.

The VaR was as follows:

	PRG Trust		PRG-HIPC Trust	
	April 30		April 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>			
Equity securities	234	103	—	—
Fixed-income securities	78	46	2	2
Diversification effects	(70)	(41)	—	—
Total	242	108	2	2

4.3.3 Liquidity risk on investments

Liquidity risk on investments refers to the risk that an investment will not have an active buyer or seller when traded, which could negatively affect the price of the investment.

4.3.3.1 Liquidity management

The liquidity position of each Trust is closely monitored by maintaining liquidity projections to ensure day-to-day servicing needs are met. To minimize the risk of loss from liquidating investments, the Trusts hold resources in readily marketable short-term financial instruments to meet anticipated liquidity needs.

4.3.3.2 Maturity profile of investments

The maturities of short-term investments, fixed-term deposits, fixed-income securities, and derivative assets were as follows:

Financial year	PRG Trust	PRG-HIPC Trust	CCR Trust
	April 30, 2020		
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>		
2021	2,953	159	18
2022	1,349	95	—
2023	841	38	—
2024	400	28	—
2025	279	—	—
2026 and beyond	818	—	—
Total	6,640	320	18

Financial year	PRG Trust	PRG-HIPC Trust	CCR Trust
	April 30, 2019		
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>		
2020	3,780	162	18
2021	1,415	97	—
2022	1,182	73	—
2023	202	—	—
2024	112	—	—
2025 and beyond	399	—	—
Total	7,090	332	18

5. Investments

The guidelines for investing PRG Trust assets provide for an investment strategy that is geared to generate a nominal return of 90 basis points over the six-month SDR interest rate over time. The PRG Trust assets are being phased in over a three-year period starting in financial year 2018 and invested in a diversified portfolio of a range of fixed-income instruments and equity securities.

The investment strategy for the PRG-HIPC and CCR Trusts seeks to enhance returns subject to liquidity requirements and limits the risk of investment losses over an investment horizon of no more than three years. The PRG-HIPC Trust's liquid investments are held in short-term investments up to one year and the remainder in short-duration fixed-income securities.

Investments comprised the following:

	PRG Trust		PRG-HIPC Trust	
	April 30		April 30	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>			
At FVPL:				
Short-term investments	189	62	31	6
Equity securities	977	533	—	—
Fixed-income securities	5,320	6,130	259	187
Derivative assets	10	2	—	—
Total at FVPL	6,496	6,727	290	193
At AC:				
Fixed-term and demand deposits	1,121	896	30	139
Total	7,617	7,623	320	332

The CCR Trust held fixed-term and demand deposits at AC, amounting to SDR 18 million at April 30, 2020, and 2019.

Fair values of derivative assets and liabilities in the PRG Trust were SDR 10 million and SDR 12 million, respectively, at April 30, 2020 (SDR 2 million and SDR 7 million, respectively, at April 30, 2019). Notional values of derivative instruments were as follows:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
	Currency swaps	157
Forwards	581	351
Futures		
Long positions	383	353
Short positions	27	252

Net investment income for the PRG and PRG-HIPC Trusts comprised the following:

	PRG Trust		PRG-HIPC Trust	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>			
Investment income on FVPL investments	91	168	6	5
Interest income on AC investments	11	15	1	1
Investment fees	(4)	(3)	—	—
Net investment income	98	180	7	6

The CCR Trust's net investment income comprised only interest income on investments at AC and was SDR 1 million for the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019.

6. Loans receivable

At April 30, 2020, and 2019, loans receivable amounted to SDR 9,244 million and SDR 6,377 million, respectively.

6.1 Changes in loans receivable

Changes in PRG Trust loans receivable were as follows:

	Loan facilities				Total
	ECF	ESF	RCF	SCF	
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>				
April 30, 2019	5,532	128	454	263	6,377
Disbursements	1,189	—	2,709	25	3,923
Repayments	(824)	(119)	(69)	(44)	(1,056)
April 30, 2020	5,897	9	3,094	244	9,244

	Loan facilities				Total
	ECF	ESF	RCF	SCF	
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>				
April 30, 2018	5,247	346	413	283	6,289
Disbursements	969	—	85	—	1,054
Repayments	(684)	(218)	(44)	(20)	(966)
April 30, 2019	5,532	128	454	263	6,377

The PRG Trust has performed an impairment analysis of its portfolio of loans receivable in accordance with its ECL model (see Note 3.2.3). Based on this analysis, no loss allowance was deemed to be necessary at April 30, 2020, and 2019. As described in Note 3.2.3, the impairment analysis of the PRG Trust's outstanding loans takes into account the unique nature of the PRG Trust's financing and institutional status of the IMF, as Trustee. The analysis was performed holistically based on qualitative and quantitative considerations, taking into account the relevant current developments. In this context, the results of the PRG Trust's impairment analysis at April 30, 2020, and 2019, are not

materially sensitive to reasonable changes in input parameters of the ECL calculation.

6.2 Emergency financial assistance

The changes in loans receivable reflect emergency financing under the RCF that was provided by the PRG Trust to low-income member countries facing the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Outstanding loans by member are presented in Schedule 1. Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the limits for RCF disbursements were temporarily increased (see Note 4.2.1.1).

6.3 Interest on loans receivable

The interest rate applicable to PRG Trust loans was zero for financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019.

The interest rates on PRG Trust lending are reviewed every two years by the Executive Board and the next review is scheduled for June 2021. The interest rates are set for the upcoming two years and based on the average SDR interest rate for the latest 12-month period. In May 2019, the Executive Board has modified the interest rate structure effective July 1, 2019 as follows:

Average SDR interest rate for the latest 12-month period	ECF and SCF <i>(in percent)</i>
Less than 2%	—
Between 2% and 5%	0.25
Greater than 5%	0.50

The interest rate on RCF loans is permanently set at zero. An interest waiver on ESF loans receivable was extended until they are fully repaid by November 2020.

7. Borrowings

The Trusts borrow on such terms and conditions as agreed between the Trustee and individual lenders.

Borrowings in the PRG Trust Loan Accounts provide resources for on-lending to low-income countries. Loans to the PRG Trust are nonrevolving and subject to a time limit. Creditors to the PRG Trust may earmark their loan commitments for a specific Loan Account (ECF, SCF, or RCF) or make them generally available for any loan facility.

Proceeds from borrowings in the PRG Trust Subsidy Account, PRG-HIPC Trust, and CCR Trust are invested and generate net investment income, which contributes to the resources for operational use.

7.1 Changes in outstanding borrowings

Changes in the outstanding borrowings in the PRG Trust Loan and Subsidy Accounts were as follows:

	PRG Trust Accounts		Total
	Loan	Subsidy	
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>		
April 30, 2019	6,389	277	6,666
Borrowings	3,923	—	3,923
Repayments	(899)	—	(899)
April 30, 2020	9,413	277	9,690

	PRG Trust Accounts		Total
	Loan	Subsidy	
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>		
April 30, 2018	6,254	258	6,512
Borrowings	1,054	159	1,213
Repayments	(919)	(140)	(1,059)
April 30, 2019	6,389	277	6,666

7.2 Interest on outstanding borrowings

The weighted average interest rate on PRG Trust variable interest rate borrowings was 0.61 percent per annum and 0.80 percent per annum for the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively. Most PRG-HIPC and CCR Trust borrowings carry a fixed interest rate.

8. Debt relief assistance

On March 26, 2020, the Executive Board approved a decision to adapt the eligibility criteria for receiving assistance in the CCR Trust for a qualifying public health disaster. Subsequently, on April 13, 2020 the Executive Board approved grant assistance for eligible low-income countries equal to the repayment of total debt service falling due to the IMF over the six months starting from April 14, 2020. Subject to the availability of resources in the CCR Trust, the eligible low-income countries will qualify for debt relief assistance for debt service payments to the IMF for a period of 24 months from April 14, 2020.

During the financial year ended April 30, 2020, SDR 165 million in debt relief assistance was disbursed and applied towards eligible debt service payments for members impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic (no debt relief assistance during the financial year ended April 30, 2019).

On March 25, 2020, the Executive Board determined that Somalia is eligible and qualifies for debt relief assistance under the enhanced HIPC Initiative. The Executive Board also approved a grant for interim debt relief assistance amounting to SDR 1 million (see Note 11) and committed a further SDR 136 million of such assistance towards Somalia's future debt reduction. The interim debt relief

assistance will be recognized as an expense in the PRG-HIPC Trust as Somalia's eligible debt service payments to the GRA and PRG Trust fall due until March 24, 2021. The amount committed is subject to change and its disbursement is contingent on Somalia meeting specific criteria under the enhanced HIPC Initiative.

9. Fair value measurement

Valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include the following:

Level 1

The fair value of publicly traded investments is based on quoted market prices in an active market for identical assets without any adjustments (closing price for equities and derivative instruments and bid price for fixed-income securities). These investments are included within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Level 2

The fair value of fixed-income securities not actively traded is determined on the basis of a compilation of significant observable market information, such as recently executed trades in securities of the issuer or comparable issuers and yield curves. The assessment also takes into account the inherent risk and terms and conditions of each security. Given that the significant inputs are observable, these securities are included within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of over-the-counter derivative instruments (foreign exchange forwards and currency swaps) not actively traded is determined using a pricing model that incorporates foreign exchange spot and forward rates and interest rate curves. Given that the significant inputs into the pricing models are market observable, these instruments are included within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

9.1 Investments

The following tables present the fair value hierarchy used to determine the fair value of investments in the PRG and PRG-HIPC Trusts:

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
	April 30, 2020		
Recurring fair value measurements	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>		
PRG Trust	1,151	5,345	6,496
PRG-HIPC Trust	31	259	290
April 30, 2019			
PRG Trust	587	6,140	6,727
PRG-HIPC Trust	6	187	193

There were no Level 3 investments at April 30, 2020, and 2019, and there were no transfers of investments between Level 1 and Level 2 during the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019.

Investments in fixed-term and demand deposits are generally of a short-term nature and are carried at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

Based on the fair value hierarchy, SDR 1 million in derivative liabilities were categorized as Level 1 and SDR 11 million as Level 2 at April 30, 2020 (SDR 1 million and SDR 6 million, respectively, at April 30, 2019). There were no transfers of derivative liabilities between Level 1 and Level 2 during the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019.

9.2 Loans receivable

The PRG Trust, and the IMF as Trustee, plays a unique role in providing balance of payments support to member countries. PRG Trust financing features policy conditions that require member countries to implement macroeconomic and structural policies, and are an integral part of PRG Trust lending. These measures aim to help countries solve their balance of payments problems while safeguarding Trust resources. The fair value of PRG Trust loans receivable as defined under IFRS 13 cannot be determined due to their unique characteristics, including the debtor's membership relationship with the IMF, the Trustee, and the absence of a principal or most advantageous market for PRG Trust loans.

9.3 Other financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of borrowings and other assets and liabilities accounted for at amortized cost, except derivative liabilities, represents a reasonable estimate of their fair value at April 30, 2020, and 2019.

10. Related party transactions

The expenses of administering the business of the Trusts are paid by the IMF from the GRA annually. The PRG Trust reimbursed the GRA SDR 62 million and SDR 63 million during the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

There were no reimbursements to the GRA from the PRG-HIPC and CCR Trusts during the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019.

In addition to bilateral contributions from member countries, the IMF also made contributions to the Trusts to meet the financing needs of low-income countries. Cumulative contributions from the IMF were as follows:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
PRG Trust Reserve Account	2,716	2,697
PRG Trust Subsidy Accounts	1,018	1,018
PRG-HIPC Trust	1,239	1,239
CCR Trust	293	293
Total	5,266	5,247

During the financial year ended April 30, 2020, the PRG Trust Reserve Account received contributions from the IMF through the SDA, amounting to SDR 19 million.

11. Combining statements of financial position and statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources

The combining statements of financial position and statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources of the Trusts are presented below.

PRG Trust—Combining Statements of Financial Position at April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of SDRs)

	2020			2019	
	Loan Accounts	Subsidy Accounts	Reserve Account	Total	Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	224	22	68	314	139
Other assets	—	39	38	77	89
Investments	—	3,914	3,703	7,617	7,623
Loans receivable	9,244	—	—	9,244	6,377
Accrued account transfers	(48)	(14)	62	—	—
Total assets	9,420	3,961	3,871	17,252	14,228
Liabilities and resources					
Other liabilities	7	63	43	113	125
Borrowings	9,413	277	—	9,690	6,666
Total liabilities	9,420	340	43	9,803	6,791
Resources	—	3,621	3,828	7,449	7,437
Total liabilities and resources	9,420	3,961	3,871	17,252	14,228

PRG Trust—Combining Statements of Comprehensive Income and Changes in Resources for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of SDRs)

	2020			2019	
	Loan Accounts	Subsidy Accounts	Reserve Account	Total	Total
Resources, beginning of year	—	3,614	3,823	7,437	7,373
Net investment income	—	50	48	98	180
Contributions	—	—	19	19	—
Total income	—	50	67	117	180
Interest expense	(42)	(1)	—	(43)	(53)
Administrative expense	—	—	(62)	(62)	(63)
Total expenses	(42)	(1)	(62)	(105)	(116)
Subsidy transfers	42	(42)	—	—	—
Net income	—	7	5	12	64
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income/changes in resources	—	7	5	12	64
Resources, end of year	—	3,621	3,828	7,449	7,437

PRG-HIPC and CCR Trusts—Combining Statements of Financial Position at April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of SDRs)

	PRG-HIPC Trust and Related Umbrella Account				CCR Trust and Related Umbrella Account			
	2020			2019	2020			2019
	Trust Account	Umbrella Account	Total	Total	Trust Accounts	Umbrella Account	Total	Total
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1	14	1	132	—	132	149
Other assets	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Investments	320	—	320	332	18	—	18	18
Total assets	334	1	335	334	150	—	150	167
Liabilities and resources								
Borrowings	79	—	79	89	18	—	18	18
Total liabilities	79	—	79	89	18	—	18	18
Resources	255	1	256	245	132	—	132	149
Total liabilities and resources	334	1	335	334	150	—	150	167

PRG-HIPC and CCR Trusts—Combining Statements of Comprehensive Income and Changes in Resources for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of SDRs)

	PRG-HIPC Trust and Related Umbrella Account				CCR Trust and Related Umbrella Account			
	2020			2019	2020			2019
	Trust Account	Umbrella Account	Total	Total	Trust Accounts	Umbrella Account	Total	Total
Resources, beginning of year	245	—	245	239	149	—	149	146
Net investment income	7	—	7	6	1	—	1	1
Contributions	4	—	4	—	147	—	147	2
Total income	11	—	11	6	148	—	148	3
Debt relief assistance	—	—	—	—	—	(165)	(165)	—
Total expenses	—	—	—	—	—	(165)	(165)	—
Grant transfers	(1)	1	—	—	(165)	165	—	—
Net income/(loss)	10	1	11	6	(17)	—	(17)	3
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income/(loss)/changes in resources	10	1	11	6	(17)	—	(17)	3
Resources, end of year	255	1	256	245	132	—	132	149

Supplemental Schedules

SCHEDULE 1: PRG Trust—Schedule of Outstanding Loans at April 30, 2020

(in millions of SDRs)

Member	ECF	ESF	RCF	SCF	Outstanding balance	Percent of total
Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of	40.8	—	—	—	40.8	0.44
Armenia, Republic of	54.9	—	—	—	54.9	0.59
Bangladesh	493.7	—	—	—	493.7	5.34
Benin	122.0	—	—	—	122.0	1.32
Burkina Faso	156.1	—	84.3	—	240.4	2.60
Burundi	28.4	—	—	—	28.4	0.31
Cabo Verde	—	—	23.7	—	23.7	0.26
Cameroon	427.8	—	—	—	427.8	4.63
Central African Republic	148.4	—	47.9	—	196.3	2.12
Chad	286.1	—	84.1	—	370.2	4.01
Comoros, Union of the	3.6	—	5.9	—	9.5	0.10
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	14.8	—	533.0	—	547.8	5.93
Congo, Republic of	33.5	—	—	—	33.5	0.36
Côte d'Ivoire	604.1	—	241.2	—	845.3	9.14
Djibouti	6.7	—	—	—	6.7	0.07
Dominica	—	—	17.3	—	17.3	0.19
Ethiopia, The Federal Democratic Republic of	133.6	4.0	—	—	137.7	1.49
Gambia, The	9.9	—	34.2	—	44.1	0.48
Ghana	773.6	—	738.0	—	1,511.6	16.35
Grenada	14.1	—	16.4	—	30.5	0.33
Guinea	214.8	—	21.4	—	236.2	2.56
Guinea-Bissau	18.5	—	3.2	—	21.7	0.23
Haiti	19.6	—	112.6	—	132.2	1.43
Honduras	—	—	—	25.0	25.0	0.27
Kenya	228.4	—	—	—	228.4	2.47
Kyrgyz Republic	97.0	—	31.8	—	128.9	1.39
Lesotho, Kingdom of	21.3	—	—	—	21.3	0.23
Liberia	116.3	—	29.1	—	145.4	1.57
Madagascar, Republic of	250.6	—	177.2	—	427.7	4.63
Malawi	168.6	—	—	—	168.6	1.82
Maldives	—	—	21.2	—	21.2	0.23
Mali	232.0	—	12.0	—	244.0	2.64
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	112.6	—	95.7	—	208.3	2.25
Moldova, Republic of	74.8	—	57.5	—	132.3	1.43
Mozambique, Republic of	—	—	312.4	66.3	378.7	4.10
Nepal	—	—	35.7	—	35.7	0.39
Nicaragua	5.3	—	—	—	5.3	0.06
Niger	190.7	—	83.7	—	274.3	2.97
Rwanda	—	—	80.1	136.2	216.3	2.34
St. Lucia	—	—	22.2	—	22.2	0.24
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	—	—	2.7	—	2.7	0.03
Samoa	—	—	20.3	—	20.3	0.22
São Tomé and Príncipe, Democratic Republic of	6.3	—	9.0	—	15.4	0.17
Senegal	—	3.2	107.9	—	111.1	1.20
Sierra Leone	261.7	—	—	—	261.7	2.83
Solomon Islands	0.8	—	—	—	0.8	0.01

Member	ECF	ESF	RCF	SCF	Outstanding balance	Percent of total
Somalia	210.9	—	—	—	210.9	2.28
Tajikistan, Republic of	13.0	—	—	—	13.0	0.14
Tanzania, United Republic of	—	2.0	—	16.6	18.6	0.20
Togo	250.8	—	—	—	250.8	2.71
Vanuatu	—	—	8.5	—	8.5	0.09
Yemen, Republic of	39.0	—	24.4	—	63.4	0.69
Zambia	11.0	—	—	—	11.0	0.12
Total outstanding loans	5,896.4	9.2	3,094.3	244.0	9,243.9	100.0

Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.

SCHEDULE 2: PRG Trust—Schedule of Arrangements for the Financial Year Ended April 30, 2020

(in millions of SDRs)

Member	Agreement date	Expiration date	Amount committed	Undrawn balance			
				April 30, 2019	Changes ¹	Amount drawn	April 30, 2020
ECF arrangements							
Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of ²	July 20, 2016	December 31, 2019	32.4	9.9	—	(9.9)	—
Benin	April 7, 2017	July 31, 2020	111.4	47.8	—	(31.8)	15.9
Burkina Faso	March 14, 2018	March 13, 2021	108.4	72.2	—	(36.1)	36.1
Cameroon	June 26, 2017	June 25, 2020	483.0	165.6	—	(110.4)	55.2
Central African Republic ²	July 20, 2016	July 10, 2019	133.7	22.8	—	(22.8)	—
Central African Republic	December 20, 2019	December 19, 2022	83.6	—	83.6	(11.9)	71.6
Chad	June 30, 2017	September 30, 2020	224.3	84.1	—	(56.1)	28.0
Congo, Republic of	July 11, 2019	July 10, 2022	324.0	—	324.0	(32.4)	291.6
Côte d'Ivoire	December 12, 2016	December 11, 2020	281.3	64.5	64.5	(64.5)	64.5
Ethiopia, The Federal Democratic Republic of	December 20, 2019	December 19, 2022	1,202.8	—	1,202.8	(133.6)	1,069.2
Gambia, The	March 23, 2020	June 22, 2023	35.0	—	35.0	(5.0)	30.0
Guinea	December 11, 2017	December 10, 2020	120.5	68.9	—	(34.4)	34.4
Guinea-Bissau ²	July 10, 2015	July 9, 2019	22.7	5.7	(5.7)	—	—
Liberia	December 11, 2019	December 10, 2023	155.0	—	155.0	(17.0)	138.0
Madagascar, Republic of ²	July 27, 2016	February 6, 2020	250.6	62.9	—	(62.9)	—
Malawi	April 30, 2018	April 29, 2021	105.8	55.8	27.8	(31.6)	52.0
Mali	August 28, 2019	August 27, 2022	140.0	—	140.0	(40.0)	100.0
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	December 6, 2017	December 5, 2020	115.9	66.2	—	(33.1)	33.1
Moldova, Republic of ²	November 7, 2016	March 19, 2020	43.1	16.0	—	(16.0)	—
Niger	January 23, 2017	July 31, 2020	118.4	62.0	—	(47.9)	14.1
São Tomé and Príncipe, Democratic Republic of	October 2, 2019	February 1, 2023	13.3	—	13.3	(1.9)	11.4
Sierra Leone	November 30, 2018	June 29, 2022	124.4	108.9	—	(31.1)	77.8
Somalia	March 25, 2020	March 24, 2023	252.9	—	252.9	(210.9)	42.0
Togo ²	May 5, 2017	April 7, 2020	247.7	75.5	71.5	(147.0)	—
Total ECF arrangements				988.8	2,364.6	(1,188.4)	2,164.9
SCF arrangement							
Honduras	July 15, 2019	July 14, 2021	74.9	—	74.9	(25.0)	50.0
Total PRG Trust arrangements				988.8	2,439.5	(1,213.4)	2,214.9

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

¹ Includes new arrangements, augmentations, cancellations, expirations, and decrease of access.

² Commitment expired during the financial year ended April 30, 2020.

SCHEDULE 3: PRG Trust Loan Accounts—Resources Available under Borrowing and Note Purchase Agreements at April 30, 2020

(in millions of SDRs)

Lender	Agreement date	Expiration date	Amount agreed	Undrawn balance
National Bank of Belgium	August 30, 2017	December 31, 2024	350.0	350.0
Banco Central do Brasil	June 1, 2017	December 31, 2024	500.0	500.0
Canada	January 10, 2017	December 31, 2029	500.0	500.0
People's Bank of China	April 21, 2017	December 31, 2024	800.0	800.0
Danmarks Nationalbank	January 28, 2010	December 31, 2024	500.0	300.0
Banque de France	February 1, 2018	December 31, 2029	2,000.0	2,000.0
Bank of Italy	July 17, 2017	December 31, 2024	400.0	400.0
Japan	September 3, 2010	December 31, 2029	3,600.0	1,556.6
Bank of Korea	January 7, 2011	December 31, 2024	1,000.0	500.0
De Nederlandsche Bank NV	July 27, 2010	December 31, 2024	1,000.0	500.0
Norway	November 17, 2016	December 31, 2024	300.0	150.0
Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency	May 13, 2011	December 31, 2029	500.0	57.8
Bank of Spain	February 22, 2017	December 31, 2024	450.0	450.0
Sveriges Riksbank	November 17, 2016	December 31, 2024	500.0	433.9
Swiss National Bank	August 30, 2017	December 31, 2024	500.0	500.0
United Kingdom	January 23, 2017	December 31, 2024	2,000.0	2,000.0
Total			14,900.0	10,998.4

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

SCHEDULE 4: PRG, PRG-HIPC, and CCR Trusts—Cumulative Contributions at April 30, 2020

(in millions of SDRs)

Contributor	PRG Trust			Of which: Windfall Gold Sales Profits ²	PRG-HIPC Trust	CCR Trust
	General Subsidy Account	Earmarked Subsidy Accounts ¹	Total			
Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of	1.2	—	1.2	1.2	—	—
Albania	0.4	—	0.4	0.4	—	—
Algeria	15.2	—	15.2	12.9	0.4	—
Angola	2.1	—	2.1	2.1	—	—
Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
Argentina	25.7	27.2	52.9	21.8	11.7	0.4
Armenia, Republic of	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	—	—
Australia	50.5	14.7	65.2	32.8	17.0	0.1
Austria	21.7	3.9	25.6	21.7	15.0	—
Bahamas, The	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	—	—
Bangladesh	5.5	0.7	6.2	5.5	1.2	**
Barbados	0.5	—	0.5	0.5	0.3	—
Belarus, Republic of	1.1	2.8	3.9	3.9	—	—
Belgium	35.6	0.2	35.8	35.6	25.9	1.4
Belize	0.2	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	—
Benin	—	0.7	0.7	0.7	—	—
Bhutan	**	—	**	**	—	—
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.7	—	1.7	1.7	—	—
Botswana	0.8	—	0.8	0.8	—	**
Brazil	—	—	—	—	11.0	—
Brunei Darussalam	2.2	—	2.2	2.2	0.1	—
Bulgaria	5.9	—	5.9	5.9	—	—
Burkina Faso	0.6	—	0.6	0.6	—	—
Burundi	0.8	—	0.8	0.8	—	—
Cabo Verde	**	—	**	**	—	—
Cambodia	0.9	—	0.9	0.9	**	—
Cameroon	1.9	—	1.9	1.9	—	—
Canada	91.5	214.9	306.4	65.5	32.9	2.9
Central African Republic	0.2	—	0.2	0.2	—	—
Chad	0.7	—	0.7	0.7	—	—
Chile	—	—	—	—	—	**
China, People's Republic of	—	110.1	110.1	98.0	13.1	5.7
Colombia	—	—	—	—	**	—
Comoros, Union of the	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	5.5	—	5.5	5.5	0.8	—
Congo, Republic of	—	0.6	0.6	0.6	—	—
Côte d'Ivoire	2.4	1.0	3.4	3.4	—	—
Croatia, Republic of	1.9	—	1.9	1.8	**	—
Cyprus	1.6	—	1.6	1.6	0.5	—
Czech Republic	10.3	10.0	20.3	10.3	—	—
Denmark	23.0	38.3	61.3	19.4	13.1	0.8
Djibouti	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
Dominica	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—

Contributor	PRG Trust					
	General Subsidy Account	Earmarked Subsidy Accounts ¹	Total	Of which: Windfall Gold Sales Profits ²	PRG-HIPC Trust	CCR Trust
Egypt, Arab Republic of	9.7	10.0	19.7	9.7	**	0.2
Estonia, Republic of	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	0.4	—
Eswatini, Kingdom of	—	—	—	—	**	—
Ethiopia, The Federal Democratic Republic of	1.4	—	1.4	1.4	—	—
Fiji, Republic of	0.7	—	0.7	0.7	**	—
Finland	13.0	22.7	35.7	13.0	2.6	0.5
France	—	127.9	127.9	110.5	60.9	4.0
Gabon	1.6	—	1.6	1.6	0.5	—
Gambia, The	—	0.3	0.3	0.3	—	—
Georgia	1.5	—	1.5	1.5	—	—
Germany	149.8	155.1	305.0	149.8	45.6	23.8
Ghana	1.1	—	1.1	1.1	—	—
Greece	11.3	—	11.3	11.3	2.2	0.5
Guinea	1.1	—	1.1	1.1	—	—
Guinea-Bissau	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
Haiti	0.8	—	0.8	0.8	—	—
Honduras	1.4	—	1.4	1.4	—	—
Iceland	1.2	3.3	4.5	1.2	0.6	0.1
India	59.9	10.5	70.4	59.9	0.4	—
Indonesia	—	—	—	—	5.1	0.1
Iran, Islamic Republic of	15.4	—	15.4	15.4	—	—
Iraq	3.5	—	3.5	3.5	—	—
Ireland	13.0	6.9	19.9	13.0	3.9	0.1
Israel	—	—	—	—	1.2	—
Italy	—	255.6	255.6	81.1	43.3	2.9
Jamaica	2.8	—	2.8	2.8	1.8	—
Japan	185.1	541.1	726.2	148.7	98.4	87.5
Jordan	1.8	—	1.8	1.8	—	—
Kenya	2.8	—	2.8	2.8	—	—
Korea, Republic of	43.7	36.0	79.7	34.7	10.6	0.7
Kosovo	0.4	—	0.4	0.4	—	—
Kuwait	16.9	—	16.9	14.3	0.1	—
Kyrgyz Republic	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	—	—
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.6	—	0.6	0.6	**	—
Latvia, Republic of	1.4	—	1.4	1.4	0.7	—
Lesotho, Kingdom of	—	0.4	0.4	0.4	—	—
Liberia	0.4	—	0.4	0.4	—	—
Lithuania, Republic of	1.9	—	1.9	1.9	0.7	—
Luxembourg	4.3	10.6	14.9	4.3	0.9	—
Malawi	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	—	—
Malaysia	18.2	—	18.2	18.2	4.1	0.4
Maldives	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
Mali	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	—	—
Malta	1.0	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	**
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	0.7	—	0.7	0.7	—	—
Mauritius	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	**	—

Contributor	PRG Trust				PRG-HIPC Trust	CCR Trust
	General Subsidy Account	Earmarked Subsidy Accounts ¹	Total	Of which: Windfall Gold Sales Profits ²		
Mexico	37.3	—	37.3	37.3	40.0	1.7
Micronesia, Federated States of	**	—	**	**	—	—
Moldova, Republic of	1.3	—	1.3	1.3	—	—
Mongolia	0.6	—	0.6	0.6	**	—
Montenegro	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
Morocco	6.0	7.3	13.3	6.0	**	0.1
Mozambique, Republic of	1.1	—	1.1	1.1	—	—
Myanmar	2.7	—	2.7	2.7	—	—
Namibia	1.4	—	1.4	1.4	—	—
Nepal	0.7	—	0.7	0.7	0.1	—
Netherlands, Kingdom of the	63.4	100.5	164.0	53.1	52.0	—
New Zealand	9.2	—	9.2	9.2	2.5	—
Nicaragua	—	1.4	1.4	1.4	—	—
Niger	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	—	—
Nigeria	18.1	—	18.1	18.1	6.2	—
North Macedonia, Republic of	0.7	—	0.7	0.7	—	—
Norway	—	72.2	72.2	19.3	12.9	0.5
Oman	2.4	2.2	4.6	2.4	0.1	—
Pakistan	10.6	—	10.6	10.6	0.1	**
Panama	2.1	—	2.1	2.1	—	—
Papua New Guinea	0.4	—	0.4	0.4	—	—
Paraguay	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	—	—
Philippines	4.9	—	4.9	3.0	4.5	—
Poland, Republic of	—	—	—	—	8.8	—
Portugal	—	10.6	10.6	10.6	4.4	1.5
Qatar	1.5	—	1.5	0.9	—	—
Romania	7.6	—	7.6	7.6	—	—
Russian Federation	61.2	35.7	96.9	61.2	10.2	—
Rwanda	0.8	—	0.8	0.8	—	—
St. Lucia	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Samoa	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	**	—
San Marino, Republic of	0.2	—	0.2	0.2	**	—
São Tomé and Príncipe, Democratic Republic of	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
Saudi Arabia	72.0	—	72.0	71.8	1.0	0.2
Senegal	1.7	—	1.7	1.7	—	—
Serbia, Republic of	4.8	—	4.8	4.8	—	—
Seychelles	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
Sierra Leone	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	—	—
Singapore	14.5	—	14.5	14.5	2.3	0.2
Slovak Republic	3.9	—	3.9	3.9	2.7	—
Slovenia, Republic of	1.4	—	1.4	1.4	0.3	—
Solomon Islands	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
South Africa	19.3	—	19.3	19.3	20.9	—
Spain	50.2	5.3	55.5	41.4	16.6	0.1
Sri Lanka	4.2	—	4.2	4.2	**	—

Contributor	PRG Trust				PRG-HIPC Trust	CCR Trust
	General Subsidy Account	Earmarked Subsidy Accounts ¹	Total	Of which: Windfall Gold Sales Profits ²		
Sweden	29.4	114.1	143.5	24.6	5.3	2.3
Switzerland	48.3	41.6	89.9	37.2	38.3	1.3
Tajikistan, Republic of	0.9	—	0.9	0.9	—	—
Tanzania, United Republic of	2.1	—	2.1	2.1	—	—
Thailand	14.8	—	14.8	14.8	2.2	0.2
Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
Togo	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	—	—
Tonga	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	**	—
Trinidad and Tobago	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	0.2	—
Tunisia	2.9	—	2.9	2.9	0.1	**
Turkey	15.0	10.0	25.0	15.0	—	0.7
Turkmenistan	0.8	—	0.8	0.8	—	—
Tuvalu	**	—	**	**	—	—
Uganda	1.9	—	1.9	1.8	—	—
Ukraine	14.1	—	14.1	14.1	—	—
United Arab Emirates	7.7	—	7.7	7.7	0.4	—
United Kingdom	147.3	372.9	520.2	111.0	57.4	103.3
United States	433.4	126.1	559.5	433.4	221.9	2.0
Uruguay	3.2	—	3.2	3.2	—	**
Vanuatu	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
Vietnam	4.8	—	4.8	4.8	**	—
Yemen, Republic of	1.8	—	1.8	1.8	—	—
Zambia	5.0	—	5.0	5.0	2.4	—
Zimbabwe	3.6	—	3.6	3.6	—	—
Total member contributions	2,034.2	2,507.4	4,541.6	2,187.4	941.9	246.5
Special Disbursement Account	147.9	870.3	1,018.2	—	1,166.8	293.2
Administered Accounts	—	159.5	159.5	—	343.5	—
General Resources Account	—	—	—	—	72.5	—
Total IMF-related contributions	147.9	1,029.8	1,177.7	—	1,582.8	293.2
Total	2,182.1	3,537.1	5,719.3	2,187.4	2,524.7	539.7

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

¹ Includes contributions to the following earmarked subsidy accounts: Extended Credit Facility, Standby Credit Facility, Rapid Credit Facility, Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility, and Exogenous Shocks Facility.

² Includes voluntary contributions made by IMF members following the distributions from the IMF's General Reserve of SDR 0.7 billion and SDR 1.75 billion in October 2012 and 2013, respectively, attributable to windfall gold sales profits.

** Less than SDR 50,000.

IV. Financial Statements of the Administered Accounts





Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of each of the accounts of the International Monetary Fund listed in the table below (the “Administered Accounts”), which comprise the statements of financial position as of the dates listed in the table below, and the related statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources and of cash flows for the periods listed in the table below.

Administered Accounts	
<i>Technical Assistance and Special Purpose Accounts</i>	
Supplementary Financing Facility Subsidy Account (SFF Subsidy) (1)	Administered Account People’s Bank of China (People’s Bank of China) (1)
Somalia Administered Account (Somalia) (2)	Administered Account–Japan (Japan) (1)
Framework Administered Account for Technical Assistance Activities (Framework-TA) (1)	Framework Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities (Framework-SFA) (1)
Administered Account – Switzerland (Switzerland) (1)	
<i>Interim Holdings of Resources Accounts</i>	
Post-SCA-2 Administered Account (Post-SCA-2) (1)	SCA-1/Deferred Charges Administered Account (SCA-1/Deferred Charges) (1)
Interim Administered Account for Windfall Gold Sales Profits (Windfall Gold Sales Profits) (1)	Interim Administered Account for Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits (Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits) (1)
Framework Interim Account (Framework Interim) (2)	Administered Account for Interim Holdings of Voluntary Contributions for Fund Activities (Interim Holdings) (1)
(1) As of and for the years ended April 30, 2020 and 2019	
(2) As of April 30, 2020 and for the period from December 18, 2019 (date of inception) to April 30, 2020	

We are independent of the Administered Accounts in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United States of America and with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.



Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Administered Accounts' ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Administered Accounts or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Administered Accounts' financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error because fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Administered Accounts' preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Administered Accounts' internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

As part of an audit, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Administered Accounts' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Administered Accounts to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of each of the Administered Accounts indicated in the table above as of April 30, 2020 and 2019, and the results of each of their operations and each of their cash flows for the periods indicated in the table above in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Other Matter

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on each of the Administered Accounts' financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental schedules appearing on pages 111 to 118 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the respective Administered Accounts' financial statements. The information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the respective Administered Accounts' financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the respective Administered Accounts' financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the respective Administered Accounts' financial statements or to the respective Administered Accounts' financial statements themselves and other additional procedures, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. We also subjected the information to the applicable procedures required by International Standards on Auditing. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the respective Administered Accounts' financial statements taken as a whole.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

McLean, Virginia
June 26, 2020

Statements of Financial Position at April 30, 2020, and 2019

Technical Assistance and Special Purpose Accounts													
Note	SFF Subsidy		People's Bank of China		Somalia	Japan		Framework – TA		Framework – SFA		Switzerland	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
<i>(in thousands of SDRs)</i>						<i>(in thousands of U.S. dollars)</i>							
Assets													
	928	919	6,328	6,376	152,331	39,059	136,725	—	589	378,228	379,101	—	—
	1	3	369	496	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
	5	—	171,194	166,148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total assets	929	922	177,891	173,020	152,337	39,059	136,725	—	589	378,228	379,101	4	4
Liabilities													
	—	—	150	148	—	—	—	—	—	20,070	34,879	4	4
	6	—	170,000	170,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	—	—	170,150	170,148	—	—	—	—	—	20,070	34,879	4	4
Resources	929	922	7,741	2,872	152,337	39,059	136,725	—	589	358,158	344,222	—	—
Total liabilities and resources	929	922	177,891	173,020	152,337	39,059	136,725	—	589	378,228	379,101	4	4

Interim Holdings of Resources Accounts											
	Post-SCA-2		SCA-1/ Deferred Charges		Windfall Gold Sales Profits		Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits		Framework Interim	Interim Holdings ¹	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2020	2019
<i>(in thousands of SDRs)</i>										<i>(in thousands of U.S. dollars)</i>	
Assets											
	—	41,664	—	35,537	—	22,019	—	39,160	193,986	—	—
	—	115	—	98	—	61	—	109	114	—	—
Total assets	—	41,779	—	35,635	—	22,080	—	39,269	194,100	—	—
Liabilities											
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resources	—	41,779	—	35,635	—	22,080	—	39,269	194,100	—	—
Total liabilities and resources	—	41,779	—	35,635	—	22,080	—	39,269	194,100	—	—

¹ Administered Account for Interim Holdings of Voluntary Contributions for Fund Activities (Interim Holdings) does not have any balances at April 30, 2020, and 2019. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. The financial statements were approved by the Managing Director and the Director of Finance on June 26, 2020.

Kristalina Georgieva /s/
Managing Director

Andrew Tweedie /s/
Director, Finance Department

Statements of Comprehensive Income and Changes in Resources for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

Technical Assistance and Special Purpose Accounts

	SFF Subsidy		People's Bank of China		Somalia	Japan		Framework – TA		Framework – SFA		Switzerland		
	Note	2020	2019	2020	2019	From inception ² to April 30, 2020		2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	
		<i>(in thousands of SDRs)</i>					<i>(in thousands of U.S. dollars)</i>							
Resources, beginning of year		922	913	2,872	1,776	—	136,725	133,801	589	576	344,222	316,631	—	—
Interest and net investment income		7	9	5,039	4,937	6	2,334	2,924	10	13	6,701	7,713	—	—
Contributions/(return of contributions)		—	—	—	—	153,491	—	—	(599)	—	188,492	209,294	5,093	5,164
Other income		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20
Interest expense on borrowings		—	—	(170)	(141)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operating expenses	7	—	—	—	—	(49)	—	—	—	—	(181,257)	(189,416)	(20)	(20)
Operational income/(loss)		7	9	4,869	4,796	153,448	2,334	2,924	(589)	13	13,936	27,591	5,093	5,164
Transfers	8	—	—	—	(3,700)	(1,111)	(100,000)	—	—	—	—	—	(5,093)	(5,164)
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income/(loss)/changes in resources		7	9	4,869	1,096	152,337	(97,666)	2,924	(589)	13	13,936	27,591	—	—
Resources, end of year		929	922	7,741	2,872	152,337	39,059	136,725	—	589	358,158	344,222	—	—

Interim Holdings of Resources Accounts

	Note	Post-SCA-2		SCA-1/Deferred Charges		Windfall Gold Sales Profits		Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits		Framework Interim	Interim Holdings ¹	
		2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	From inception ² to April 30, 2020	2020	2019
		<i>(in thousands of SDRs)</i>										<i>(in thousands of U.S. dollars)</i>
Resources, beginning of year		41,779	41,349	35,635	35,269	22,080	28,033	39,269	54,305	—	—	—
Interest income		321	430	271	366	168	275	299	521	11	—	—
Contributions		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	194,249	—	—
Operational income		321	430	271	366	168	275	299	521	194,260	—	—
Transfers	8	(42,100)	—	(35,906)	—	(22,248)	(6,228)	(39,568)	(15,557)	(160)	—	—
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income/(loss)/changes in resources		(41,779)	430	(35,635)	366	(22,080)	(5,953)	(39,269)	(15,036)	194,100	—	—
Resources, end of year		—	41,779	—	35,635	—	22,080	—	39,269	194,100	—	—

¹ There was no activity in Administered Account for Interim Holdings of Voluntary Contributions for Fund Activities (Interim Holdings) during the years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019.

² The account was established on December 18, 2019.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

	Technical Assistance and Special Purpose Accounts													
	SFF Subsidy		People's Bank of China		Somalia	Japan		Framework – TA		Framework – SFA		Switzerland		
	2020	2019	2020	2019	From inception ¹ to April 30, 2020	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	
	<i>(in thousands of SDRs)</i>					<i>(in thousands of U.S. dollars)</i>								
Cash flows from operating activities														
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	7	9	4,869	1,096	152,337	(97,666)	2,924	(589)	13	13,936	27,591	—	—	
Adjustments to reconcile total comprehensive income/(loss) to cash generated by operations														
Interest income	(7)	(9)	(1,753)	(1,928)	(6)	(2,334)	(2,924)	(10)	(13)	(6,701)	(7,713)	—	—	
Interest expense	—	—	170	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Change in other liabilities	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	(14,809)	(3,456)	—	—	
Realized (gains)/losses	—	—	(2,959)	1,592	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unrealized (gains)/losses	—	—	(159)	(4,603)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Interest received	9	8	1,880	1,953	—	2,334	2,924	10	13	6,701	7,713	—	—	
Interest paid	—	—	(170)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	9	8	1,880	(1,747)	152,331	(97,666)	2,924	(589)	13	(873)	24,135	—	—	
Cash flows from investing activities														
Acquisition of investments	—	—	(18,158)	(3,222)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Disposition of investments	—	—	16,230	3,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Net cash provided by investment activities	—	—	(1,928)	478	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Net cash provided by financing activities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	9	8	(48)	(1,269)	152,331	(97,666)	2,924	(589)	13	(873)	24,135	—	—	
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	919	911	6,376	7,645	—	136,725	133,801	589	576	379,101	354,966	—	—	
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	928	919	6,328	6,376	152,331	39,059	136,725	—	589	378,228	379,101	—	—	

¹ The account was established on December 18, 2019.

Statements of Cash Flows for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

(continued)

	Interim Holdings of Resources Accounts										
	Post-SCA-2		SCA-1/Deferred Charges		Windfall Gold Sales Profits		Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits		Framework Interim	Interim Holdings ¹	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	From inception ² to April 30, 2020	2020	2019
	<i>(in thousands of SDRs)</i>										<i>(in thousands of U.S. dollars)</i>
Cash flows from operating activities											
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	(41,779)	430	(35,635)	366	(22,080)	(5,953)	(39,269)	(15,036)	194,100	—	—
Adjustments to reconcile total comprehensive income/(loss) to cash generated by operations											
Interest income	(321)	(430)	(271)	(366)	(168)	(275)	(299)	(521)	(11)	—	—
Change in other assets	34	—	26	—	17	—	29	—	(103)	—	—
Interest received	402	399	343	340	212	270	379	522	—	—	—
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	(41,664)	399	(35,537)	340	(22,019)	(5,958)	(39,160)	(15,035)	193,986	—	—
Net cash provided by investment activities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(41,664)	399	(35,537)	340	(22,019)	(5,958)	(39,160)	(15,035)	193,986	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	41,664	41,265	35,537	35,197	22,019	27,977	39,160	54,195	—	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	—	41,664	—	35,537	—	22,019	—	39,160	193,986	—	—

¹There was no cash movement in Administered Account for Interim Holdings of Voluntary Contributions for Fund Activities (Interim Holdings) during the years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019.

² The account was established on December 18, 2019.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

1. Nature of operations

At the request of members, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has established special-purpose accounts (the Administered Accounts) to administer contributed resources provided to fund financial and technical services consistent with the purposes of the IMF. The instruments establishing the Administered Accounts provide the terms and conditions, as agreed with the IMF and contributing members, under which the resources may be used. The assets and liabilities of each account and each subaccount are separate from the assets and liabilities of all other accounts of, or administered by, the IMF. The assets of each account and each subaccount are not to be used to discharge liabilities or to cover losses incurred in the administration of other accounts.

1.1 Technical Assistance and Special Purpose Accounts

1.1.1 Supplementary Financing Facility Subsidy Account (SFF Subsidy)

The account was established in December 1980 to assist low-income member countries to meet the costs of using resources made available through the IMF's Supplementary Financing Facility and under the policy on exceptional access. All repurchases under these policies were due on or before January 31, 1991, and the final subsidy payments were approved in July 1991. One member (Sudan), overdue in the payment of charges to the General Department of the IMF at April 30, 2020 remains eligible to receive previously approved subsidy payments of SDR 0.9 million at April 30, 2020, and 2019, once its overdue charges are settled. Accordingly, the account remains in operation and has retained amounts for payment to Sudan once Sudan's overdue charges are settled.

1.1.2 Administered Account People's Bank of China (People's Bank of China)

The account was established in June 2012 to administer and invest resources provided by the People's Bank of China to support the IMF's technical assistance and training programs. During the financial year ended April 30, 2018, the instrument governing the account was amended to extend the termination date of the account to October 1, 2022. The account will be terminated upon completion of operations, or at such earlier time by the IMF in consultation with the People's Bank of China. Once the obligation to repay the outstanding deposit has been discharged and the final payment of interest has been made, any surplus remaining in the account will be transferred to the People's Bank of China.

1.1.3 Somalia Administered Account (Somalia)

The account was established in December 2019 to facilitate fundraising for, and delivery of, debt relief to Somalia in respect of obligations owed to the IMF. The resources of the account consist of contributions by donors and are to be used in the context of delivering Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative debt relief, as well as to provide additional debt relief to Somalia beyond-HIPC assistance once Somalia reaches the HIPC completion point. The account shall remain in effect for as long as is necessary to conduct and to wind up the business of the account. Any balances remaining in the account on the date of its termination and after the discharge of all obligations of the account shall be transferred to the PRG-HIPC Trust for use in accordance with the provisions of the PRG-HIPC Trust Instrument provided that, at the request of any contributor, the contributor's pro rata share of any such resources remaining in the account, or any portion of such share, shall be returned to the contributor.

1.1.4 Administered Account—Japan (Japan)

The account was established in March 1989 to administer resources provided by Japan—and, under a subsequent amendment, by other countries with Japan's concurrence—that are to be used to assist certain members with overdue obligations to the IMF. The resources of the account are to be disbursed in amounts specified by Japan and to members designated by Japan. Effective March 5, 2008, the instrument governing the account was amended to allow the provision of assistance to these members in the context of an internationally agreed comprehensive package that integrates arrears clearance and subsequent debt relief. Effective April 9, 2020, the instrument governing the account was further amended to broaden the purposes of the account to enable Japan to support a broader range of Fund activities, including contributing to debt relief under the CCR Trust. The account can be terminated by the IMF or at the request of Japan at any time. Upon termination of the account, any remaining resources in the account are to be returned to Japan.

1.1.5 Framework Administered Account for Technical Assistance Activities (Framework—TA)

The account was established by the IMF in April 1995 to receive and administer contributions that are to be used to finance technical assistance activities of the IMF. The account was terminated during the financial year ended April 30, 2015 and liquidated upon completion of all transfers on May 8, 2020.

1.1.6 Framework Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities (Framework—SFA)

The account was established in March 2009 to administer externally contributed resources that are to be used to finance selected IMF activities, including the full range of IMF technical assistance activities provided to recipients.

The financing of selected Fund activities is implemented through the establishment and operation of subaccounts within the Framework—SFA. At April 30, 2020, there were 49 subaccounts; one new subaccount was established during each of the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019. Disbursements are made from the respective subaccounts under the Framework—SFA to the General Resources Account to reimburse the IMF for costs incurred in connection with activities financed by the respective subaccounts. Framework—SFA resources are to be used in accordance with terms and conditions established by the IMF, with the concurrence of contributors. Resources in Framework—SFA subaccounts may be transferred to other subaccounts if the terms and conditions of the subaccounts so provide.

The Framework—SFA may be terminated by the IMF at any time with the concurrence of all contributors and the Managing Director. A subaccount thereof may also be terminated at the request of the contributor of the resources to the subaccount or, in the case of a subaccount comprising resources from more than one contributor, by all the contributors participating in the subaccount at the time of termination, provided that a contributor to such a subaccount may cease its own participation in the subaccount at any time without termination of the subaccount. The disposition of any balances, net of liabilities and commitments under the activities financed, is governed by the conditions agreed between the IMF and the contributor(s). Absent such agreement, the balances are returned to the contributor(s) upon withdrawal from or termination of the subaccount.

1.1.7 Administered Account—Switzerland (Switzerland)

The account was established in February 2017 to facilitate the settlement of payments under the bilateral financing agreement between the Swiss National Bank (SNB) and the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU). The account will be terminated upon agreement between the SNB and the IMF, following consultations between the SNB and the NBU.

1.2 Interim Holdings of Resources Accounts

1.2.1 Post-SCA-2 Administered Account (Post-SCA-2)

The account was established in December 1999 for the temporary administration of resources transferred by members following the termination of the second Special Contingent Account (SCA-2) in the General Department of the IMF, prior to the final disposition of those resources in

accordance with members' instructions. The account was terminated and liquidated during the financial year ended April 30, 2020 as part of an operational streamlining process. All remaining balances were transferred to the Post-SCA-2 subaccount of the Framework Interim Account (see Note 1.2.5).

1.2.2 SCA-1/Deferred Charges Administered Account (SCA-1/Deferred Charges)

The account was established in March 2008 as an interim vehicle to hold and administer members' resources resulting from the distribution of certain SCA-1 balances and from the payment of deferred charges adjustments that had been made in respect of overdue charges attributed to Liberia. Following Liberia's arrears clearance, members were given an option to temporarily deposit their share of these amounts into this account pending their decisions as to the final disposition of those resources. The account was terminated during the financial year ended April 30, 2020 as part of an operational streamlining process. All remaining balances were transferred to the SCA-1/Deferred Charges subaccount of the Framework Interim Account (see Note 1.2.5).

1.2.3 Interim Administered Account for Windfall Gold Sales Profits (Windfall Gold Sales Profits)

The account was established in October 2012 to temporarily hold and administer contributions representing all or a portion of members' shares of a partial distribution of amounts in the IMF's General Reserve attributable to windfall gold sales profits. Members were given the option to temporarily deposit the proceeds from the distribution into this account pending their decisions as to the final disposition of these resources. The account was terminated during the financial year ended April 30, 2020 as part of an operational streamlining process. Any remaining balances were transferred to the Windfall Gold Sales Profits subaccount of the Framework Interim Account (see Note 1.2.5).

1.2.4 Interim Administered Account for Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits (Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits)

The account was established in October 2013 to temporarily hold and administer contributions representing all or a portion of members' shares of the final distribution of amounts in the IMF's General Reserve attributable to remaining windfall gold sales profits. Members were given the option to temporarily deposit their proceeds from the distribution into this account pending their decisions as to the final disposition of these resources. The account was terminated during the financial year ended April 30, 2020 as part of an operational streamlining process. Any remaining balances were transferred to the Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits subaccount of the Framework Interim Account (see Note 1.2.5).

1.2.5 Framework Interim Account (Framework Interim)

The account was established in December 2019 to receive and hold any resources of participants, pending instructions of each participant as to the disposition of its share of such resources. The establishment of a Framework Interim Account, with subaccounts for specific initiatives, aims to reduce costs and streamline the administration of such resources. Resources for each subaccount are to be administered separately within the Framework Interim Account. Five subaccounts were established during the financial year ended April 30, 2020 (see Schedule 1). Four of these subaccounts were created to hold the resources transferred from existing stand-alone interim accounts, so that such stand-alone accounts could be terminated. The account (and any subaccount) can be terminated by the IMF at any time. At termination any remaining balances will be repaid in full to participants.

1.2.6 Administered Account for Interim Holdings of Voluntary Contributions for Fund Activities (Interim Holdings)

The account was established in April 2010 to receive and hold externally contributed resources for an interim period until such time as they can be transferred to other Trusts or accounts administered by the IMF. The resources deposited into the Interim Holdings Account will ultimately fund activities for which understandings or modalities to use those resources are not yet finalized. The account may be terminated by the IMF at any time, and uncommitted resources in the account at the time of termination are to be returned to the contributors. There were no balances in this account at April 30, 2020, and 2019, and no transactions for the financial years then ended.

2. Basis of preparation and measurement

The financial statements of the Administered Accounts are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

2.1 Unit of account

2.1.1 Japan, Framework—TA, Framework—SFA, Switzerland and Interim Holdings

The functional and reporting currency of these accounts is the U.S. dollar. All transactions and operations of these accounts, including the transfers to and from these accounts and interest payments, are denominated in U.S. dollars. Contributions denominated in other currencies are converted into U.S. dollars upon receipt of the funds.

2.1.2 SFF Subsidy, People's Bank of China, Somalia, Post-SCA-2, SCA-1/Deferred Charges, Windfall Gold Sales Profits, Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits and Framework Interim

The financial statements for these accounts are presented in SDRs according to the terms of these accounts. The SDR is the General Department's unit of account. Its value is determined daily by the IMF by summing specific amounts of the basket currencies in U.S. dollar equivalents on the basis of market exchange rates. Contributions denominated in other currencies are converted into the component currencies in the SDR basket upon receipt of the funds.

The IMF reviews the composition of the SDR valuation basket at a minimum of five-year intervals. The latest review was completed in November 2015. The specific amounts of the currencies in the SDR basket, effective October 1, 2016, were as follows:

SDR basket currency	Amount
Chinese renminbi	1.0174
Euro	0.38671
Japanese yen	11.900
Pound sterling	0.085946
U.S. dollar	0.58252

At April 30, 2020, one SDR was equal to US\$1.36640 (US\$1.38576 at April 30, 2019). The next review of the method of valuation of the SDR will take place by September 30, 2021, unless developments in the interim justify an earlier review.

2.2 SDR interest rate

The SDR interest rate is used to calculate interest income on resources held in SDRs. The SDR interest rate also provides the basis for interest expense on borrowings (see Note 6).

The SDR interest rate is determined weekly by reference to a weighted average of yields or rates on short-term instruments in the money markets of the members whose currencies are included in the SDR valuation basket:

SDR basket currency	Yield or rate
Chinese renminbi	Three-month benchmark yield for China Treasury bonds as published by the China Central Depository and Clearing Co., Ltd.
Euro	Three-month spot rate for euro area central government bonds with a minimum rating of AA published by the European Central Bank
Japanese yen	Three-month Treasury discount bills
Pound sterling	Three-month Treasury bills
U.S. dollar	Three-month Treasury bills

The SDR interest rate is subject to a floor of 0.050 percent and is rounded to three decimal places. The average SDR interest rate was 0.765 percent per annum and 1.036 percent per annum for the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

2.3 Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

The most significant estimates and judgments used in applying accounting policies include fair value measurement of financial instruments (see Note 3.7).

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits and other highly liquid short-term investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

3.2 Investments

Investments held in the People's Bank of China account are managed in accordance with the Administered Accounts' risk

management and investment strategy, and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. As a result, these securities are classified at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) in accordance with their business model. Funds pending suitable investment in accordance with the investment strategy are kept in fixed-term deposits, which are measured at amortized cost. The valuation techniques to determine fair value are described in Note 5.

3.2.1 Recognition

Investments are initially recognized on the trade date at which an account becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

3.2.2 Derecognition

Investments are derecognized on the trade date when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the investment are transferred.

3.2.3 Interest and investment income

Interest and investment income comprises interest income on cash and cash equivalents and investments, realized gains and losses, and unrealized gains and losses, including currency valuation differences arising from exchange rate movements against the functional currency. Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis under the effective interest method.

3.3 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value of the amount drawn and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3.4 Contributions

Contributions are recognized in the financial statements after the achievement of specified conditions and are subject to the bilateral agreements stipulating how the resources are to be used.

3.5 Operating expenses

Operating expenses consist of reimbursements to the IMF for program and administrative costs incurred on behalf of technical assistance activities for selected accounts, as agreed between the IMF and contributing members to the Administered Accounts.

3.6 Foreign currency translation

Transactions in currencies other than the reporting currency are recorded at the rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are reported using the exchange rate on the date of the financial statements. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of transactions at rates different from

those on the date of the transactions are included in the determination of total comprehensive income.

3.7 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

A three-level fair value hierarchy is used to determine fair value under which financial instruments are categorized based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1:** Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date
- Level 2:** Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices)
- Level 3:** Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

When the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability fall within different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the level within which the fair value measurement is categorized is based on the lowest-level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument in its entirety. Thus, a Level 3 fair value measurement may include inputs that are both observable and unobservable.

4. Financial risk management

In administering contributed resources and funding financial and technical services, the Administered Accounts have exposure to credit, liquidity, and market risks.

4.1 Credit risk

Credit risk on investment activities represents the potential loss that the Administered Accounts may incur if obligors and counterparties default on their contractual obligations. Credit risk is minimized by holding resources at the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), an international financial institution that provides financial services to central banks and other international financial institutions.

4.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of nonavailability of resources to meet financing needs and obligations. Liquidity risk is monitored to

ensure that upcoming payments or transfers can be met from the Administered Accounts' cash and highly liquid investments. For the People's Bank of China account, the principal resources are invested with the objective to generate income to support the agreed technical assistance and training activities while preserving the principal in nominal terms. The maturity of the investments matches the repayment of the principal to the People's Bank of China due in October 2022.

4.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk includes interest rate risk and exchange rate risk.

4.3.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that fair value or future net cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The People's Bank of China account invests in Bank for International Settlements fixed-term deposits, which are measured at amortized cost, and medium-term instruments (MTIs), which are subject to mark-to-market interest rate risk.

4.3.2 Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk is the risk that the entity's financial position and cash flows will be affected by fluctuations in prevailing foreign currency exchange rates. Exchange rate risk is managed, to the extent possible, by holding all financial assets and liabilities in the functional currency of each account or, in the case of accounts whose unit of account is the SDR, in the constituent currencies included in the SDR valuation basket. The exchange rate risk on investments held by the People's Bank of China account is managed by investing in MTIs and fixed-term deposits denominated in the constituent currencies included in the SDR's valuation basket with the relative amount of each currency matching its weight in the SDR basket. In addition, the currency composition of the account is adjusted periodically to align with the SDR basket; therefore, exchange rate risk is minimal.

4.3.3 Value at Risk

Exposures to market risk are measured using value at risk (VaR). The VaR estimates reported below represent the maximum potential loss in value of the assets over the next year due to adverse market movements, with a 95 percent confidence level. Conversely, there is a 1 in 20 chance that annual losses on investment assets would be expected to equal or exceed the reported VaR. Losses in a single year could exceed the reported VaR by a significant amount.

VaR models are based predominantly on historical simulations and provide plausible future scenarios based on these simulations. There is no standard methodology for

estimating VaR, and the modeling of the market risk characteristics of the investments involves many assumptions and approximations. Different assumptions or approximations could produce significantly different VaR estimates.

The VaR was SDR 1 million at April 30, 2020 (SDR 3 million at April 30, 2019).

5. Investments

The investments of the People's Bank of China account comprised the following:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
Fixed-term deposits	18.4	16.5
Fixed-income securities (BIS medium-term instruments)	152.8	149.6
Total	171.2	166.1

The fixed-term deposits held at April 30, 2020 mature in financial year 2021 (financial year 2020 for fixed-term deposits held at April 30, 2019). Fixed-income securities held at April 30, 2020, and 2019, mature in financial years 2022 and 2023.

BIS MTIs are not traded in an active market; consequently, their fair value is determined based on a compilation of significant observable market information such as recently executed trades in securities of the issuer or comparable issuers and yield curves. The investments are categorized as Level 2 based on the fair value hierarchy.

Investment income for the Administered Accounts consisted of interest income only, except for the People's Bank of China account, whose investment income comprised the following:

	2020	2019
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
Investment income on FVPL investments	3.8	4.2
Interest income on investments at amortized cost	1.2	0.7
Total	5.0	4.9

6. Borrowings

The People's Bank of China account was funded by an SDR 170 million loan from the People's Bank of China on July 2, 2012. Upon its initial maturity on July 2, 2017, the loan

was renewed for another five years. The interest on the loan is one-tenth of 1 percent per annum, payable annually, but only if the net investment earnings on the corresponding investment exceed that amount per annum.

7. Operating expenses

The expenses of conducting the activities of the Administered Accounts are paid by the General Department of the IMF, and the terms of some accounts provide for the partial reimbursements to the General Department for the expenses of conducting the activities of such accounts.

Switzerland account reimbursements amounted to US\$0.02 million for each of the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019.

Framework—SFA account reimbursements amounted to US\$181 million and US\$189 million for the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

8. Transfers

Transfers of resources from administered accounts during the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, were as follows:

Transfer from	Transfer to	2020	2019
		<i>(in millions of USDs)</i>	
Japan	CCR Trust	100.0	—
Switzerland ¹	Swiss National Bank	5.1	5.2
		<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>	
People's Bank of China account	Framework—SFA	—	3.7
Somalia	PRG-HIPC Trust	1.1	—
Post-SCA-2	Refunds to contributors	3.0	—
Post-SCA-2	Framework Interim Account	39.1	—
SCA-1/Deferred Charges	Framework Interim Account	35.9	—
Windfall Gold Sales Profits	Framework Interim Account	22.2	—
Windfall Gold Sales Profits	Refunds to contributors	—	6.3
Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits	Framework Interim Account	39.6	—
Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits	Refunds to contributors	—	15.6
Framework Interim Account	Somalia Administered Account	0.2	—

¹ The Switzerland account transfers consist of the payments made by the National Bank of Ukraine under the bilateral financing agreement.

Supplemental Schedules

SCHEDULE 1: Interim Holding of Resources Administered Accounts—Balances, Contributions, Net Income, and Transfers for the Financial Year Ended April 30, 2020

Member	Beginning balance	Contributions/transfers in	Transfers to Framework Interim	Net Income	Other transfers out	Ending balance
<i>(in thousands of SDRs)</i>						
Post-SCA-2						
Dominican Republic	1,216	—	(1,225)	9	—	—
Jordan	1,380	—	(1,391)	11	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	2,965	—	—	23	(2,988)	—
Vanuatu	59	—	(59)	**	—	—
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	36,159	—	(36,437)	278	—	—
Total Post-SCA-2	41,779	—	(39,112)	321	(2,988)	—
SCA-1/Deferred Charges						
Brazil	35,635	—	(35,906)	271	—	—
Total SCA-1/Deferred Charges	35,635	—	(35,906)	271	—	—
Windfall Gold Sales Profits						
Brazil	12,767	—	(12,864)	97	—	—
Costa Rica	493	—	(497)	4	—	—
Grenada	34	—	(34)	**	—	—
Lebanon	800	—	(806)	6	—	—
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	7,986	—	(8,047)	61	—	—
Total Windfall Gold Sales Profits	22,080	—	(22,248)	168	—	—
Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits						
Brazil	31,890	—	(32,133)	243	—	—
Costa Rica	1,232	—	(1,241)	9	—	—
Equatorial Guinea, Republic of	393	—	(396)	3	—	—
Ghana	2,768	—	(2,789)	21	—	—
Lebanon	1,999	—	(2,014)	15	—	—
Papua New Guinea	987	—	(995)	8	—	—
Total Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits	39,269	—	(39,568)	299	—	—
Framework Interim						
Post-SCA-2						
Dominican Republic	—	1,225	—	**	—	1,225
Jordan	—	1,391	—	**	—	1,391
Vanuatu	—	59	—	**	—	59
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	—	36,437	—	1	—	36,438
Total Post-SCA-2 Subaccount	—	39,112	—	1	—	39,113
SCA-1/Deferred Charges Subaccount						
Brazil	—	35,906	—	3	—	35,909
Total SCA-1/Deferred Charges Subaccount	—	35,906	—	3	—	35,909

Member	Beginning balance	Contributions/transfers in	Transfers to Framework Interim	Net Income	Other transfers out	Ending balance
<i>(in thousands of SDRs)</i>						
Windfall Gold Sales Profits Subaccount						
Brazil	—	12,864	—	1	—	12,865
Costa Rica	—	497	—	**	—	497
Grenada	—	34	—	**	—	34
Lebanon	—	806	—	**	—	806
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	—	8,047	—	**	—	8,047
Total Windfall Gold Sales Profits Subaccount	—	22,248	—	1	—	22,249
Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits Subaccount						
Brazil	—	32,133	—	3	—	32,136
Costa Rica	—	1,241	—	**	—	1,241
Equatorial Guinea, Republic of	—	396	—	**	—	396
Ghana	—	2,789	—	**	—	2,789
Lebanon	—	2,014	—	**	—	2,014
Papua New Guinea	—	995	—	**	—	995
Total Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits Subaccount	—	39,568	—	3	—	39,571
Somalia Interim Subaccount						
Argentina	—	11,878	—	2	—	11,880
Armenia, Republic of	—	71	—	**	—	71
Belgium	—	2,362	—	**	—	2,362
Bolivia	—	209	—	**	—	209
Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	191	—	**	—	191
Brazil	—	5,623	—	**	—	5,623
Comoros, Union of the	—	**	—	**	—	**
Congo, Republic of	—	35	—	**	—	35
Costa Rica	—	129	—	**	—	129
Czech Republic	—	740	—	**	—	740
Djibouti	—	6	—	**	—	6
Ecuador	—	355	—	**	—	355
Estonia, Republic of	—	54	—	**	—	54
Gabon	—	213	—	**	—	213
Honduras	—	129	—	**	—	129
Indonesia	—	7,445	—	**	—	7,445
Korea, Republic of	—	4,433	—	**	—	4,433
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	—	47	—	**	—	47
Montenegro	—	4	—	**	—	4
Niger	—	68	—	**	—	68
Oman	—	160	—	**	(160)	—
Paraguay	—	62	—	**	—	62
Philippines	—	2,944	—	**	—	2,944
Portugal	—	1,634	—	**	—	1,634
Russian Federation	—	10,397	—	1	—	10,398
Senegal	—	124	—	**	—	124
Singapore	—	681	—	**	—	681

	Beginning balance	Contributions/ transfers in	Transfers to Framework Interim	Net Income	Other transfers out	Ending balance
Member	<i>(in thousands of SDRs)</i>					
Slovak Republic	—	508	—	**	—	508
Slovenia, Republic of	—	169	—	**	—	169
Sweden	—	1,596	—	**	—	1,596
Switzerland	—	1,907	—	**	—	1,907
Tanzania, United Republic of	—	70	—	**	—	70
Thailand	—	1,987	—	**	—	1,987
Uruguay	—	1,014	—	**	—	1,014
Vietnam	—	170	—	**	—	170
Total Somalia Interim Subaccount	—	57,415	—	3	(160)	57,258
Total Framework Interim	—	194,249	—	11	(160)	194,100

** Less than SDR 500.

SCHEDULE 2: Selected Technical Assistance and Special Purpose Administered Accounts—Cumulative Contributions and Disbursements at April 30, 2020, and 2019

Account	2020		2019	
	Net cumulative contributions ¹	Cumulative disbursements ²	Net cumulative contributions ¹	Cumulative disbursements ²
	<i>(in millions of U.S. dollars)</i>			
Japan	135.2	182.4	135.2	82.4
Framework—TA³	11.6	11.8	12.2	11.8
French Technical Assistance Subaccount	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.7
Middle East Regional Technical Assistance Center Subaccount	11.0	11.1	11.0	11.1
Framework—SFA³	1,762.4	1,424.9	1,573.9	1,243.6
Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center South (AFRITAC South) Subaccount	96.1	81.1	93.8	71.2
Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center West 2 Subaccount	58.2	41.3	41.2	33.6
Africa Training Institute Subaccount	30.7	26.2	24.6	22.3
African Development Bank (AfDB) Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	—	—	—	—
Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Subaccount	54.0	52.4	53.2	48.9
Belgium Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	10.4	10.1	10.4	9.7
Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Center (CARTAC) Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	94.8	80.4	88.2	71.5
Catch-All Subaccount for the Administration of Selected Smaller-Scale Capacity Building Activities	16.0	12.7	14.3	11.2
Caucasus, Central Asia, and Mongolia (CCAM) Regional Capacity Development Center Subaccount ⁴	—	—	—	—
Central Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center (AFRITAC Central) Subaccount	57.1	54.6	49.0	47.7
Central America, Panama, and the Dominican Republic Technical Assistance Center (CAPTAC-DR) Subaccount	70.9	61.6	60.3	57.7
Data for Decisions (D4D) Fund Subaccount	17.1	6.0	10.9	2.0
Denmark Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	4.9	4.1	4.9	3.9
East Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center (AFRITAC East) Subaccount	88.4	82.6	83.0	74.6
European Commission Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	64.4	53.9	58.7	47.3
European Investment Bank Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.1
Externally Financed Appointee Subaccount	18.7	12.1	12.7	9.5
Financial Access Survey Subaccount	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.6
Financial Sector Stability Fund Subaccount	24.0	8.0	17.6	3.8
Germany Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.3
Government of Australia Subaccount	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1
Government of Canada Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	59.9	48.1	62.0	44.4
IMF-Middle East Center for Economics and Finance Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	51.1	43.6	39.8	39.1
Islamic Development Bank Subaccount	0.5	**	0.5	**
Japan Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	317.0	259.8	286.4	233.2
Kingdom of the Netherlands—Netherlands Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	16.1	13.5	10.6	10.3
Korea Subaccount	9.6	0.5	5.1	0.4
Kuwait Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Liberia Macro-Fiscal Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7

IV. Administered Accounts

SCHEDULE 2: Selected Technical Assistance and Special Purpose Administered Accounts— Cumulative Contributions and Disbursements at April 30, 2020, and 2019

Account	2020		2019	
	Net cumulative contributions ¹	Cumulative disbursements ²	Net cumulative contributions ¹	Cumulative disbursements ²
	<i>(in millions of U.S. dollars)</i>			
Libyan Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	2.5	1.5	2.5	1.5
Managing Natural Resource Wealth Topical Trust Fund Subaccount	46.0	35.5	45.3	30.4
Mauritius Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	**	—	**	—
Middle East Regional Technical Assistance Center (METAC) Subaccount	37.7	32.3	34.7	28.3
Norway Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	10.4	9.7	9.5	8.6
Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Center (PFTAC) Subaccount	57.4	46.3	45.8	40.0
People's Republic of China Subaccount	30.1	10.2	19.5	6.7
Republic of South Sudan Macroeconomic Capacity Building Subaccount	8.7	8.5	8.9	8.4
Somalia Trust Fund for Capacity Development in Macroeconomic Policies and Statistics Subaccount	9.7	8.8	9.7	7.8
South Asia Regional Training and Technical Assistance Center Subaccount	57.9	36.1	56.2	25.1
Sweden Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Switzerland Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	48.4	37.0	49.0	34.0
Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool Subaccount	12.6	10.8	10.0	9.3
Tax Policy and Administration Topical Trust Fund Subaccount	88.5	68.0	76.8	53.0
The Southeastern Europe Multi-Donor Subaccount ⁵	6.9	5.7	6.1	1.3
United Arab Emirates Subaccount	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
United Kingdom Department for International Development Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	58.5	54.3	54.7	50.5
United States Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
West Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center (AFRITAC West) Subaccount	73.9	61.6	66.7	55.3
World Bank Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	32.8	27.4	31.5	23.4

Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.

¹ Net of refunds of contributions to donors, mainly due to termination of projects financed by resources in the Administered Accounts and transfers between subaccounts.

² Disbursements are made to transfer resources in accordance with donors' instructions or reimburse the IMF for the costs incurred in connection with activities financed by the respective subaccounts. Resources used for disbursements consist of contributions and net income earned on them.

³ Information is provided for active subaccounts only.

⁴ Subaccount was established in January 2020.

⁵ Subaccount was established in September 2018.

** Less than US\$50,000.

SCHEDULE 3: Somalia Administered Account—Contributions at April 30, 2020

Contributor	From inception to April 30, 2020		
	SCA-1 balances and proceeds of deferred charges adjustments	Grant contributions	Total contributions
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>		
Albania	0.04	—	0.04
Angola	0.05	—	0.05
Antigua and Barbuda	**	—	**
Australia	1.31	—	1.31
Azerbaijan, Republic of	0.16	—	0.16
Bahamas, The	0.01	—	0.01
Bangladesh	0.70	—	0.70
Belize	0.02	—	0.02
Benin	**	—	**
Botswana	0.07	—	0.07
Bulgaria	1.48	—	1.48
Burkina Faso	0.02	—	0.02
Burundi	0.01	—	0.01
Cabo Verde	**	—	**
Canada	2.70	—	2.70
Central African Republic	0.03	—	0.03
Chad	0.01	—	0.01
China, People's Republic of	4.29	3.71	8.00
Côte d'Ivoire	0.57	—	0.57
Cyprus	0.11	—	0.11
Denmark	—	4.16	4.16
Dominica	0.01	—	0.01
Egypt, Arab Republic of	0.67	—	0.67
Equatorial Guinea, Republic of	0.01	—	0.01
Ethiopia, The Federal Democratic Republic of	0.04	—	0.04
Finland	0.91	—	0.91
France	6.65	—	6.65
Gambia, The	0.01	—	0.01
Georgia	0.11	—	0.11
Ghana	0.38	—	0.38
Greece	1.62	—	1.62
Grenada	**	—	**
Guinea	0.03	—	0.03
Guinea-Bissau	**	—	**
Haiti	0.06	—	0.06
Hungary	2.20	—	2.20
Iceland	0.09	—	0.09
India	3.46	—	3.46
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.04	—	0.04
Ireland	1.24	—	1.24
Italy	5.73	—	5.73
Jamaica	0.20	—	0.20
Japan	13.02	—	13.02
Kazakhstan, Republic of	0.30	—	0.30

Contributor	From inception to April 30, 2020		Total contributions
	SCA-1 balances and proceeds of deferred charges adjustments	Grant contributions	
	<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>		
Kosovo, Republic of	0.01	—	0.01
Latvia, Republic of	0.15	—	0.15
Liberia	0.74	—	0.74
Lithuania, Republic of	0.21	—	0.21
Luxembourg	0.13	—	0.13
Malaysia	1.16	—	1.16
Maldives	0.01	—	0.01
Mali	0.06	—	0.06
Malta	0.13	—	0.13
Mauritius	0.05	—	0.05
Morocco	0.69	—	0.69
Mozambique, Republic of	**	—	**
Nicaragua	0.02	—	0.02
Nigeria	0.01	—	0.01
North Macedonia, Republic of	0.10	—	0.10
Oman	—	0.16	0.16
Pakistan	2.36	—	2.36
Panama	0.19	—	0.19
Qatar	0.14	—	0.14
Rwanda	0.02	—	0.02
St. Kitts and Nevis	**	—	**
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	**	—	**
São Tomé and Príncipe, Democratic Republic of	**	—	**
Saudi Arabia	3.61	—	3.61
Serbia, Republic of	0.68	—	0.68
Somalia	0.36	—	0.36
South Africa	0.51	—	0.51
South Sudan, Republic of	**	—	**
Sri Lanka	0.65	—	0.65
Suriname	**	—	**
Togo	0.04	—	0.04
Tunisia	0.71	—	0.71
Uganda	0.08	—	0.08
Ukraine	3.18	—	3.18
United Kingdom	5.00	36.34	41.34
United States	32.17	—	32.17
Uzbekistan, Republic of	0.13	—	0.13
Zimbabwe	0.28	—	0.28
Total members	101.94	44.37	146.31
European Commission	—	7.18	7.18
Total nonmembers	—	7.18	7.18
Total	101.94	51.55	153.49

** Less than SDR 5,000.

V. Financial Statements of the Staff Retirement Plan





Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Staff Retirement Plan of the International Monetary Fund (the "Plan"), which comprise the statements of accumulated plan benefits and net assets available for benefits as of April 30, 2020 and 2019, and the related statements of changes in accumulated plan benefits and of changes in net assets available for benefits for the years then ended.

We are independent of the Plan in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United States of America and with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Plan's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Plan or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Plan's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to



provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error because fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Plan's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Plan's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

As part of an audit, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Plan's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Plan to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial status of the Plan as of April 30, 2020 and 2019, and the changes in its financial status for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "PricewaterhouseCoopers US". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

McLean, Virginia
June 26, 2020

Statements of Accumulated Plan Benefits and Net Assets Available for Benefits at April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of U.S. dollars)

	Note	2020	2019
Accumulated Plan benefits			
Actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits			
Vested benefits			
Retired participants		4,355	4,164
Active and inactive participants		2,870	2,814
Nonvested benefits			
		604	731
Total actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits		7,829	7,709
Assets available for benefits			
Cash		99	28
Investments, at fair value	5	9,851	10,691
Total assets available for benefits		9,950	10,719
Receivables			
Accrued interest, dividends, and other receivables		137	74
Contributions receivable		7	5
Total receivables		144	79
Total assets		10,094	10,798
Liabilities			
Accounts and benefits payable		127	45
Advance employer contributions	7	634	616
Total liabilities		761	661
Net assets available for benefits		9,333	10,137
Excess of net assets available for benefits over actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits		1,504	2,428

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
These financial statements were approved by the Managing Director and the Director of Finance on June 26, 2020.

Kristalina Georgieva /s/
Managing Director

Andrew Tweedie /s/
Director, Finance Department

Statements of Changes in Accumulated Plan Benefits for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of U.S. dollars)

	Note	2020	2019
Actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits, beginning of year		7,709	7,400
Increase during the year attributable to:			
Service cost		177	178
Actuarial (gains)/losses		—	(9)
Interest accrued		386	372
Benefits paid		(285)	(265)
Change in assumptions	6	(158)	33
Net increase		120	309
Actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits, end of year		7,829	7,709

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of U.S. dollars)

	Note	2020	2019
Net investment income/(loss)	5	(631)	262
Contributions			
Employer		60	44
Participants		52	50
Total contributions		112	94
Total increase/(decrease)		(519)	356
Benefits			
Pension		261	248
Commutation		14	10
Withdrawal		8	6
Death		2	1
Total payments		285	265
Net increase/(decrease)		(804)	91
Net assets available for benefits			
Beginning of year		10,137	10,046
End of year		9,333	10,137

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

1. Description of the Plan

The International Monetary Fund (IMF, or the Employer) has a defined benefit plan, the International Monetary Fund Staff Retirement Plan (SRP, or the Plan), and an adjunct Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan (SRBP), to provide retirement benefits to eligible staff. The following brief description of the Plan is provided for general information only and the description neither establishes nor confers any rights or benefits. Participants should refer to the Plan document for authoritative information as to their entitlement to and amount of benefits under the Plan.

1.1 General

The Plan is a defined benefit pension plan covering most staff members of the IMF. All assets and liabilities of the Plan are the property and obligation of the Employer and are held and administered by it separately from all its other property and assets. The Plan assets are to be used solely for the benefit of participants, retired participants, and their beneficiaries. At April 30, 2020, there were 3,076 retired participants receiving benefits, 3,010 active participants contributing to the Plan, and 441 inactive participants eligible to receive deferred pension benefits. This compares with 2,973 retired participants, 2,986 active participants, and 429 inactive participants at April 30, 2019.

1.2 Benefits

1.2.1 Annual pension

Participants are entitled to unreduced pensions beginning at the normal retirement age of 62 or when the sum of age and service is equal to or greater than 85. The Plan also provides an option for eligible staff to receive reduced pension benefits beginning at the early retirement age of 50 with three years of service, or at the age of 55 with no minimum service requirement. The amount of the pension is based on an accrual rate of benefits, the number of years of service, age at retirement, and the highest three-year average pensionable gross salary. Pension benefits at commencement are reduced by the lesser of 1.5 percent for each year that participant's age is less than age 62, or 1.5 percent for each year that the sum of the participant's age and service is less than 85. Pensions are augmented by annual cost-of-living adjustments, if applicable. Participants may elect to commute a portion of their pension, allowing them to receive up to one-third of the pension's value as a lump-sum payment. Participants under age 55 with less than three years of service are entitled to a

one-time withdrawal payment. Under certain circumstances, participants have the option to elect a one-time withdrawal payment, defer pension commencement, or commence reduced pension immediately.

The accrual rate of benefits earned before May 1, 1990, was 2 percent of the highest three-year average pensionable gross salary for each year of service up to 35 years, while the accrual rate of benefits earned after May 1, 1990, was 2.2 percent for the first 25 years of service and 1.8 percent for the next 10 years of service of the highest three-year average pensionable gross salary.

1.2.2 Other benefits

The Plan also provides for disability pensions; death benefits; and benefits to surviving spouses, domestic partners, designated survivors, and children of deceased and disabled participants.

1.2.3 Future Plan amendments

The SRP will be amended effective May 1, 2021 to reflect relevant changes approved by the Board on December 17, 2019 as part of the Comprehensive Compensation and Benefits Review (CCBR). The amendments will include (i) allowing certain participants who return from leave without pay to purchase service credit for the period of leave, up to a maximum of five years over such participant's IMF tenure; (ii) expansion of eligibility for the lump sum withdrawal benefit to all participants, regardless of age and service; (iii) the option of a lump sum commutation payment of up to 100 percent of the participant's pension value; (iv) calculation of the surviving spouse, domestic partner, and designated beneficiary's benefits upon the death of retired participants to reflect a reduction of any commutation payments made to such retired participant; and (v) the option for new staff, hired on or after May 1, 2021 to join either the SRP or the IMF's defined contribution plan, the International Monetary Fund Voluntary Savings Plan.

1.3 Contributions

1.3.1 Participants

Staff members on a regular appointment are required to participate in and contribute 7 percent of their gross remuneration to the Plan. Certain other categories of staff members may elect to participate in the Plan.

1.3.2 Employer

The required annual Employer contribution is determined by the actuary. The Employer may elect to make additional contributions beyond the actuarially required contributions to the Plan. If actual contributions made by the Employer exceed the required contribution rate, the excess goes to the pool of advance contributions and is used to offset required contributions in future years. In the event that the actuarially determined contribution rate is higher than the actual contributions made, the Employer will draw down from the cumulative excess contributions.

In accordance with the Employer's funding framework and budgetary allocations, actual Employer contributions were made at a normalized rate of 14 percent of pensionable gross remuneration in both financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019. As the actual contributions made by the Employer for such financial years exceeded the required contribution rate determined by the actuary, the difference was included in advance employer contributions.

The Employer also meets administrative costs of the Plan and the actuary's fees, and contributes any additional amount not provided by the contributions of participants to pay the costs and expenses of the Plan not otherwise covered.

1.4 Plan termination

Although the Employer has not expressed any intention to do so, it has the right to terminate the Plan. In the event of the termination of the Plan by the Employer, the assets of the Plan will be used to satisfy liabilities to participants, retired participants, and their beneficiaries, and other liabilities of the Plan. Any remaining assets of the Plan will be returned to the Employer.

2. Basis of preparation and measurement

The financial statements of the Plan are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the valuation of financial assets at fair value through the net increase (decrease) in net assets available for benefits.

2.1 Unit of account

The functional and presentation currency of the Plan is the U.S. dollar.

2.2 Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies

and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about the most significant estimates and critical judgements in applying accounting policies is described in Notes 3, 5, 6, and 7.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 Financial instruments

Measurement at initial recognition

Financial instruments are recognized when the Plan becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, a financial instrument is measured at its fair value, which is best evidenced by the transaction amount.

Derecognition

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Plan transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Plan neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Plan has not retained control. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished (i.e., when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires).

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

A financial asset is classified on initial recognition based on two factors: the business model for managing the financial asset and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through net increase (decrease) in net assets available for benefits.

All other financial assets, that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through net increase (decrease) in net assets available for benefits, are measured at fair value, with changes in the fair value recognized as a component of the changes in net assets available for benefits.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Derivative financial liabilities are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized as a component of the changes in net assets available for benefits. All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost. Interest expense from these financial liabilities is included in the statements of changes in net assets available for benefits using the effective interest method.

3.2 Investments

Investments are carried at fair value in accordance with a business model incorporated in the Plan's risk management and investment strategies. Changes in the fair value of investments are recognized as a component of the changes in net assets available for benefits.

Investments are recognized on the trade date on which the Plan becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Investments are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the investment are transferred from the Plan.

Investment income comprises interest and dividend income, realized gains and losses, and unrealized gains and losses, including currency valuation differences arising from exchange rate movements against the U.S. dollar.

3.3 Derivative instruments

The fair value of derivative instruments is included in investments, if positive, and liabilities, if negative, and changes in the fair value of such contracts are recognized as a component of the changes in net increase (decrease) in net assets available for benefits.

3.4 Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the rate of exchange on the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are reported using exchange rates prevailing on the date of the financial statements. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of transactions at rates different from those on the originating date of the transactions and unrealized foreign exchange differences on unsettled foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are included in the determination of net investment income.

3.5 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place

either in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

3.6 Accumulated Plan benefits

The actuarial present value of vested benefits is presented for two categories of participants. For retired participants, the amount presented equals the present value of the benefits expected to be paid over the future lifetime to all pensioners and, if applicable, their surviving spouses, domestic partners, or designated beneficiaries. For active and inactive participants, the amount presented equals the present value of the deferred pension earned to the valuation date for a participant or, if greater, the value of the withdrawal benefit for that participant, summed over all participants.

The actuarial present value of nonvested benefits includes the estimated effect of projected salary increases on benefits expected to be paid, death benefits, disability benefits, and the total of the withdrawal benefits of all participants with less than three years of eligible service.

The actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits is determined annually by an independent actuary and is the amount that results from applying actuarial assumptions to adjust the accumulated Plan benefits to reflect the time value of money and the probability of payment between the valuation date and the expected date of payment (for actuarial assumptions see Note 6).

In contrast to the actuarial valuation for funding purposes shown in Note 7, the actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method. The obligation under this method represents the portion of the benefit obligation attributable to service through the date of the financial statements and the effect of future salary increases. It reflects only the service to the date of the financial statements and does not take into account the fact that the actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits, which is the Plan's obligation, is expected to increase with each year of additional service, and that, therefore, there will be additional benefit accruals in the future.

The Plan assets are measured at fair value at the date of the financial statements. The difference between the actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits and the fair market value of assets reflects the Plan's funded status. The funded status is an asset (or liability) of the Employer. This difference is for the Plan's financial statements purposes only and does not measure the funded status shown for the Employer's financial statements purposes or measure the amount the Employer would be required to fund in the future. See Note 7 for the Employer's funding policy.

3.7 Tax status

The U.S. Internal Revenue Service has determined and informed the Employer that the Plan was designed in accordance with applicable Internal Revenue Code (IRC) requirements. The Employer believes the Plan is currently designed and being operated in compliance with the applicable requirements of the IRC and the Plan is tax exempt. Therefore, no provision for income taxes has been included in the Plan's financial statements.

4. Financial risk management

The Plan is exposed to various financial risks, primarily credit, liquidity, and market risks. Exposure to these financial risks is managed within a broad risk management framework designed to balance those risks against the need to meet the financial obligations of the Plan.

4.1 Investment strategy and risk management

The Plan's investment policies and strategies are broadly geared toward funding the pension liabilities of active and retired participants over a market cycle at an acceptable level of risk. The strategic asset allocation is reviewed periodically, most recently in 2017, by an Investment Committee comprising senior Employer staff. Through a global, multiple-asset-class investment approach, the Plan seeks to reduce its portfolio risk for any targeted rate of return by allocating to asset classes with return profiles that are not perfectly correlated as regional and global economic, financial, and political events unfold.

Consideration is given to both quantitative and qualitative factors and analysis in setting the strategic asset allocation. Quantitatively, mean-variance optimization is used to identify portfolios whose expected returns exceed all others with the same level of risk. The quantitative process is complemented by various qualitative considerations, such as illiquidity, labor intensity, alternative risk measures (skewness, downside protection), benchmark concentration, active management opportunities, and the speed with which returns might be realized. The quantitative and qualitative analysis yields a set of feasible and efficient portfolios. The strategic asset allocation is set by identifying the portfolio that is most likely to meet the Plan's target rate of return (i.e., a return consistent with funding the Plan's pension liabilities over a full market cycle). Departures from the strategic allocation, subject to certain limits, are considered and permitted both to accommodate tactical or opportunistic investments if a sector appears to be over- or undervalued and to avoid the high transaction costs associated with overly frequent rebalancing. The Plan's policy of broad investment asset diversification is intended to protect its investments from disproportionate market shocks in periods of volatility.

4.2 Investment guidelines

The Plan has adopted general guidelines on permissible investments. The authority to purchase and sell individual securities is delegated to external investment managers, subject to specific investment guidelines, criteria, standards, and other safeguards. Use of derivative securities by an investment manager must be specifically authorized by the Investment Committee.

4.3 Credit risk

Credit risk on investments represents the potential loss that the Plan may incur if issuers and counterparties default on their contractual obligations.

4.3.1 Fixed-income securities

For fixed-income securities, the Plan's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount, based on dealer quotes on the last business day of the financial year.

The following table presents the credit risk exposure of fixed-income investments, based on Standard & Poor's long-term rating scale:

	April 30, 2020		April 30, 2019	
	<i>(in millions of U.S. dollars and as a percentage of total fixed-income investments)</i>			
AAA	119	5.4%	109	4.8%
AA+ to AA-	664	30.2%	665	29.3%
A+ to A-	255	11.7%	293	12.9%
BBB+ to BBB-	418	19.0%	402	17.7%
BB+ to B-	537	24.3%	623	27.4%
CCC+ or lower or unrated	208	9.4%	180	7.9%
Total	2,201	100.0%	2,272	100.0%

4.3.2 Futures contracts

The Plan enters into financial futures contracts for protection against market price risk and interest rate risk, and to take investment positions. These contracts generally have a term of less than one year. The credit risk of futures contracts is limited because of daily cash settlement of the net change in the value of open contracts. Therefore, there were no unrealized gains or losses on futures contracts at April 30, 2020, and 2019. See Note 5 for the notional values of futures at April 30, 2020, and 2019.

4.3.3 Forward contracts

The Plan enters into forward foreign currency exchange contracts to manage foreign currency fluctuations relative to investments in its global portfolio. Forward contracts are similar in character to futures contracts. However, they have a greater degree of credit risk (counterparty risk), depending on the counterparties involved, because daily cash settlements are not required. To manage this exposure, the Plan enters

into close-out netting agreements, sets minimum credit-quality standards for counterparties, restricts time-to-maturity of forward and other over-the-counter instruments, and establishes quantitative restrictions on the use of counterparties to ensure adequate counterparty diversification. These contracts generally have terms of no more than three months. The Plan's maximum exposure to credit risk for forward contracts is the amount of any unrealized gains on such contracts.

4.3.4 Securities lending

The Plan engages in a securities lending program with its custodian, as lending agent, to enhance the return on its investments. Under this program, certain of the Plan's holdings of marketable securities are lent temporarily to other institutions for a fee with collateral equal to at least 100 percent of the market value of lent securities. The Plan maintains effective control over securities lent and therefore continues to report such securities as invested assets. The Plan participates in the lending agent's collateral fund but does not recognize the collateral held by the lending agent or the obligation to return the collateral, as the Plan has no right to sell or repledge the collateral directly. At April 30, 2020, the market value of securities lent to other institutions under the securities lending program and the market value of the Plan's share of the collateral fund amounted to US\$685 million and US\$717 million, respectively (US\$621 million and US\$642 million, respectively, at April 30, 2019).

4.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Plan will encounter difficulty in meeting forthcoming benefit payments.

The Plan's primary objective with respect to liquidity is to have sufficient liquid resources available to pay Plan benefits when due. This risk is monitored to ensure that current payments due to Plan members can be met from the Plan's holdings of cash and highly liquid investments.

For the financial year ending April 30, 2021, Plan disbursements for benefit obligations are expected to be US\$321 million.

4.5 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk includes interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, and other price risks associated with changes in the values of equities, fixed-income securities, commodities, real estate, and other assets.

The Plan's investments comprise seven categories, all of which are subject to varying, but not perfectly correlated, market risks. The Plan's exposure to market risk is measured using value at risk (VaR), which is a summary measure of

market risks that takes into account known market risks to which the Plan's investments are exposed.

VaR is the maximum potential loss in value of the Plan's investment assets due to adverse market movements over a defined time horizon with a specified confidence level. The VaR numbers reported below reflect a one-year time horizon and a 95 percent confidence interval, which means there is a 1 in 20 chance that annual losses on investment assets will equal or exceed the reported VaR. Losses in a single year could exceed the reported VaR by a significant amount.

The Plan's portfolio VaR estimates are based on a three-year variance-covariance matrix using actual portfolio weights at the date of the financial statements. VaR models are based predominantly on historical simulation and provide plausible future scenarios based on these simulations. However, the modeling of the market risk characteristics of the Plan's investments involves a number of assumptions and approximations. There is no standard methodology for estimating VaR, and different assumptions or approximations could produce significantly different VaR estimates.

The VaR for the Plan's investment portfolio was as follows:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of U.S. dollars)</i>	
Equities		
Global equities	904	643
Emerging market equities	363	272
Fixed income		
Global fixed income	61	61
High income	169	81
Other		
Real assets	215	121
Alternative investments	261	150
Enhanced cash/absolute return	72	44
Diversification effects	(290)	(405)
Total	1,755	967

5. Investments

In accordance with the Plan's investment policy, the Plan may hold investments in the following: fixed-income securities, equity securities, real estate, private equity funds, other limited partnership vehicles, and collective investment funds. The investment portfolio comprises seven categories: global equities, emerging market equities, global fixed income, high income, real assets, alternative investments (comprising primarily private equity funds), and enhanced cash/absolute return (investments with low volatility and correlations to equity and bond markets). Investments also include derivative

financial instruments, such as futures and forward contracts, entered into for investment and risk management purposes.

The Plan's investments consisted of the following:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of U.S. dollars)</i>	
Equities		
Global equities	3,293	3,474
Emerging market equities	1,223	1,378
Fixed income		
Global fixed income	1,085	1,085
High income	1,116	1,187
Other		
Real assets	996	1,084
Alternative investments	1,242	1,473
Enhanced cash/absolute return	896	1,010
Total	9,851	10,691

Investment categories comprise funds managed against specific asset class benchmarks and may include temporary holdings in other asset classes.

Fair values of derivatives amounted to less than US\$4 million at April 30, 2020 (less than US\$1 million at April 30, 2019).

The notional value of derivative financial instruments was as follows:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of U.S. dollars)</i>	
Futures		
Long positions	717	971
Short positions	135	120
Forwards	405	277

The fair value of investments is based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes where available. The fair value of investments for which quoted market prices are not available is determined after consideration of valuations provided by external investment managers adjusted for receipts, disbursements, and distributions through the end of the financial year. The valuation of these investments may involve estimates, appraisals, assumptions, and methods that are reviewed by management. Owing to the inherent limitations in any estimation technique, these fair value estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that would be realized in a market transaction. Specifically, the methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the Plan's investments are as follows:

(i) The fair value of publicly traded equity and fixed-income securities is based on the quoted market prices from a

principal exchange (U.S. or foreign), dealers, or brokers on the last business day of the financial year.

(ii) For nonpublicly traded collective investment funds, which may include publicly traded equity and fixed-income securities for which detailed holdings are reported to the Plan, the fair value is determined after consideration of valuations provided by the external investment managers, adjusted for receipts, disbursements, and distributions through the end of the financial year.

(iii) The fair value of private equity funds and other limited partnership vehicles represents the Plan's proportional share of the pool of invested funds based on the valuation determined by the general partner of each partnership in accordance with the terms of each partnership's governing agreement, adjusted for receipts, disbursements, and distributions through the end of the financial year. The fair value of underlying private equity funds is determined using a variety of valuation techniques, including those that make maximum use of market inputs such as prices received in private placement transactions, prices of publicly traded securities of comparable companies, independent appraisal, estimated liquidation value, and discounted cash flows.

(iv) The fair value of real estate investments is estimated based on the appraised value for the latest quarterly reporting period, adjusted for receipts, disbursements, and distributions through the end of the financial year.

(v) Futures contracts are valued at the price quoted on the last business day of the financial year on the exchange on which they primarily trade; forward foreign currency exchange contracts are valued in accordance with the prevailing spot or forward rate of the underlying currency.

Net investment income/(loss) comprised the following:

	2020	2019
	<i>(in millions of U.S. dollars)</i>	
Interest and dividends	197	210
Net change in fair value of investments	(756)	132
Less: Investment fees	(68)	(76)
Less: Administrative expenses	(4)	(4)
Net investment income/(loss)	(631)	262

6. Principal actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions for the determination of accumulated Plan benefits and the funding requirements are reviewed by the Employer comprehensively every five years, and their applicability is reviewed on an annual basis. The most recent review was completed in January 2016, and the next comprehensive review is scheduled to start mid-2020. Approved changes in assumptions and methods resulting

from the 2020 review will be reflected in the financial statements for the year ending April 30, 2021.

For the year ended April 30, 2020, the actuaries estimated the effect of the compensation reform effective May 1, 2020, as a result of the CCBR. The changes resulted in a decrease in the actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits of US\$158 million being recognized in the statements of changes in accumulated Plan benefits for the year ended April 30, 2020. The decrease was mainly due to a revision of the rate of salary increase assumption.

For the year ended April 30, 2019, the actuaries made a technical update that mainly changed the assumptions over when active employees reach retirement eligibility. This update resulted in an increase in actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits of US\$33 million being recognized in the statements of changes in accumulated Plan benefits for the year ended April 30, 2019.

The principal actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation were as follows:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in percent)</i>	
Average rate of return on investments	5.00	
Discount rate	5.00	
Average inflation rate	2.00	
Rate of salary increases (average)	3.50	4.50
Life expectancy	<i>(in years)</i>	
Male	89	
Female	93	

7. Employer's funding policy

The Employer's funding policy for the Plan assumes that the Plan will continue to exist and that active participants will continue to earn pension benefits beyond the date of the valuation until the date of withdrawal, disability, death, or retirement, but that no new participant will join the Plan (the "closed method").

The Employer's contributions to the Plan and the SRBP are determined on a combined basis. SRBP funding is paid from the approved administrative budget of the Plan, which is actuarially determined on the basis of funding requirements of both plans. Funding by the Employer is based on a valuation method known as the "Aggregate Funding Method," which expresses liabilities and contribution requirements as single consolidated figures that include provision for experience gains and losses and cost-of-living increases.

The latest valuations were as follows:

	April 30, 2019	April 30, 2018
	<i>(in millions of U.S. dollars)</i>	
Present value of benefits payable	11,104	10,654
Less: Assets for valuation purposes	(9,781)	(9,491)
Required future funding	1,323	1,163
Less: Present value of prospective contributions from participants (7 percent of gross remuneration)	(480)	(471)
Present value of required future funding	843	692

Based on the actuarial valuation, the required contribution was 10.99 percent for the financial year ended April 30, 2020 (8.73 percent for the financial year ended April 30, 2019). A contribution of 13.06 percent will be required for the financial year ending April 30, 2021. Advance employer contributions amounted to US\$634 million and US\$616 million at April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

8. Related party transactions and other administrative costs

The Plan reimburses the Employer for the costs of investing Plan assets, including staffing, travel, and other administrative expenses. For the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, these expenses amounted to US\$3.8 million and US\$4.0 million, respectively.

Certain administrative costs of the Plan, such as the actuary's fees, are paid by the Employer and are not reimbursed by the Plan, as provided in the Plan document. These administrative costs were approximately US\$0.4 million for the financial year ended April 30, 2020 (US\$0.3 million for the financial year ended April 30, 2019).

VI. Financial Statements of the Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan





Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan of the International Monetary Fund (the "Plan"), which comprise the statements of accumulated plan benefits and net assets available for benefits as of April 30, 2020 and 2019, and the related statements of changes in accumulated plan benefits and of changes in net assets available for benefits for the years then ended.

We are independent of the Plan in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United States of America and with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Plan's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Plan or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Plan's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design



audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error because fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Plan's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Plan's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

As part of an audit, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Plan's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Plan to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial status of the Plan as of April 30, 2020 and 2019, and the changes in its financial status for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "PricewaterhouseCoopers us". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

McLean, Virginia
June 26, 2020

Statements of Accumulated Plan Benefits and Net Assets Available for Benefits at April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of U.S. dollars)

	Note	2020	2019
Accumulated Plan benefits			
Actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits			
Vested benefits			
Retired participants		634	586
Active and inactive participants		539	460
Nonvested benefits		205	275
Total actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits		1,378	1,321
Assets available for benefits			
Cash		3	4
Contributions receivable		4	4
Total assets		7	8
Liabilities			
Advance employer contributions	6	193	185
Total liabilities		193	185
Net deficiency		(186)	(177)
Deficiency of net assets available for benefits over actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits		(1,564)	(1,498)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Managing Director and the Director of Finance on June 26, 2020.

Kristalina Georgieva /s/
Managing Director

Andrew Tweedie /s/
Director, Finance Department

Statements of Changes in Accumulated Plan Benefits for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of U.S. dollars)

	Note	2020	2019
Actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits, beginning of year		1,321	1,161
Increase during the year attributable to:			
Service cost		107	94
Actuarial losses		39	33
Interest accrued		69	62
Benefits paid		(46)	(42)
Change in assumptions	5	(112)	13
Net increase		57	160
Actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits, end of year		1,378	1,321

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of U.S. dollars)

	Note	2020	2019
Investment income			
Interest		—	—
Contributions			
Employer	6	31	24
Participants		6	5
Total contributions		37	29
Total increase		37	29
Benefits			
Pension		44	40
Commutation and withdrawal		2	2
Total payments		46	42
Net decrease		(9)	(13)
Net deficiency			
Beginning of year		(177)	(164)
End of year		(186)	(177)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

1. Description of the Plan

The International Monetary Fund (IMF, or the Employer) has a defined benefit plan, the International Monetary Fund Staff Retirement Plan (SRP), and an adjunct Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan (SRBP, or the Plan), to provide retirement benefits to eligible staff. The following brief description of the Plan is provided for general information only and this description neither establishes nor confers any rights or benefits. Participants should refer to the Plan document for authoritative information as to their entitlement and amount of benefits under the Plan.

1.1 General

The Plan is a defined benefit pension plan covering certain participants of the SRP of the IMF and operates as an adjunct to that plan. All assets and liabilities of the Plan are the property and obligation of the Employer and are held and administered by it separately from all its other property and assets. The Plan's assets are to be used solely for the benefit of Plan participants and retired participants and their beneficiaries. At April 30, 2020, there were 1,050 retired participants receiving benefits and 1,141 active participants contributing to the Plan. This compares with 968 retired participants and 1,053 active participants at April 30, 2019.

1.2 Benefits

The SRP has adopted certain limits to pension benefits payable from that plan. The Plan provides for the payment of any benefit that would otherwise have been payable to participants under the SRP had these limits not been adopted.

1.3 Contributions

1.3.1 Participants

Staff members on a regular appointment are required to participate if their gross remuneration is over the U.S. Internal Revenue Service compensation limits, by contributing to the Plan 7 percent of their gross remuneration in excess of those limits.

1.3.2 Employer

The Employer may elect to make additional contributions beyond the actuarially required contributions to the Plan. Actual Employer contributions were made at a normalized rate of 14 percent of gross remuneration in excess of U.S. Internal Revenue Service limits for the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019. As the actual contributions made by the Employer exceeded the required contribution rate determined

by the actuary, the difference was included in advance employer contributions.

The Employer also meets certain administrative costs of the Plan, such as the actuary's fees, and contributes any additional amount not provided by the contribution of participants to pay the costs and expenses of the Plan not otherwise covered.

1.3.3 Plan termination

Although the Employer has not expressed any intention to do so, it has the right to terminate the Plan. In the event of the termination of the Plan by the Employer, the assets of the Plan will be used to satisfy liabilities to participants, retired participants, and their beneficiaries, and other liabilities of the Plan. Any remaining assets shall be returned to the Employer.

2. Basis of preparation and measurement

The financial statements of the Plan are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

2.1 Unit of account

The functional and presentation currency of the Plan is the U.S. dollar.

2.2 Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about the most significant estimates and critical judgements in applying accounting policies is described in Notes 3, 5, and 6.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 Accumulated Plan benefits

The actuarial present value of vested benefits is presented for two categories of participants. For retired participants, the amount presented equals the present value of the benefits expected to be paid over the future lifetime to all pensioners and, if applicable, their surviving spouses, domestic partners, or designated beneficiaries. For active and inactive participants, the amount presented equals the present value of the deferred pension earned to the valuation date for a participant or, if greater, the value of the withdrawal benefit for that participant, summed over all participants.

The actuarial present value of nonvested benefits includes the estimated effect of projected salary increases on benefits expected to be paid, death benefits, disability benefits, and the total of the withdrawal benefits of all participants with less than three years of eligible service.

The actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits is determined annually by an independent actuary and is the amount that results from applying actuarial assumptions to adjust the accumulated Plan benefits to reflect the time value of money and the probability of payment between the valuation date and the expected date of payment (for actuarial assumptions see Note 5).

In contrast to the actuarial valuation for funding purposes shown in Note 6, the actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method. The obligation under this method represents the portion of the benefit obligation attributable to service through the date of the financial statements and the effect of future salary increases. It reflects only the service to the date of the financial statements and does not take into account the fact that the actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits, which is the Plan's obligation, is expected to increase with each year of additional service, and, therefore, there will be additional benefit accruals in the future.

The difference between the actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits and the fair market value of assets reflects the Plan's funded status. The funded status is an asset (or liability) of the Employer. This difference is for the Plan's financial statements purposes only and does not measure the funded status shown for the Employer's financial statements purposes or measure the amount the Employer would be required to fund in the future. See Note 6 for the Employer's funding policy.

4. Financial risk management

The Plan is managed to minimize liquidity risk, and it has no exposure to credit and market risks.

4.1 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Plan will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Plan's primary objective with respect to liquidity is to have sufficient liquid resources available to pay Plan benefits when due. The liquidity needs of the Plan are taken into account in determining the required and optional Plan contributions by the Employer to ensure that current payments due to Plan participants can be met.

For the financial year ending April 30, 2021, Plan disbursements for benefit obligations are expected to be US\$64 million.

5. Principal actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions for the determination of actuarial present value of Plan benefits and the funding requirements are reviewed by the Employer comprehensively every five years, and their applicability is reviewed on an annual basis. The most recent review was completed in January 2016, and the next comprehensive review is scheduled to start mid-2020. Approved changes in assumptions and methods resulting from the 2020 review will be reflected in the financial statements for the year ending April 30, 2021.

For the year ended April 30, 2020, the actuaries estimated the effect of the compensation reform effective May 1, 2020, as a result of the Comprehensive Compensation and Benefits Review. The changes resulted in a decrease in actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits of US\$112 million being recognized in the statements of changes in accumulated Plan benefits for the year ended April 30, 2020. The decrease was mainly due to a revision of the rate of salary increase assumption.

For the year ended April 30, 2019, the actuaries made a technical update that mainly changed the assumptions over when active employees are assumed to reach retirement eligibility. This change resulted in an increase in actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits of US\$13 million being recognized in the statements of changes in accumulated Plan benefits for the year ended April 30, 2019.

The principal actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation were as follows:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in percent)</i>	
Average rate of return on investments	5.00	
Discount rate	5.00	
Average inflation rate	2.00	
Rate of salary increases (average)	3.50	4.50
Life expectancy	<i>(in years)</i>	
Male	89	
Female	93	

6. Employer's funding policy

The Employer's funding policy for both the Plan and the SRP assumes that the plans will continue to exist and that active participants will continue to earn pension benefits beyond the date of the valuation until the date of withdrawal, disability, death, or retirement, but that no new participant will join the Plan (the "closed method").

The Plan's funding is paid from the approved administrative budget of the SRP, which is actuarially determined on the basis of funding requirements of both plans. Funding by the Employer is based on a valuation method known as the "Aggregate Funding Method," which expresses liabilities and contribution requirements as single consolidated figures that include provision for experience gains and losses and cost-of-living increases.

Based on the actuarial valuation, the required contribution was 10.99 percent for the financial year ended April 30, 2020 (8.73 percent for the financial year ended April 30, 2019). A contribution of 13.06 percent will be required for the financial year ending April 30, 2021. Advance employer contributions amounted to US\$193 million and US\$185 million at April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively. The Employer's contributions to the SRP and the Plan are determined on a combined basis. Should the assets of the Plan be exhausted, benefits are paid from additional contributions by the Employer.

VII. Financial Statements of the Retired Staff Benefits Investment Account





Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Retired Staff Benefits Investment Account of the International Monetary Fund (the "Account"), which comprise the statements of financial position as of April 30, 2020 and 2019, and the related statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources for the years then ended.

We are independent of the Account in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United States of America and with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Account's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Account or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Account's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to



provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error because fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Account's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Account's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

As part of an audit, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Account's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Account to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Retired Staff Benefits Investment Account of the International Monetary Fund as of April 30, 2020 and 2019, and changes in its resources for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Pricewaterhousecoopers us". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

McLean, Virginia
June 26, 2020

Statements of Financial Position at April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of U.S. dollars)

	Note	2020	2019
Assets			
Cash		25	20
Investments, at fair value	5	2,319	2,467
Accrued interest, dividends, and other receivables		35	14
Total assets		2,379	2,501
Liabilities and resources			
Accounts payable		33	10
Resources		2,346	2,491
Total liabilities and resources		2,379	2,501

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
These financial statements were approved by the Managing Director and the Director of Finance on June 26, 2020.

Kristalina Georgieva /s/
Managing Director

Andrew Tweedie /s/
Director, Finance Department

Statements of Comprehensive Income and Changes in Resources for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

(in millions of U.S. dollars)

	Note	2020	2019
Resources, beginning of year		2,491	2,419
Transfers from the General Resources Account	7	51	48
Net investment income/(loss)	5	(154)	61
Transfers to the General Resources Account	7	(42)	(37)
Net increase/(decrease)		(145)	72
Resources, end of year		2,346	2,491

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2020, and 2019

1. Nature of operations

The International Monetary Fund (IMF, or the Employer) established the International Monetary Fund Retired Staff Benefits Investment Account (RSBIA) to hold and invest resources transferred from the General Resources Account of the General Department (GRA) and set aside such resources to finance the cost of post-employment benefits of certain current and future retirees. These benefits consist of post-employment medical and life insurance benefits and other nonpension long-term benefits, such as separation and repatriation benefits, accrued annual leave up to 60 days, and associated tax allowances. The defined benefit obligation is actuarially determined and reported by the GRA. The assets of the RSBIA are owned solely by the GRA and consist of the GRA's transfers and the income earned thereon.

The assets and liabilities of the RSBIA are kept separate from the assets and liabilities of all other accounts of or administered by the IMF. The assets of the RSBIA are not to be used to discharge liabilities or to meet losses incurred in the administration of other accounts.

1.1 Account termination

Although the IMF has not expressed any intention to do so, it has the right to terminate the RSBIA at any time. After meeting any post-employment benefit obligations described above, any remaining resources in the RSBIA are to be transferred to the GRA.

2. Basis of preparation and measurement

The financial statements of the RSBIA are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the valuation of financial assets at fair value through the net increase (decrease) in resources.

2.1 Unit of account

The functional and presentation currency of the RSBIA is the U.S. dollar.

2.2 Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about the most significant estimates and critical judgements in applying accounting policies is described in Notes 3, 5, and 6.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 Financial instruments

Measurement at initial recognition

Financial instruments are recognized when the RSBIA becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, a financial instrument is measured at its fair value, which is best evidenced by the transaction amount.

Derecognition

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired or when they have been transferred and either (i) the RSBIA transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the RSBIA neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the RSBIA has not retained control. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished (i.e., when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires).

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

A financial asset is classified on initial recognition based on two factors: the business model for managing the financial asset and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely

payments of principal and interest would be measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, would be measured at fair value through change in comprehensive income and resources.

All other financial assets, that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through change in comprehensive income and resources, are measured at fair value through the net increase (decrease) in resources.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Derivative financial liabilities are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized as net increase (decrease) in net investment income/(loss) in the statement of comprehensive income and changes in resources. All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost. Interest expense from these financial liabilities is included in the statement of comprehensive income and changes in resources using the effective interest method.

3.2 Investments

Investments are carried at fair value in accordance with a business model incorporated in the RSBIA's risk management and investment strategies. Changes in the fair value of investments are recognized as a component of the changes in resources.

Investments are recognized on the trade date at which the RSBIA becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Investments are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the investment are transferred from the RSBIA.

Investment income comprises interest and dividend income, realized gains and losses, and unrealized gains and losses, including currency valuation differences arising from exchange rate movements against the U.S. dollar.

3.3 Derivative instruments

The fair value of derivative instruments is included in investments, if positive, and liabilities, if negative, and changes in the fair value of such contracts are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income and changes in resources.

3.4 Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the rate of exchange on the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are reported

using exchange rates prevailing on the date of the financial statements. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of transactions at rates different from those on the originating date of the transactions and unrealized foreign exchange differences on unsettled foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are included in the determination of net investment income.

3.5 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

4. Financial risk management

The RSBIA is exposed to various financial risks, primarily credit, liquidity, and market risks. Exposure to these financial risks is managed within a broad risk management framework designed to balance those risks against the need to meet the IMF's post-employment benefit obligations.

4.1 Investment strategy and risk management

The RSBIA's investment policies and strategies are broadly geared toward funding the post-employment benefit costs for active and retired IMF staff over a market cycle at an acceptable level of risk. The strategic asset allocation is reviewed periodically, most recently in 2017, by an Investment Committee comprising senior Employer staff. Through a global, multiple-asset-class investment approach, the RSBIA seeks to reduce its portfolio risk for any targeted rate of return, by allocating to asset classes with return profiles that are not perfectly correlated as regional and global economic, financial, and political events unfold.

Consideration is given to both quantitative and qualitative factors and analysis in setting the strategic asset allocation. Quantitatively, mean-variance optimization is used to identify portfolios whose expected returns exceed all others with the same level of risk. The quantitative process is complemented by various qualitative considerations, such as illiquidity, labor intensity, alternative risk measures (skewness and downside protection), benchmark concentration, active management opportunities, and the speed with which returns might be realized. The quantitative and qualitative analysis yields a set of feasible efficient portfolios. The strategic asset allocation is set by identifying the portfolio that is most likely to meet the RSBIA's target rate of return (i.e., a return consistent with funding the IMF's post-employment benefit obligations over a

full market cycle). Departures from the strategic allocation, subject to certain limits, are considered and permitted both to accommodate tactical or opportunistic investments if a sector appears to be over- or undervalued and to avoid the high transaction costs associated with overly frequent rebalancing. The RSBIA's policy of broad investment asset diversification is intended to protect its investments from disproportionate market shocks in periods of volatility.

4.2 Investment guidelines

The RSBIA has adopted general guidelines on permissible investments. The authority to purchase and sell individual securities is delegated to external investment managers subject to specific investment guidelines, criteria, standards, and other safeguards. Use of derivative securities by an investment manager must be specifically authorized by the Investment Committee.

4.3 Credit risk

Credit risk on investments represents the potential loss that the RSBIA may incur if issuers and counterparties default on their contractual obligations.

4.3.1 Fixed-income securities

For fixed-income securities, the RSBIA's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of these assets, based on dealer quotes on the last business day of the financial year.

The following table presents the credit risk exposure of fixed-income investments, based on Standard & Poor's long-term rating scale:

	April 30, 2020		April 30, 2019	
	<i>(in millions of U.S. dollars and as a percentage of total fixed-income investments)</i>			
AAA	34	6.3%	30	5.6%
AA+ to AA-	159	29.6%	155	28.6%
A+ to A-	63	11.7%	68	12.5%
BBB+ to BBB-	100	18.6%	97	17.9%
BB+ to B-	133	24.7%	148	27.3%
CCC+ or lower or unrated	49	9.1%	44	8.1%
Total	538	100.0%	542	100.0%

4.3.2 Futures contracts

The RSBIA enters into financial futures contracts for protection against market price risk and interest rate risk, and to take investment positions. These contracts generally have a term of less than one year. The credit risk of futures contracts is limited because of daily cash settlement of the net change in the value of open contracts. Therefore, there were no unrealized gains or losses on futures contracts at April 30, 2020, and 2019. See Note 5 for the notional values of futures at April 30, 2020, and 2019.

4.3.3 Forward contracts

The RSBIA enters into forward foreign currency exchange contracts to manage foreign currency fluctuations relative to investments in its global portfolio. Forward contracts are similar in character to futures contracts. However, they have a greater degree of credit risk (counterparty risk), depending on the counterparties involved, because daily cash settlements are not required. To manage this exposure, the RSBIA enters into close-out netting agreements, sets minimum credit-quality standards for counterparties, restricts time to maturity of forward and other over-the-counter instruments, and establishes quantitative restrictions on the use of counterparties to ensure adequate counterparty diversification. These contracts generally have terms of no more than three months. The Plan's maximum exposure to credit risk for forward contracts is the amount of any unrealized gains on such contracts.

4.3.4 Securities lending

The RSBIA engages in a securities lending program with its custodian, as lending agent, to enhance the return on its investments. Under this program, certain of the Plan's holdings of marketable securities are lent temporarily to other institutions for a fee with collateral equal to at least 100 percent of the market value of lent securities. The RSBIA maintains effective control over securities lent and therefore continues to report such securities as invested assets. The RSBIA participates in the lending agent's collateral fund but does not recognize the collateral held by the lending agent or the obligation to return the collateral, as the RSBIA has no right to sell or repledge the collateral directly. At April 30, 2020, the market value of securities lent to other institutions under the securities lending program and the market value of the RSBIA's share of the collateral fund amounted to US\$202 million and US\$211 million, respectively (US\$196 million and US\$202 million, respectively, at April 30, 2019).

4.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the RSBIA will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The RSBIA's liabilities include accounts and benefits payable.

The RSBIA's primary objective with respect to liquidity is to have sufficient liquid resources available to pay RSBIA-funded benefits when due. This risk is monitored to ensure that payments for post-employment benefits for IMF employees can be met from the RSBIA's holdings of cash and highly liquid investments.

4.5 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk includes interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, and other price risks associated with

changes in the values of equities, fixed-income securities, commodities, real estate, and other assets.

The RSBIA's investments are classified into seven categories, all of which are subject to varying, but not perfectly correlated, market risks. The RSBIA's exposure to market risk is measured using value at risk (VaR), which is a summary measure of market risk that takes into account known market risks to which the RSBIA's investments are exposed.

VaR is the maximum potential loss in value of the RSBIA's investments due to adverse market movements over a defined time horizon with a specified confidence level. The VaR numbers reported below reflect a one-year time horizon and a 95 percent confidence interval, which means there is a 1 in 20 chance that annual losses on investment assets will equal or exceed the reported VaR. Losses in a single year could exceed the reported VaR by a significant amount.

The RSBIA's portfolio VaR estimates are based on a three-year variance-covariance matrix using actual portfolio weights at the date of the financial statements. VaR models are based predominantly on historical simulation and provide plausible future scenarios based on these simulations. However, the modeling of the market risk characteristics of the RSBIA's investments involves a number of assumptions and approximations. There is no standard methodology for estimating VaR, and different assumptions or approximations could produce significantly different VaR estimates.

The VaR for the RSBIA's investment portfolio was as follows:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of U.S. dollars)</i>	
Equities		
Global equities	215	149
Emerging market equities	88	65
Fixed income		
Global fixed income	15	14
High income	41	19
Other		
Real assets	50	28
Alternative investments	60	31
Enhanced cash/absolute return	17	10
Diversification effects	(70)	(91)
Total	416	225

5. Investments

In accordance with the RSBIA's investment policy, investments may be held in fixed-income securities, equity securities, real estate, private equity funds, other limited partnership vehicles, and collective investment funds. The

investment portfolio comprises seven categories: global equities, emerging market equities, global fixed income, high income, real assets, alternative investments (comprising primarily private equity funds), and enhanced cash/absolute return (investments with low volatility and correlations to equity and bond markets). Investments also include derivative financial instruments, such as futures and forward contracts entered into for investment and risk management purposes.

The RSBIA's investments consisted of the following:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of U.S. dollars)</i>	
Equities		
Global equities	775	797
Emerging market equities	290	323
Fixed income		
Global fixed income	265	257
High income	273	285
Other		
Real assets	239	264
Alternative investments	270	308
Enhanced cash/absolute return	207	233
Total	2,319	2,467

Investment categories comprise funds managed against specific asset class benchmarks and may include temporary holdings in other asset classes.

Fair values of derivatives amounted to less than US\$1 million at both April 30, 2020 and 2019.

The notional value of derivative financial instruments was as follows:

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	<i>(in millions of U.S. dollars)</i>	
Futures		
Long positions	165	219
Short positions	31	28
Forwards	87	61

The fair value of investments is based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes where available. The fair value of investments for which quoted market prices are not available is determined after consideration of valuations provided by external investment managers, adjusted for receipts, disbursements, and distributions through the end of the financial year. The valuation of these investments may involve estimates, appraisals, assumptions, and methods that are reviewed by management. Owing to the inherent limitations in any estimation technique, these fair value

estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that would be realized in a market transaction. Specifically, the methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the RSBIA's investments are as follows:

- (i) The fair value of publicly traded equity and fixed-income securities is based on the quoted market prices from a principal exchange (U.S. or foreign), dealers, or brokers on the last business day of the financial year.
- (ii) For nonpublicly traded collective investment funds, which may include publicly traded equity and fixed-income securities for which detailed holdings are reported to the RSBIA, the fair value is determined after consideration of valuations provided by the external investment managers adjusted for receipts, disbursements, and distributions through the end of the financial year.
- (iii) The fair value of private equity funds and other limited partnership vehicles represents the RSBIA's proportional share of the pool of invested funds based on the valuation determined by the general partner of each partnership in accordance with the terms of each partnership's governing agreement, adjusted for receipts, disbursements, and distributions through the end of the financial year. The fair value of underlying private equity funds is determined using a variety of valuation techniques, including those that make maximum use of market inputs such as prices received in private placement transactions, prices of publicly traded securities of comparable companies, independent appraisal, estimated liquidation value, and discounted cash flows.
- (iv) The fair value of real estate investments is estimated based on the appraised value for the latest quarterly reporting period adjusted for receipts, disbursements, and distributions through the end of the financial year.
- (v) Futures contracts are valued at the price quoted on the last business day of the financial year on the exchange on which they primarily trade; forward foreign currency exchange contracts are valued in accordance with the prevailing spot or forward rate of the underlying currency.

Net investment income/(loss) comprised the following:

	2020	2019
	<i>(in millions of U.S. dollars)</i>	
Interest and dividends	45	48
Net change in fair value of investments	(182)	33
Less: Investment fees	(16)	(19)
Less: Administrative expenses	(1)	(1)
Net investment income/(loss)	(154)	61

6. Actuarial valuation

The defined benefit obligation for post-employment benefits (other than pension benefits) covered by the RSBIA of US\$2,943 million at April 30, 2020 (US\$2,336 million at April 30, 2019) is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method and is included in the amount reported by the GRA. For the year ended April 30, 2020, the actuarially determined defined benefit obligation includes the effect of future changes resulting from a full assessment of the Fund's compensation and benefits system (Comprehensive Compensation and Benefits Review) completed on December 16, 2019.

7. Transfers

The IMF transferred US\$51 million from the GRA to the RSBIA during the financial year ended April 30, 2020 (US\$48 million during the financial year ended April 30, 2019). Cumulative transfers from the GRA to the RSBIA amounted to US\$1,673 million at April 30, 2020 (US\$1,622 million at April 30, 2019).

The RSBIA transfers funds to reimburse the GRA for post-employment benefits payments made on behalf of the RSBIA. Such transfers amounted to US\$42 million and US\$37 million during the years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

8. Related party transactions and other administrative costs

The RSBIA reimburses the GRA for the costs of investing RSBIA assets, including staffing, travel, and other administrative expenses. For each of the financial years ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, these expenses amounted to US\$0.9 million.