IMF Annual Report 2024

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INTERNATIONAL
MONETARY
FUND

Financial Statements

For the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

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IMF Financial Statements 2024

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Note to readers

The audited financial statements that follow form Appendix VI of the International Monetary Fund's *Annual Report 2024* and can be found, together with Appendixes I through V and other materials, on the *Annual Report 2024* web page (www.imf.org/AR2024). They have been reproduced separately here as a convenience for readers. Quarterly updates of the IMF's Finances are available at www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/quart/index.htm.

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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

Opinion

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, 2024 and 2023, and the related statements of income, of comprehensive income, of changes in reserves, retained earnings, and resources, and of cash flows for the years then ended, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department as of April 30, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAS) and in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the International Monetary Fund, and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit, which include relevant ethical requirements in the United States of America and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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 IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for 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 for at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period, 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' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with US GAAS and ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with US GAAS and ISAs we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Department's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Supplemental Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying supplemental schedules appearing on pages 38 to 47 as of April 30, 2024 and for the years ended April 30, 2024 and 2023 (collectively referred to as the "supplemental schedules") are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The supplemental schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The supplemental schedules have 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 US GAAS. We also subjected the information to the applicable procedures required by ISAs. In our opinion, the supplemental schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Washington, District of Columbia
June 26, 2024

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Statements of Financial Position at April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

	Note	2024	2023
Assets			
Usable currencies		284,276	276,095
Other currencies		78,706	78,710
Credit outstanding	5	90,801	96,741
Total currencies		**453,783**	**451,546**
SDR holdings	6	18,960	22,489
Investments	7	31,580	28,401
Gold holdings	9	3,167	3,167
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	10	533	540
Net assets under retirement benefit plans	11	2,886	1,286
Other assets	12	2,288	2,283
Total assets		**513,197**	**509,712**
Liabilities			
Borrowings	13	—	1,230
Quota subscriptions	14	476,272	476,272
Net liabilities under retirement benefit plans	11	110	114
Other liabilities	12	1,975	1,940
Total liabilities		**478,357**	**479,556**
Reserves of the General Resources Account	15	32,262	28,154
Retained earnings of the Investment Account		2,578	2,002
Resources of the Special Disbursement Account		—	—
Total liabilities, reserves, retained earnings, and resources		**513,197**	**509,712**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
These financial statements were signed by the Managing Director and the Director of Finance on June 26, 2024.

Kristalina Georgieva /s
Managing Director

Bernard Lauwers /s
Director, Finance Department

Statements of Income for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

	Note	2024	2023
Operational income			
Basic charges	16	4,775	3,066
Surcharges	16	1,429	1,407
Other charges and fees	16	310	311
Interest on SDR holdings	6	864	536
Net investment income	7	1,353	100
Total operational income		**8,731**	**5,420**
Operational expenses			
Remuneration of members’ reserve tranche positions	17	4,488	2,520
Interest expense on borrowings	13	25	42
Administrative expenses	18	1,174	1,130
Total operational expenses		**5,687**	**3,692**
Net income		**3,044**	**1,728**
Total net income of the General Department comprises:			
Total net income of the General Resources Account		1,691	1,628
Total net income of the Investment Account		1,353	100
Total net income of the Special Disbursement Account		—	—
Net income		**3,044**	**1,728**

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

Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

	Note	2024	2023
Net income		3,044	1,728
Remeasurement of net assets/liabilities under retirement benefit plans	11	1,640	2
Total comprehensive income		**4,684**	**1,730**
Total comprehensive income of the General Department comprises:			
Total comprehensive income of the General Resources Account		3,331	1,630
Total comprehensive income of the Investment Account		1,353	100
Total comprehensive income of the Special Disbursement Account		—	—
Total comprehensive income		**4,684**	**1,730**

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

Statements of Changes in Reserves, Retained Earnings, and Resources for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

		General Resources Account			Investment Account retained earnings	Special Disbursement Account resources
	Note	Special Reserve	General Reserve	Total reserves		
Balance at April 30, 2022		**13,692**	**12,832**	**26,524**	**1,902**	**—**
Net income		814	814	1,628	100	—
Other comprehensive income		2	—	2	—	—
Total comprehensive income	15	**816**	**814**	**1,630**	**100**	**—**
Transfer from the Investment Account	15	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at April 30, 2023		**14,508**	**13,646**	**28,154**	**2,002**	**—**
Net income		846	845	1,691	1,353	—
Other comprehensive income		1,640	—	1,640	—	—
Total comprehensive income	15	**2,486**	**845**	**3,331**	**1,353**	**—**
Transfer from the Investment Account	15	388	389	777	(777)	—
Balance at April 30, 2024		**17,382**	**14,880**	**32,262**	**2,578**	**—**

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

Statements of Cash Flows for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

	Note	2024	2023
Usable currencies and SDR holdings from operating activities			
Net income		3,044	1,728
Adjustments to reconcile net income to usable currencies and SDR holdings generated by operations:			
Depreciation and amortization	10	65	59
Basic charges and surcharges	16	(6,204)	(4,473)
Interest on SDR holdings	6	(864)	(536)
Net investment income	7	(1,353)	(100)
Remuneration of members' reserve tranche positions	17	4,488	2,520
Interest expense on borrowings	13	25	42
Administrative expenses paid in other currencies		4	—
Changes in other assets and liabilities:			
Changes in other assets		(8)	(7)
Changes in other liabilities		(104)	(25)
Changes in the net assets/liabilities under retirement benefit plans		36	78
Usable currencies and SDRs from credit to members:			
Purchases, including reserve tranche purchases	5	(17,059)	(22,953)
Repurchases	5	22,999	19,198
Interest received and paid:			
Basic charges and surcharges		6,095	3,672
Interest on SDR holdings		866	351
Remuneration of members' reserve tranche positions		(4,364)	(1,623)
Interest on borrowings		(36)	(31)
Net usable currencies and SDR holdings provided by/(used in) operating activities		**7,630**	**(2,100)**
Usable currencies from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	10	(58)	(48)
Transfer of currencies to the Investment Account	7	(1,630)	(3,174)
Net usable currencies used in investing activities		**(1,688)**	**(3,222)**
Usable currencies and SDR holdings from financing activities			
Repayments of borrowings	13	(1,230)	(1,385)
Changes in composition of usable currencies		(60)	(9,259)
Net usable currencies and SDR holdings used in financing activities		**(1,290)**	**(10,644)**
Net increase/(decrease) in usable currencies and SDR holdings		4,652	(15,966)
Usable currencies and SDR holdings, beginning of year		298,584	314,550
Usable currencies and SDR holdings, end of year		**303,236**	**298,584**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

1. Nature of operations

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization with 190 member countries (referred to as members). The IMF's primary mission is to ensure the stability of the international monetary system. It does so in three ways: surveillance of the global economy and the economies of members; lending its resources to members with balance of payments difficulties; and providing technical assistance 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 (debtor members), payment of remuneration on creditor members' positions and interest to lenders, and other operations.

A core responsibility of the IMF is to provide financial assistance to members experiencing actual, prospective, or potential balance of payments problems. Upon the request of a member, GRA resources are made available either under a financing arrangement (arrangement) or in the form of outright purchases (disbursements). An arrangement is a decision by the IMF's 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 relevant financing instrument.

The financing facilities under which the IMF provides financial assistance to its members are as follows:

- **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)** 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 payments 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 Rapid Financing Instrument (RFI)** is a financing instrument for an outright purchase and is used by members facing 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 IMF's Articles of Agreement, which became effective in February 2011. The IA comprises two 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 achieve, over time, returns that exceed the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) interest rate (see Notes 2.1 and 2.2) by a margin of 50 basis points while minimizing the frequency and extent of negative returns and underperformance over an investment horizon of three to four years.

The IMF credited the Endowment Subaccount 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 US dollar terms over the long term 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 effectiveness 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 IMF's 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 IMF's Articles of Agreement but are consistent with the mandate of the IMF, in particular to provide balance of payments assistance on special terms to low-income members.

1.4 Other entities administered by the IMF

The IMF also administers the SDR Department; the Concessional Lending and Debt Relief Trusts and the Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST) (collectively referred to as the "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 the 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 Administered Accounts are contributed by members, by other financial institutions, or in some cases by the IMF mostly through the SDA. The assets and liabilities of the trusts and Administered Accounts are separate from the assets and liabilities of the General Department. The assets of the trusts and Administered Accounts cannot be used to meet the liabilities, obligations, or losses incurred in the operations of the General Department. The General Department can be reimbursed for the expenses incurred in conducting the business of the trusts and Administered Accounts in accordance with the IMF's Articles of Agreement and relevant decisions of the Executive Board.

1.5 Impact of geopolitical and global economic developments

Risks to the global economic landscape have diminished since October 2023. However, despite the surprisingly resilient global economic performance, several adverse risks to global growth remain plausible. These include new commodity price spikes amid regional conflicts (for example, the conflict in Gaza and Israel) and Russia's ongoing war in Ukraine. Furthermore, the intensification of geoeconomic fragmentation could hamper international cooperation and result in large output losses and commodity price volatility. As a result, the IMF continues to periodically review its policies related to lending (see Note 4.2.1.1 on access limits) and provide financial assistance under its arrangements to accommodate new needs (see Schedule 3). Due to the increased financing activity, the General Department's credit risk exposure has increased compared with the prepandemic level (see Note 4.2.1.2). Beyond April 30, 2024, slowing global growth and elevated debt vulnerabilities could lead to further demand for IMF lending arrangements in the coming months.

The General Department continues to manage its risks in accordance with its existing risk management framework (see Note 4). As of the date of these financial statements, there had been no negative impact on the operational results of the General Department, including from the impairment analysis of its credit portfolio (see Note 5.1). See also Note 2.3 for the most significant estimates and judgements used in the preparation of these financial statements.

2. Basis of preparation and measurement

The financial statements of the General Department are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS® Accounting Standards) 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 (FVTPL). The financial statements have also been prepared on the basis that the General Department will continue to operate as a going concern.

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 US dollar equivalents on the basis of market exchange rates. The IMF generally reviews the composition of the SDR valuation basket at five-year intervals. These reviews cover the currencies to be included in the SDR valuation basket (along with the criteria for the selection of currencies), determine the relative weights of those currencies, and assess the financial instruments that are used to calculate the SDR interest rate.

The last review was completed in May 2022, and the weights and amounts of the currencies in the SDR basket were as follows:

	August 1, 2022, to April 30, 2024	
SDR basket currency	Weight (in percent)	Amount
Chinese renminbi	12.28	1.0993
Euro	29.31	0.37379
Japanese yen	7.59	13.452
British pound	7.44	0.080870
US dollar	43.38	0.57813

	May 1, 2022, to July 31, 2022	
SDR basket currency	Weight (in percent)	Amount
Chinese renminbi	10.92	1.0174
Euro	30.93	0.38671
Japanese yen	8.33	11.900
British pound	8.09	0.085946
US dollar	41.73	0.58252

The next review of the method of valuation of the SDR will take place in 2027, unless developments in the interim justify an earlier review.

At April 30, 2024, SDR 1 was equal to US$1.31793 (US$1.34701 at April 30, 2023).

2.2 SDR interest rate

The SDR interest rate provides the basis for basic charges levied on credit outstanding (see Note 16), interest on SDR holdings (see Note 6), remuneration paid on members' reserve tranche positions (see Note 17), and interest expense on borrowings (see Note 13).

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 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
British pound	Three-month Treasury bills
US 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 4.057 percent per annum and 2.247 percent per annum during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, 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 the measurement of expected credit losses (ECL) for credit outstanding and undrawn commitments (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 benefit 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 but 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 income using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized in the statements of 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, 2024, and 2023.

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.

Impairment
At each reporting date, the General Department assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with its financial assets at AC and with the undrawn balances under its lending commitments. 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 the General Department needed to recognize ECL, 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 AC (i.e., net of the impairment allowance).

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities
Derivative financial liabilities are measured at FVTPL. All other financial liabilities are measured at AC. Interest expense from certain financial liabilities is included in the statements of 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 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 such 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 members' 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 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. Members repay GRA credit 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 16). 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 16). 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 time frame are recovered by the GRA under the burden-sharing mechanism, through adjustments to increase the rate of charge for all other debtor members and decrease the rate of remuneration on members' reserve tranche positions (see Note 16).

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 purchase 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 relevant 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 members, all of which are shareholders in the institution by virtue of their voting power.
- IMF financing under arrangements 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 its 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 members, 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 supported by 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 there has been 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. 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.

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 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 with 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, 2024, and 2023, the General Department did not have any member more than 30 days past due.

(iii) Low credit risk
The General Department assumes that the credit risk of a member has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the member is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date, as defined below.

Credit risk related to the General Department's exposure to a member is considered low if (i) it has a low risk of default; (ii) the member 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 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, the burden-sharing mechanism is also considered. It is a financial safeguard that is integral to the IMF's financial structure and operations to compensate the IMF for loss of income due to overdue payments (see Note 16).

Write-off
The IMF has an established accounting policy by which, in the unlikely event that a member with credit outstanding withdraws from the IMF and repudiates its outstanding obligations to the General Department, and there are no prospects of recovering amounts due to the General Department 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, real estate investment trusts (REITs), private infrastructure debt, 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 their 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 FVTPL. Funds pending suitable investment in accordance with the investment strategy may be kept in fixed-term deposits, which 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 FVTPL investments, including currency valuation differences arising from exchange rate movements against the SDR, net of all investment 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. Other currencies are not considered as cash and cash equivalents.

3.4 Gold holdings
Gold holdings (acquired prior to the Second Amendment of the IMF's Articles of Agreement in April 1978) are carried at historical cost using the specific identification method. The carrying value reflects 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 IMF's Articles of Agreement, whenever the IMF sells gold that was held on the date of the effectiveness of the Second Amendment of the IMF's Articles of Agreement, 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 historical cost less accumulated depreciation or amortization. They 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 3 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, and a defined contribution plan (see Note 11).

The net asset/liability under the defined benefit plans 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. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined using the projected unit credit method by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yields on high-quality corporate bonds.

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

3.7 Financial liabilities

3.7.1 Borrowings

Borrowings are financial liabilities that represent financing received under the various borrowing arrangements (see Note 13).

Interest expense on borrowings is recognized by using the effective interest method.

3.7.2 Quota subscriptions

Members' quota subscriptions are financial liabilities that represent subscription payments by members, including payments as a result of quota increases (see Note 14.1). 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 the 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, in the currencies of other members specified by the IMF, or in any combination of SDRs and such currencies; 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.

3.7.2.1 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 14.2).

The GRA pays interest, referred to as remuneration, on a remunerated portion of the member's reserve tranche position (see Note 17). Remuneration expense is recognized using the effective interest method.

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 net income.

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. Transfers in and out of the fair value hierarchy levels are recognized at the end of the reporting period.

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

3.11 New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards and interpretations

3.11.1 Amendments to existing standards that became effective in the current financial year

Amendments to IAS 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements” and IFRS Practice Statement 2, “Making Materiality Judgements” were issued in February 2021 to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2023. The amendments were adopted by the General Department on May 1, 2023, and had no effect on the General Department’s financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 8, “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” were issued in February 2021 to clarify the definition of accounting estimate. The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2023. The amendments were adopted by the General Department on May 1, 2023, and had no material effect on the General Department’s financial statements.

3.11.2 New standard effective in future years

In April 2024, the IASB® issued a new standard, IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements”, that will replace IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”. This new standard, which is the culmination of the IASB’s Primary Financial Statements project, aims to enhance the communication of financial information within financial statements. It will be effective for the annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The standard will be adopted by the General Department for the financial year ending April 30, 2028. The impact of the adoption is being assessed.

4. 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

The IMF faces a range of financial and nonfinancial risks. In December 2022, the Executive Board approved the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework and Roadmap to build on the IMF’s existing risk management practices. The ERM policy and framework encompass all enterprise risks across all IMF activities, including those relating to its core activities—lending, surveillance, and capacity development—and financial risks. The IMF utilizes the three lines model for risk management.

- Risks inherent in day-to-day operations are owned by the First Line and mitigated by establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls designed to ensure appropriate levels of risk.
- The Second Line is the Office of Risk Management, the centralized risk management function of the IMF, which provides an independent view and challenge of First Line risk management across all IMF activities, serves to strengthen and steer the implementation of the IMF’s ERM Framework, and fosters a strong risk culture throughout the organization.
- The Third Line is responsible for providing objective and independent assurance to Management and the Executive Board on the effectiveness of the IMF’s business processes and constitutes the Office of Internal Audit and Independent Evaluation Office.

Risk governance is provided by committees established to monitor and make decisions in specific risk areas, which supports First Line risk ownership in the cycle of risk identification, assessment, and treatment.

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 IMF's members fail to fulfill their financial obligations to the GRA. Credit risk arises on credit outstanding and undrawn committed amounts under approved financing commitments.

4.2.1.1 Credit risk management practices

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 members.

Risk-mitigating policies and safeguards

Measures to help mitigate the IMF's credit risk in financing arrangements include program design and conditionality, which serve to help members 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, post-financing assessments, surcharge policies, preventive and remedial measures for dealing with overdue financial obligations, and the burden-sharing mechanism (see Note 16).

The IMF also has policy safeguards for instances when a member requests financing with combined access to GRA and Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRG Trust) resources in excess of specified thresholds. These thresholds are set at the same levels that trigger application of the GRA exceptional access framework. The safeguards are also broadly aligned with the criteria and procedures applied in the GRA exceptional access framework described below.

Purchases under SBA and EFF arrangements are made in tranches and are subject to conditionality in the form of performance criteria, indicative targets, 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 purchases. When IMF resources are provided as direct budget financing to the government, the safeguards policy also requires that IMF purchases 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.

Access limits

The IMF has established limits on overall access to resources in the GRA, except for the FCL arrangements, which are not subject to any access limits (for limits applicable to SLL arrangements, see below). The annual limit is normally 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). To better support members address global economic challenges, the Executive Board set, for a period of 12 months starting from March 6, 2023, and subsequently extended until the end-December 2024, the annual access limit to 200 percent of quota and the cumulative limit to 600 percent of 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 IMF, and the strength of policies to be adopted. SLL arrangements have revolving access, and multiple purchases and repurchases may take place during the course of the arrangement.

The Executive Board reviewed the IMF's precautionary facilities on October 2, 2023, and approved several changes to the access limits for PLL and SLL arrangements to facilitate crisis prevention. The access limit under a six-month PLL arrangement increased to 150 percent from 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 a six-month PLL arrangement increased to a higher limit of 300 percent of quota (from 250 percent), which is the cap for total access under six-month PLL arrangements. For one to two-year PLL arrangements, the annual access limit increased from 250 percent to 300 percent of the quota. The cumulative access limit for all PLL arrangements increased to

600 percent from 500 percent of quota (net of scheduled repurchases).

The access limit for SLL arrangements increased to 200 percent from 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 normally 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). To assist members in addressing the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, these limits were temporarily increased to 100 percent of quota annually and 150 percent of quota cumulatively (net of scheduled repurchases) for the period April 6, 2020 through June 30, 2023. In June 2023, the Executive Board maintained the temporarily higher cumulative access limits (150 percent) under the RFI until June 30, 2024.

On September 30, 2022, the Executive Board approved a temporary Food Shock Window (FSW) under the RFI in response to urgent balance of payments needs of members impacted by the food-related spillovers of the war in Ukraine. The window was initially available through September 29, 2023, but was subsequently extended to March 31, 2024, to qualifying members. Total access under the FSW was capped at 50 percent of quota and additional to the current annual access limits under the RFI. If a member requested an outright purchase under the FSW, the normal cumulative limit under the RFI was increased from 150 to 175 percent of quota through June 30, 2024.

4.2.1.2 Credit risk exposure

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

Credit outstanding

Credit outstanding comprised SDR 90,801 million and SDR 96,741 million at April 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively (see Note 5). The concentration of GRA outstanding credit by region was as follows:

	April 30, 2024		April 30, 2023	
	(in millions of SDRs and as a percentage of total GRA credit outstanding)			
Africa	11,672	12.9%	13,075	13.5%
Asia and Pacific	2,368	2.6%	2,242	2.3%
Europe	10,974	12.1%	11,069	11.4%
Middle East and Central Asia	22,343	24.6%	24,622	25.5%
Western Hemisphere	43,444	47.8%	45,733	47.3%
Total	**90,801**	**100.0%**	**96,741**	**100.0%**

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

	April 30, 2024		April 30, 2023	
	(in millions of SDRs and as a percentage of total GRA credit outstanding)			
Largest user of credit	30,988	34.1%	32,252	33.3%
Three largest users of credit	51,266	56.5%	54,652	56.5%
Five largest users of credit	63,640	70.1%	66,314	68.5%

The five largest users of GRA credit at April 30, 2024, and 2023, in descending order and the movement of this credit for each user during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, was as follows:

	April 30, 2023	Purchases	Repurchases	April 30, 2024
	(in millions of SDRs)			
Argentina	32,252	9,000	(10,264)	30,988
Egypt, Arab Republic of	13,420	618	(2,765)	11,273
Ukraine	8,980	1,992	(1,967)	9,005
Pakistan	5,566	2,250	(1,269)	6,547
Ecuador	6,096	—	(269)	5,827
Total	**66,314**	**13,860**	**(16,534)**	**63,640**

	April 30, 2022	Purchases	Repurchases	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)			
Argentina	33,221	14,500	(15,469)	32,252
Egypt, Arab Republic of	13,995	261	(836)	13,420
Ukraine	7,492	3,018	(1,530)	8,980
Ecuador	4,889	1,207	—	6,096
Pakistan	5,404	894	(732)	5,566
Total	**65,001**	**19,880**	**(18,567)**	**66,314**

Undrawn commitments

Undrawn commitments under GRA arrangements amounted to SDR 79,205 million and SDR 97,405 million at April 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively. Commitments and undrawn balances under current arrangements are presented in Schedule 3.

The balance of undrawn commitments under GRA arrangements at April 30, 2024, and 2023 reflects the IMF's approval of new arrangements and augmentation of existing arrangements to accommodate new needs as economic recovery continues from successive shocks of the pandemic and the spillover effects of the war in Ukraine.

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 US 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.

4.2.3.1 Liquidity management

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; and (ii) authorize drawings to meet demands for encashment of creditor claims under the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) or the bilateral borrowing agreements (see Note 13).

The IMF manages its liquidity risk by closely scrutinizing developments in its liquidity position. The IMF's main liquidity measure—Forward Commitment Capacity—represents the IMF's capacity to make new GRA resources available to its members over the following 12 months (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 (see Note 14.1). The IMF may also borrow to supplement its quota resources (see Note 13).

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.

4.2.3.2 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 (with the exception of the SLL that requires a 12-month repurchase period). Scheduled and overdue repurchases of outstanding GRA credit are summarized as follows:

Financial year	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
2024	—	23,252
2025	18,479	18,497
2026	9,908	9,917
2027	8,657	8,187
2028	10,703	8,842
2029	10,753	7,550
2030 and beyond	31,994	20,496
Overdue*	307	—
Total	**90,801**	**96,741**

*The amount overdue at April 30, 2024 was originally due on April 30, 2024 and was subsequently settled on May 2, 2024.

Repurchases during the financial year ended April 30, 2024, included advance repurchases of SDR 744 million (no advance repurchases during the financial year ended April 30, 2023).

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 at April 30, 2023 totaled SDR 1,230 million and were fully repaid during the financial year ended April 30, 2024, resulting in no outstanding borrowings at April 30, 2024.

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

4.3 Investments

Investments are exposed to credit, market, and liquidity 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

Credit risk in the IA is minimized by establishing a minimum credit rating on fixed-income investments:

- For the Fixed-Income Subaccount, the minimum credit rating is set at the equivalent of BBB– (based on Standard & Poor's long-term rating scale) for corporate bonds and BBB+ for all other assets in order to increase diversification. In practice, a higher minimum rating of BBB+ was established.
- For the Endowment Subaccount, the minimum credit rating is set at BBB+ for sovereign bonds and BBB– for corporate bonds and private infrastructure debt. Limited holdings in the Endowment Subaccount of corporate bonds and private infrastructure debt rated below BBB– are permitted under the Rules and Regulations of the IA.
- Exempt from the credit rating requirement are instruments issued by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), which does not have a credit rating, central bank deposits, and short-term instruments.

The carrying amount of fixed-income instruments represents the maximum exposure to credit risk. The credit risk exposure for fixed-income instruments in the IA was as follows:

	Fixed-Income Subaccount			
	April 30, 2024		April 30, 2023	
	(in millions of SDRs and as a percentage of total investments in fixed-income instruments)			
Not rated (BIS)	12	0.1%	1,188	5.5%
AAA	4,925	20.4%	4,588	21.2%
AA+ to AA–	10,240	42.4%	8,370	38.7%
A+ to A	8,102	33.5%	6,885	31.8%
BBB+ to BBB–	877	3.6%	609	2.8%
Total	**24,156**	**100.0%**	**21,640**	**100.0%**

	Endowment Subaccount			
	April 30, 2024		April 30, 2023	
	(in millions of SDRs and as a percentage of total investments in fixed-income instruments)			
AAA	167	5.7%	161	5.7%
AA+ to AA–	1,240	42.2%	1,203	42.9%
A+ to A–	864	29.3%	841	30.0%
BBB+ to BBB–	644	21.9%	575	20.5%
BB+ to BB	25	0.9%	26	0.9%
Total	**2,940**	**100.0%**	**2,806**	**100.0%**

4.3.1.2 Credit risk exposure

Counterparty risk for derivative instruments is mitigated by strict exposure limits, credit rating requirements, and collateral requirements. The maximum exposure to credit risk for derivative instruments is the amount of any unrealized gains on such contracts.

The credit risk exposure for derivative instruments in the Fixed-Income Subaccount amounted to SDR 128 million and SDR 78 million at April 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively. The credit risk exposure for derivative instruments in the Endowment Subaccount amounted to SDR 15 million and SDR 8 million at April 30, 2024, and 2023, 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, such as credit spread risk and equity 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 and degrees 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 managed 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. Safeguards are in place against short selling and financial leverage.

Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk of the Fixed-Income Subaccount is managed by limiting the duration of the portfolio to a weighted average of three years. Holding all other variables constant, a 100 basis point increase or decrease in market interest rates at April 30, 2024, would have resulted in a loss of SDR 364 million and a gain of SDR 365 million, respectively (SDR 269 million loss and SDR 272 million gain at April 30, 2023, respectively, using the same assumptions).

Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk is managed 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. The investments held by the Fixed-Income Subaccount are primarily denominated in the constituent currencies included in the SDR's valuation basket, with the Subaccount's overall currency exposure closely aligned to the SDR basket through currency hedging and periodic currency rebalancing. Holding all other variables constant, a 10 percent fluctuation in the market exchange rates of the SDR basket currencies would have had the following effect at April 30, 2024:

	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
	(gain/(loss) in millions of SDRs)	
Chinese renminbi	(1)	1
Euro	1	(1)
Japanese yen	(3)	3
British pound	1	(1)
US dollar	1	(1)

Holding all other variables constant, a 10 percent fluctuation in the market exchange rates of the SDR basket currencies would have had the following effect at April 30, 2023:

	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
	(gain/(loss) in millions of SDRs)	
Chinese renminbi	1	(1)
Euro	1	(1)
Japanese yen	1	(1)
British pound	2	(2)
US dollar	(7)	8

Credit spread risk

Credit spread risk is managed by establishing a minimum credit rating on fixed-income instruments and by imposing limits on overall exposure to Group 2 assets (defined in Note 7.1). Holding all other variables constant, a 100 basis point increase or decrease in credit spreads at April 30, 2024, would have resulted in a loss of SDR 233 million and a gain of SDR 235 million, respectively (SDR 209 million loss and SDR 211 million gain at April 30, 2023, respectively, using the same assumptions).

4.3.2.2 Endowment Subaccount

Investments are divided into eight categories, which are subject to varying market risks and benefits from diversification properties (see Note 7.2 for the eligible investments). Market risk is managed through asset class diversification and within asset classes, through broad security selection. Except for the allocation to emerging market equities, which are managed actively, all Endowment Subaccount assets are managed passively. The Endowment 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.

Interest rate risk

The Endowment Subaccount is exposed to interest rate risks, especially given its allocation to longer duration fixed-income instruments. Holding all other variables constant, a 100 basis point increase or decrease in market interest rates at April 30, 2024, would have resulted in a loss of SDR 146 million and a gain of SDR 161 million, respectively (SDR 143 million loss and SDR 158 million gain at April 30, 2023, respectively, using the same assumptions).

Exchange rate risk

Because the IMF's administrative expenditures are largely in US 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 US dollars as the base currency but translated into SDRs for financial reporting. 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 US dollar. The valuation changes from exchange rate fluctuations are included in the determination of investment income.

Holding all other variables constant, a 10 percent fluctuation in the market exchange rates of the SDR basket currencies would have had the following effect at April 30, 2024:

	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
	(gain/(loss) in millions of SDRs)	
Chinese renminbi	(72)	74
Euro	(182)	193
Japanese yen	(25)	25
British pound	(40)	40
US dollar	211	(230)

Holding all other variables constant, a 10 percent fluctuation in the market exchange rates of the SDR basket currencies would have had the following effect at April 30, 2023:

	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
	(gain/(loss) in millions of SDRs)	
Chinese renminbi	(71)	72
Euro	(168)	179
Japanese yen	(29)	30
British pound	(35)	36
US dollar	196	(214)

Credit spread risk
Credit spread risk is managed by establishing a minimum credit rating on fixed-income instruments (see Note 4.3.1). In addition, certain asset classes have the following additional requirements: targeting duration of four years and maintaining an average credit quality between A and A–. Holding all other variables constant, a 100 basis point increase or decrease in credit spreads at April 30, 2024, would have resulted in a loss of SDR 53 million and a gain of SDR 56 million, respectively, (SDR 51 million loss and SDR 53 million gain at April 30, 2023, respectively, using the same assumptions).

Equity price risk
The Endowment Subaccount is exposed to equity price risks given its allocation to equity securities. Using a broad global equity index measure, the MSCI ACWI Index, a 10 percent increase or decrease in the broad equity index at April 30, 2024, would have resulted in a gain and loss of SDR 332 million, respectively (SDR 268 million gain and loss at April 30, 2023, respectively, using the same assumptions).

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 IA's liquidity needs are low, and the liquidity risk is minimal because both subaccounts hold the majority of their resources in readily marketable investments.

4.3.3.2 Maturity profile of investments

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

Financial year	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
2024	—	9,340
2025	8,614	4,062
2026	5,031	3,382
2027	4,150	2,436
2028	2,717	1,468
2029	2,285	214
2030 and beyond	1,798	1,077
Total	**24,595**	**21,979**

The maturities of the fixed-income and derivative instruments in the Endowment Subaccount were as follows:

Financial year	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
2024	—	239
2025	299	346
2026	369	365
2027	374	352
2028	328	316
2029	313	254
2030 and beyond	1,380	1,046
Total	**3,063**	**2,918**

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

4.4 Post-employment benefit plans

The General Department is exposed to investment, liquidity, and longevity risks associated with post-employment defined 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 the 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.

4.5 Precautionary balances

Precautionary balances consist of the GRA's reserves (excluding that portion representing the profits from the 2009–10 gold sales that have been earmarked for the Endowment Subaccount). They are a key element of the IMF's multilayered risk management framework as they provide a buffer to protect the IMF against unexpected losses resulting from credit, income, and other financial risks. In determining precautionary balances for risk management purposes, the net asset/liability under retirement benefit plans calculated under IAS 19 is excluded from the GRA's reserves, and any net liability measured using a discount rate that reflects the expected long-term return on plan assets would be deducted from the GRA's reserves.

The adequacy of the IMF's precautionary balances is reviewed on a standard two-year cycle. The Executive Board concluded the review of the adequacy of precautionary balances in March 2024, ahead of the standard two-year cycle. In concluding the review, the Executive Board retained the medium-term indicative target at SDR 25 billion and raised the minimum floor for precautionary balances to SDR 20 billion from SDR 15 billion.

At April 30, 2024, and 2023, precautionary balances amounted to SDR 25.1 billion and SDR 22.6 billion, respectively, and were calculated as follows:

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
Special Reserve (Note 15)	17,382	14,508
General Reserve (Note 15)	14,880	13,646
Excluding profits from gold sales	(4,403)	(4,403)
Adjustment for net assets/liabilities under retirement benefit plans under IAS 19 (Note 11.2)	(2,776)	(1,172)
Total	**25,083**	**22,579**

5. Currencies, including credit outstanding

Under the IMF's 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 (CVA) receivable from a member or payable by the IMF. All holdings of members' currencies are typically revalued at the end of the IMF's financial year. The CVA must be settled by the member or the IMF promptly after the end of the financial year or at other times as requested by the IMF or the member.

Currency holdings of SDR 453,783 million at April 30, 2024, included CVA receivables and payables of SDR 44,319 million and SDR 5,143 million, respectively (currency holdings of SDR 451,546 million at April 30, 2023, included CVA receivables and payables of SDR 40,019 million and SDR 4,392 million, respectively).

5.1 Credit outstanding

At April 30, 2024, and 2023, members' use of GRA credit (credit outstanding) was represented by currency holdings of SDR 90,801 million and SDR 96,741 million, respectively.

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

	April 30, 2023	Purchases	Repurchases	April 30, 2024
		(in millions of SDRs)		
Credit tranches:				
SBA	18,655	2,414	(12,053)	9,016
FCL	3,750	—	(469)	3,281
PLL	1,584	119	(424)	1,279
RFI	17,510	—	(6,005)	11,505
EFF	55,242	14,526	(4,048)	65,720
Total	**96,741**	**17,059**	**(22,999)**	**90,801**

	April 30, 2022	Purchases	Repurchases	April 30, 2023
		(in millions of SDRs)		
Credit tranches:				
SBA	33,670	1,027	(16,042)	18,655
FCL	3,750	—	—	3,750
PLL	1,500	84	—	1,584
RFI	16,506	1,006	(2)	17,510
EFF	37,605	20,791	(3,154)	55,242
Total	**93,031**	**22,908**	**(19,198)**	**96,741**

5.1.1 Impairment analysis

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, 2024, and 2023. 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 for each debtor member based on qualitative and quantitative considerations and taking into account relevant current developments, including the geopolitical and global economic developments as described in Note 1.5. In this context, the results of the impairment analysis at April 30, 2024, and 2023, are not materially sensitive to reasonable changes in input parameters of the ECL calculation.

6. SDR holdings

The GRA provides one of the mechanisms for the circulation of SDRs, both to debtor members in connection with their purchases from the IMF and to creditor members through the payment of interest on IMF borrowing and payment on remunerated reserve tranche positions in the GRA The GRA can also receive SDRs from members in the settlement of their financial obligations to the GRA, including repurchases, charges and fees, and quota subscription payments. In addition, the GRA may use or receive SDRs in other transactions and operations conducted through the GRA, including SDR acquisitions from the GRA that can be arranged to cover a shortfall in member's SDR holdings arising from upcoming charges payable to the IMF.

At April 30, 2024, and 2023, the SDR holdings amounted to SDR 18,960 million and SDR 22,489 million, respectively.

The GRA earns interest on its SDR holdings at the same rate (the SDR interest rate) as other holders of SDRs. Interest on SDR holdings during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, amounted to SDR 864 million and SDR 536 million, respectively.

7. Investments

Investments comprised the following:

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
Fixed-Income Subaccount	24,595	21,979
Endowment Subaccount	6,985	6,422
Total	**31,580**	**28,401**

During the financial year ended April 30, 2024, SDR 1,630 million was transferred from the GRA to the IA, as approved by the Executive Board (SDR 3,174 million transferred from the GRA to the IA during the financial year ended April 30, 2023).

7.1 Fixed-Income Subaccount

The Fixed-Income Subaccount comprises two tranches, a shorter-duration Tranche 1, and a longer-duration Tranche 2. The average duration of the Fixed-Income Subaccount should not exceed three years. Tranche 1 is managed actively, while 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.

Both tranches can be invested in debt obligations issued by national governments of members, their central banks and official agencies, supranational institutions, and obligations of the BIS, denominated in SDRs or currencies included in the SDR basket, referred to as Group 1 assets for investment management purposes. Eligible investments in Tranche 1 also include fixed-income instruments issued by subnational governments, corporate bonds, mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, and cash instruments with maturities of one year or less, referred to as Group 2 assets for investment management purposes. Assets are invested by external managers, except for investments with the BIS and short-term investments (residual cash balances). Group 2 assets should not exceed 40 percent of the Fixed-Income Subaccount portfolio.

Investments in the Fixed-Income Subaccount were as follows:

	April 30, 2024		
	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)		
At FVTPL:			
Short-term investments	230	81	311
Fixed-income securities	15,785	8,359	24,144
Derivative assets	110	18	128
Total at FVPTL	**16,125**	**8,458**	**24,583**
At AC:			
Fixed-term deposits	—	12	12
Total	**16,125**	**8,470**	**24,595**

	April 30, 2023		
	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)		
At FVTPL:			
Short-term investments	204	57	261
Fixed-income securities	13,404	7,048	20,452
Derivative assets	64	14	78
Total at FVTPL	**13,672**	**7,119**	**20,791**
At AC:			
Fixed-term deposits	634	554	1,188
Total	**14,306**	**7,673**	**21,979**

Fair values of derivative assets and liabilities in the Fixed-Income Subaccount at April 30, 2024, were SDR 128 million and SDR 52 million, respectively (derivative assets and liabilities of SDR 78 million and SDR 81 million, respectively, at April 30, 2023).

Notional values of derivative instruments were as follows:

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
Futures		
Long positions	2,192	945
Short positions	5,019	3,243
Currency forwards	5,262	3,505
Interest rate swaps	2,160	1,533
Options on futures	11	4

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) and private infrastructure debt. Assets are invested by external managers, except for short-term investments (residual cash balances).

The Endowment Subaccount 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 strategic asset allocation includes a 5 percent allocation to private infrastructure debt. The IMF invests in this asset class through commingled funds, and its commitments are drawn down over time based on notices from the respective investment managers.

Changes in commitment balances were as follows:

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
Beginning of the financial year	129	62
New commitments	—	116
Capital calls	(48)	(49)
End of the financial year	**81**	**129**

During the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, distributions paid to the Investment Account were SDR 5 million and SDR 3 million, respectively.

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

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
Global sovereign bonds	1,007	961
Global corporate bonds	1,094	1,078
US Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities	647	625
Developed market equities	1,887	1,661
Emerging market equities	664	602
Infrastructure equities	681	663
Real estate investment trusts	690	578
Private infrastructure debt	192	142
Short-term investments	108	104
Derivative assets	15	8
Total	**6,985**	**6,422**

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 Rules and Regulations of the IA.

Fair values of derivative assets and liabilities in the Endowment Subaccount at April 30, 2024, were SDR 15 million and SDR 2 million, respectively (SDR 8 million and SDR 10 million for derivative assets and liabilities, respectively, at April 30, 2023). Notional values of derivative instruments were as follows:

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
Long futures positions	26	—
Currency forwards	2,139	2,442

7.3 Investment income

Net investment income/(loss) consisted of the following:

	2024		
	Fixed-Income Subaccount	Endowment Subaccount	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)		
Investment income on FVPTL investments	755	572	1,327
Interest income on investments at AC	39	—	39
Investment fees	(11)	(2)	(13)
Total	**783**	**570**	**1,353**

	2023		
	Fixed-Income Subaccount	Endowment Subaccount	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)		
Investment income/(loss) on FVPTL investments	209	(110)	99
Interest income on investments at AC	19	—	19
Investment fees	(12)	(6)	(18)
Total	**216**	**(116)**	**100**

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 equity and 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.

Level 3

The private infrastructure debt assets classified within Level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently or do not trade at all. As observable prices are not available for these assets, the mark-to-model valuation technique is used to derive the fair value. Different assumptions or approximations could produce significantly different valuation estimates.

8.1 Investments and derivative liabilities

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

	April 30, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)			
Recurring fair value measurements				
Fixed-Income Subaccount	210	24,373	—	24,583
Endowment Subaccount	3,946	2,847	192	6,985
Total	**4,156**	**27,220**	**192**	**31,568**

	April 30, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)			
Recurring fair value measurements				
Fixed-Income Subaccount	142	20,649	—	20,791
Endowment Subaccount	3,543	2,737	142	6,422
Total	**3,685**	**23,386**	**142**	**27,213**

Fixed-term deposits in the IA amounting to SDR 12 million at April 30, 2024 (SDR 1,188 million at April 30, 2023) are generally of a short-term nature and are carried at AC, which approximates fair value.

Transfers from Level 1 to Level 2

During the financial year ended April 30, 2024, there were no transfers from Level 1 to Level 2 in the Endowment Subaccount and the Fixed-Income Subaccount. Investments totaling SDR 1 million in the Endowment Subaccount and Fixed-Income Subaccount, respectively, were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 during the financial year ended April 30, 2023. The transfers of these investments related to securities where trading was either inactive or quoted prices in the applicable market were not observable at April 30, 2023.

Transfers from Level 2 to Level 1

During the financial year ended April 30, 2024, there were no transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 in the Endowment Subaccount and the Fixed-Income Subaccount. Investments totaling SDR 28 million in the Endowment Subaccount and SDR 1 million in the Fixed-Income Subaccount were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 during the financial year ended April 30, 2023. The transfers of these investments related to securities where quoted prices in an active market were used at April 30, 2023.

There were no other transfers of investments between levels of fair value hierarchy in either the Fixed-Income or the Endowment Subaccount during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023.

Derivative liabilities in the IA at April 30, 2024 had a carrying value of SDR 54 million, of which SDR 21 million was valued based on quoted market prices (Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy) and SDR 33 million was valued based on observable market data (Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy) (SDR 29 million and SDR 62 million for Level 1 and Level 2, respectively, at April 30, 2023). There were no transfers of derivative liabilities between levels of fair value hierarchy in the IA during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023.

8.2 Credit outstanding

The IMF plays a unique role in providing balance of payments support to members. IMF financing under arrangements features policy conditions that require members to implement macroeconomic and structural policies and are an integral part of IMF financing. These measures aim to help members 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, 2024, and 2023.

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 IMF's Articles of Agreement (April 1, 1978).

At April 30, 2024, and 2023, 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, 2024, and 2023, based on a cost of SDR 35 per fine troy ounce.

At April 30, 2024, the market value of the IMF's holdings of gold was SDR 158.4 billion (SDR 133.2 billion at April 30, 2023).

10. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment includes land, buildings, equipment, and furniture, while intangible assets solely comprise software. The total historical cost of these assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, amounted to SDR 533 million and SDR 540 million at April 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively. Equipment, furniture, and intangible assets are presented in the tables below as other.

	Land	Buildings	Other	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)			
Financial year ended April 30, 2024:				
Cost				
Beginning of the year	95	445	460	1,000
Additions	—	15	43	58
Disposals	—	—	(10)	(10)
End of the year	**95**	**460**	**493**	**1,048**
Accumulated depreciation and amortization:				
Beginning of the year	—	199	261	460
Depreciation and amortization	—	13	52	65
Disposals	—	—	(10)	(10)
End of the year	**—**	**212**	**303**	**515**
Net book value at April 30, 2024	**95**	**248**	**190**	**533**

	Land	Buildings	Other	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)			
Financial year ended April 30, 2023:				
Cost				
Beginning of the year	95	439	450	984
Additions	—	6	42	48
Disposals	—	—	(32)	(32)
End of the year	**95**	**445**	**460**	**1,000**
Accumulated depreciation and amortization:				
Beginning of the year	—	187	246	433
Depreciation and amortization	—	12	47	59
Disposals	—	—	(32)	(32)
End of the year	**—**	**199**	**261**	**460**
Net book value at April 30, 2023	**95**	**246**	**199**	**540**

Depreciation and amortization expenses of SDR 65 million and SDR 59 million are included in other administrative expenses (see Note 18) for the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, 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 US 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 with three years of service, or at the age of 55 with no minimum service requirement.

The level of pension benefits depends on the participant's length of service, age at retirement, and highest three-year average pensionable gross compensation. Participants may also elect upon retirement to commute a portion of the lifetime pension benefits into a lump-sum payment.

The IMF provides other non-pension long-term benefits, including medical insurance, life insurance, separation and repatriation benefits, accrued annual leave, 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 post-retirement benefits.

In addition to the SRP, employees can elect to participate in the IMF's defined contribution plan, the Voluntary Savings Plan (VSP). During the financial years ended, April 30, 2024, and 2023, the IMF recognized expenses for the VSP amounting to SDR 4 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 benefit plans

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

	April 30, 2024			April 30, 2023
	Pension benefits	Other employee benefits	Total	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)			
Defined benefit obligation	(8,162)	(1,555)	(9,717)	(10,130)
Plan assets	9,948	2,545	12,493	11,302
Net assets	**1,786**	**1,100**	**2,886**	**1,286**
Net liabilities	**—**	**(110)**	**(110)**	**(114)**

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

	2024			2023
	Pension benefits	Other employee benefits	Total	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)			
Service cost	(179)	(58)	(237)	(269)
Interest expense related to defined benefit obligation	(401)	(79)	(480)	(441)
Interest income related to plan assets	422	106	528	485
Net periodic pension cost recognized in the statements of income	**(158)**	**(31)**	**(189)**	**(225)**
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	792	223	1,015	694
Net return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	477	125	602	(687)
Exchange rate differences	10	13	23	(5)
Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income	**1,279**	**361**	**1,640**	**2**
Total income/(expense) recognized in statements of comprehensive income	**1,121**	**330**	**1,451**	**(223)**

Changes in the defined benefit obligation were as follows:

	2024			2023
	Pension benefits	Other employee benefits	Total	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)			
Beginning of the year	8,476	1,654	10,130	10,466
Current service cost	179	58	237	269
Interest expense	401	79	480	441
Employee contributions	52	—	52	47
Actuarial gain due to financial assumptions changes	(792)	(223)	(1,015)	(694)
Benefits paid	(351)	(52)	(403)	(383)
Exchange rate differences	197	39	236	(16)
End of the year	**8,162**	**1,555**	**9,717**	**10,130**

Changes in the fair value of plan assets were as follows:

	2024			2023
	Pension benefits	Other employee benefits	Total	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)			
Beginning of the year	9,040	2,262	11,302	11,714
Net return on plan assets excluding interest income	477	125	602	(687)
Interest income	422	106	528	485
Employer contributions	101	52	153	148
Employee contributions	52	—	52	47
Benefits paid	(351)	(52)	(403)	(383)
Exchange rate differences	207	52	259	(22)
End of the year	**9,948**	**2,545**	**12,493**	**11,302**

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

	April 30, 2024			April 30, 2023
	Quoted market price in an active market	No quoted market price in an active market	Total	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)			
Cash	138	—	138	64
Global equities	2,921	1,458	4,379	3,840
Emerging market equities	623	771	1,394	1,268
Global fixed income	—	1,126	1,126	1,033
High-yield fixed income	16	1,443	1,459	1,357
Real assets	331	770	1,101	1,280
Private equity and absolute return	—	2,896	2,896	2,460
Total	**4,029**	**8,464**	**12,493**	**11,302**

Participants in the pension plans contribute a fixed 7 percent of pensionable gross compensation. The actuarially determined employer contributions to the Plans during the financial year ended April 30, 2024, amounted to 13.05 percent of pensionable gross compensation (5.86 percent of pensionable gross compensation during the financial year ended April 30, 2023). 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 160 million to the Plans during the financial year ending April 30, 2025.

The expected pension and benefits payments to be paid out by the Plans over the next five years were as follows at April 30, 2024:

	Pension benefits	Other employee benefits	Total
Financial year	*(in millions of SDRs)*		
2025	382	77	459
2026	402	76	478
2027	422	79	501
2028	443	82	525
2029	464	85	549

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 benefit plans every five years and reviews their applicability on an annual basis. The most recent five-year analysis was completed in April 2021.

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

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in percent)	
Discount rate/expected return on plan assets	5.53	4.72
Rate of salary increases (average)	3.50	
Health care cost trend rate	4.00–6.00	4.00–6.25
Inflation rate	2.00	
Life expectancy:	*(in years)*	
Male	89.7	89.7
Female	93.1	93.0

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 13.8 years at April 30, 2024 (14.9 years at April 30, 2023).

The following shows the sensitivity of the present value of the defined benefit obligation to changes in actuarial assumptions at April 30, 2024:

Assumption	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
		(effect on defined benefit obligation in millions of SDRs)	
Discount rate	0.5%	(630)	710
Rate of salary increases	0.5%	100	(90)
Health care cost trend rate	0.5%	130	(110)
Inflation rate	0.5%	500	(460)
Life expectancy	One year in longevity	240	

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, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
Basic charges receivable	1,161	1,046
Surcharges receivable	348	354
Investment trades receivable	266	486
Accrued interest and dividends on investments	176	128
Accrued interest on SDR holdings	198	200
Miscellaneous receivables and prepaid expenses	139	69
Total other assets	**2,288**	**2,283**

Other liabilities comprised the following:

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
Remuneration payable on members' reserve tranche position	1,091	967
Refundable commitment fees on active arrangements	244	349
Investment trades payable	457	392
Derivative liabilities (see Note 7)	54	91
Miscellaneous payables	129	141
Total other liabilities	**1,975**	**1,940**

13. Borrowings

The GRA can borrow to temporarily supplement its quota resources. The Executive Board reviewed the guidelines on borrowing by the GRA in March 2024 to ensure that the financing of the GRA is managed in a prudent and systemic manner reflecting the outcome of the Sixteenth General Review of Quotas (see Note 14.1).

The GRA's main standing borrowing arrangement is the NAB. The GRA may also borrow under bilateral agreements, in particular loan and note purchase agreements (bilateral borrowing agreements).

13.1 New Arrangements to Borrow

The NAB is a standing set of credit arrangements with 40 participants, all of which were effective at April 30, 2024, and 2023. The NAB provides supplementary resources to the GRA as a second line of defense to IMF quotas.

NAB periods are renewed periodically. In January 2020, the Executive Board approved a NAB reform that in aggregate doubled NAB commitments and set a new NAB period through the end of 2025. NAB participants have since provided the necessary consents, and this reform took effect as targeted on January 1, 2021. Balances under effective NAB commitments at April 30, 2024, and 2023 amounted to SDR 364.4 billion (see Schedule 4).

NAB resources can be activated when the IMF's resources need to be supplemented in order to forestall or cope with an impairment of the international monetary system. The activation 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. The NAB was not activated at April 30, 2024, and 2023.

As part of the general conditions for the effectiveness of the proposed quota increase (see Note 14.1), the IMF Board of Governors required that credit arrangements under the NAB be rolled back to lower amounts. This would entail reduction in the NAB credit arrangements in an aggregate amount that maintains the lending capacity of the IMF as a result of the quota increases under the Sixteenth General Review of Quotas, taking into account also the planned expiration of the bilateral borrowing agreements.

Drawings under the NAB can be made to finance purchases by borrowing members for outright purchases and under arrangements that were approved during a period when the NAB was activated. Claims under the NAB are encashable on demand by participants, subject to certain conditions.

13.2 Bilateral Borrowing Agreements

Bilateral borrowing agreements (BBAs) are intended to serve as a third line of defense after IMF quotas and NAB resources. The current round of BBAs, which have been in effect since January 1, 2021, were signed under a framework established by the Executive Board in March 2020. Their initial term through end-December 2023, was extended to end-December 2024 during the financial year ended April 30, 2024.

In March 2024, the Executive Board approved transitional arrangements to be put in place to extend the 2020 BBAs until the quota increases under the Sixteenth General Review of Quotas (see Note 14) become effective. Specifically, the extension would be achieved through targeted amendments to the 2020 BBAs that (i) extend the terms of the 2020 BBAs until the general effectiveness conditions for the quota increases under the Sixteenth General Review of Quotas have been met, provided that, at the request of creditors, their individual amended BBAs would provide for a maximum term of end-2027; (ii) close the 2020 BBAs for future drawings for all purposes once the general effectiveness conditions for quota increases under the Sixteenth General Review of Quotas are met; and (iii) provide for the repayment of any claims under the 2020 BBA of each creditor (to the extent they were activated and drawn) upon the relevant member's full payment of its quota increase under the Sixteenth General Review of Quotas.

Lenders' commitments under effective borrowing agreements at April 30, 2024, and 2023, totaled SDR 141.7 billion (US$ 186.7 billion) and SDR 140.4 billion (US$189.1 billion), respectively (see Schedule 5).

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 bilateral creditors representing 85 percent of the total credit amount committed.

Drawings under the borrowing agreements may be made to finance purchases by borrowing members for outright purchases and under arrangements that were approved during the period when the borrowing agreements were activated. Claims under the bilateral borrowing agreements are encashable on demand by lenders, subject to certain conditions.

13.3 Outstanding borrowings

Outstanding borrowings at April 30, 2024, and 2023, represent drawings under the NAB, are denominated in SDRs, and carry the SDR interest rate. There were no outstanding borrowings under bilateral borrowing agreements at April 30, 2024, and 2023.

There were no drawings under the NAB or bilateral borrowings during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023. Repayments under the NAB during the same periods amounted to SDR 1,230 million and SDR 1,385 million, respectively. There were no outstanding NAB borrowings at April 30, 2024 (SDR 1,230 million at April 30, 2023). Commitments under the BBAs and NAB are presented in Schedule 4.

The average interest rate on outstanding borrowings was 4.057 percent per annum and 2.247 percent per annum for the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively. The interest expense on outstanding borrowings during the same periods was SDR 25 million and SDR 42 million, respectively.

14. Quota subscriptions and reserve tranche positions

14.1 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 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, 2024, and 2023, 187 members had consented and paid in full their quota increases, amounting to SDR 238.0 billion. The amount of quota payments received at April 30, 2024, represents over 99 percent of the total quota increases for which members were eligible at January 26, 2016 (SDR 238.8 billion). No quota subscription payments under the Fourteenth General Review of Quotas were made during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023.

On November 7, 2023, the Executive Board made a proposal to the IMF Board of Governors on the completion of the Sixteenth General Review of Quotas. The proposal was subsequently approved by the IMF Board of Governors on December 15, 2023, and will result in a 50 percent quota increase allocated to members in proportion to their quota amounts as of November 7, 2023, accompanied by a reduction ("rollback") in NAB resources and expiration of the bilateral borrowing agreements. The resulting quota increase would help safeguard global financial stability by enhancing the IMF's permanent resources and reducing reliance on borrowed resources, while maintaining the IMF's lending capacity. The proposed quota increases would become effective when the Executive Board determines that the following conditions have been met: (i) members having no less than 85 percent of the total of quotas on November 7, 2023, have consented in writing to the increases in their quota, and (ii) the required consents from NAB participants for the effectiveness of the rollback of NAB credit arrangements have been received. The deadline for the consents is currently set for November 15, 2024.

14.2 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, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
Quota subscriptions	**476,272**	**476,272**
Total currency holdings	453,783	451,546
Less: GRA credit outstanding	(90,801)	(96,741)
Less: Administrative balances	(109)	(127)
	362,873	**354,678**
Reserve tranche positions	**113,399**	**121,594**

15. Reserves of the General Resources Account

15.1 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, 2024, the balances of Special and General Reserves amounted to SDR 17,382 million and SDR 14,880 million, respectively (SDR 14,508 million and SDR 13,646 million, respectively, at April 30, 2023).

15.2 Income disposition

The Executive Board determines annually what part of the GRA net income (as described below) 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 an Executive Board decision.

The GRA net income/losses for the purpose of the income disposition include: (i) total income of the GRA; (ii) transfer from the IA as approved by the Executive Board; and (iii) the remeasurement of net assets/liabilities under retirement benefit plans.

For the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, the Executive Board decided to place income to reserves as follows:

	Special Reserve			General Reserve		
	Income	Remea-surement	Total	Income	Remea-surement	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)					
Balance at April 30, 2023	12,486	2,022	14,508	12,626	1,020	13,646
Income of the GRA	846	—	846	845	—	845
Transfer from the IA	388	—	388	389	—	389
Remeasurement of net assets/liabilities under retirement benefit plans	—	1,640	1,640	—	—	—
Balance at April 30, 2024	**13,720**	**3,662**	**17,382**	**13,860**	**1,020**	**14,880**

The transfer totaling SDR 777 million from the IA reflects the Fixed-Income Subaccount's net investment income of SDR 783 million (see Note 7), offset by a remaining retained loss of SDR 6 million that fully recoups the subaccount's SDR 222 million loss from financial year 2022.

	Special Reserve			General Reserve		
	Income	Remea-surement	Total	Income	Remea-surement	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)					
Balance at April 30, 2022	11,672	2,020	13,692	11,812	1,020	12,832
Income of the GRA	814	—	814	814	—	814
Transfer from the IA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remeasurement of net assets/liabilities under retirement benefit plans	—	2	2	—	—	—
Balance at April 30, 2023	**12,486**	**2,022**	**14,508**	**12,626**	**1,020**	**13,646**

16. Charges and fees

The average credit outstanding subject to charges amounted to SDR 94,273 million and SDR 94,060 million for the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

The rate of charge levied on outstanding credit is equal to the basic rate of charge adjusted for burden-sharing, if applicable. The adjustment for burden-sharing is related to a mechanism under which the IMF addresses the financial consequences of members' failure to settle financial obligations to the GRA on time. Under the burden-sharing mechanism, resources are generated by increasing the rate of charge paid by debtor members (borrowers) and reducing the rate of remuneration paid to creditor members 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 debtor member. There were no burden-sharing adjustments applicable for the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023.

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, 2024, and 2023, amounted to 100 basis points. The average rate of charge was 5.057 percent per annum and 3.247 percent per annum for the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, 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:

	2024	2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
Basic charges	4,775	3,066
Surcharges		
Level-based	1,007	1,009
Time-based	422	398
Total surcharges	1,429	1,407
Total charges	**6,204**	**4,473**

During the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, the IMF did not have deferred overdue charges.

Other charges and fees consisted of the following:

	2024	2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
Service charges	85	115
Commitment fee	225	196
Total other charges and fees	**310**	**311**

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.

17. Remuneration of members' reserve tranche positions

Remuneration of members' reserve tranche positions amounted to SDR 4,488 million and SDR 2,520 million for the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, 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 IMF's Articles of Agreement). 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 110,450 million and SDR 110,914 million during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

The rate of remuneration is currently equal to the SDR interest rate. Burden-sharing adjustments reduce the rate of remuneration, but under the IMF's Articles of Agreement, the rate of remuneration may be no lower than 80 percent of the SDR interest rate. There were no burden-sharing adjustments applicable for the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023. The average rate of remuneration for the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, was 4.057 percent per annum and 2.247 percent per annum, respectively.

18. Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses, most of which were incurred in US dollars, were as follows:

	2024	2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
Personnel	816	743
Pension and other long-term employee benefits	189	225
Travel	107	81
Other	261	254
	1,373	**1,303**
Reimbursements	(199)	(173)
Total	**1,174**	**1,130**

Reimbursements represent repayment for the expenses incurred in conducting the business of the SDR Department and 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 19).

19. 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 certain trusts and accounts, 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. Reimbursements to the GRA consisted of the following:

	2024	2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
SDR Department	5	9
SRP and RSBIA	5	4
RST	6	—
Total	**16**	**13**

In July 2021, the Executive Board decided to forgo reimbursement by the PRG Trust through the financial year ending April 30, 2026. Expenses of the PRG Trust were estimated at SDR 91 million and SDR 84 million for the years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

The General Department has transferred resources to the 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 members.

Cumulative transfers from the IMF to the trusts, mainly through the SDA, were as follows:

	April 30, 2024, and 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)
PRG Trust:	
Reserve Account	2,800
Subsidy Accounts	1,018
PRG-HIPC Trust	1,239
CCR Trust	293

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

Supplemental Schedules

SCHEDULE 1: Quota Subscriptions, GRA's Holdings of Currencies, Reserve Tranche Positions, and Credit Outstanding in the General Resources Account at April 30, 2024

(in millions of SDRs)

		GRA's holdings of currencies[1]			Credit outstanding						
Member	Quota	Total	Percent of quota	Reserve tranche position	SBA	RFI	PLL	FCL	EFF	Total	Percent of total
Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of	323.8	323.6	99.9	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albania	139.3	271.8	195.1	26.0	—	69.7	—	—	88.8	158.5	0.17
Algeria	1,959.9	1,427.6	72.8	532.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andorra, Principality of	82.5	61.9	75.0	20.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angola	740.1	3,705.9	500.7	113.6	—	—	—	—	3,079.3	3,079.3	3.39
Antigua and Barbuda	20.0	20.0	99.8	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina	3,187.3	34,177.5	1072.3	—	487.5	—	—	—	30,500.0	30,987.5	34.13
Armenia, Republic of	128.8	386.5	300.1	0.1	228.4	—	—	—	29.4	257.7	0.28
Australia	6,572.4	4,806.5	73.1	1,766.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	3,932.0	2,896.6	73.7	1,035.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azerbaijan, Republic of	391.7	333.9	85.2	57.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahamas, The	182.4	277.1	151.9	19.3	—	114.0	—	—	—	114.0	0.13
Bahrain, Kingdom of	395.0	258.8	65.5	136.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh	1,066.6	1,624.6	152.3	134.1	—	222.2	—	—	469.8	692.0	0.76
Barbados	94.5	434.8	460.1	12.7	—	—	—	—	352.9	352.9	0.39
Belarus, Republic of	681.5	681.5	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	6,410.7	4,725.6	73.7	1,685.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belize	26.7	20.5	76.7	6.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benin	123.8	423.7	342.2	18.4	—	72.2	—	—	246.0	318.2	0.35
Bhutan	20.4	15.9	77.7	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolivia	240.1	214.1	89.2	26.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bosnia and Herzegovina	265.2	466.4	175.9	0.4	—	132.6	—	—	68.7	201.3	0.22
Botswana	197.2	141.5	71.8	55.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil	11,042.0	8,286.0	75.0	2,765.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunei Darussalam	301.3	266.3	88.4	35.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	896.3	798.2	89.1	98.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burkina Faso	120.4	96.9	80.5	23.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burundi	154.0	144.1	93.6	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cabo Verde	23.7	20.0	84.6	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodia	175.0	153.1	87.5	21.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cameroon	276.0	559.9	202.9	1.4	—	—	—	—	285.2	285.2	0.31
Canada	11,023.9	8,319.0	75.5	2,715.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central African Republic	111.4	110.9	99.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chad	140.2	136.9	97.7	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chile	1,744.3	1,264.1	72.5	480.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China, People's Republic of	30,482.9	23,070.2	75.7	7,412.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

		GRA's holdings of currencies[1]			Credit outstanding						
Member	Quota	Total	Percent of quota	Reserve tranche position	SBA	RFI	PLL	FCL	EFF	Total	Percent of total
Colombia	2,044.5	4,830.9	236.3	494.8	—	—	—	3,281.3	—	3,281.3	3.61
Comoros, Union of the	17.8	18.4	103.1	3.2	—	3.7	—	—	—	3.7	**
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	1,066.0	1,066.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congo, Republic of	162.0	141.9	87.6	20.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica	369.4	1,606.4	434.9	71.3	—	277.1	—	—	1,031.3	1,308.3	1.44
Côte d'Ivoire	650.4	1,738.3	267.3	83.4	—	216.8	—	—	954.3	1,171.1	1.29
Croatia, Republic of	717.4	717.0	99.9	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cyprus	303.8	218.8	72.0	85.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech Republic	2,180.2	1,588.0	72.8	592.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	3,439.4	2,535.0	73.7	904.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Djibouti	31.8	26.7	83.8	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	11.5	11.5	99.9	**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	477.4	711.1	149.0	64.6	—	298.4	—	—	—	298.4	0.33
Ecuador	697.7	6,496.0	931.1	28.5	—	293.6	—	—	5,533.3	5,826.9	6.42
Egypt, Arab Republic of	2,037.1	13,036.7	640.0	273.4	3,076.1	1,273.2	—	—	6,923.7	11,272.9	12.41
El Salvador	287.2	430.8	150.0	—	—	143.6	—	—	—	143.6	0.16
Equatorial Guinea, Republic of	157.5	229.1	145.5	4.9	—	47.3	—	—	29.3	76.5	0.08
Eritrea, The State of	15.9	15.9	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estonia, Republic of	243.6	177.9	73.0	65.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eswatini, Kingdom of	78.5	130.8	166.6	6.6	—	58.9	—	—	—	58.9	0.06
Ethiopia, The Federal Democratic Republic of	300.7	571.4	190.0	7.5	—	187.9	—	—	90.2	278.1	0.31
Fiji, Republic of	98.4	73.6	74.8	24.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	2,410.6	1,781.7	73.9	628.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	20,155.1	14,818.6	73.5	5,336.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gabon	216.0	821.7	380.4	18.3	—	135.0	—	—	488.8	623.8	0.69
Gambia, The	62.2	52.9	85.1	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	210.4	656.9	312.2	**	—	—	—	—	446.5	446.5	0.49
Germany	26,634.4	19,668.2	73.8	6,987.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ghana	738.0	645.6	87.5	92.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	2,428.9	1,855.9	76.4	575.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	24.3	85.4	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guyana	181.8	181.8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiti	163.8	143.3	87.5	20.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	249.8	469.0	187.7	38.7	198.4	—	—	—	59.5	257.9	0.28
Hungary	1,940.0	1,640.8	84.6	301.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iceland	321.8	252.0	78.3	69.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	13,114.4	9,719.3	74.1	3,403.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	4,648.4	3,860.0	83.0	792.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iran, Islamic Republic of	3,567.1	3,049.7	85.5	517.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Member	Quota	GRA's holdings of currencies[1]		Reserve tranche position	Credit outstanding						
		Total	Percent of quota		SBA	RFI	PLL	FCL	EFF	Total	Percent of total
Iraq	1,663.8	1,373.9	82.6	290.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	3,449.9	2,513.1	72.8	936.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Israel	1,920.9	1,407.1	73.3	513.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	15,070.0	11,106.9	73.7	3,963.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	382.9	673.9	176.0	27.4	—	239.3	—	—	79.0	318.3	0.35
Japan	30,820.5	22,747.1	73.8	8,089.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan	343.1	1,838.8	535.9	1.2	—	182.2	—	—	1,314.4	1,496.6	1.65
Kazakhstan, Republic of	1,158.4	960.2	82.9	198.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenya	542.8	1,870.7	344.6	13.4	—	—	—	—	1,341.3	1,341.3	1.48
Kiribati	11.2	9.8	87.5	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korea, Republic of	8,582.7	6,270.3	73.1	2,312.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kosovo, Republic of	82.6	83.2	100.7	20.1	—	20.7	—	—	—	20.7	0.02
Kuwait	1,933.5	1,417.3	73.3	518.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kyrgyz Republic	177.6	243.9	137.3	0.3	—	66.6	—	—	—	66.6	0.07
Lao People's Democratic Republic	105.8	92.6	87.5	13.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latvia, Republic of	332.3	305.2	91.9	27.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	633.5	507.0	80.0	126.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesotho, Kingdom of	69.8	57.0	81.7	12.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	323.9	73.4	117.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	1,321.8	965.0	73.0	356.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar, Republic of	244.4	213.8	87.5	30.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malawi	138.8	136.4	98.2	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaysia	3,633.8	2,596.8	71.5	1,037.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maldives	21.2	16.4	77.3	4.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mali	186.6	153.3	82.1	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	168.3	123.7	73.5	44.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall Islands, Republic of the	4.9	4.6	92.9	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	128.8	134.0	104.1	16.3	—	—	—	—	21.5	21.5	0.02
Mauritius	142.2	104.4	73.4	37.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	8,912.7	6,604.4	74.1	2,308.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Micronesia, Federated States of	7.2	6.7	92.7	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moldova, Republic of	172.5	500.6	290.2	**	—	57.5	—	—	270.6	328.1	0.36
Mongolia	72.3	221.1	305.8	5.5	—	45.2	—	—	109.1	154.2	0.17
Montenegro	60.5	83.5	138.0	14.9	—	37.8	—	—	—	37.8	0.04
Morocco	894.4	1,820.2	203.5	150.1	—	—	1,075.4	—	—	1,075.4	1.18
Mozambique, Republic of	227.2	198.7	87.5	28.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myanmar	516.8	775.2	150.0	—	—	258.4	—	—	—	258.4	0.28
Namibia	191.1	382.1	199.9	0.1	—	191.1	—	—	—	191.1	0.21
Nauru, Republic of	2.8	2.1	75.7	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nepal	156.9	140.9	89.8	16.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

		GRA's holdings of currencies[1]			Credit outstanding						
Member	Quota	Total	Percent of quota	Reserve tranche position	SBA	RFI	PLL	FCL	EFF	Total	Percent of total
Netherlands, The	8,736.5	6,457.9	73.9	2,280.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	1,252.1	914.6	73.0	337.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua	260.0	303.3	116.7	32.5	—	75.8	—	—	—	75.8	0.08
Niger	131.6	106.4	80.9	25.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nigeria	2,454.5	3,813.2	155.4	175.5	—	1,534.1	—	—	—	1,534.1	1.69
North Macedonia, Republic of	140.3	413.9	295.0	**	—	70.2	203.4	—	—	273.6	0.30
Norway	3,754.7	2,780.6	74.1	974.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oman	544.4	399.7	73.4	144.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	2,031.0	8,577.4	422.3	0.1	2,250.0	507.8	—	—	3,788.8	6,546.5	7.21
Palau, Republic of	4.9	4.5	90.8	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panama	376.8	557.9	148.1	54.4	—	235.5	—	—	—	235.5	0.26
Papua New Guinea	263.2	350.4	133.1	0.6	—	—	—	—	87.7	87.7	0.10
Paraguay	201.4	154.6	76.7	46.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peru	1,334.5	965.8	72.4	368.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippines	2,042.9	1,483.2	72.6	559.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland, Republic of	4,095.4	3,003.6	73.3	1,095.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	2,060.1	1,594.0	77.4	466.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qatar	735.1	537.5	73.1	197.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romania	1,811.4	1,811.4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Federation	12,903.7	9,259.3	71.8	3,657.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	7,288.0	72.9	2,704.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senegal	323.6	993.1	306.9	42.7	388.3	107.9	—	—	215.7	711.9	0.78
Serbia, Republic of	654.8	1,557.5	237.9	46.8	949.5	—	—	—	—	949.5	1.05
Seychelles	22.9	110.8	483.9	3.6	—	14.3	—	—	77.2	91.5	0.10
Sierra Leone	207.4	207.4	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	3,891.9	2,861.4	73.5	1,031.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovak Republic	1,001.0	742.9	74.2	258.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovenia, Republic of	586.5	430.8	73.4	155.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solomon Islands	20.8	26.3	126.5	3.2	—	8.7	—	—	—	8.7	**
Somalia	163.4	163.4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa	3,051.2	4,305.8	141.1	652.5	—	1,907.0	—	—	—	1,907.0	2.10
South Sudan, Republic of	246.0	246.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	9,535.5	7,065.4	74.1	2,470.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sri Lanka	578.8	1,742.8	301.1	2.9	—	—	—	—	1,166.8	1,166.8	1.29
Sudan	630.2	630.2	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

		GRA's holdings of currencies[1]			Credit outstanding						
Member	Quota	Total	Percent of quota	Reserve tranche position	SBA	RFI	PLL	FCL	EFF	Total	Percent of total
Suriname	128.9	370.7	287.5	2.0	—	—	—	—	243.7	243.7	0.27
Sweden	4,430.0	3,196.5	72.2	1,235.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	5,771.1	4,219.8	73.1	1,551.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syrian Arab Republic	293.6	293.6	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tajikistan, Republic of	174.0	174.0	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanzania, United Republic of	397.8	338.1	85.0	59.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thailand	3,211.9	2,299.3	71.6	914.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of	25.6	21.3	83.0	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Togo	146.8	127.1	86.6	19.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonga	13.8	10.4	75.1	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	469.8	341.5	72.7	128.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	545.2	1,468.7	269.4	121.8	—	272.6	—	—	772.4	1,045.0	1.15
Türkiye, Republic of	4,658.6	4,545.8	97.6	112.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	11,016.4	547.6	0.2	1,437.5	2,011.8	—	—	5,555.5	9,004.8	9.92
United Arab Emirates	2,311.2	1,692.6	73.2	619.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	20,155.1	14,883.1	73.8	5,272.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	82,994.2	60,424.2	72.8	22,570.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	429.1	310.0	72.3	119.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uzbekistan, Republic of	551.2	665.9	120.8	**	—	114.7	—	—	—	114.7	0.13
Vanuatu	23.8	19.6	82.4	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	**476,272.0**	**453,782.6**		**113,398.7**	**9,015.5**	**11,505.1**	**1,278.4**	**3,281.3**	**65,720.5**	**90,801.1**	**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 net outstanding currency valuation adjustments.
** Less than SDR 50,000 or 0.005 percent.

SCHEDULE 2: Financial Resources and Liquidity Position in the General Resources Account at April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

	2024	2023
Usable resources:		
Usable currencies	284,276	276,095
SDR holdings	18,960	22,489
Total usable resources[1]	**303,236**	**298,584**
Undrawn balances under GRA lending commitments[2]	(79,205)	(97,405)
Uncommitted usable resources	**224,031**	**201,179**
Repurchases one-year forward[3]	18,479	23,252
Repayments of borrowing one-year forward[4]	—	(1,230)
Prudential balance[5]	(77,170)	(77,170)
One-year forward commitment capacity (FCC)[6]	**165,340**	**146,031**
Memorandum items:		
Resources committed under borrowing arrangements:		
NAB[7]	364,401	364,401
Bilateral borrowing agreements	141,657	140,373
Quota subscriptions of members that finance IMF transactions	385,850	385,850
Liquid liabilities:		
Reserve tranche positions	113,399	121,594
Outstanding borrowings	—	1,230

[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 for financing IMF transactions, (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.
[3] Repurchases by members 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 364.4 billion at April 30, 2024, and 2023.

SCHEDULE 3: Schedule of Arrangements in the General Resources Account for the Financial Year Ended April 30, 2024

(in millions of SDRs)

				Undrawn balance			
Member	Arrangement date	Expiration date	Amount committed	April 30, 2023	Changes[1]	Amount drawn	April 30, 2024
Stand-By Arrangements							
Armenia, Republic of	December 12, 2022	December 11, 2025	129	129	—	—	129
Georgia	June 15, 2022	June 14, 2025	210	210	—	—	210
Kosovo, Republic of	May 25, 2023	May 24, 2025	80	—	80	—	80
Pakistan	July 12, 2023	April 29, 2024	2,250	—	2,250	(2,250)	—
Serbia, Republic of	December 19, 2022	December 18, 2024	1,899	1,113	—	(164)	949
Total Stand-By Arrangements				**1,452**	**2,330**	**(2,414)**	**1,369**
Extended Fund Facilities							
Argentina	March 25, 2022	December 31, 2024	31,914	10,414	—	(9,000)	1,414
Bangladesh	January 30, 2023	July 29, 2026	1,646	1,411	—	(235)	1,176
Barbados	December 7, 2022	December 6, 2025	85	71	—	(28)	43
Benin	July 8, 2022	January 7, 2026	323	178	—	(102)	77
Cameroon	July 29, 2021	July 28, 2025	396	110	74	(74)	110
Costa Rica	March 1, 2021	July 31, 2024	1,237	619	—	(412)	206
Côte d'Ivoire	May 24, 2023	September 23, 2026	1,734	—	1,734	(496)	1,239
Egypt, Arab Republic of	December 16, 2022	October 15, 2026	6,112	2,089	3,762	(618)	5,232
Gabon	July 28, 2021	July 27, 2024	389	192	—	—	192
Honduras	September 21, 2023	September 20, 2026	416	—	416	(59)	357
Jordan	March 25, 2020	December 16, 2023	1,146	161	(137)	(24)	—
Jordan	January 10, 2024	January 9, 2028	926	—	926	(144)	782
Kenya	April 2, 2021	April 1, 2025	2,146	497	897	(589)	804
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	January 25, 2023	July 24, 2026	43	32	—	(11)	21
Moldova, Republic of	December 20, 2021	October 19, 2025	396	241	—	(52)	189
Pakistan	July 3, 2019	June 30, 2023	4,988	1,950	(1,950)	—	—
Papua New Guinea	March 22, 2023	May 21, 2026	456	412	—	(44)	368
Senegal	June 26, 2023	June 25, 2026	755	—	755	(216)	539
Seychelles	July 29, 2021	May 30, 2023	74	13	(13)	—	—
Seychelles	May 31, 2023	May 30, 2026	42	—	42	(12)	30
Sri Lanka	March 20, 2023	March 19, 2027	2,286	2,032	—	(254)	1,778
Suriname	December 22, 2021	March 31, 2025	431	394	(42)	(165)	187
Ukraine	March 31, 2023	March 30, 2027	11,608	9,596	—	(1,992)	7,605
Total Extended Fund Facilities				**30,412**	**6,465**	**(14,526)**	**22,350**
Precautionary and Liquidity Line Arrangements							
Jamaica	March 1, 2023	February 28, 2025	728	728	—	—	728
North Macedonia, Republic of	November 21, 2022	November 20, 2024	407	323	—	(119)	203
Total Precautionary and Liquidity Line Arrangements				**1,050**	**—**	**(119)**	**931**

				Undrawn balance			
Member	Arrangement date	Expiration date	Amount committed	April 30, 2023	Changes[1]	Amount drawn	April 30, 2024
Flexible Credit Line Arrangements							
Chile	August 29, 2022	August 28, 2024	13,954	13,954	—	—	13,954
Colombia	April 29, 2022	April 25, 2024	7,156	7,156	(7,156)	—	—
Colombia	April 26, 2024	April 25, 2026	6,134	—	6,134	—	6,134
Mexico	November 19, 2021	November 14, 2023	35,651	35,651	(35,651)	—	—
Mexico	November 15, 2023	November 14, 2025	26,738	—	26,738	—	26,738
Morocco	April 3, 2023	April 2, 2025	3,726	3,726	—	—	3,726
Peru	May 27, 2022	May 26, 2024	4,004	4,004	—	—	4,004
Total Flexible Credit Line Arrangements				**64,490**	**(9,935)**	**—**	**54,555**
Total General Resources Account				**97,405**	**(1,140)**	**(17,059)**	**79,205**

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.
[1] 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, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

		Outstanding borrowings at April 30,	
Lender	**Commitment amounts**	**2024**	**2023**
Australia	4,441	—	13
Austria	3,637	—	16
Belgium	7,989	—	26
Brazil	8,882	—	37
Canada	7,747	—	33
Banco Central de Chile	1,382	—	4
China	31,721	—	106
Cyprus	680	—	—
Danmarks Nationalbank	3,260	—	14
Finland	2,268	—	10
France	18,958	—	81
Deutsche Bundesbank	25,780	—	106
Greece	1,681	—	—
Hong Kong Monetary Authority	680	—	3
India	8,882	—	26
Ireland	1,916	—	—
Bank of Israel	680	—	2
Italy	13,797	—	40
Japan	67,017	—	198
Korea	6,690	—	27
Kuwait	341	—	1
Luxembourg	986	—	4
Malaysia	680	—	2
Mexico	5,075	—	15
Netherlands, The	9,190	—	27
New Zealand	680	—	3
Norway	3,933	—	17
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	680	—	2
National Bank of Poland	2,571	—	11
Banco de Portugal	1,567	—	—
Russian Federation	8,882	—	26
Saudi Arabia	11,305	—	54
Singapore	1,297	—	4
South Africa	680	—	2
Spain	6,810	—	29
Sveriges Riksbank	4,511	—	17
Swiss National Bank	11,081	—	43
Thailand	680	—	2
United Kingdom	18,958	—	55
United States	56,405	—	176
Total	**364,401**	**—**	**1,230**

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, 2024, and 2023

Lender	Currency of commitment	Commitment 2024 *(in millions)*	Commitment 2024 *(in millions of SDRs)*	Commitment 2023 *(in millions)*	Commitment 2023 *(in millions of SDRs)*
Bank of Algeria	USD	2,154	1,634	2,154	1,599
Australia	SDR	1,986	1,986	1,986	1,986
Oesterreichische Nationalbank	EUR	2,641	2,148	2,641	2,153
National Bank of Belgium	EUR	4,304	3,500	4,304	3,509
Banco Central do Brasil	USD	3,901	2,960	3,901	2,896
Government of Brunei Darussalam	USD	129	98	129	96
Canada	SDR	3,532	3,532	3,532	3,532
Central Bank of Chile	SDR	269	269	269	269
People’s Bank of China	USD	21,219	16,100	21,219	15,753
Czech National Bank	EUR	646	525	646	527
Danmarks Nationalbank	EUR	2,283	1,857	2,283	1,861
Eesti Pank	EUR	164	133	164	134
Bank of Finland	EUR	1,620	1,317	1,620	1,321
Government of the French Republic	EUR	13,527	11,001	13,527	11,027
Deutsche Bundesbank	EUR	17,878	14,539	17,878	14,574
Reserve Bank of India	USD	3,901	2,960	3,901	2,896
Bank of Italy	EUR	10,115	8,226	10,115	8,246
Government of Japan	USD	25,847	19,612	25,847	19,188
Korea	USD	6,462	4,903	6,462	4,797
Bank of Lithuania	EUR	297	242	297	242
Government of Luxembourg	EUR	887	721	887	723
Bank Negara Malaysia	USD	431	327	431	320
Central Bank of Malta	EUR	112	91	112	91
Banco de Mexico	USD	4,308	3,269	4,308	3,198
De Nederlandsche Bank NV	EUR	5,863	4,768	5,863	4,780
New Zealand	USD	431	327	431	320
Norges Bank	SDR	2,585	2,585	2,585	2,585
Central Reserve Bank of Peru	SDR	474	474	474	474
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	USD	431	327	431	320
Narodowy Bank Polski	EUR	2,701	2,197	2,701	2,202
Central Bank of the Russian Federation	USD	3,901	2,960	3,901	2,896
Saudi Arabia	USD	6,462	4,903	6,462	4,797
Monetary Authority of Singapore	USD	1,723	1,307	1,723	1,279
Slovak Republic	EUR	672	547	672	548
Bank of Slovenia	EUR	392	319	392	320
South African Reserve Bank	USD	862	654	862	640
Kingdom of Spain	EUR	6,401	5,206	6,401	5,218
Sveriges Riksbank	SDR	3,188	3,188	3,188	3,188
Swiss National Bank	CHF	3,662	3,049	3,662	3,036
Bank of Thailand	USD	1,723	1,307	1,723	1,279
Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiey	USD	2,154	1,634	2,154	1,599
Government of the United Kingdom	SDR	3,954	3,954	3,954	3,954
Total:					
In millions of SDRs			**141,657**		**140,373**
In millions of US dollars			**186,694**		**189,083**

Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.

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II. Financial Statements of the SDR Department

Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund

Opinion

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, 2024 and 2023, and the related statements of comprehensive income for the years then ended, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department as of April 30, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAS) and in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the International Monetary Fund, and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit, which include relevant ethical requirements in the United States of America and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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 IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for 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 for at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period, 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' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with US GAAS and ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 655 New York Ave. NW Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20001
T: (202) 414 1000, www.pwc.com/us

from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with US GAAS and ISAs we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Department's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Supplemental Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying supplemental schedules appearing on pages 62 to 72 as of April 30, 2024 and for the years ended April 30, 2024 and 2023 (collectively referred to as the "supplemental schedules") are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The supplemental schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The supplemental schedules have 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 US GAAS. We also subjected the information to the applicable procedures required by ISAs. In our opinion, the supplemental schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Washington, District of Columbia
June 26, 2024

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Statements of Financial Position at April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

	Note	2024	2023
Assets			
Net charges receivable		535	409
Participants with SDR holdings below allocations	5		
Allocations		188,455	190,989
Less: holdings		136,669	144,447
Allocations in excess of holdings		**51,786**	**46,542**
Total assets		**52,321**	**46,951**
Liabilities			
Net interest payable		535	409
Participants with SDR holdings above allocations	5		
Holdings		501,411	489,850
Less: allocations		472,244	469,710
Holdings in excess of allocations		**29,167**	**20,140**
Holdings by the IMF’s General Resources Account		18,960	22,489
Holdings by prescribed holders		3,659	3,913
Total liabilities		**52,321**	**46,951**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
These financial statements were signed by the Managing Director and the Director of Finance on June 26, 2024.

Kristalina Georgieva /s
Managing Director

Bernard Lauwers /s
Director, Finance Department

Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

	2024	2023
Operational income		
Net charges from participants with SDR holdings below allocations	2,102	1,057
Assessment on SDR allocations	5	9
Total operational income	**2,107**	**1,066**
Operational expenses		
Interest on SDR holdings		
Net interest to participants with SDR holdings above allocations	1,077	450
IMF's General Resources Account	864	536
Prescribed holders	161	71
Total interest on SDR holdings	**2,102**	**1,057**
Administrative expenses	5	9
Total operational expenses	**2,107**	**1,066**
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, 2024, and 2023

1. Nature of operations

1.1 Role of the SDR

The Special Drawing Right (SDR) is an international interest-bearing reserve asset created by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1969 to supplement other reserve assets. SDRs are created through allocations by the IMF to participants in the SDR Department (see Note 1.7) and can be held and used by participants in the SDR Department, by the IMF through its General Resources Account (GRA), and by certain official entities designated by the IMF and referred to as "prescribed holders". The IMF has the authority to designate as prescribed holders of SDRs (i) non-members; (ii) member countries that are not SDR Department participants; (iii) institutions that perform the functions of a central bank for more than one member; and (iv) other official entities. These prescribed holders may acquire and use SDRs in transactions by agreement (see Note 1.5.1) and in operations with participants and other holders. They may not, however, receive allocations of SDRs or conduct transactions by designation.

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. As such, the SDR is a potential claim on the freely usable currencies of IMF members; however, it is not a claim on the IMF. 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, British pound, and US dollar are classified as freely usable currencies.

1.2 Purpose of the SDR Department

The SDR Department was established within the IMF to conduct all operations and transactions involving SDRs, following the creation of the SDR. IMF members may elect to participate in the SDR Department. All members of the IMF are participants in the SDR Department. Twenty institutions were prescribed holders at April 30, 2024, and 2023.

The IMF's Articles of Agreement require that the resources of the SDR Department be 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.

1.3 SDR interest and charges

Holders of SDRs (i.e., the GRA, participants, and prescribed holders) earn interest on their SDR holdings. Participants pay charges on their cumulative SDR allocations. Both interest and charges are set at the SDR interest rate (see Note 2.2). 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. Charges are also levied on any negative balance of a participant or unpaid charges. Total SDR interest on SDR holdings is equal to total charges on SDR allocations in the statements of comprehensive income as total SDR holdings are equal to total SDR allocations.

1.4 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.

1.5 Uses of SDRs

1.5.1 Transactions by agreement and prescribed operations

The IMF's Articles of Agreement authorize the exchange of SDRs for currency among participants, and the IMF's Executive Board (Executive Board) has the power to authorize other operations.

Participants in the SDR Department may buy SDRs to discharge their obligations to the IMF or to replenish their SDR holdings. They may also sell SDRs in order to adjust the composition of their reserves (see Schedule 1). A participant may use SDRs freely to obtain an equivalent amount of currency in a transaction by agreement. Prescribed holders may enter into SDR sale or purchase transactions with participants or among themselves.

Participants may conduct such transactions bilaterally with any participant or prescribed holder. However, in practice, such transactions are generally made through the voluntary trading market (see Note 1.6).

The SDR is also used by several international and regional organizations as a unit of account or as the basis for their accounting. Several international conventions and treaties also use the SDR as a unit of account. An institution may use the SDR as its unit of account without being a participant in the SDR Department.

1.5.2 GRA operations

Participants can use SDRs in operations and transactions involving the GRA, such as acquisitions of SDRs from the GRA, 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, payment of interest on GRA borrowings, and repayment of GRA borrowings (see Schedule 1).

1.5.3 Other IMF-related operations

As a trustee for trusts set up for concessional lending and debt relief (Trusts), the IMF conducts certain transactions in the SDR Department through a prescribed holder of SDRs. These transactions include Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRG Trust) pass-through lending involving participants in the SDR Department. Other transactions in the PRG Trust include financial contributions provided by participants. The IMF also acts as the trustee for the Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST). Direct contributions to the RST can be made by contributing members from their SDR holdings. The IMF has established special purpose accounts (Administered Accounts) to assist participants in channeling their resources, including SDRs, in the form of grants or loans to support other participants in the SDR Department. These accounts operate primarily as pass-through vehicles (see Schedule 1).

1.6 Voluntary trading market

The voluntary trading market in SDRs is coordinated by the IMF via voluntary trading arrangements (VTA) with a group of participants and one prescribed holder to buy and sell SDRs. The role of the IMF in these transactions is to act as an intermediary, matching participants in this managed market in a manner that meets, to the greatest extent possible, the requirements and preferences of buyers and sellers of SDRs.

The VTA allow the IMF to facilitate purchases and sales of SDRs on behalf of any participant or prescribed holder in the SDR Department against freely usable currencies, subject to the constraint that all transactions take place at the official SDR exchange rate for the currency involved.

To date, the voluntary trading market has proved sufficiently liquid to absorb demand for sales and acquisitions of SDRs. However, in the event that there are not enough voluntary buyers, the IMF's Articles of Agreement provide for a designation mechanism to guarantee the liquidity of the SDR for participants in the SDR Department. The designation mechanism, which was last activated in 1987, provides a backstop to exchange SDRs for currency, for members representing a balance of payments need.

1.7 Allocations and cancellations of SDRs

1.7.1 General allocations

The IMF's Board of Governors, on the basis of a proposal from the Managing Director and with the concurrence of the Executive Board, has the authority to provide unconditional liquidity through general allocations of SDRs to participants in the SDR Department. In all of its decisions on general allocations of SDRs, the IMF, as prescribed under its Articles of Agreement, 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 general SDR allocation requires the support of an 85 percent majority of the total voting power of the Board of Governors.

Since the creation of the SDR in 1969, there have been four general allocations. The first allocation was distributed in 1970–72 (SDR 9.3 billion), the second in 1979–81 (SDR 12.1 billion), the third in 2009 (SDR 161.2 billion), and the fourth, the largest so far, was made in 2021 (SDR 456.5 billion).

Decisions to allocate SDRs are typically made at the start of "basic periods", which run consecutively and are normally for five years. Under the IMF's Articles of Agreement, the IMF has the flexibility to decide whether the basic period should be less than five years. The current basic period (the 12th basic period) is January 1, 2022–December 31, 2026.

1.7.2 Special allocation under the Fourth Amendment

The Fourth Amendment to the IMF's Articles of Agreement became effective on August 10, 2009, and provided for a special one-time allocation of SDR 21.5 billion. The special one-time allocation took effect on September 9, 2009. The purpose of the special allocation was to enable all members of the SDR Department to participate in the SDR system and to correct for the fact that countries that joined the IMF after 1981 (more than one-fifth of the IMF membership) had not received an SDR allocation at the time.

SDRs allocated under a special allocation to participants with overdue obligations to the IMF (i.e., the GRA, the SDR Department, and overdue liabilities to the IMF as trustee) are held in an escrow account within the SDR Department and are released to such participants upon settlement of all overdue obligations to the IMF.

1.7.3 Cancellation of SDRs

The IMF has the authority to cancel, in part or in whole, SDRs created under previous allocations. 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® Accounting Standards) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The financial statements have also been prepared on the basis that the SDR Department will continue to operate as a going concern.

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 operational income and expenditure are always equal, it generates no net 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 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 of the SDR department are presented in SDRs, which is its unit of account. The value of the SDR is determined daily by the IMF by summing specific amounts of the basket currencies in US dollar equivalents on the basis of market exchange rates. The IMF generally reviews the composition of the SDR valuation basket at five-year intervals. These reviews cover the currencies to be included in the SDR valuation basket (along with the criteria for the selection of currencies), determine the relative weights of those currencies, and assess the financial instruments that are used to calculate the SDR interest rate.

The last review was completed in May 2022, and the weights and amounts of the currencies in the SDR basket were as follows:

	August 1, 2022, to April 30, 2024	
SDR basket currency	Weight (in percent)	Amount
Chinese renminbi	12.28	1.0993
Euro	29.31	0.37379
Japanese yen	7.59	13.452
British pound	7.44	0.080870
US dollar	43.38	0.57813

	May 1, 2022, to July 31, 2022	
SDR basket currency	Weight (in percent)	Amount
Chinese renminbi	10.92	1.0174
Euro	30.93	0.38671
Japanese yen	8.33	11.900
British pound	8.09	0.085946
US dollar	41.73	0.58252

The next review of the method of valuation of the SDR will take place in 2027, unless developments in the interim justify an earlier review.

At April 30, 2024, SDR 1 was equal to US$1.31793 (US$1.34701 at April 30, 2023).

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 members whose currencies are included in the SDR valuation basket 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
British pound	Three-month Treasury bills
US 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 4.057 percent and 2.247 percent per annum for the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, 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 of participants' net obligations to the SDR Department

During the impairment analysis of the IMF's credit outstanding conducted at each reporting date, the net charges due to the SDR Department are also assessed using all relevant information, including forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. An allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) must be recognized for either 12-month or lifetime ECL, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the recording of the net charges due 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 and its multilayered risk management framework. In addition, the IMF enjoys 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. The SDR Department has not recognized any impairment losses since inception.

3.2 SDR allocations and holdings

An SDR allocation by the IMF to a participant results in an increase, by the same amount, of the participant's SDR holdings and allocations. Conversely, a cancellation of a participant's SDRs results in a decrease, by the same amount, of the participant's SDR holdings and allocations. Neither allocation nor cancellation changes the member's net position in the SDR Department.

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

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. If insufficient SDRs are received from the participant because charges are overdue, additional SDRs are temporarily created to cover the obligation. 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 promptly at the beginning of the following quarter.

3.4 Assessment

Expenses of conducting the business of the SDR Department are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income on an accrual basis. The corresponding SDR assessment on allocations is recognized as income.

3.5 New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards and interpretations

Amendments to IAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements", and IFRS Practice Statement 2, "Making Materiality Judgements" were issued in February 2021 to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2023. The amendments were adopted by the SDR Department on May 1, 2023, and had no effect on the SDR Department's financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 8, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" were issued in February 2021 to clarify the definition of accounting estimate. The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2023. The amendments were adopted by the SDR Department on May 1, 2023, and had no material effect on the SDR Department's financial statements.

In April 2024, the IASB® issued a new standard, IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements" that will replace IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". This new standard, which is the culmination of the IASB's Primary Financial Statements projects, aims to enhance the communication of financial information within financial statements. It will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The standard will be adopted by the SDR Department for the financial year ending April 30, 2028. The impact of the adoption is being assessed.

4. Risk management

The SDR Department faces a range of financial and nonfinancial risks. In December 2022, the Executive Board approved the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework, which encompass all enterprise risks across all IMF activities. The IMF utilizes the three lines model for risk management.

- Risks inherent in day-to-day operations are owned by the First Line and mitigated by establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls designed to ensure appropriate levels of risk.
- The Second Line is the Office of Risk Management, the centralized risk management function of the IMF, which provides an independent view and challenge of First Line risk management across all IMF activities, serves to strengthen and steer the implementation of the IMF's ERM Framework, and fosters a strong risk culture throughout the organization.
- The Third Line is responsible for providing objective and independent assurance to Management and the Executive Board on the effectiveness of the IMF's business processes and constitutes the Office of Internal Audit and Independent Evaluation Office.

Risk management policies of the SDR Department are designed to balance the financial risks against the need to meet the financial obligations of the SDR Department. Risk governance is provided by committees established to monitor and make decisions in specific risk areas, which supports First Line risk ownership in the cycle of risk identification, assessment, and treatment.

5. Allocations and holdings

At April 30, 2024, and 2023, cumulative allocations to participants totaled SDR 660.7 billion. Participants' net SDR positions were as follows:

	April 30, 2024			April 30, 2023		
	Below allocations	Above allocations	Total	Below allocations	Above allocations	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)					
Cumulative allocations	188,455	472,244	660,699	190,989	469,710	660,699
Holdings of SDRs	136,669	501,411	638,080	144,447	489,850	634,297
Net SDR positions	**51,786**	**(29,167)**	**22,619**	**46,542**	**(20,140)**	**26,402**

The change in the participants' with SDR holdings below/above cumulative allocations is a result of the net SDR related transactions for each participant recorded during the year as shown in Schedule 3.

The composition of SDR holdings was as follows:

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
Participants	638,080	634,297
IMF's General Resources Account	18,960	22,489
Prescribed holders	3,659	3,913
Total holdings	**660,699**	**660,699**

6. 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 19.0 billion and SDR 22.5 billion at April 30, 2024, and 2023, 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 5.0 million and SDR 8.7 million for each of the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

7. Subsequent event

On May 10, 2024, the IMF's Executive Board approved the use of SDRs for the acquisition of hybrid capital instruments issued by prescribed holders. This new use of SDRs, which adds to seven already authorized prescribed SDR operations, is subject to a cumulative limit of SDR 15 billion to minimize liquidity risks.

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Supplemental Schedules

SCHEDULE 1: Statements of Changes in SDR Holdings for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

	2024			2023		
	Participants	IMF's General Resources Account	Prescribed holders[1]	Participants	IMF's General Resources Account	Prescribed holders[1]
Total holdings, beginning of the year	634,297	22,489	3,913	635,978	22,270	2,451
Transactions by agreement:						
Acquisitions	19,145	—	1,779	15,122	—	4,349
Sales	(10,850)	—	(10,074)	(14,369)	—	(5,102)
Settlement of financial obligations	(1,559)	—	1,559	(66)	—	66
Total SDR trades	**6,736**	**—**	**(6,736)**	**687**	**—**	**(687)**
IMF's GRA operations:						
Acquisitions in exchange for currencies of other members	2,498	(2,498)	—	1,568	(1,568)	—
Purchases	12,617	(12,617)	—	17,952	(17,952)	—
Repurchases	(8,768)	8,768	—	(17,176)	17,176	—
Repayment of borrowings	—	—	—	107	(107)	—
GRA charges	(6,094)	6,094	—	(3,672)	3,672	—
Service charges and commitment fees, net of refunds	(205)	205	—	(292)	292	—
Remuneration	4,363	(4,363)	—	1,623	(1,623)	—
Interest on borrowings	37	(37)	—	31	(31)	—
Total IMF's GRA operations	**4,448**	**(4,448)**	**—**	**141**	**(141)**	**—**
Other IMF-related operations*						
PRG Trust disbursements	863	—	(863)	688	—	(688)
PRG Trust loan repayments and interest	(550)	—	550	(730)	—	730
PRG Trust, PRG-HIPC Trust, and CCR Trust borrowings	(8,668)	—	8,668	(2,362)	—	2,362
PRG Trust, PRG-HIPC Trust, and CCR Trust borrowing repayments and interest	1,224	—	(1,224)	750	—	(750)
Contributions to Administered Accounts and PRG-HIPC Trust	(13)	—	13	(8)	—	8
Refunds to contributors and other operations	6	41	(47)	13	1	(14)
Transfers from the Administered Account for Ukraine (UKA) to Ukraine SDR holdings account[2]	1,109	—	(1,109)	3,387	—	(3,387)
Contributions to the RST	(486)	—	486	(3,843)	—	3,843
RST Deposit Account interest	144	—	(144)	—	—	—
RST disbursements, net of service charges and interest	1,450	—	(1,450)	—	—	—
RST borrowings, net of interest	(1,456)	—	1,456	—	—	—
RST reimbursement to the GRA	—	6	(6)	—	—	—
Total Other IMF-related operations	**(6,377)**	**47**	**6,330**	**(2,105)**	**1**	**2,104**
SDR charges	(25,784)	—	—	(9,681)	—	—
SDR interest	24,765	867	152	9,286	350	45
SDR assessment	(5)	5	—	(9)	9	—
Total holdings, end of the year	**638,080**	**18,960**	**3,659**	**634,297**	**22,489**	**3,913**

Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.
* CCR = Catastrophe Containment and Relief; GRA = General Resources Account; HIPC =Heavily Indebted Poor Countries; PRG = Poverty Reduction and Growth; RST = Resilience and Sustainability Trust.
[1] Includes IMF trusts.
[2] Resources to fund the UKA were received through acquisition of official SDRs in exchange for currencies provided by donors and were transferred on a pass-through basis to the Ukraine SDR Holdings.

SCHEDULE 2: Allocations and Holdings of Participants at April 30, 2024

(in millions of SDRs)

		Holdings		
Participant	Cumulative allocations	Total	Percentage of cumulative allocations	Above (below) allocations
Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of	465.7	332.1	71.3	(133.6)
Albania	180.0	195.5	108.6	15.6
Algeria	3,076.7	3,213.1	104.4	136.5
Andorra, Principality of	114.4	93.7	81.9	(20.7)
Angola	982.4	518.0	52.7	(464.4)
Antigua and Barbuda	31.7	0.4	1.4	(31.2)
Argentina	5,074.9	668.7	13.2	(4,406.2)
Armenia, Republic of	211.4	7.0	3.3	(204.4)
Australia	9,382.5	9,851.4	105.0	468.9
Austria	5,505.0	5,746.4	104.4	241.5
Azerbaijan, Republic of	529.0	470.7	89.0	(58.3)
Bahamas, The	299.2	117.5	39.3	(181.8)
Bahrain, Kingdom of	502.9	449.8	89.4	(53.2)
Bangladesh	1,532.7	1,908.5	124.5	375.8
Barbados	154.9	55.7	36.0	(99.2)
Belarus, Republic of	1,021.8	1,027.1	100.5	5.2
Belgium	10,467.7	10,930.6	104.4	462.9
Belize	43.5	37.3	85.8	(6.2)
Benin	177.8	146.3	82.2	(31.6)
Bhutan	25.5	25.9	101.5	0.4
Bolivia	394.3	26.6	6.7	(367.7)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	415.1	8.4	2.0	(406.7)
Botswana	246.4	251.5	102.1	5.1
Brazil	13,470.3	14,160.6	105.1	690.2
Brunei Darussalam	492.3	508.6	103.3	16.3
Bulgaria	1,469.9	1,487.9	101.2	18.0
Burkina Faso	173.0	165.4	95.6	(7.6)
Burundi	221.5	4.3	2.0	(217.1)
Cabo Verde	31.9	0.5	1.7	(31.3)
Cambodia	251.6	257.8	102.5	6.2
Cameroon	441.8	16.7	3.8	(425.1)
Canada	16,554.0	16,838.5	101.7	284.5
Central African Republic	160.1	2.8	1.8	(157.3)
Chad	188.0	9.5	5.0	(178.5)
Chile	2,488.7	2,567.1	103.1	78.3
China, People’s Republic of	36,206.2	40,267.5	111.2	4,061.3
Colombia	2,697.9	2,525.6	93.6	(172.3)
Comoros, Union of the	25.6	15.2	59.6	(10.3)
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	1,532.6	643.1	42.0	(889.5)
Congo, Republic of	235.0	8.5	3.6	(226.5)
Costa Rica	510.6	438.3	85.9	(72.2)
Côte d’Ivoire	934.3	478.2	51.2	(456.1)

Participant	Cumulative allocations	Holdings		
		Total	Percentage of cumulative allocations	Above (below) allocations
Croatia, Republic of	1,034.9	991.2	95.8	(43.7)
Cyprus	424.0	429.2	101.2	5.2
Czech Republic	2,869.8	2,559.2	89.2	(310.6)
Denmark	4,828.0	5,032.0	104.2	204.0
Djibouti	45.6	5.0	11.0	(40.6)
Dominica	18.9	7.9	41.7	(11.0)
Dominican Republic	666.4	235.0	35.3	(431.4)
Ecuador	957.1	117.0	12.2	(840.0)
Egypt, Arab Republic of	2,850.9	227.3	8.0	(2,623.6)
El Salvador	439.1	162.1	36.9	(277.0)
Equatorial Guinea, Republic of	182.2	26.5	14.6	(155.7)
Eritrea, The State of	30.4	18.0	59.1	(12.4)
Estonia, Republic of	295.4	298.1	100.9	2.7
Eswatini, Kingdom of	123.5	12.4	10.1	(111.1)
Ethiopia, The Federal Democratic Republic of	416.1	10.0	2.4	(406.2)
Fiji, Republic of	161.4	138.5	85.8	(22.9)
Finland	3,500.0	3,618.8	103.4	118.8
France	29,452.0	27,600.2	93.7	(1,851.8)
Gabon	353.7	128.0	36.2	(225.8)
Gambia, The	89.4	52.6	58.8	(36.8)
Georgia	345.6	338.1	97.8	(7.5)
Germany	37,587.0	40,149.0	106.8	2,561.9
Ghana	1,061.2	29.5	2.8	(1,031.7)
Greece	3,110.3	838.0	26.9	(2,272.3)
Grenada	26.9	9.4	35.0	(17.5)
Guatemala	611.7	529.6	86.6	(82.1)
Guinea	307.8	32.7	10.6	(275.1)
Guinea-Bissau	40.8	49.7	121.8	8.9
Guyana	261.3	3.5	1.3	(257.9)
Haiti	235.5	76.3	32.4	(159.2)
Honduras	363.3	18.1	5.0	(345.1)
Hungary	2,850.5	1,821.1	63.9	(1,029.4)
Iceland	420.6	425.5	101.2	4.9
India	16,547.8	13,694.1	82.8	(2,853.7)
Indonesia	6,435.7	5,562.6	86.4	(873.1)
Iran, Islamic Republic of	4,845.0	5,004.4	103.3	159.4
Iraq	2,729.2	56.8	2.1	(2,672.4)
Ireland	4,082.0	4,207.2	103.1	125.2
Israel	2,724.5	2,864.8	105.2	140.4
Italy	21,020.0	21,738.9	103.4	718.9
Jamaica	628.6	43.9	7.0	(584.7)
Japan	41,825.0	42,680.9	102.0	855.9
Jordan	490.9	32.7	6.7	(458.3)
Kazakhstan, Republic of	1,453.9	1,474.5	101.4	20.6

Participant	Cumulative allocations	Holdings: Total	Holdings: Percentage of cumulative allocations	Holdings: Above (below) allocations
Kenya	779.9	332.0	42.6	(447.9)
Kiribati	16.1	14.7	91.6	(1.3)
Korea, Republic of	10,630.6	11,109.8	104.5	479.3
Kosovo, Republic of	134.5	124.7	92.7	(9.8)
Kuwait	3,168.7	3,221.5	101.7	52.7
Kyrgyz Republic	255.0	113.2	44.4	(141.8)
Lao People’s Democratic Republic	152.1	54.8	36.0	(97.3)
Latvia, Republic of	439.3	440.1	100.2	0.8
Lebanon	800.5	11.3	1.4	(789.1)
Lesotho, Kingdom of	99.8	82.4	82.5	(17.4)
Liberia	371.6	240.4	64.7	(131.3)
Libya	2,580.5	3,234.8	125.4	654.3
Lithuania, Republic of	560.5	578.7	103.3	18.2
Luxembourg	1,513.5	1,567.8	103.6	54.3
Madagascar, Republic of	351.3	15.1	4.3	(336.2)
Malawi	199.4	13.3	6.7	(186.1)
Malaysia	4,829.0	4,333.3	89.7	(495.7)
Maldives	28.0	0.7	2.5	(27.3)
Mali	268.2	247.3	92.2	(20.9)
Malta	256.7	262.0	102.1	5.3
Marshall Islands, Republic of the	8.0	7.7	96.0	(0.3)
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	185.1	8.8	4.8	(176.3)
Mauritius	233.1	226.0	96.9	(7.1)
Mexico	11,393.6	12,234.5	107.4	840.9
Micronesia, Federated States of	11.7	12.7	108.6	1.0
Moldova, Republic of	283.0	9.9	3.5	(273.1)
Mongolia	118.1	75.9	64.3	(42.1)
Montenegro	83.8	70.8	84.5	(13.0)
Morocco	1,418.7	1,513.2	106.7	94.6
Mozambique, Republic of	326.6	4.3	1.3	(322.3)
Myanmar	741.1	367.4	49.6	(373.7)
Namibia	313.5	178.9	57.0	(134.7)
Nauru, Republic of	3.5	2.9	80.7	(0.7)
Nepal	218.5	135.3	61.9	(83.2)
Netherlands, The	13,210.2	13,894.1	105.2	684.0
New Zealand	2,053.8	2,168.0	105.6	114.2
Nicaragua	373.7	277.9	74.3	(95.9)
Niger	189.1	186.6	98.7	(2.5)
Nigeria	4,027.9	3,241.3	80.5	(786.6)
North Macedonia, Republic of	200.1	6.2	3.1	(193.9)
Norway	5,161.8	5,448.6	105.6	286.8
Oman	700.6	682.2	97.4	(18.4)
Pakistan	2,935.2	852.9	29.1	(2,082.3)
Palau, Republic of	7.7	7.2	94.5	(0.4)

Participant	Cumulative allocations	Holdings: Total	Holdings: Percentage of cumulative allocations	Holdings: Above (below) allocations
Panama	558.2	397.6	71.2	(160.6)
Papua New Guinea	377.8	15.8	4.2	(361.9)
Paraguay	288.2	99.7	34.6	(188.5)
Peru	1,889.0	1,782.5	94.4	(106.4)
Philippines	2,796.0	2,845.5	101.8	49.5
Poland, Republic of	5,229.9	4,240.2	81.1	(989.7)
Portugal	2,781.0	2,809.5	101.0	28.5
Qatar	956.0	985.5	103.1	29.5
Romania	2,720.9	2,738.2	100.6	17.3
Russian Federation	18,039.4	17,450.8	96.7	(588.6)
Rwanda	230.4	12.5	5.4	(217.8)
St. Kitts and Nevis	20.5	16.4	80.3	(4.0)
St. Lucia	35.1	22.9	65.2	(12.2)
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	19.1	9.8	51.2	(9.3)
Samoa	26.6	26.8	100.7	0.2
San Marino, Republic of	62.7	47.4	75.5	(15.3)
São Tomé and Príncipe, Democratic Republic of	21.3	**	0.2	(21.2)
Saudi Arabia	16,260.0	15,637.4	96.2	(622.6)
Senegal	465.0	246.5	53.0	(218.5)
Serbia, Republic of	1,072.6	60.5	5.6	(1,012.1)
Seychelles	30.2	15.0	49.6	(15.2)
Sierra Leone	298.3	263.3	88.3	(35.0)
Singapore	4,474.4	4,725.8	105.6	251.4
Slovak Republic	1,299.9	1,325.1	101.9	25.2
Slovenia, Republic of	778.0	791.9	101.8	13.9
Solomon Islands	29.8	19.0	63.6	(10.9)
Somalia	207.2	173.1	83.5	(34.1)
South Africa	4,709.9	4,399.3	93.4	(310.6)
South Sudan, Republic of	341.2	9.1	2.7	(332.1)
Spain	11,966.9	12,379.4	103.4	412.5
Sri Lanka	950.2	25.6	2.7	(924.6)
Sudan	798.2	770.5	96.5	(27.6)
Suriname	211.6	109.6	51.8	(102.1)
Sweden	6,494.9	6,833.7	105.2	338.8
Switzerland	8,819.4	9,223.0	104.6	403.6
Syrian Arab Republic	560.6	563.8	100.6	3.2
Tajikistan, Republic of	248.9	189.9	76.3	(59.0)
Tanzania, United Republic of	571.8	6.1	1.1	(565.7)
Thailand	4,048.7	4,122.4	101.8	73.7
Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of	32.3	27.9	86.5	(4.4)
Togo	211.0	258.5	122.5	47.5
Tonga	19.8	18.8	95.0	(1.0)
Trinidad and Tobago	771.4	777.8	100.8	6.4
Tunisia	795.3	26.7	3.4	(768.6)

		Holdings		
Participant	Cumulative allocations	Total	Percentage of cumulative allocations	Above (below) allocations
Türkiye, Republic of	5,536.4	5,510.6	99.5	(25.8)
Turkmenistan	298.5	257.4	86.2	(41.1)
Tuvalu	4.1	3.5	85.1	(0.6)
Uganda	519.1	149.1	28.7	(369.9)
Ukraine	3,237.7	1,714.8	53.0	(1,522.9)
United Arab Emirates	2,783.6	2,384.8	85.7	(398.8)
United Kingdom	29,452.0	31,052.5	105.4	1,600.6
United States	114,861.9	125,575.4	109.3	10,713.6
Uruguay	704.5	634.6	90.1	(69.9)
Uzbekistan, Republic of	791.1	419.6	53.0	(371.5)
Vanuatu	39.1	19.7	50.5	(19.3)
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	6,111.3	3,482.3	57.0	(2,629.0)
Vietnam	1,420.0	1,403.1	98.8	(16.9)
Yemen, Republic of	699.0	47.6	6.8	(651.4)
Zambia	1,406.7	1,478.8	105.1	72.1
Zimbabwe	1,016.0	5.0	0.5	(1,011.0)
Above allocations	472,243.7	501,410.7		29,167.0
Below allocations	188,455.2	136,669.2		(51,786.0)
Total participants	**660,698.9**	**638,079.9**		
IMF's General Resources Account	—	18,960.0		
Prescribed holders	—	3,659.0		
Total allocations and holdings	**660,698.9**	**660,698.9**		

Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.
** Less than SDR 50,000.

SCHEDULE 3: Changes in Holdings for the Financial Year Ended April 30, 2024

(in millions of SDRs)

	Total holdings at the beginning of the year	IMF-related operations[1]	SDR trades[2]	Total holdings at the end of the year
Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of	340	(8)	—	332
Albania	197	(130)	129	196
Algeria	3,178	26	9	3,213
Andorra, Principality of	94	**	—	94
Angola	718	(200)	—	518
Antigua and Barbuda	**	**	—	**
Argentina	1,781	1,774	(2,886)	669
Armenia, Republic of	16	(126)	117	7
Australia	9,645	77	130	9,851
Austria	5,629	48	69	5,746
Azerbaijan, Republic of	471	**	—	471
Bahamas, The	124	(37)	31	117
Bahrain, Kingdom of	447	3	—	450
Bangladesh	2,002	74	(167)	1,908
Barbados	80	33	(57)	56
Belarus, Republic of	1,027	**	—	1,027
Belgium	10,740	(62)	253	10,931
Belize	37	**	—	37
Benin	182	117	(153)	146
Bhutan	26	**	—	26
Bolivia	39	(13)	—	27
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	**	—	8
Botswana	249	2	—	252
Brazil	14,031	171	(41)	14,161
Brunei Darussalam	507	2	—	509
Bulgaria	1,484	3	—	1,488
Burkina Faso	180	(15)	—	165
Burundi	14	(9)	(1)	4
Cabo Verde	**	**	—	1
Cambodia	257	1	—	258
Cameroon	53	(75)	39	17
Canada	17,287	(824)	375	16,838
Central African Republic	3	2	(2)	3
Chad	11	(42)	41	9
Chile	2,421	(32)	178	2,567
China, People's Republic of	39,006	294	968	40,267
Colombia	2,529	(3)	—	2,526
Comoros, Union of the	9	6	—	15
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	677	(34)	—	643
Congo, Republic of	7	(8)	9	8
Costa Rica	439	302	(302)	438

	Total holdings at the beginning of the year	IMF-related operations[1]	SDR trades[2]	Total holdings at the end of the year
Côte d'Ivoire	891	331	(744)	478
Croatia, Republic of	992	(2)	1	991
Cyprus	427	3	(1)	429
Czech Republic	2,550	14	(5)	2,559
Denmark	4,992	98	(58)	5,032
Djibouti	2	(2)	5	5
Dominica	9	(2)	—	8
Dominican Republic	444	(209)	—	235
Ecuador	100	17	—	117
Egypt, Arab Republic of	259	(225)	194	227
El Salvador	162	(131)	131	162
Equatorial Guinea, Republic of	21	(10)	16	27
Eritrea, The State of	18	**	—	18
Estonia, Republic of	262	3	33	298
Eswatini, Kingdom of	20	(8)	—	12
Ethiopia, The Federal Democratic Republic of	9	1	—	10
Fiji, Republic of	139	**	—	139
Finland	3,565	(52)	106	3,619
France	28,577	(2,355)	1,378	27,600
Gabon	127	(180)	181	128
Gambia, The	58	(5)	—	53
Georgia	346	(47)	39	338
Germany	38,837	357	955	40,149
Ghana	59	(130)	101	30
Greece	793	(232)	277	838
Grenada	13	(3)	—	9
Guatemala	531	(1)	—	530
Guinea	77	(45)	—	33
Guinea-Bissau	45	7	(2)	50
Guyana	3	1	—	3
Haiti	90	(14)	—	76
Honduras	36	(29)	11	18
Hungary	1,851	(29)	—	1,821
Iceland	423	3	—	426
India	13,667	27	—	13,694
Indonesia	5,568	(5)	—	5,563
Iran, Islamic Republic of	4,980	24	—	5,004
Iraq	40	(94)	111	57
Ireland	4,171	39	(3)	4,207
Israel	2,782	26	57	2,865
Italy	21,532	(333)	540	21,739
Jamaica	96	331	(383)	44
Japan	43,410	(4,507)	3,778	42,681
Jordan	32	(26)	26	33
Kazakhstan, Republic of	1,467	8	—	1,474

	Total holdings at the beginning of the year	IMF-related operations[1]	SDR trades[2]	Total holdings at the end of the year
Kenya	410	(33)	(45)	332
Kiribati	15	**	—	15
Korea, Republic of	11,052	118	(60)	11,110
Kosovo, Republic of	127	29	(31)	125
Kuwait	3,199	23	—	3,221
Kyrgyz Republic	160	(77)	30	113
Lao People's Democratic Republic	58	(3)	—	55
Latvia, Republic of	439	1	—	440
Lebanon	19	(8)	—	11
Lesotho, Kingdom of	77	(20)	26	82
Liberia	279	(30)	(9)	240
Libya	3,195	40	—	3,235
Lithuania, Republic of	569	5	5	579
Luxembourg	1,552	(25)	41	1,568
Madagascar, Republic of	7	(51)	59	15
Malawi	2	(29)	40	13
Malaysia	4,314	19	—	4,333
Maldives	2	(1)	—	1
Mali	272	(25)	—	247
Malta	265	(2)	(1)	262
Marshall Islands, Republic of the	8	**	—	8
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	5	(9)	13	9
Mauritius	218	1	7	226
Mexico	11,772	55	408	12,235
Micronesia, Federated States of	13	**	—	13
Moldova, Republic of	8	(25)	27	10
Mongolia	88	(12)	—	76
Montenegro	73	(3)	—	71
Morocco	1,415	(251)	350	1,513
Mozambique, Republic of	26	(27)	5	4
Myanmar	481	(113)	—	367
Namibia	176	(15)	18	179
Nauru, Republic of	3	**	—	3
Nepal	145	(10)	—	135
Netherlands, The	13,828	143	(77)	13,894
New Zealand	2,130	17	21	2,168
Nicaragua	281	(7)	4	278
Niger	190	(3)	—	187
Nigeria	3,730	(489)	—	3,241
North Macedonia, Republic of	5	1	—	6
Norway	5,300	72	77	5,449
Oman	722	(33)	(6)	682
Pakistan	114	968	(229)	853
Palau, Republic of	7	**	—	7
Panama	465	(67)	—	398

	Total holdings at the beginning of the year	IMF-related operations[1]	SDR trades[2]	Total holdings at the end of the year
Papua New Guinea	13	(17)	20	16
Paraguay	96	(6)	10	100
Peru	1,777	6	—	1,783
Philippines	2,823	23	—	2,845
Poland, Republic of	4,238	2	—	4,240
Portugal	2,524	20	265	2,810
Qatar	985	(581)	581	985
Romania	2,738	1	—	2,738
Russian Federation	17,342	109	—	17,451
Rwanda	19	72	(78)	13
St. Kitts and Nevis	17	**	—	16
St. Lucia	23	**	—	23
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	11	(1)	—	10
Samoa	16	(1)	12	27
San Marino, Republic of	48	(1)	—	47
São Tomé and Príncipe, Democratic Republic of	**	(1)	1	**
Saudi Arabia	15,532	117	(11)	15,637
Senegal	445	12	(211)	246
Serbia, Republic of	68	(61)	53	61
Seychelles	21	(3)	(3)	15
Sierra Leone	293	(29)	—	263
Singapore	4,640	52	33	4,726
Slovak Republic	1,323	11	(9)	1,325
Slovenia, Republic of	792	7	(7)	792
Solomon Islands	20	(1)	—	19
Somalia	131	42	1	173
South Africa	4,426	(134)	107	4,399
South Sudan, Republic of	22	(13)	—	9
Spain	12,347	121	(89)	12,379
Sri Lanka	21	4	—	26
Sudan	772	(1)	—	771
Suriname	120	(10)	—	110
Sweden	6,712	73	49	6,834
Switzerland	9,106	207	(90)	9,223
Syrian Arab Republic	564	**	—	564
Tajikistan, Republic of	190	(2)	2	190
Tanzania, United Republic of	9	(3)	—	6
Thailand	4,085	37	—	4,122
Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of	28	**	—	28
Togo	219	40	—	259
Tonga	19	**	—	19
Trinidad and Tobago	773	5	—	778
Tunisia	97	(104)	34	27
Türkiye, Republic of	5,509	2	—	5,511
Turkmenistan	258	**	—	257

	Total holdings at the beginning of the year	IMF-related operations[1]	SDR trades[2]	Total holdings at the end of the year
Tuvalu	3	**	—	3
Uganda	348	(12)	(187)	149
Ukraine	3,315	1,365	(2,965)	1,715
United Arab Emirates	2,371	14	—	2,385
United Kingdom	30,187	337	528	31,053
United States	121,347	1,199	3,030	125,575
Uruguay	633	1	—	635
Uzbekistan, Republic of	794	(15)	(360)	420
Vanuatu	22	(2)	—	20
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	3,576	(94)	—	3,482
Vietnam	1,404	(1)	—	1,403
Yemen, Republic of	220	(32)	(140)	48
Zambia	1,203	275	—	1,479
Zimbabwe	33	(32)	4	5
Total participants	**634,297**	**(2,953)**	**6,736**	**638,080**
IMF's General Resources Account	22,489	(3,530)	—	18,960
Prescribed holders	3,913	6,483	(6,736)	3,659
Total holdings	**660,699**			**660,699**

Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.
** Less than SDR 500,000.
[1] IMF-related operations include IMF's General Resources Account, Trust Accounts, Administered Accounts, and SDR Department operations.
[2] SDR trades relate to non-IMF transactions (e.g., acquisition and sales of SDRs through the voluntary trading arrangements market or through bilateral arrangements, or prescribed operations such as the settlement of financial obligations).

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

Opinions

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 the "Trusts"), which comprise the statements of financial position as of April 30, 2024 and 2023, and the related statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources and of cash flows for the years then ended, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the " financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of each of the Trusts as of April 30, 2024 and 2023, and the results of each of their operations and each of their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAS) and in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Trusts and the International Monetary Fund, and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits, which include relevant ethical requirements in the United States of America and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

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 IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for 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 for at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period, 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 655 New York Ave. NW Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20001
T: (202) 414 1000, www.pwc.com/us

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with US GAAS and ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with US GAAS and ISAs we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Trusts' ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Supplemental Information

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements of each Trust taken as a whole. The accompanying supplemental schedules appearing on pages 100 to 108 as of and for the year ended April 30, 2024 (collectively referred to as the "supplemental schedules") are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the respective Trust's financial statements. The supplemental schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the respective Trust's financial statements. The supplemental schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the respective Trust's 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 Trust's financial statements or to the respective Trust's financial statements themselves and other additional procedures, in accordance with US GAAS. We also subjected the information to the applicable procedures required by ISAs. In our opinion, the supplemental schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the respective Trust's financial statements taken as a whole.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Washington, District of Columbia
June 26, 2024

Statements of Financial Position at April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

		PRG Trust		PRG-HIPC Trust and related Umbrella Account		CCR Trust and related Umbrella Account	
	Note	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents		1,404	663	95	81	125	71
Other assets		321	85	4	2	1	1
Investments	5	16,803	9,603	292	302	7	61
Loans receivable	6	18,833	16,562	—	—	—	—
Total assets		**37,361**	**26,913**	**391**	**385**	**133**	**133**
Liabilities and resources							
Other liabilities		697	272	—	—	—	—
Borrowings	7	28,472	18,516	51	56	55	61
Total liabilities		**29,169**	**18,788**	**51**	**56**	**55**	**61**
Resources		8,192	8,125	340	329	78	72
Total liabilities and resources		**37,361**	**26,913**	**391**	**385**	**133**	**133**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
These financial statements were signed by the Managing Director and the Director of Finance on June 26, 2024.

Kristalina Georgieva /s
Managing Director

Bernard Lauwers /s
Director, Finance Department

Statements of Comprehensive Income and Changes in Resources for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

		PRG Trust		PRG-HIPC Trust and related Umbrella Account		CCR Trust and related Umbrella Account	
	Note	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Resources, beginning of year		**8,125**	**7,994**	**329**	**312**	**72**	**68**
Net investment income	5	710	122	12	5	5	3
Contributions	8	168	320	128	13	1	1
Total income		**878**	**442**	**140**	**18**	**6**	**4**
Interest expense		(805)	(311)	—	—	—	—
Conversion cost		(6)	—	—	—	—	—
Debt relief assistance	9	—	—	(129)	(1)	—	—
Total expenses		**(811)**	**(311)**	**(129)**	**(1)**	**—**	**—**
Net income		**67**	**131**	**11**	**17**	**6**	**4**
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income/changes in resources		**67**	**131**	**11**	**17**	**6**	**4**
Resources, end of year		**8,192**	**8,125**	**340**	**329**	**78**	**72**

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

Statements of Cash Flows for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

	PRG Trust		PRG-HIPC Trust and related Umbrella Account		CCR Trust and related Umbrella Account	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities						
Net income	67	131	11	17	6	4
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash generated by operations:						
Net investment income	(710)	(122)	(12)	(5)	(5)	(3)
Interest expense	805	311	—	—	—	—
Loan disbursements	(3,243)	(2,504)	—	—	—	—
Loan repayments	972	730	—	—	—	—
Interest received and paid:						
Interest received	38	8	5	2	6	2
Interest paid	(689)	(194)	—	—	—	—
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	**(2,760)**	**(1,640)**	**4**	**14**	**7**	**3**
Cash flows from investing activities						
Acquisition of investments	(7,071)	(1,631)	—	—	—	—
Disposition of investments	616	213	15	—	53	—
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities	**(6,455)**	**(1,418)**	**15**	**—**	**53**	**—**
Cash flows from financing activities						
Borrowings	10,936	4,186	—	—	—	—
Repayment of borrowings	(980)	(743)	(5)	—	(6)	—
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	**9,956**	**3,443**	**(5)**	**—**	**(6)**	**—**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	741	385	14	14	54	3
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	663	278	81	67	71	68
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**1,404**	**663**	**95**	**81**	**125**	**71**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

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 Extended Credit Facility (ECF) Subsidy Operations (the PRG-HIPC Trust) and the related Umbrella Account for HIPC Operations (the PRG-HIPC Umbrella Account);
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 those of all other administered or proprietary accounts of the IMF, including those of other Trusts. Each Trust's assets cannot be used to meet the liabilities, obligations, or losses incurred in the administration of other accounts or Trusts. Administrative expenses incurred by each Trust are paid by the IMF's General Resources Account (GRA) and reimbursed by each Trust 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 individual instruments establishing each of the Trusts (Trust Instruments). The resources of the PRG Trust and the Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST) can be pooled for investment purposes (see Note 5.1).

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 member 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 PRG 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 ECF for members with protracted balance of payments problems under three- to five-year arrangements;
ii. The Standby Credit Facility (SCF) for actual or potential short-term balance of payments needs under one- to three-year arrangements;
iii. The Rapid Credit Facility (RCF) for urgent balance of payments needs, which provides financial support in an outright loan disbursement.

The operations of the PRG Trust are conducted through the following accounts:

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 (i.e., the PRG Trust may borrow from lenders and onlend to the low-income member countries). The four Loan Accounts comprise three earmarked accounts that service ECF, SCF, and RCF loans specifically, and a general account that services loans for all PRG Trust facilities.

The Loan Accounts receive interest from loans at concessional interest rates (see Note 6.3), and may pay interest on borrowings (at interest rates higher than the concessional interest rates), with the difference being covered by transfers from the Subsidy Accounts.

Subsidy Accounts
The Subsidy Accounts include the General, ECF, SCF, and RCF Subsidy Accounts (the General and Earmarked Subsidy Accounts), and the Subsidy Reserve Account.

The General and Earmarked Subsidy Accounts hold resources to finance the cost of providing subsidized loans to low-income member countries (i.e., the available resources in these 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 Subsidy Reserve Account is designed to subsidize PRG Trust lending after the resources in the General and Earmarked Subsidy Accounts are exhausted and to provide additional security to the lenders of the Loan Accounts in the event of delayed payment or nonpayment by PRG Trust borrowers and the depletion of the Reserve Account (see below).

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 General Subsidy Account and Subsidy Reserve Account may also receive transfers from the Deposit and Investment Account (see below). The Subsidy Accounts can also borrow from donors and invest the proceeds to generate income for subsidization.

Reserve Account
The Reserve Account holds resources that may be used 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.
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.

Deposit and Investment Account
The Deposit and Investment Account provides a separate channel for the PRG Trust to borrow resources to generate net investment earnings for the benefit of the Subsidy Reserve Account or, at the request of donors, the General Subsidy Account. The resources held in the Deposit and Investment Account consist of the proceeds from deposit and other investment agreements with contributors and the net investment earnings on the investment of these resources.

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

The PRG-HIPC Trust provides assistance to eligible low-income member 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 for debt service relief to an eligible low-income member country, the respective resources are transferred to the PRG-HIPC Umbrella Account, where they are administered on behalf of that member country until conditions for the disbursements of debt service relief on behalf of the member country 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 member countries following qualifying 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 comprise two earmarked accounts for Catastrophe Containment and Post-Catastrophe assistance and the General Account, containing nonearmarked 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 for debt service relief to an eligible low-income member country, the respective resources are transferred to the CCR Umbrella Account, where they are administered on behalf of that member country until conditions for the disbursements of debt service relief are satisfied.

1.4 Impact of geopolitical and global economic developments

Risks to the global economic landscape have diminished since October 2023. However, despite the surprisingly resilient global economic performance, several adverse risks to global growth remain plausible. These include new commodity price spikes amid regional conflicts (for example, the conflict in Gaza and Israel) and Russia's ongoing war in Ukraine. Furthermore, the intensification of geoeconomic fragmentation could hamper international cooperation and result in large output losses and commodity price volatility. As a result, the IMF continues to periodically review its policies related to lending (see Note 4.2.1.1 on access limits) and provide financial assistance under its arrangements to accommodate new needs (see Schedule 2).

Due to increasing financing activity, the Trust's credit exposure has increased compared with the prepandemic level (see Note 4.2.1.2). Beyond April 30, 2024, slowing global growth and elevated debt vulnerabilities could lead to further demand for lending arrangements in the coming months.

The PRG Trust continues to manage its credit risks in accordance with its existing risk management framework (see Note 4.1), and fundraising efforts are ongoing to ensure the Trusts are adequately financed (see Note 4.2.3.1).

As of the date of these financial statements, there had been no negative impact of global developments on the operational results of the Trusts, including from any impairment analysis of the PRG Trust's loan portfolio (see Note 6.2). See also Note 2.3 for the most significant estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the Trusts' financial statements.

2. Basis of preparation and measurement

The financial statements of the Trusts are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS® Accounting Standards) 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 (FVTPL). The financial statements have also been prepared on the basis that the Trusts will continue to operate as going concerns.

2.1 Unit of account

The financial statements are presented in Special Drawing Rights (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 US dollar equivalents on the basis of market exchange rates. The IMF generally reviews the composition of the SDR valuation basket at five-year intervals. These reviews cover the currencies to be included in the SDR valuation basket (along with the criteria for the selection of currencies), determine the relative weights of those currencies, and assess the financial instruments that are used to calculate the SDR interest rate.

The last review was completed in May 2022, and the weights and amounts of the currencies in the SDR basket were as follows:

	August 1, 2022, to April 30, 2024	
SDR basket currency	Weight (in percent)	Amount
Chinese renminbi	12.28	1.0993
Euro	29.31	0.37379
Japanese yen	7.59	13.452
British pound	7.44	0.080870
US dollar	43.38	0.57813

	May 1, 2022, to July 31, 2022	
SDR basket currency	Weight (in percent)	Amount
Chinese renminbi	10.92	1.0174
Euro	30.93	0.38671
Japanese yen	8.33	11.900
British pound	8.09	0.085946
US dollar	41.73	0.58252

The next review of the method of valuation of the SDR will take place in 2027, unless developments in the interim justify an earlier review.

At April 30, 2024, SDR 1 was equal to US$1.31793 (US$1.34701 at April 30, 2023).

2.2 SDR interest rate

The SDR interest rate is used to calculate interest on certain cash balances and borrowings. The SDR interest rate also provides the basis for setting the interest levied on PRG Trust loans receivable (see Note 6.3) and interest calculated on most borrowings in the PRG Trust's Loan Accounts.

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. The yields or rates by basket currency are 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
British pound	Three-month Treasury bills
US 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 4.057 percent per annum and 2.247 percent per annum during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, 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 (ECL) measurement for PRG Trust loans receivable (see Notes 3.1, 3.2.3, and 6.2) and fair value measurement of financial instruments (see Notes 3.3 and 10).

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 but the Trusts have 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 Trusts did not have financial assets at FVOCI during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023.

All other financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at AC or FVOCI are measured at fair value, with changes recognized as FVTPL.

Impairment
At each reporting date, the Trusts assess on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with their financial assets at AC and with the undrawn balances under their lending commitments. 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 the Trusts needed to recognize ECL, 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 AC (i.e., net of the impairment allowance).

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities
Derivative financial liabilities are measured at FVTPL. All other financial liabilities are measured at AC. 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, and derivative assets. Derivative liabilities are disclosed as part of other liabilities in the statements of financial position. Among the Trusts, only the PRG Trust invests in equity securities and derivatives.

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 FVTPL. A portion of the 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 FVTPL investments, including currency valuation differences arising from exchange rate movements against the SDR, net of all 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 member 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 by virtue of their voting power.
- PRG Trust lending under arrangements 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, if any; 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 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. 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.

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 with 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 April 30, 2024, and 2023, the PRG Trust did not have any member country 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, as defined below.

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
The IMF has an established accounting policy by which, in the unlikely event that a member with outstanding loans to the PRG Trust: (i) withdraws from the IMF; (ii) repudiates its outstanding obligations to the PRG Trust; and (iii) has no prospects of recovering amounts due to the PRG Trust 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 10.

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 GRA or PRG Trust. The debt relief assistance provided in grant form 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.

3.7 New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards and interpretations

3.7.1 Amendments to existing standards that became effective in the current financial year

Amendments to International Accounting Standards (IAS) 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements” and IFRS Practice Statement 2, “Making Materiality Judgements” were issued in February 2021 to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2023. The amendments were adopted by the Trusts on May 1, 2023, and had no effect on the Trusts’ financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 8, “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” were issued in February 2021 to clarify the definition of accounting estimate. The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2023. The amendments were adopted by the Trusts on May 1, 2023, and had no material effect on the Trusts’ financial statements.

3.7.2 New standard effective in future years

In April 2024, the IASB® issued a new standard, IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements” that will replace IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”. This new standard, which is the culmination of the IASB’s Primary Financial Statements project, aims to enhance the communication of financial information within financial statements. It will be effective for the annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The standard will be adopted by the Trusts for the financial year ending April 30, 2028. The impact of the adoption is being assessed.

4. Risk management

The Trusts are exposed to various types of operational and financial risks, including credit, market, and liquidity risks.

4.1 Risk management framework

The Trusts face a range of financial and nonfinancial risks. In December 2022, the Executive Board approved the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework, and Roadmap to build on the IMF’s existing risk management practices. The ERM policy and framework encompass all enterprise risks across all IMF activities, including those relating to its core activities—lending, surveillance, and capacity development—and financial risks. The IMF, as Trustee, utilizes the three lines model for risk management.

- Risks inherent in day-to-day operations are owned by the First Line and mitigated by establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls designed to ensure appropriate levels of risk.
- The Second Line is the Office of Risk Management, the centralized risk management function of the IMF that provides an independent view and challenge of First Line risk management across all IMF activities, serves to strengthen and steer the implementation of the IMF’s ERM Framework, and fosters a strong risk culture throughout the organization.
- The Third Line is responsible for objective and independent assurance to Management and the Executive Board on the effectiveness of the IMF’s business processes and constitutes the Office of Internal Audit and Independent Evaluation Office.

Risk governance is provided by committees established to monitor and make decisions in specific risk areas, which supports First Line risk ownership in the cycle of risk identification, assessment, and treatment.

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 commitments.

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 member countries.

Measures to help mitigate the PRG Trust's credit risk include program design and conditionality, which serve to help member countries solve their balance of payments problems within the period of a PRG Trust supported program and to provide the needed assurances that the member will be able to repay the PRG Trust. Other risk-mitigating policies include access limits, regular reviews by the IMF, post-financing assessments, 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. Access in excess of these limits can be approved in certain circumstances.

In December 2023, the Executive Board temporarily increased the PRG Trust annual access limit from 145 percent to 200 percent of quota and the cumulative access limit from 435 to 600 percent of quota until December 31, 2024.

The temporary increase in the cumulative access limit from 100 percent to 150 percent of quota (net of scheduled repayments) for the RCF Exogenous Shock Window remains in effect until the date of the Executive Board decision completing the 2024 Comprehensive Review of PRG Trust facilities and financing, as does the temporary increase in the cumulative access limit from 133.33 percent to 183.33 percent of quota (net of scheduled repayments) for the RCF Large Natural Disaster Window. The rule of limiting the number of RCF disbursements (no more than two disbursements in a 12-month period) was reinstated on January 1, 2022, following a suspension from July 13, 2021, to December 31, 2021.

In September 2022, the Executive Board approved a time-bound Food Shock Window (FSW) under the RCF in response to urgent balance of payments needs of members impacted by food-related spillovers from the war in Ukraine. The window was available through September 29, 2023. In June 2023, the Executive Board approved a six-month extension of the window until March 31, 2024. Total access to the FSW was capped at 50 percent of quota and additional to the current annual access limits under the RCF. The cumulative access limit under the RCF Exogenous Shock Window, previously at 150 percent of quota, was increased to 175 percent of quota for members that borrow through the FSW.

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.

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 member 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 member country's financial obligations to the PRG Trust. Further, a fiscal safeguards review of a state treasury is required for cases where a member 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 25,364 million and SDR 21,210 million at April 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively. Loans receivable amounted to SDR 18,833 million and SDR 16,562 million at April 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively. The concentration of PRG Trust loans receivable by region was as follows:

	April 30, 2024		April 30, 2023	
	(in millions of SDRs and as a percentage of total loans receivable)			
Africa	14,502	77.0%	12,186	73.6%
Asia and Pacific	1,341	7.1%	1,216	7.3%
Europe	235	1.3%	220	1.3%
Middle East and Central Asia	2,281	12.1%	2,480	15.0%
Western Hemisphere	474	2.5%	460	2.8%
Total	**18,833**	**100.0%**	**16,562**	**100.0%**

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

	April 30, 2024		April 30, 2023	
	(in millions of SDRs and as a percentage of total loans receivable)			
Largest user of credit	2,056	10.9%	1,246	7.5%
Three largest users of credit	4,683	24.9%	3,396	20.5%
Five largest users of credit	6,667	35.4%	5,200	31.4%

The five largest users of credit at April 30, 2024, and 2023, in descending order and the movement of this credit for each user during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, was as follows:

	April 30, 2023	Disbursements	Repayments	April 30, 2024
	(in millions of SDRs)			
Ghana	1,246	903	(93)	2,056
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	1,142	305	—	1,447
Kenya	1,008	186	(14)	1,180
Uganda	812	181	—	993
Sudan	992	—	—	992
Total	**5,200**	**1,575**	**(107)**	**6,668**

	April 30, 2022	Disbursements	Repayments	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)			
Ghana	1,331	—	(85)	1,246
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	838	304	—	1,142
Kenya	805	239	(36)	1,008
Sudan	992	—	—	992
Uganda	632	180	—	812
Total	**4,598**	**723**	**(121)**	**5,200**

At April 30, 2024, undrawn commitments under 31 ECF arrangements and 1 SCF arrangement amounted to SDR 6,531 million (SDR 4,648 million under 24 ECF arrangements at April 30, 2023). Commitments and undrawn balances under current arrangements are presented in Schedule 2.

At April 30, 2024, all loans approved by the Executive Board had been disbursed (loans under ECF arrangements in the amount of SDR 11 million had been approved but not disbursed at April 30, 2023).

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 loans receivable 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 member countries and the Trusts' own obligations.

4.2.3.1 Liquidity management

The IMF, as Trustee, conducts regular 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 member 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 PRG Trust Loan Accounts were SDR 29,687 million and SDR 26,981 million at April 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively (see Schedule 3 for amounts available at April 30, 2024). 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.

The PRG Trust has a cumulative borrowing limit, established by the Executive Board, to ensure that the IMF, as Trustee of the PRG Trust, does not enter into borrowing agreements above the limit for the PRG Trust Loan Accounts without prior consultation with PRG Trust creditors regarding the justification for such borrowing and the adequacy of the PRG Trust Reserve Account (see Note 4.2.1.1).

The PRG-HIPC and CCR Trusts maintain cash balances to meet upcoming obligations, and the level of resources available for grant assistance is periodically monitored against the potential needs of eligible member countries. Fundraising efforts for both Trusts are currently underway to ensure they remain adequately resourced.

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 and RCF, and 4 to 8 years for the SCF, in equal semiannual installments. Scheduled repayments of PRG Trust loans receivable are summarized below:

Financial year	2024	2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
2024	—	761
2025	828	828
2026	1,707	1,749
2027	2,274	2,317
2028	2,607	2,642
2029	2,971	2,854
2030 and beyond	8,446	5,411
Total	**18,833**	**16,562**

Repayments during the financial year ended April 30, 2024, included advance repayments of SDR 211 million relating to Somalia debt relief assistance (No advance repayments were made during the financial year ended April 30, 2023).

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 and the Deposit and Investment Account are repayable in one installment at their maturity dates or upon reaching specific target contributions. Scheduled repayments of outstanding borrowings in the PRG Trust Accounts are summarized below:

	PRG Trust Account					
	Loan Accounts		Subsidy Accounts		Deposit and Investment Account	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Financial year	*(in millions of SDRs)*					
2024	—	5,809	—	158	—	—
2025	7,357	564	252	100	—	—
2026	1,039	1,081	—	—	—	—
2027	1,417	1,460	—	—	—	—
2028	1,684	1,726	2	2	8	8
2029	1,931	1,908	7	7	—	—
2030 and beyond	5,404	4,015	1,039	1,004	8,332	674
Total	**18,832**	**16,563**	**1,300**	**1,271**	**8,340**	**682**

Certain creditors of the PRG Trust Loan Accounts 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. Creditors of the PRG Trust Subsidy Accounts can seek early repayment of their outstanding claims in case of balance of payments needs.

Future interest payments on borrowings in the PRG Trust, calculated using the interest rate effective at April 30, 2024, are summarized below:

	PRG Trust Account		
	Loan Accounts	Subsidy Accounts	Deposit and Investment Account
Financial year	*(in millions of SDRs)*		
2025	663	42	311
2026	635	41	326
2027	572	41	326
2028	491	41	326
2029	396	41	326
2030 and beyond	611	150	4,336
Total	**3,368**	**356**	**5,951**

The borrowings of the PRG-HIPC and CCR Trusts are interest-free and repayable in one installment at their maturity dates. Creditors of the PRG-HIPC and CCR Trust can seek early repayment of their outstanding claims in case of balance of payments needs. Scheduled repayments of outstanding borrowings in these Trusts are summarized below:

	PRG-HIPC Trust		CCR Trust	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Financial year	(in millions of SDRs)			
2024	—	27	—	55
2025	17	—	49	—
2026	10	10	—	—
2027	—	—	—	—
2028	—	—	—	—
2029	7	2	6	6
2030 and beyond	17	17	—	—
Total	**51**	**56**	**55**	**61**

4.3 Investments

Investments are exposed to credit, market, and liquidity 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 and BBB+ or higher for other 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 marketable obligations issued by (i) national governments of members, their central banks, or their national official institutions; and (ii) supranational institutions, and deposits with a commercial bank, national official financial institution of a member, or a supranational institution, including the BIS.

4.3.1.2 Credit risk exposure

The carrying value 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 at the end of the respective reporting periods was as follows:

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(as a percentage of total fixed-income instruments and short-term investments)	
BIS obligations (not rated)	2.2	8.0
AAA	17.8	27.5
AA+ to AA–	37.0	19.0
A+ to A–	35.2	34.3
BBB+ to BBB–	7.8	11.2
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 292 million and SDR 7 million at April 30, 2024, respectively (SDR 302 million and SDR 61 million, respectively, at April 30, 2023).

The credit risk exposure for derivative assets in the PRG Trust amounted to SDR 74 million and SDR 17 million, respectively, at April 30, 2024, and 2023.

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, such as credit spread risk and equity price risk. Market risk is mitigated by ensuring diversification at the portfolio level through a target asset allocation and within asset class components through concentration and exposure limits.

4.3.2.1 Sensitivity analysis

Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk of the PRG Trust and PRG-HIPC Trust investments is managed through appropriate duration limits or referencing the duration of specific benchmark indices. Fixed-term and demand deposits held in the Trusts' investment portfolios carry a fixed rate of interest or the SDR interest rate. A 100 basis point increase or decrease in market interest rates on the PRG Trust investments at April 30, 2024, would have resulted in a loss of SDR 261 million and a gain of SDR 270 million, respectively (SDR 151 million loss and SDR 160 million gain at April 30, 2023, respectively, using the same assumptions). A 100 basis point increase or decrease in market interest rates on the PRG-HIPC Trust investments at April 30, 2024, would have resulted in a loss of SDR 4 million or gain of SDR 4 million, respectively (SDR 3 million loss or gain at April 30, 2023, respectively, using the same assumptions).

Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk of the PRG Trust is managed by aligning or hedging the currency exposure of short-term investments, short duration fixed-income securities, and corporate bonds with the SDR currency basket; and permitting the use of derivatives. For the PRG-HIPC Trust, fixed-term and demand deposits are 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 Trust's investment portfolio is adjusted periodically to align with the SDR basket; therefore, exchange rate risk is minimal.
The sensitivity analyses below present the effect on net income and are based on a change in one market exchange rate with SDR value being changed correspondingly, while holding other currencies constant, so that the effects of correlation between the market exchange rates of constituent currencies are excluded.

A 10 percent fluctuation in the market exchange rates of the SDR basket currencies would have had the following effect on the investments in the PRG Trust at April 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively:

	At April 30, 2024	
	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
	(gain/(loss) in millions of SDRs)	
Chinese renminbi	(14)	14
Euro	(57)	61
Japanese yen	(7)	7
British pound	(12)	12
US dollar	(5)	6

	At April 30, 2023	
	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
	(gain/(loss) in millions of SDRs)	
Chinese renminbi	(17)	17
Euro	(60)	63
Japanese yen	(8)	8
British pound	(12)	12
US dollar	(6)	7

The impact of fluctuations in the market exchange rates of the SDR basket currencies on the investments in the PRG-HIPC Trust is minimal since the currency composition of the PRG-HIPC portfolio is aligned to the SDR basket with quarterly rebalancing.

Credit spread risk

Holding all other variables constant, a 100 basis point increase or decrease in credit spreads of investments in the PRG Trust at April 30, 2024, would have resulted in a loss of 175 million or gain of SDR 178 million, respectively (SDR 103 million loss or SDR 105 million gain at April 30, 2023, respectively, using the same assumptions). An increase or decrease in credit spread rates of the investments in the PRG-HIPC Trust by 100 basis point would have resulted in a loss of SDR 4 million or gain of SDR 4 million, respectively (SDR 3 million loss or gain at April 30, 2023, respectively, using the same assumptions).

Equity price risk

The PRG Trust is exposed to equity price risks given its investment in equity securities. Using a broad global equity index measure, the MSCI ACWI Index, a 10 percent increase or decrease in the broad equity index at April 30, 2024, would have resulted in a gain of SDR 166 million or loss of SDR 166 million, respectively (SDR 155 million gain or loss at April 30, 2023, using the same assumptions).

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:

	PRG Trust	PRG-HIPC Trust	CCR Trust
		April 30, 2024	
Financial year		*(in millions of SDRs)*	
2025	5,128	133	7
2026	2,676	81	—
2027	2,422	62	—
2028	1,655	16	—
2029	1,365	—	—
2030 and beyond	1,666	—	—
Total	**14,912**	**292**	**7**

Financial year	PRG Trust	PRG-HIPC Trust	CCR Trust
		April 30, 2023	
		(in millions of SDRs)	
2024	2,829	146	61
2025	1,225	98	—
2026	1,043	55	—
2027	897	3	—
2028	570	—	—
2029 and beyond	1,153	—	—
Total	**7,717**	**302**	**61**

5. Investments

5.1 PRG Trust investments

The guidelines for investing PRG Trust assets provide for an investment strategy that is geared toward generating a nominal net-of-fees return of 90 basis points above the SDR interest rate over a long-term investment horizon. The PRG Trust assets, excluding those in the Deposit and Investment Account (DIA) are invested in a diversified portfolio of fixed-income instruments and equity securities in line with a target asset allocation approved by the Executive Board. Deposit and Investment Account assets are invested only in the short duration fixed-income (SDFI) component. The tables below reflect overall PRG Trust assets including those in the Deposit and Investment Account.

Effective July 14, 2022, the PRG Trust Instrument was amended to permit pooling of investments. Specifically, resources of the PRG Trust and the RST invested in the SDFI component are pooled, and investment positions and net investment income are attributed proportionately to each Trust. As of April 30, 2024, and 2023, the proportion of fixed-income securities related to the SDFI asset pool was SDR 12.7 billion and SDR 5.6 billion, respectively.

Investments in the PRG Trust comprised the following:

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
At FVTPL:		
Short-term investments	1,054	278
Equity securities	1,891	1,886
Fixed-income securities	13,339	6,658
Derivative assets	74	17
Total at FVTPL	**16,358**	**8,839**
At AC:		
Fixed-term and demand deposits	445	764
Total	**16,803**	**9,603**

Fair values of derivative assets and liabilities in the PRG Trust were SDR 74 million and SDR 31 million, respectively, at April 30, 2024 (SDR 17 million and SDR 15 million, respectively, at April 30, 2023). Notional values of derivative instruments were as follows:

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
Currency swaps	927	183
Forwards	3,929	1,365
Futures		
Long positions	1,403	215
Short positions	3,125	810

5.2 PRG-HIPC and CCR Trust investments

The investment guidelines for the PRG-HIPC and CCR Trust assets provide for an investment strategy aimed to enhance returns subject to the liquidity requirements of each Trust and limiting the risk of investment losses over a short investment horizon (up to three years).

PRG-HIPC Trust investments comprised the following:

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
At FVTPL:		
Short-term investments	1	1
Fixed-income securities	261	256
Total at FVTPL	**262**	**257**
At AC:		
Fixed-term and demand deposits	30	45
Total	**292**	**302**

The CCR Trust held fixed-term and demand deposits at AC, amounting to SDR 7 million at April 30, 2024 (SDR 61 million at April 30, 2023).

5.3 Net investment income

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

	PRG Trust		PRG-HIPC Trust	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(in millions of SDRs)			
Investment income on FVTPL investments	654	111	7	2
Interest income on AC investments	63	16	5	3
Investment fees	(7)	(5)	—	—
Net investment income	**710**	**122**	**12**	**5**

The CCR Trust's net investment income was SDR 5 million for the financial year ended April 30, 2024, and comprised interest income on investments at AC (SDR 3 million for the financial year ended April 30, 2023).

6. Loans receivable

At April 30, 2024, and 2023, loans receivable amounted to SDR 18,833 million and SDR 16,562 million, respectively. Loans receivable from members at April 30, 2024 are presented in Schedule 1.

6.1 Changes in loans receivable

Changes in PRG Trust loans receivable were as follows:

	Loan facilities			
	ECF	RCF	SCF	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)			
April 30, 2023	8,887	7,257	418	16,562
Disbursements	3,176	—	67	3,243
Repayments	(867)	(51)	(54)	(972)
April 30, 2024	**11,196**	**7,206**	**431**	**18,833**

	Loan facilities			
	ECF	RCF	SCF	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)			
April 30, 2022	7,474	6,953	361	14,788
Disbursements	2,038	358	108	2,504
Repayments	(625)	(54)	(51)	(730)
April 30, 2023	**8,887**	**7,257**	**418**	**16,562**

6.2 Impairment analysis

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, 2024, and 2023. As described in Note 3.2.3, the impairment analysis of the PRG Trust's loans receivable 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 for each debtor member based on qualitative and quantitative considerations, taking into account relevant current developments, including the impact of geopolitical and global economic developments as described in Note 1.4. In this context, the results of the PRG Trust's impairment analysis at April 30, 2024, and 2023, are not materially sensitive to reasonable changes in input parameters of the ECL calculation.

6.3 Interest on loans receivable

The interest rate applicable to outstanding PRG Trust loans was zero for the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023.

The interest rates on PRG Trust lending are reviewed every two years by the Executive Board. The interest rates are set for the upcoming two years and are based on the average SDR interest rate for the latest 12-month period. The latest review of the PRG Trust's lending interest rates was completed on July 14, 2021, and the interest rate was kept at zero for all PRG Trust loans receivable until the end of July 2023 based on the interest rate structure in the table below:

Average SDR interest rate for the latest 12-month period	ECF and SCF *(in percent)*
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.

In May 2023, the Executive Board decided to postpone the review of the PRG Trust interest rate structure from July 31, 2023 to July 31, 2025. The delay is to facilitate a comprehensive review of all policies regarding Low-Income Countries (LIC) facilities including those related to PRG Trust interest rates in the context of the 2024 review of PRG Trust facilities and financing. As a result of the postponement, the interest rates on all PRG Trust credit would remain at zero until the completion of the next review.

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 onlending to low-income member countries. Commitments made by lenders to the PRG Trust Loan Accounts 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's Subsidy Accounts and the DIA, the PRG-HIPC Trust, and CCR Trust are invested and generate net investment income. This income contributes to the resources for operational use in the respective Trusts.

7.1 Changes in outstanding borrowings

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

	PRG Trust Account			
	Loan Accounts	Subsidy Accounts	Deposit and Investment Account	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)			
April 30, 2023	16,563	1,271	682	18,516
Borrowings	3,243	35	7,658	10,936
Repayments	(974)	(6)	—	(980)
April 30, 2024	**18,832**	**1,300**	**8,340**	**28,472**

	PRG Trust Account			
	Loan Accounts	Subsidy Accounts	Deposit and Investment Account	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)			
April 30, 2022	14,794	279	—	15,073
Borrowings	2,504	1,000	682	4,186
Repayments	(735)	(8)	—	(743)
April 30, 2023	**16,563**	**1,271**	**682**	**18,516**

At April 30, 2024, outstanding borrowings in the PRG-HIPC and CCR Trust were SDR 51 million and SDR 55 million, respectively (SDR 56 million and SDR 61 million, respectively, at April 30, 2023).

7.2 Interest on outstanding borrowings

The weighted average interest rate on PRG Trust interest rate borrowings was 3.43 percent per annum and 1.85 percent per annum for the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively. All PRG-HIPC and CCR Trust borrowings are interest-free.

8. Contributions

The Trusts' operations are financed primarily by contributions provided by a broad segment of IMF member countries and other donors, as well as contributions from the SDA and Administered Accounts, on behalf of IMF member countries and other donors. These contributions are mobilized and managed under the PRG Trust for concessional lending and under the PRG-HIPC and CCR Trusts for debt relief. Contributions comprised the following:

	PRG Trust	PRG-HIPC Trust	CCR Trust
	Financial year ended April 30, 2024		
	(in millions of SDRs)		
Bilateral and other donors	168	—	1
Somalia Administered Account	—	128	—
Total	**168**	**128**	**1**

	PRG Trust	PRG-HIPC Trust	CCR Trust
	Financial year ended April 30, 2023		
	(in millions of SDRs)		
Bilateral and other donors	320	12	1
Somalia Administered Account	—	1	—
Total	**320**	**13**	**1**

Cumulative contributions by member country in the PRG Trust Subsidy Accounts and the PRG-HIPC and CCR Trusts are presented in Schedule 4.

9. Debt relief assistance – HIPC initiative

In 1996, the IMF and the World Bank jointly launched the HIPC Initiative to help relieve the external debt burden for several eligible member countries. The Executive Board determined that Somalia was eligible and qualified for debt relief assistance under the HIPC Initiative on March 25, 2020. On December 13, 2023, the Executive Board and the World Bank agreed that Somalia had taken the steps necessary to reach its completion point under the enhanced HIPC Initiative following satisfactory implementation of the poverty reduction strategy and the three-year ECF-supported program.

Following the Board approval, Somalia received full debt relief in the amount of SDR 250 million to cover debt obligations in the GRA (SDR 39 million) and the PRG Trust (SDR 211 million). Of the SDR 250 million, SDR 249 million was made available in the form of a grant from the Somalia Administered Account (SAA) and the residual SDR 1 million from Somalia's Umbrella Account in the PRG-HIPC. SDR 126 million from the SAA was delivered through the PRG-HIPC while SDR 123 million was delivered directly from the SAA to the PRG Trust and the GRA.

In addition, during the financial year ended April 30, 2024, the Executive Board approved grants for interim debt relief assistance to Somalia amounting to SDR 2 million (SDR 1 million during the financial year ended April 30, 2023).

The grants for Somalia during the financial year ended April 30, 2024, i.e., SDR 126 million relating to the Somalia completion point and SDR 2 million relating to interim HIPC assistance were recognized as contributions in the PRG-HIPC Trust and were financed by transfers from the SAA (see Note 8). On the other hand, debt relief assistance amounting to SDR 129 million was recognized as an expense when Somalia's debt service payments eligible under the HIPC Initiative fell due (SDR 1 million recognized as an expense during the financial year ended April 30, 2023).

10. 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 equity and 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.

10.1 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
	(in millions of SDRs)		
Recurring fair value measurements	**April 30, 2024**		
PRG Trust	2,117	14,241	16,358
PRG-HIPC Trust	1	261	262

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)		
Recurring fair value measurements	**April 30, 2023**		
PRG Trust	1,958	6,881	8,839
PRG-HIPC Trust	1	256	257

There were no Level 3 investments at April 30, 2024, and 2023 and no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 investments during the financial year ended April 30, 2024 (SDR 1 million was transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 during the financial year ended April 30, 2023). There were no transfers between Levels 2 and 3 of the fair value hierarchy during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023.

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

Based on the fair value hierarchy, SDR 10 million in derivative liabilities was categorized as Level 1 and SDR 21 million as Level 2 at April 30, 2024 (SDR 6 million and SDR 9 million, respectively, at April 30, 2023). There were no Level 3 derivative liabilities and no transfers of derivative liabilities between Level 1 and Level 2 during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023.

10.2 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 member countries solve their balance of payments problems while safeguarding Trust resources. The fair value of PRG Trust loans receivable as defined under IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" 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.

10.3 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, 2024, and 2023.

11. Related party transactions

The expenses of conducting the business of the Trusts are paid by the GRA. At the end of each financial year, certain of the Trusts may reimburse the GRA in accordance with the IMF's Articles of Agreement and relevant decisions of the

Executive Board. On July 14, 2021, the Executive Board approved a suspension of the reimbursement by the PRG Trust to the GRA for financial years 2022 to 2026. As a result, the estimated reimbursement of SDR 91 million by the PRG Trust to the GRA was forgone during the financial year ended April 30, 2024 (SDR 84 million during the financial year ended April 30, 2023). There were no reimbursements to the GRA from the PRG-HIPC and CCR Trusts during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023.

Cumulative contributions from the IMF to the Trusts, mainly through the SDA, were as follows:

	April 30, 2024 and 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)
PRG Trust Reserve Account	2,800
PRG Trust Subsidy Accounts	1,018
PRG-HIPC Trust	1,239
CCR Trust	293
Total	**5,350**

During the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, the PRG Trust Reserve Account did not receive contributions from the IMF.

12. Statements of financial position and statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources by Account

The statements of financial position and statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources by Account for each Trust are presented below.

PRG Trust—Statements of Financial Position by Account at April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

	2024						2023
			Subsidy Accounts				
	Loan Accounts	Reserve Account	General and Earmarked	Subsidy Reserve	Deposit and Investment Account	Total	Total
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	59	71	374	62	838	1,404	663
Other assets	—	72	57	23	169	321	85
Investments	—	4,257	3,476	1,412	7,658	16,803	9,603
Loans receivable	18,833	—	—	—	—	18,833	16,562
Accrued account transfers	105	62	(167)	—	—	—	—
Total assets	**18,997**	**4,462**	**3,740**	**1,497**	**8,665**	**37,361**	**26,913**
Liabilities and resources							
Other liabilities	165	95	75	41	321	697	272
Borrowings	18,832	—	265	1,035	8,340	28,472	18,516
Total liabilities	**18,997**	**95**	**340**	**1,076**	**8,661**	**29,169**	**18,788**
Resources	—	4,367	3,400	421	4	8,192	8,125
Total liabilities and resources	**18,997**	**4,462**	**3,740**	**1,497**	**8,665**	**37,361**	**26,913**

PRG Trust—Statements of Comprehensive Income and Changes in Resources by Account for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

	2024						2023
			Subsidy Accounts				
	Loan Accounts	Reserve Account	General and Earmarked	Subsidy Reserve	Deposit and Investment Account	Total	Total
Resources, beginning of year	**—**	**4,105**	**3,705**	**308**	**7**	**8,125**	**7,994**
Net investment income	2	262	235	67	144	710	122
Contributions	—	—	81	87	—	168	320
Total income	**2**	**262**	**316**	**154**	**144**	**878**	**442**
Interest expense	(622)	—	(1)	(41)	(141)	(805)	(311)
Conversion Cost	—	—	—	—	(6)	(6)	—
Total expenses	**(622)**	**—**	**(1)**	**(41)**	**(147)**	**(811)**	**(311)**
Subsidy transfers	620	—	(620)	—	—	—	—
Net income/(loss)	**—**	**262**	**(305)**	**113**	**(3)**	**67**	**131**
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive Income/(loss)/changes in resources	**—**	**262**	**(305)**	**113**	**(3)**	**67**	**131**
Resources, end of year	**—**	**4,367**	**3,400**	**421**	**4**	**8,192**	**8,125**

PRG-HIPC and CCR Trusts—Statements of Financial Position by Account at April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

	PRG-HIPC Trust and Related Umbrella Account				CCR Trust and Related Umbrella Account			
	2024			2023	2024			2023
	Trust Account	Umbrella Account	Total	Total	Trust Accounts	Umbrella Account	Total	Total
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	95	—	95	81	125	—	125	71
Other assets	4	—	4	2	1	—	1	1
Investments	292	—	292	302	7	—	7	61
Total assets	**391**	**—**	**391**	**385**	**133**	**—**	**133**	**133**
Liabilities and resources								
Borrowings	51	—	51	56	55	—	55	61
Total liabilities	**51**	**—**	**51**	**56**	**55**	**—**	**55**	**61**
Resources	340	—	340	329	78	—	78	72
Total liabilities and resources	**391**	**—**	**391**	**385**	**133**	**—**	**133**	**133**

PRG-HIPC and CCR Trusts—Statements of Comprehensive Income and Changes in Resources by Account for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

	PRG-HIPC Trust and Related Umbrella Account				CCR Trust and Related Umbrella Account			
	2024			2023	2024			2023
	Trust Account	Umbrella Account	Total	Total	Trust Accounts	Umbrella Account	Total	Total
Resources, beginning of year	**328**	**1**	**329**	**312**	**72**	**—**	**72**	**68**
Net investment income	12	—	12	5	5	—	5	3
Contributions	—	128	128	13	1	—	1	1
Total income	**12**	**128**	**140**	**18**	**6**	**—**	**6**	**4**
Debt relief assistance	—	(129)	(129)	(1)	—	—	—	—
Total expenses	**—**	**(129)**	**(129)**	**(1)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Net income/(loss)	**12**	**(1)**	**11**	**17**	**6**	**—**	**6**	**4**
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income/(loss)/changes in resources	**12**	**(1)**	**11**	**17**	**6**	**—**	**6**	**4**
Resources, end of year	**340**	**—**	**340**	**329**	**78**	**—**	**78**	**72**

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Supplemental Schedules

SCHEDULE 1: PRG Trust—Schedule of Loans Receivable at April 30, 2024

(in millions of SDRs, unless otherwise stated)

Member country	ECF	RCF	SCF	Outstanding balance	Percent of total
Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of	212.0	161.9	—	373.9	1.99
Bangladesh	298.9	177.8	—	476.7	2.53
Benin	300.4	41.3	—	341.6	1.81
Burkina Faso	151.1	144.5	—	295.6	1.57
Burundi	47.7	53.9	—	101.6	0.54
Cabo Verde	31.5	23.7	—	55.2	0.29
Cameroon	511.1	276.0	—	787.1	4.18
Central African Republic	177.2	32.3	—	209.5	1.11
Chad	385.7	133.2	—	518.9	2.76
Comoros, Union of the	7.1	5.9	—	13.1	0.07
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	913.8	533.0	—	1,446.8	7.68
Congo, Republic of	291.6	—	—	291.6	1.55
Côte d'Ivoire	552.5	216.8	—	769.3	4.08
Djibouti	—	31.8	—	31.8	0.17
Dominica	—	12.7	—	12.7	0.07
Ethiopia, The Federal Democratic Republic of	133.6	—	—	133.6	0.71
Gambia, The	78.8	25.3	—	104.1	0.55
Ghana	1,317.9	738.0	—	2,055.9	10.92
Grenada	5.6	16.4	—	22.0	0.12
Guinea	144.5	163.3	—	307.9	1.63
Guinea-Bissau	24.5	14.9	—	39.4	0.21
Haiti	2.4	182.2	—	184.7	0.98
Honduras	29.7	—	140.4	170.2	0.90
Kenya	637.0	542.8	—	1,179.8	6.26
Kyrgyz Republic	32.3	59.2	—	91.5	0.49
Lesotho, Kingdom of	—	11.7	—	11.7	0.06
Liberia	120.3	42.6	—	163.0	0.87
Madagascar, Republic of	377.9	259.7	—	637.6	3.39
Malawi	122.5	208.2	—	330.6	1.76
Maldives	—	21.2	—	21.2	0.11
Mali	216.1	146.7	—	362.7	1.93
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	141.9	95.7	—	237.6	1.26
Moldova, Republic of	177.2	57.5	—	234.7	1.25
Mozambique, Republic of	204.5	312.4	—	516.9	2.74
Myanmar	—	172.3	—	172.3	0.91
Nepal	156.9	167.6	—	324.5	1.72
Nicaragua	—	43.3	—	43.3	0.23
Niger	270.8	83.7	—	354.4	1.88
Papua New Guinea	43.9	263.2	—	307.1	1.63
Rwanda	—	160.2	96.8	257.0	1.36
St. Lucia	—	21.4	—	21.4	0.11
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	—	20.1	—	20.1	0.11
Samoa	—	16.2	—	16.2	0.09
São Tomé and Príncipe, Democratic Republic of	15.4	9.0	—	24.4	0.13
Senegal	107.9	107.9	194.2	409.9	2.18
Sierra Leone	207.7	139.0	—	346.7	1.84

Member country	ECF	RCF	SCF	Outstanding balance	Percent of total
Solomon Islands	0.2	6.9	—	7.1	0.04
Somalia	72.0	—	—	72.0	0.38
South Sudan, Republic of	—	246.0	—	246.0	1.31
Sudan	991.6	—	—	991.6	5.26
Tajikistan, Republic of	—	139.2	—	139.2	0.74
Tanzania, United Republic of	342.1	397.8	—	739.9	3.93
Togo	283.9	—	—	283.9	1.51
Tonga	—	13.8	—	13.8	0.07
Uganda	631.8	361.0	—	992.8	5.27
Uzbekistan, Republic of	—	92.1	—	92.1	0.49
Vanuatu	—	2.6	—	2.6	0.01
Yemen, Republic of	4.9	—	—	4.9	0.03
Zambia	419.6	—	—	419.6	2.23
Total loans receivable	**11,195.9**	**7,205.6**	**431.4**	**18,832.9**	**100.00**

Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.

SCHEDULE 2: PRG Trust—Schedule of Arrangements for the Financial Year Ended April 30, 2024

(in millions of SDRs)

				Undrawn balance			
Member country	**Agreement date**	**Expiration date**	**Amount committed**	**April 30, 2023**	**Changes[1]**	**Amount drawn**	**April 30, 2024**
ECF arrangements							
Bangladesh	January 30, 2023	July 29, 2026	822.8	705.4	—	(117.5)	587.9
Benin	July 8, 2022	January 7, 2026	161.3	89.1	—	(50.8)	38.3
Burkina Faso	September 21, 2023	September 20, 2027	228.8	—	228.8	(24.1)	204.7
Burundi	July 17, 2023	September 16, 2026	200.2	—	200.2	(46.2)	154.0
Cabo Verde	June 15, 2022	June 14, 2025	45.0	22.5	—	(9.0)	13.5
Cameroon	July 29, 2021	July 28, 2025	197.8	55.2	36.8	(36.8)	55.2
Central African Republic	April 27, 2023	June 26, 2026	141.7	141.7	—	(30.5)	111.2
Chad	December 10, 2021	December 9, 2024	392.6	224.3	—	—	224.3
Comoros, Union of the	June 1, 2023	May 31, 2027	32.0	—	32.0	(7.1)	24.9
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	July 15, 2021	July 14, 2024	1,066.0	456.8	—	(304.6)	152.2
Congo, Republic of	January 21, 2022	January 20, 2025	324.0	129.6	—	(64.8)	64.8
Côte d'Ivoire	May 24, 2023	September 23, 2026	867.2	—	867.2	(247.8)	619.4
Gambia, The	March 23, 2020	June 14, 2023	70.6	5.0	—	(5.0)	—
Gambia, The	January 12, 2024	January 11, 2027	74.6	—	74.6	(8.3)	66.4
Ghana	May 17, 2023	May 16, 2026	2,241.9	—	2,241.9	(902.8)	1,339.1
Guinea-Bissau	January 30, 2023	January 29, 2026	39.8	26.0	11.4	(10.9)	26.5
Honduras	September 21, 2023	September 20, 2026	208.2	—	208.2	(29.7)	178.5
Kenya	April 2, 2021	April 1, 2025	787.0	119.4	217.1	(186.5)	150.1
Liberia	December 11, 2019	December 10, 2023	155.0	70.0	(70.0)	—	—
Madagascar, Republic of	March 29, 2021	July 28, 2024	220.0	73.3	—	(24.4)	48.9
Malawi	November 15, 2023	November 14, 2027	131.9	—	131.9	(26.4)	105.5
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	January 25, 2023	July 24, 2026	21.5	16.1	—	(5.4)	10.7
Moldova, Republic of	December 20, 2021	April 19, 2025	198.1	76.2	—	(19.1)	57.1
Mozambique, Republic of	May 9, 2022	May 8, 2025	340.8	227.2	—	(90.9)	136.3
Nepal	January 12, 2022	January 11, 2026	282.4	203.9	—	(78.4)	125.5
Niger	December 8, 2021	June 7, 2025	197.4	79.0	—	(19.7)	59.2
Papua New Guinea	March 22, 2023	May 21, 2026	228.1	206.2	—	(21.9)	184.2
Senegal	June 26, 2023	June 25, 2026	377.5	—	377.5	(107.9)	269.7
Sierra Leone	November 30, 2018	November 22, 2023	124.4	31.1	—	(31.1)	—
Somalia	March 25, 2020	December 15, 2023	252.9	14.0	—	(14.0)	—
Somalia	December 19, 2023	December 18, 2026	75.0	—	75.0	(30.0)	45.0
Tanzania, United Republic of	July 18, 2022	November 17, 2025	795.6	566.9	—	(113.4)	453.5
Togo	March 1, 2024	August 31, 2027	293.6	—	293.6	(51.4)	242.2
Uganda	June 28, 2021	June 27, 2024	722.0	270.8	—	(180.5)	90.3
Zambia	August 31, 2022	October 30, 2025	978.2	838.3	—	(279.8)	558.6
Total ECF arrangements (31 active arrangements)				**4,647.9**	**4,926.2**	**(3,176.4)**	**6,397.7**

				Undrawn balance			
Member country	Agreement date	Expiration date	Amount committed	April 30, 2023	Changes[1]	Amount drawn	April 30, 2024
SCF arrangements							
Rwanda	December 14, 2023	February 13, 2025	200.3	—	200.3	(66.8)	133.5
Total SCF arrangements (1 active arrangement)				**—**	**200.3**	**(66.8)**	**133.5**
Total PRG Trust arrangements				**4,647.9**	**5,126.5**	**(3,243.2)**	**6,531.2**

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.
[1] Includes new arrangements, augmentations, cancellations, expirations, and decrease of access.

SCHEDULE 3: PRG Trust Loan Accounts—Resources Available Under Borrowing and Note Purchase Agreements at April 30, 2024

(in millions of SDRs)

Lender	Agreement date	Expiration date	Amount agreed	Undrawn balance
Australia	October 26, 2020	December 31, 2029	500.0	243.0
Australia	October 11, 2022	December 31, 2029	500.0	500.0
National Bank of Belgium	August 30, 2017	December 31, 2029	350.0	48.5
National Bank of Belgium	July 29, 2020	December 31, 2029	350.0	350.0
National Bank of Belgium	October 25, 2023	December 31, 2029	250.0	250.0
Banco Central do Brasil	June 1, 2017	December 31, 2029	1,000.0	331.9
Canada	January 10, 2017	December 31, 2029	1,000.0	424.4
Canada	June 1, 2022	December 31, 2029	500.0	500.0
People's Bank of China	April 21, 2017	December 31, 2029	800.0	800.0
People's Bank of China	March 18, 2021	December 31, 2029	2,000.0	2,000.0
Danmarks Nationalbank	January 28, 2010	December 31, 2024	500.0	107.2
Danmarks Nationalbank	February 11, 2021	December 31, 2029	450.0	450.0
Bank of Finland	March 29, 2023	December 31, 2029	300.0	219.3
Banque de France	February 1, 2018	December 31, 2029	2,000.0	452.9
Banque de France	May 18, 2020	December 31, 2029	2,000.0	2,000.0
Banque de France	December 2, 2022	December 31, 2029	1,000.0	1,000.0
Banque de France	February 13, 2024	December 31, 2029	1,900.0	1,900.0
Bank of Italy	January 26, 2021	December 31, 2029	1,000.0	548.7
Bank of Italy	March 3, 2022	December 31, 2029	1,000.0	1,000.0
Japan	September 3, 2010	December 31, 2029	9,200.0	5,230.5
Bank of Korea	January 7, 2011	December 31, 2029	1,000.0	168.4
Bank of Korea	December 21, 2023	December 31, 2029	450.0	450.0
De Nederlandsche Bank	July 27, 2010	December 31, 2029	1,000.0	249.3
De Nederlandsche Bank	July 24, 2020	December 31, 2029	1,000.0	1,000.0
Norway	July 1, 2020	December 31, 2029	400.0	105.7
Norway	December 19, 2022	December 31, 2029	150.0	150.0
Qatar	October 11, 2023	December 31, 2029	150.0	150.0
Saudi Central Bank	November 11, 2022	December 31, 2029	550.0	546.4
Saudi Central Bank	April 8, 2023	December 31, 2029	225.0	225.0
Saudi Central Bank	May 9, 2023	December 31, 2029	2,025.0	2,025.0
Bank of Spain	December 17, 2009	December 31, 2029	755.0	350.0
Bank of Spain	February 22, 2017	December 31, 2029	1,200.0	709.5
Sveriges Riksbank	November 17, 2016	December 31, 2024	500.0	32.9
Sveriges Riksbank	July 24, 2020	December 31, 2029	500.0	500.0
Sveriges Riksbank	January 20, 2023	December 31, 2029	150.0	150.0
Swiss National Bank	August 30, 2017	December 31, 2024	500.0	232.7
Swiss National Bank	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2029	500.0	500.0
United Kingdom	January 23, 2017	December 31, 2029	4,000.0	2,285.5
United Kingdom	April 11, 2023	December 31, 2029	1,500.0	1,500.0
Total			**43,155.0**	**29,686.8**

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

SCHEDULE 4: PRG, PRG-HIPC, and CCR Trusts—Cumulative Contributions at April 30, 2024

(in millions of SDRs)

	PRG Trust						
Contributor[1]	General Subsidy Account	Earmarked Subsidy Accounts[2]	Subsidy Reserve Account	Total	Of which: Windfall Gold Sales Profits[3]	PRG-HIPC Trust	CCR Trust
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	26.9	—
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	0.4	—
Bulgaria	5.9	—	—	5.9	5.9	—	1.9
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	59.9	366.3	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	0.3	—
Cyprus	1.6	—	—	1.6	1.6	0.5	—
Czech Republic	10.3	10.0	—	20.3	10.3	—	—
Denmark	23.0	38.3	9.9	71.2	19.4	13.1	0.8
Djibouti	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
Dominica	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—

Contributor[1]	PRG Trust					PRG-HIPC Trust	CCR Trust
	General Subsidy Account	Earmarked Subsidy Accounts[2]	Subsidy Reserve Account	Total	Of which: Windfall Gold Sales Profits[3]		
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	32.4	160.3	110.5	107.1	37.3
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	231.5	155.2	—	386.7	149.8	45.6	90.0
Ghana	1.1	—	—	1.1	1.1	—	—
Greece	11.3	—	13.0	24.3	11.3	2.2	8.2
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	19.2	39.1	13.0	3.9	0.1
Israel	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	—
Italy	—	255.6	32.3	287.9	81.1	43.3	2.9
Jamaica	2.8	—	—	2.8	2.8	1.8	—
Japan	243.4	541.1	37.4	821.8	148.7	98.4	122.8
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	—	2.0	3.4	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	—	2.0	3.9	1.9	0.7	—
Luxembourg	4.3	10.6	—	14.9	4.3	0.9	1.7
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	1.0	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.6
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	0.7	—	—	0.7	0.7	—	—
Mauritius	1.0	—	—	1.0	1.0	**	—

Contributor[1]	PRG Trust					PRG-HIPC Trust	CCR Trust
	General Subsidy Account	Earmarked Subsidy Accounts[2]	Subsidy Reserve Account	Total	Of which: Windfall Gold Sales Profits[3]		
Mexico	37.3	—	—	37.3	37.3	40.0	4.7
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	86.7	100.5	—	187.2	53.1	52.0	20.8
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	6.2	78.4	19.3	12.9	15.1
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	—	3.7	8.6	3.0	4.5	2.2
Poland, Republic of	—	—	3.4	3.4	—	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	88.7	—	—	88.7	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	3.0	12.6
Slovak Republic	8.8	—	—	8.8	3.9	6.9	—
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	49.9	105.4	41.4	16.6	20.8
Sri Lanka	4.2	—	—	4.2	4.2	**	—

Contributor[1]	PRG Trust General Subsidy Account	PRG Trust Earmarked Subsidy Accounts[2]	PRG Trust Subsidy Reserve Account	PRG Trust Total	PRG Trust Of which: Windfall Gold Sales Profits[3]	PRG-HIPC Trust	CCR Trust
Sweden	51.1	114.1	—	165.2	24.6	5.3	4.7
Switzerland	48.3	41.6	16.7	106.6	37.2	38.3	20.8
Tajikistan, Republic of	0.9	—	—	0.9	0.9	—	—
Tanzania, United Republic of	2.1	—	—	2.1	2.1	—	—
Thailand	14.8	—	7.8	22.6	14.8	10.9	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	1.3	—
Tunisia	2.9	—	—	2.9	2.9	0.1	**
Türkiye, Republic of	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	171.1
United States	433.4	126.1	54.7	614.2	433.4	221.9	2.0
Uruguay	3.2	—	—	3.2	3.2	—	**
Vanuatu	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
Vietnam	4.8	—	—	4.8	4.8	0.4	—
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	**2,240.5**	**2,507.4**	**351.3**	**5,099.2**	**2,187.4**	**1,015.7**	**556.3**
Administered Accounts[4]	—	159.5	—	159.5	—	473.7	—
European Union	36.8	41.0	—	77.8	—	—	151.9
General Department (SDA,GRA)	147.9	870.3	—	1,018.2	—	1,239.3	293.2
Total IMF-related and other contributions	**184.7**	**1,070.8**	**—**	**1,255.5**	**—**	**1,713.0**	**445.1**
Total	**2,425.2**	**3,578.2**	**351.3**	**6,354.8**	**2,187.4**	**2,728.7**	**1,001.4**

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.
[1] Contributions by IMF member countries may include amounts from different agencies of the member country.
[2] 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.
[3] Includes voluntary contributions made by IMF member countries 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.
[4] Includes contributions on behalf of IMF member countries from the Liberia Administered Account, Poverty Reduction Growth Facility Administered Accounts, Somalia Administered Account, and Sudan Administered Account.
** Less than SDR 50,000.

IV. Financial Statements of the Resilience and Sustainability Trust

Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Resilience and Sustainability Trust (the "Trust"), which comprise the statements of financial position as of April 30, 2024 and 2023, and the related statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources and of cash flows for the years then ended, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as of April 30, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAS) and in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Trust and the International Monetary Fund, and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit, which include relevant ethical requirements in the United States of America and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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 IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for 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 Trust's ability to continue as a going concern for at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Trust's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with US GAAS and ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with US GAAS and ISAs we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Trust's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Supplemental Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements of the Trust taken as a whole. The accompanying supplemental schedules appearing on pages 130 to 133 as of and for the year ended April 30, 2024 (collectively referred to as the "supplemental schedules") are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The supplemental schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The supplemental schedules have 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 US GAAS. We also subjected the information to the applicable procedures required by ISAs. In our opinion, the supplemental schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Washington, District of Columbia
June 26, 2024

Statements of Financial Position at April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

	Note	2024	2023
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		218	588
Other assets	10	232	83
Investments	5	10,172	8,713
Loans receivable	6	1,464	—
Total assets		**12,086**	**9,384**
Liabilities and resources			
Borrowings	7,8	11,234	8,785
Other liabilities	10	445	265
Total liabilities		**11,679**	**9,050**
Resources		407	334
Total liabilities and resources		**12,086**	**9,384**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
These financial statements were signed by the Managing Director and the Director of Finance on June 26, 2024.

Kristalina Georgieva /s
Managing Director

Bernard Lauwers /s
Director, Finance Department

Statements of Comprehensive Income and Changes in Resources for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

	Note	2024	2023
Resources, beginning of year		**334**	**—**
Net investment income	5	338	99
Interest income on loans receivable	6	23	—
Service charges	6	6	—
Total income		**367**	**99**
Interest expense	7	(373)	(80)
Other expenses		(1)	(14)
Administrative expenses	11	(10)	—
Total expenses		**(384)**	**(94)**
Net income/(loss)		**(17)**	**5**
Other comprehensive income		—	—
Total comprehensive income/(loss)/changes in resources		**(17)**	**5**
Reserve Account contribution	8	90	329
Resources, end of year		**407**	**334**

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

Statements of Cash Flows for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income/(loss)	(17)	5
Adjustments to reconcile total comprehensive income to cash generated by operations:		
Net investment income	(338)	(99)
Interest income on loans receivable	(23)	—
Interest expense	373	80
Loan disbursements	(1,464)	—
Interest received and paid:		
Interest received on loans	9	—
Interest received on cash and cash equivalents	9	11
Interest paid on borrowings	(331)	(18)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(1,782)**	**(21)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of investments	(1,127)	(8,505)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(1,127)**	**(8,505)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Reserve Account contribution	90	329
Borrowings	2,449	8,785
Net cash provided by financing activities	**2,539**	**9,114**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(370)	588
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	588	—
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**218**	**588**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

1. Nature of operations

The Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST, or the Trust) was established effective May 1, 2022, to provide affordable long-term financing to support countries undertaking macro-critical reforms to reduce risks to prospective balance of payments stability, including those related to climate change and pandemic preparedness. The RST complements the International Monetary Fund (IMF) lending under the General Resources Account (GRA) of the IMF and the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRG Trust) by focusing on longer-term structural challenges that entail significant macroeconomic risks and correspondingly longer maturities, as discussed below.

The Trust became ready to commence lending operations on October 12, 2022, following the Managing Director's notification to the IMF's Executive Board (Executive Board) to this effect.

The Trust is administered by the IMF, as Trustee, with all assets and liabilities of the Trust held separately from those of all other administered or proprietary accounts of the IMF, including those of other trusts.

Administrative expenses incurred by the Trust are paid by the GRA of the IMF and reimbursed by the Trust in accordance with the IMF's Articles of Agreement and relevant decisions of the Executive Board. The resources of the RST and the PRG Trust are pooled for investment purposes (see Note 5).

The RST provides loans to members of the IMF that meet the RST eligibility criteria. The RST eligibility criteria is met when a member's annual per capita gross national income ("GNI") based on the latest available qualifying data is less than ten times the International Development Association ("IDA") operational cut-off; or less than twenty-five times the IDA operational cut-off if the member has a population below 1.5 million. The eligibility list is reviewed periodically by the Executive Board.

The operations of the Trust are conducted through a Loan Account, a Reserve Account, and a Deposit Account. In accordance with the Trust Instrument, the IMF, as Trustee, may only accept a commitment to the Loan Account where the contributor also makes corresponding contributions to the Reserve Account and to the Deposit Account, equal to at least 2 percent and 20 percent, respectively, of its Loan Account commitment amount. Stand-alone contributions to the Reserve Account and/or the Deposit Account are permitted.

1.1 Loan Account

All lending to eligible members under the Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF) is conducted in the Loan Account, funded by drawings under commitments made by RST contributors in their borrowing agreements. The period during which the Trustee may draw under such agreements (the "drawdown period") for the purpose of making disbursements of Trust loans spans through November 30, 2030. Each drawing under a borrowing agreement shall be repaid in accordance with the repayment schedule for Trust loans. Loans to borrowing members have a maturity of 20 years and a grace period of 10.5 years after the disbursement. The Loan Account receives interest on loans to borrowers (at the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) interest rate plus a margin which varies for three different groups of eligible borrowers). Group A countries, i.e., PRG Trust-eligible members that are not presumed blenders (countries that can access PRG Trust resources only in conjunction with GRA resources) under the IMF framework for blended access to PRG Trust and GRA resources, or countries that have per capita GNI at or below the income threshold for entry onto the PRG Trust-eligibility list, pay the SDR interest rate plus a margin of 55 basis points capped at 2¼ percent. On May 18, 2023, the Executive Board adopted an interest rate cap of 2¼ percent for Group A countries to ensure that the concessionality of RSF loans are broadly in line with the concessionality of the PRG Trust lending for the IMF's lowest income members. Group B countries (presumed blenders and non-PRG Trust-eligible small states with per capita GNI below ten times the IDA operational cutoff) pay a margin of 75 basis points. Group C countries (all other RST eligible countries not in Groups A or B) pay a margin of 95 basis points. Margin income on Trust loans that accumulate in the Loan Account is transferred to the Reserve Account on a quarterly basis.

1.2 Reserve Account

The Reserve Account holds resources that may be used to:

i. Invest in liquid, high-quality instruments in accordance with guidelines established by the Executive Board;
ii. Meet obligations owed to the lenders to the Loan Account in the event of delayed or nonpayment by RST borrowers;

iii. Pay for the cost of administering the Trust; and
iv. Make distributions to contributors to the Reserve Account.

The resources of the Reserve Account primarily consist of direct contributions, payments of service charges by borrowers, transfers of margin income and other net earnings from the Loan Account, net earnings from investment of Reserve Account resources, and transfers of net investment income attributable to contributors' deposits in the Deposit Account upon full repayment of these contributions. Contributions to the Reserve Account made in connection with a commitment to the Loan Account, are not remunerated and are included within resources in the statement of financial position. Stand-alone contributions to the Reserve Account have a fixed maturity of 10 years and are included within borrowings in the statement of financial position.

1.3 Deposit Account

The Deposit Account holds resources that may be used to:

i. Invest in liquid, high-quality instruments in accordance with guidelines established by the Executive Board;
ii. Make payments of interest and principal repayments to contributors to the Deposit Account; and
iii. Serve as a backstop to the Reserve Account to meet obligations owed to the lenders to the Loan Account in the event of delayed or nonpayment by RST borrowers in extreme tail risk events.

The resources of the Deposit Account primarily consist of contributors' deposits and net earnings from investments of Deposit Account resources. Contributions to the Deposit Account are remunerated at interest rates up to the SDR interest rate. The maturity date of contributions to the Deposit Account that are made in conjunction with a contribution to the Loan Account is specified as 20 years after the end of the Loan Account drawdown period (currently, November 30, 2050). Stand-alone contributions to the Deposit Account have a preferred minimum maturity of 10 years.

1.4 Impact of geopolitical and global economic developments

Risks to the global economic landscape have diminished since October 2023. However, despite the surprisingly resilient global economic performance, several adverse risks to global growth remain plausible. These include new commodity price spikes amid regional conflicts (for example, the conflict in Gaza and Israel) and Russia's ongoing war in Ukraine. Furthermore, the intensification of geoeconomic fragmentation could hamper international cooperation and result in large output losses and commodity price volatility.

The RST continues to manage its credit risks in accordance with the IMF's existing risk management framework (see Note 4.1) and fundraising efforts are on-going to ensure the Trust is adequately financed (see Note 4.2.4.1).

As of the date of these financial statements, there had been no negative impact of global developments on the operational results of the Trust. See also Note 2.3 for the most significant estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the Trust's financial statements.

2. Basis of preparation and measurement

The financial statements of the Trust are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS® Accounting Standards) 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 (FVTPL). The financial statements have also been prepared on the basis that the Trust will continue to operate as a going concern.

2.1 Unit of account

The financial statements are presented in SDRs, which the Trust uses as its unit of account. The value of the SDR is determined daily by the IMF by summing specific amounts of the basket currencies in US dollar equivalents on the basis of market exchange rates. The IMF generally reviews the composition of the SDR valuation basket at five-year intervals. These reviews cover the currencies to be included in the SDR valuation basket (along with the criteria for the selection of currencies), determine the relative weights of those currencies, and assess the financial instruments that are used to calculate the SDR interest rate.

The last review was completed in May 2022, and the weights and amounts of the currencies in the SDR basket were as follows:

	August 1, 2022, to April 30, 2024	
SDR basket currency	**Weight (in percent)**	**Amount**
Chinese renminbi	12.28	1.0993
Euro	29.31	0.37379
Japanese yen	7.59	13.452
British pound	7.44	0.080870
US dollar	43.38	0.57813

	May 1, 2022, to July 31, 2022	
SDR basket currency	Weight (in percent)	Amount
Chinese renminbi	10.92	1.0174
Euro	30.93	0.38671
Japanese yen	8.33	11.900
British pound	8.09	0.085946
US dollar	41.73	0.58252

The next review of the method of valuation of the SDR will take place in 2027, unless developments in the interim justify an earlier review.

At April 30, 2024, SDR 1 was equal to US$1.31793 (US$1.34701 at April 30, 2023).

2.2 SDR interest rate

The SDR interest rate is used to calculate interest on certain cash balances and borrowings. The SDR interest rate also provides the basis for setting the interest levied on RST loans receivable and interest calculated on borrowings in the Loan Account.

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. The yields or rates by basket currency are 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
British pound	Three-month Treasury bills
US 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 4.057 percent per annum and 2.247 percent per annum during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, 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 (ECL) measurement for RST loans receivable (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 Trust becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Trust uses 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 Trust transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership; or (ii) the Trust neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership but the Trust 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 Trust did not have financial assets at FVOCI during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023.

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 FVTPL.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the Trust assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with financial assets held at AC and with the undrawn balances under its lending commitments. 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 the Trust needed to recognize ECL, 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 FVTPL. All other financial liabilities are measured at AC. Interest expense from these financial liabilities is included in the statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources 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 investments in short duration fixed-income securities and liquidity instruments such as deposits with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

The Trust's investment portfolio is managed under a defined investment strategy (see Note 5), and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. The business model for the invested portfolio focuses on achieving fair value gains. Accordingly, these securities are classified at FVTPL.

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 realized and unrealized gains and losses from FVTPL 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.

3.2.3 Loans receivable

Loans receivable are financial assets that are measured at AC. They represent financing provided to low-income and vulnerable middle-income member countries under the RSF (see Note 1.1).

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

Impairment of RST loans

The RST's impairment assessment of its loans receivable is grounded in the context of the nature of the 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 by virtue of their voting power.
- RST lending under arrangements is linked to regular reviews of performance under a parallel program of economic policies that the member commits to in order to address its balance of payments problem, return to external viability, and secure repayment to the IMF, including as Trustee of the RST.
- The IMF, as Trustee, employs a comprehensive set of measures to mitigate credit risk (see Note 4.2.2).
- The IMF 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 RST incurring credit losses.

Unlike large financial institutions in the private sector, the RST's credit portfolio consists of a relatively small number of exposures, 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 RST.

Similarly, the assessment of the RST's credit risk cannot rely on external credit risk ratings. Due to its unique characteristics, the RST'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 RST is assessed holistically based on qualitative and quantitative considerations pertaining to each debtor member, such as the member's cooperation on policy implementation and timely settlement of the Trust's financial obligations; and forward-looking assessments of the member's capacity to repay.

The RST 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 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. 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.

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

(i) Definition of default and credit-impaired
The RST considers a member country to be in default when it is six months or more overdue in settling its financial obligations to the Trust. This rebuts the presumption that default occurs no later than 90 days past due, reflecting the nature of the RST'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 RST 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 with 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 RST, signals of noncooperation by the member, and forward-looking indicators of capacity to repay the RST. 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 year ended April 30, 2024, the RST did not have any member country more than 30 days past due.

(iii) Low credit risk
The RST 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, as defined below.

Credit risk related to the RST'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 RST 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 RST's financial structure and operations are also considered, such as additional interest on overdue obligations.

Write-off
Under the relevant IMF policies, it would not be possible for a member not to meet obligations to the RST while continuing to borrow from other IMF facilities. The IMF has an established accounting policy, by which in the unlikely event that a member with outstanding loans: (i) repudiates its outstanding obligations to the RST, and (ii) there are no prospects of recovering amounts due to the RST in the foreseeable future, the RST would recognize the ultimate loss, and the withdrawn member's outstanding loan to the Trust would be written off.

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

3.2.5 Reserve Account Contribution

The RST accepts contributions to the Reserve Account on such terms and conditions as agreed between the Trust and the contributor. A contributor may contribute to all three RST accounts with its contributions to the Reserve and Deposit Accounts to be at least 2 percent and 20 percent, respectively, of its commitment to the Loan Account. A contributor may also make a stand-alone contribution to the Reserve Account. The contributions to the Reserve Account entitle each contributor to a share of the Trust's net assets at the termination of the Trust. The account resources are distributed to contributors based on their share in the account at the time of the liquidation of the Reserve Account. The Trust is not obligated to repay any amounts to the contributors until the Reserve Account is terminated (or at a fixed maturity date for stand-alone contributions). The IMF, as Trustee, can decide on early distribution. Contributions with a fixed maturity date are treated as borrowings.

Reserve Account contributions that are repayable to the contributors only at the termination of the Reserve Account are classified as resources in the statements of financial position as they represent the contributors' shares in the RST.

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 New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards and interpretations

3.5.1 Amendments to existing standards that became effective in the current financial year

Amendments to IAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements" and IFRS Practice Statement 2, "Making Materiality Judgements" were issued in February 2021 to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2023. The amendments were adopted by the Trust on May 1, 2023, and had no effect on the Trusts' financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 8, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" were issued in February 2021 to clarify the definition of accounting estimate. The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2023. The amendments were adopted by the Trust on May 1, 2023, and had no material effect on the Trust' financial statements.

3.5.2 New IFRS Accounting Standards effective in future years

In April 2024, the IASB® issued a new standard, IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements" that will replace IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". This new standard, which is the culmination of the IASB's Primary Financial Statements projects, aims to enhance the communication of financial information within financial statements. It will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The standard will be adopted by the Trusts for the financial year ending April 30, 2028. The impact of the adoption is being assessed.

4. Risk management

4.1 Risk management framework

The Trust faces a range of financial and nonfinancial risks. In December 2022, the Executive Board approved the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework and Roadmap to build on the IMF's existing risk management practices. The ERM policy and framework encompasses all enterprise risks across all IMF activities, including those relating to its core activities—lending, surveillance, and capacity development—and financial risks. The IMF, as Trustee, utilizes the three lines model for risk management.

- Risks inherent in day-to-day operations are owned by the First Line and mitigated by establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls designed to ensure appropriate levels of risk.
- The Second Line is the Office of Risk Management, the centralized risk management function of the IMF that provides an independent view and challenge of First Line risk management across all IMF activities, serves to strengthen and steer the implementation of the IMF's ERM Framework, and fosters a strong risk culture throughout the organization.
- The Third Line is responsible for objective and independent assurance to Management and the Executive Board on the effectiveness of the IMF's business processes and constitutes the Office of Internal Audit and Independent Evaluation Office.

Risk governance is provided by committees established to monitor and make decisions in specific risk areas, which supports First Line risk ownership in the cycle of risk identification, assessment, and treatment.

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 the RST's borrowers fail to fulfill their financial obligations to the Trust. The RST is exposed to credit risk that arises on loans receivable and undrawn committed amounts under approved financing commitments.

4.2.2 Credit risk management practices

Credit risk is inherent in the RST's lending to eligible members. The Reserve Account is the RST's principal financial buffer to manage financial risks and protect contributors' claims on the RST. If needed, the resources in the Reserve Account would be available to fund temporary interest and principal arrears. Measures to help mitigate the RST's credit risk also includes a package of high-quality policy measures consistent with the purpose of the Trust, the requirement that RSF financing must be accompanied by a concurrent GRA or PRG Trust arrangement, or a non-financing IMF instrument with "upper credit tranche" (UCT) quality policies, which serve to help member countries solve any underling balance of payments problems within the period of such arrangement/instrument, and the assessments of the member's sustainable debt and its adequate capacity to repay the RST. Other risk-mitigating policies include access limits, regular reviews by the Executive Board, post-financing assessments, preventive and remedial measures for dealing with overdue financial obligations, and financial safeguards such as interest on overdue obligations.

The RST has established limits on overall access to its resources. The overall access for eligible members under the RSF is capped at the lower of 150 percent of the member country's IMF quota and SDR 1 billion. Access to RST resources for an individual member in excess of the established access under an RSF Arrangement could be approved in certain circumstances, subject to the maximum overall access, and if requested by a member, access under an RSF Arrangement may be increased at the time of a review of an RSF Arrangement subject to Executive Board approval.

Disbursements under RSF Arrangements are made in tranches and are subject to conditionality in the form of reform measures as well as regular reviews by the Executive Board. Each disbursement is capped at 50 percent of a member's quota.

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 an RSF Arrangement. When RST 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 member country's financial obligations to the RST.

The maximum credit risk exposure is the carrying value of the RST's loans receivable and undrawn lending commitments, which was SDR 6,265 million and SDR 2,511 million at April 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively. Loans receivable amounted to SDR 1,464 million at April 30, 2024. There were no disbursements during the financial year ended April 30, 2023.

The concentration of RST loans receivable by region was as follows:

	April 30, 2024 (in millions of SDRs and as a percentage of total loans receivable)	
Africa	208	14.2%
Asia and Pacific	167	11.4%
Europe	31	2.1%
Middle East and Central Asia	250	17.1%
Western Hemisphere	808	55.2%
Total	**1,464**	**100.0%**

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

	April 30, 2024 (in millions of SDRs and as a percentage of total loans receivable)	
Largest user of credit	383	26.2%
Three largest users of credit	1,002	68.5%
Five largest users of credit	1,280	87.4%

4.2.3 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.

4.2.3.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future net cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The resources in the Reserve Account would be used to cover any shortfall if the interest amounts received from borrowers are insufficient to cover interest amounts paid to contributors. The resources in the Deposit Account serve as a backstop to the Reserve Account.

4.2.3.2 Exchange rate risk

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

4.2.4 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 eligible member countries and the Trust's own obligations.

4.2.4.1 Liquidity management

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

The RST must have loan resources available to meet eligible member countries' demand for credit. Uncertainties in the timing and amount of credit extended expose the RST to liquidity risk. Moreover, the RST 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 Account's borrowings.

These financing needs are met by the Loan Account's borrowings (see Note 7). Amounts available under current borrowing agreements in the Loan Account are presented in Schedule 3. Should such resources be deemed inadequate for this purpose, the RST has measures to conserve borrowed resources, as mentioned in Note 4.2.2.

4.2.4.2 Maturity profile of loans and borrowings

The repayment term of RST loans is 20 equal semi-annual installments beginning 10.5 years from the date of each disbursement. The repayment periods for the Loan Account's drawings are designed to match the maturity of the loans extended by the RST.

The maturity date of contributions to the Deposit Account that are made in conjunction with a contribution to the Loan Account is currently November 30, 2050 (i.e., 20 years after the end of the Loan Account drawdown period).

Creditors of the Loan Account and Deposit Account participate in "encashment" regimes, under which they can seek early repayment of outstanding claims in case of balance of payments needs.

Under the encashment regime for the Loan Account, contributors have the right to seek early repayment of all or part of the principal amount of their outstanding claims on the Loan Account, and creditors allow drawings under their own loan agreements for encashment by other participating creditors. Encashment by a creditor is subject to availability of resources under borrowing agreements with other lenders.

Under the encashment regime for the Deposit Account, contributors have the right to seek early repayment of all or part of their deposit. The account's resources would be invested in liquid, high-quality assets, which would allow for quick liquidation to meet any possible encashment request by creditors.

Future interest payments on borrowings in the RST, calculated using the interest rate effective at April 30, 2024, are summarized below:

	April 30, 2024	
	Loan Account	Deposit Account
Financial year	(in millions of SDRs)	
2025	58	380
2026	60	381
2027	60	381
2028	60	381
2029	60	381
2030 and beyond	610	4,601
Total	**908**	**6,505**

4.3 Investments

Investments are exposed to credit, market, and liquidity 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

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). In practice, a higher minimum rating of BBB+ is adopted. All securities are subject to this floor except for instruments issued by the 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.

4.3.1.2 Credit risk exposure

The carrying value of 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 RST at the end of the respective reporting periods was as follows:

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(as a percentage of total fixed-income instruments and short-term investments)	
BIS obligations (not rated)	2.5	10.7
AAA	20.4	36.3
AA+ to AA–	40.6	20.6
A+ to A–	32.6	29.5
BBB+	3.9	2.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

The credit risk exposure for derivative assets in the RST amounted to SDR 58 million at April 30, 2024 (SDR 24 million at April 30, 2023).

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 strategy of the Trust, including asset allocation and risk tolerance (see Note 5), expose the Trust investments to market risk. These risks include interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, and other price risks, such as credit spread risk.

The market risks of the RST's investments are managed by: (1) ensuring diversification at the portfolio level; (2) setting duration limits for the portfolio to a maximum average duration of three years; (3) aligning the currency exposure of the portfolio with the SDR currency basket; and (4) permitting the use of derivatives for managing interest rate risk and currency hedging operations, or reducing costs in the context of portfolio rebalancing, benchmark replication, and market access.

Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk of the portfolio is managed by limiting the duration of the portfolio to a maximum average duration of three years and the use of derivative instruments to manage interest rate risk. A 100 basis point increase or decrease in market interest rates at April 30, 2024, would have resulted in a loss of SDR 138 million and a gain of SDR 139 million, respectively (SDR 99 million loss and SDR 100 million gain at April 30, 2023, respectively, using the same assumptions).

Exchange rate risk

The investments held by the RST are primarily denominated in the constituent currencies included in the SDR's valuation basket, with the portfolio's overall currency exposure closely aligned to the SDR basket through currency hedging and periodic currency rebalancing; therefore, exchange rate risk is minimal. Exchange rate risk is managed by hedging investments denominated in non-SDR currencies into SDR basket currencies with the objective of preserving the portfolio's alignment with the SDR basket composition.

Given that the currency composition of the portfolio is aligned to the SDR basket, exchange rate risk of the Short Duration Fixed-Income component (SDFI) is minimal as expected.

Credit spread risk

Credit spread risk is managed by establishing a minimum credit rating on fixed-income investments. With all other variables held constant, a 100 basis point increase or decrease in credit spreads at April 30, 2024, would have resulted in a loss of SDR 95 million and a gain of SDR 95 million, respectively (SDR 73 million loss and

SDR 74 million gain, at April 30, 2023, respectively, using the same assumptions).

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 the 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 Trust holds 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-income securities, and derivative assets were as follows:

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
Financial year	*(in millions of SDRs)*	
2024	—	3,849
2025	3,765	1,550
2026	1,965	1,287
2027	1,724	992
2028	1,164	575
2029	897	83
2030 and beyond	657	377
Total	**10,172**	**8,713**

5. Investments

Under the investment guidelines of the RST, the resources of the RST may be invested in a short duration fixed-income strategy and liquidity instruments such as deposits with the BIS. The guidelines permit the use of derivatives for managing interest rate risk and currency hedging operations, or reducing costs in the context of portfolio balancing, benchmark replication, and market access. For investment purposes, resources of the RST in the SDFI are pooled with resources of the PRG Trust, invested in the same class of assets, and investment positions and net investment income are attributed proportionately to each Trust. As such, the investment position of the RST represents its share in the overall pool of SDFI assets.

Investments comprised the following:

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
At FVTPL:		
Short-term investments	733	334
Fixed-income securities	9,133	7,439
Derivative assets	58	24
Total at FVTPL	**9,924**	**7,797**
At AC:		
Fixed-term deposits	248	916
Total	**10,172**	**8,713**

Fair values of derivative assets and liabilities in the Trust were SDR 58 million and SDR 23 million, respectively, at April 30, 2024 (SDR 24 million and SDR 20 million, respectively, at April 30, 2023). Notional values of all derivative instruments were as follows:

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
Currency swaps	112	281
Forwards	2,871	1,614
Futures		
Long positions	1,076	331
Short positions	2,479	1,248

5.1 Net investment income

Net investment income for the RST comprised the following:

	2024	2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
Investment income on FVTPL	320	78
Interest income on AC investments	23	22
Investment fees	(5)	(1)
Net investment income	**338**	**99**

6. Loans receivable

At April 30, 2024, loans receivable amounted to SDR 1,464 million. Loans receivable from members are presented in Schedule 1. There were no loan disbursements during the financial year ended April 30, 2023.

6.1 Impairment analysis

The RST 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, 2024. As described in Note 3.2.3, the impairment analysis of the RST's loans receivable takes into account the unique nature of the RST's financing and institutional status of the IMF, as Trustee. The analysis was performed holistically based on qualitative and quantitative considerations, taking into account relevant current developments, including the geopolitical and global economic developments as described in Note 1.4. In this context, the results of the RST's impairment analysis at April 30, 2024, are not materially sensitive to reasonable changes in input parameters of the ECL calculation. At April 30, 2024, there were no overdue obligations in the RST.

6.2 Interest on loans receivable

The interest rate applicable to RST loans receivable for the financial year ended April 30, 2024, depends on the different groups of eligible borrowers as noted below.

The structure of interest rates and service charges are reviewed periodically, together with the level of reserves, to ensure an adequate degree of reserve coverage.

Interest and service charges

The RST earns interest in the Loan Account (SDR interest rate plus a margin) on disbursements to member countries. The interest earned is differentiated by borrower groups. Interest income earned during the financial year ended April 30, 2024, was SDR 23 million.

Service charges levied on disbursements of RST loans are: zero for Group A countries; 25 basis points for Group B countries; and 50 basis points for Group C countries. Service charges are paid for each disbursement and are recognized as income in the Reserve Account upon payment.

7. Borrowings

The Trust borrows on such terms and conditions as agreed between the Trustee and individual lenders.

Borrowings in the Loan Account provide resources for on-lending to eligible member countries. Commitments made by lenders to the Loan Account are nonrevolving and subject to a time limit.

Proceeds from borrowings in the Deposit Account are invested and generate net investment income. This income contributes to the resources for operational use in the RST. The undrawn balance under borrowing agreements amounted to SDR 19,364 million and SDR 16,388 million at April 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Borrowing agreements at April 30, 2024 are presented in Schedule 3.

Contributions to the Deposit Account (SDR 9,288 million and SDR 8,303 million at April 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively) and the Reserve Account with a stated maturity date (SDR 482 million at April 30, 2024, and 2023), are repayable to the contributors and reflected as borrowings in the statements of financial position.

7.1 Changes in outstanding borrowings

Changes in the outstanding borrowings in the RST Accounts were as follows:

	Loan Account	Deposit Account	Reserve Account	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)			
April 30, 2023	—	8,303	482	8,785
Borrowings	1,464	985	—	2,449
Repayments	—	—	—	—
April 30, 2024	**1,464**	**9,288**	**482**	**11,234**

There were no borrowings in the Loan Account during the financial year ended April 30, 2023.

7.2 Interest on outstanding borrowings

The weighted average interest rate on RST variable interest rate borrowings was 3.83 percent per annum for the financial year ended April 30, 2024 (2.7 percent per annum for the financial year ended April 30, 2023).

The interest expense on outstanding borrowings for the financial year ended April 30, 2024, was SDR 373 million (SDR 80 million for the financial year ended April 30, 2023).

8. Reserve Account contribution

Contributions to the Reserve Account of SDR 901 million at April 30, 2024, are presented in Schedule 4. They include contributions repayable at the termination of the Reserve Account (SDR 419 million), and those that have a fixed maturity and are reflected as borrowings (SDR 482 million).

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 RST:

Recurring fair value measurements	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
Level 1	110	75
Level 2	9,814	7,722
Total	**9,924**	**7,797**

There were no Level 3 investments at April 30, 2024, and 2023, and no transfers of investments between Level 1 and Level 2 during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023.

9.2 Loans receivable

The RST, and the IMF, as Trustee, plays a unique role in helping eligible members to enhance their economic resilience and sustainability, supporting policy reforms that reduce risks associated with longer-term structural challenges facing the member, and augmenting policy space and financial buffers to mitigate the risks arising from such longer-term structural challenges thereby contributing to the members' prospective balance of payments stability. RST financing features policy conditions that require member countries to implement structural reform measures and are an integral part of RST lending. The fair value of RST loans receivable as defined under IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" 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 RST loans.

9.3 Other financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of borrowings and other assets and liabilities accounted for at AC, except derivative liabilities, represents a reasonable estimate of their fair value at April 30, 2024, and 2023.

10. Other assets and liabilities

Other assets comprised the following:

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
Investment trade receivables	216	81
Interest receivable on loans	15	—
Interest receivable on cash and cash equivalents	1	2
Total other assets	**232**	**83**

Other liabilities comprised the following:

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in millions of SDRs)	
Investment trade payables	340	203
Accrued interest expense	105	62
Total other liabilities	**445**	**265**

11. Related party transactions

The expenses of conducting the business of the Trust are paid by the GRA. At the end of each financial year, the Trust reimburses the GRA in accordance with the IMF's Articles of Agreement and relevant decisions of the Executive Board.

The reimbursement due by the Trust to the GRA for the financial year ended April 30, 2024 amounted to SDR 10 million, consisting of a trust management fee and the reimbursement of other operational costs of SDR 3.8 million and SDR 6.2 million, respectively. In the financial year ended April 30, 2023, the costs of conducting the business of the Trust were funded with a combination of temporary and permanent resources allocated to departments.

12. Statements of financial position and statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources by Account

The statements of financial position and statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources by Account for the Trust are presented below.

12.1 Reserve Account transfer

Transfers from the Reserve Account to the Deposit Account during the years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, related to transaction costs incurred by the Deposit Account, which in line with the RST Instrument, should be borne by the Reserve Account.

Transfers to the Reserve Account from the Loan Account during the year ended April 30, 2024, related to the margin income accumulated in the Loan Account. In accordance with the RST Instrument, the margin income is transferred to the Loan Account on a quarterly basis.

Statements of Financial Position by Account at April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

		2024				2023
	Note	Loan Account	Reserve Account	Deposit Account	Total	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents		—	10	208	218	588
Other assets	10	15	19	198	232	83
Investments	5	—	924	9,248	10,172	8,713
Loans receivable	6	1,464	—	—	1,464	—
Accrued account transfers	12	(2)	2	—	—	—
Total assets		**1,477**	**955**	**9,654**	**12,086**	**9,384**
Liabilities and resources						
Borrowings	7,8	1,464	482	9,288	11,234	8,785
Other liabilities	10	13	31	401	445	265
Total liabilities		**1,477**	**513**	**9,689**	**11,679**	**9,050**
Resources		—	442	(35)	407	334
Total liabilities and resources		**1,477**	**955**	**9,654**	**12,086**	**9,384**

Statements of Comprehensive Income and Changes in Resources by Account for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

(in millions of SDRs)

		2024				2023
	Note	Loan Account	Reserve Account	Deposit Account	Total	Total
Resources, beginning of year		**—**	**324**	**10**	**334**	**—**
Net investment income	5	—	31	307	338	99
Interest income on loans receivable	6	23	—	—	23	—
Service charges	6	—	6	—	6	—
Total income		**23**	**37**	**307**	**367**	**99**
Interest expense	7	(21)	—	(352)	(373)	(80)
Other expenses		—	—	(1)	(1)	(14)
Administrative expenses	11	—	(10)	—	(10)	—
Total expenses		**(21)**	**(10)**	**(353)**	**(384)**	**(94)**
Net income/(loss)		**2**	**27**	**(46)**	**(17)**	**5**
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income/(loss)/changes in resources		**2**	**27**	**(46)**	**(17)**	**5**
Reserve Account transfer	12	(2)	1	1	—	—
Reserve Account contribution	8	—	90	—	90	329
Resources, end of year		**—**	**442**	**(35)**	**407**	**334**

Supplemental Schedules

SCHEDULE 1: Schedule of Loans Receivable at April 30, 2024

(in millions of SDRs, unless otherwise stated)

Member country	Outstanding balance	Percent of total
Bangladesh	166.7	11.38
Barbados	56.7	3.87
Costa Rica	369.4	25.22
Jamaica	382.9	26.15
Kenya	45.2	3.09
Kosovo, Republic of	31.0	2.12
Morocco	250.0	17.07
Rwanda	110.9	7.57
Senegal	48.5	3.31
Seychelles	3.1	0.21
Total loans receivable	**1,464.5**	**100.0**

Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.

SCHEDULE 2: Schedule of Arrangements for the Financial Year Ended April 30, 2024

(in millions of SDRs)

				Undrawn balance			
Member country	Agreement date	Expiration date	Amount committed	April 30, 2023	Changes[1]	Amount drawn	April 30, 2024
Bangladesh	January 30, 2023	July 29, 2026	1,000.0	1,000.0	—	(166.7)	833.3
Barbados	December 7, 2022	December 6, 2025	141.8	141.8	—	(56.7)	85.1
Benin	December 14, 2023	January 7, 2026	148.6	—	148.6	—	148.6
Cabo Verde	December 11, 2023	June 14, 2025	23.7	—	23.7	—	23.7
Cameroon	January 29, 2024	July 28, 2025	138.0	—	138.0	—	138.0
Costa Rica	November 14, 2022	July 31, 2024	554.1	554.1	—	(369.4)	184.7
Côte d'Ivoire	March 15, 2024	September 23, 2026	975.6	—	975.6	—	975.6
Jamaica	March 1, 2023	February 28, 2025	574.4	574.4	—	(382.9)	191.5
Kenya	July 17, 2023	April 1, 2025	407.1	—	407.1	(45.2)	361.9
Kosovo, Republic of	May 25, 2023	May 24, 2025	62.0	—	62.0	(31.0)	31.0
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	December 19, 2023	July 24, 2026	193.2	—	193.2	—	193.2
Moldova, Republic of	December 6, 2023	October 19, 2025	129.4	—	129.4	—	129.4
Morocco	September 28, 2023	April 2, 2025	1,000.0	—	1,000.0	(250.0)	750.0
Niger	July 5, 2023	June 7, 2025	98.7	—	98.7	—	98.7
Paraguay	December 19, 2023	November 20, 2025	302.1	—	302.1	—	302.1
Rwanda	December 12, 2022	December 11, 2025	240.3	240.3	—	(110.9)	129.4
Senegal	June 26, 2023	June 25, 2026	242.7	—	242.7	(48.5)	194.2
Seychelles	May 31, 2023	May 30, 2026	34.4	—	34.4	(3.1)	31.2
Total arrangements				**2,510.6**	**3,755.3**	**(1,464.5)**	**4,801.4**

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.
[1] Includes new arrangements, augmentations, cancellations, expirations, and decrease of access.

SCHEDULE 3: Resources Available Under Borrowing Agreements at April 30, 2024

(in millions of SDRs)

Lender	Agreement date	Expiration date	Amount agreed	Undrawn balance
The Government of Australia	October 12, 2022	November 30, 2030	760.0	745.8
The National Bank of Belgium	December 6, 2023	November 30, 2030	547.9	502.7
Canada	October 12, 2022	November 30, 2030	1,137.4	1,100.4
People's Bank of China	October 12, 2022	November 30, 2030	4,900.0	4,650.0
Banque de France	January 2, 2023	November 30, 2030	2,500.0	1,939.2
Bank of Italy	September 15, 2023	November 30, 2030	1,575.0	1,544.0
Japan	October 12, 2022	November 30, 2030	4,090.0	3,898.6
Ministry of Economy and Finance of Korea	December 8, 2022	November 30, 2030	737.6	689.1
The Bank of Lithuania	January 20, 2023	November 30, 2030	69.4	69.4
Banque Centrale du Luxembourg	August 23, 2023	November 30, 2030	207.5	207.5
Central Bank of Malta	December 6, 2023	November 30, 2030	20.4	20.4
De Nederlandsche Bank	February 9, 2023	November 30, 2030	1,000.0	926.1
The Central Bank of Oman	April 20, 2023	November 30, 2030	31.6	28.5
Qatar	October 30, 2023	November 30, 2030	41.0	41.0
Bank of Spain	October 12, 2022	November 30, 2030	1,161.6	1,119.1
The Government of the United Kingdom	May 19, 2023	November 30, 2030	2,049.0	1,882.3
Total			**20,828.5**	**19,364.0**

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

SCHEDULE 4: Cumulative Contributions to the Reserve Account and Deposit Account at April 30, 2024

(in millions of SDRs)

Contributor	Reserve Account	Deposit Account	Total
Australia	15.2	152.0	167.2
Belgium	11.0	109.6	120.5
Canada	22.7	227.5	250.2
China	100.0	1,000.0	1,100.0
Estonia[1]	—	25.0	25.0
France	50.0	500.0	550.0
Germany[1,2]	481.8	4,577.2	5,059.0
Italy	31.5	315.0	346.5
Japan	81.8	818.0	899.8
Korea	14.8	147.6	162.4
Lithuania	1.4	13.9	15.3
Luxembourg	4.2	41.5	45.7
Malta	0.4	4.1	4.5
Netherlands, The	20.0	200.0	220.0
Oman	0.6	6.3	7.0
Qatar	0.8	8.2	9.0
Spain	23.2	232.3	255.5
Switzerland[1]	—	500.0	500.0
United Kingdom	41.0	410.0	451.0
Total	**900.5**	**9,288.2**	**10,188.7**

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.
[1] This is a stand-alone contribution with the Deposit Account remunerated on a quarterly basis.
[2] The Reserve Account contribution from Germany is reflected under borrowings in the statements of financial positions.

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V. Financial Statements of the Administered Accounts

Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of each of the accounts of the International Monetary Fund indicated in the table below (collectively referred to as the "Administered Accounts"), which comprise the statements of financial position as of April 30, 2024 and 2023, and the related statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources and of cash flows for the periods indicated in the table below, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of each of the Administered Accounts indicated in the table below as of April 30, 2024 and 2023, and the results of each of their operations and each of their cash flows for periods indicated in the table below in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Administered Accounts</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Technical Assistance and Special Purpose Accounts</td></tr>
<tr><td>Administered Account for Ukraine (Ukraine) (1)</td><td>Administered Account – People's Bank of China (People's Bank of China) (1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Somalia Administered Account (Somalia) (1)</td><td>Framework Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities (Framework - SFA) (1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Administered Account – Japan (Japan) (1)</td><td>Administered Account for Sudan (Sudan) (1)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Administered Account for China (China) (2)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Interim Holdings of Resources Accounts</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Framework Interim Account (Framework Interim) (1)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Administered Account for Interim Holdings of Voluntary Contributions for Fund Activities (Voluntary Contributions) (1)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">(1) Statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources and of cash flows for the years ended April 30, 2024 and 2023</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">(2) Statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources and of cash flows for the period from April 10, 2024 (inception) through April 30, 2024.</td></tr>
</table>

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAS) and in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the International Monetary Fund, and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits, which include relevant ethical requirements in the United States of America and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

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 IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for 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 for at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period, 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' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with US GAAS and ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with US GAAS and ISAs we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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, no such opinion is expressed.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Administered Accounts' ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Supplemental Information

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on each of the financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying supplemental schedules appearing on pages 150 to 156 as of April 30, 2024 and for the periods indicated above (collectively referred to as the "supplemental schedules") are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the respective Administered Account's financial statements. The supplemental schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the respective Administered Account's financial statements. The supplemental schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the respective Administered Account's 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 Account's financial statements or to the financial statements themselves and other additional procedures, in accordance with US GAAS. We also subjected the information to the applicable procedures required by ISAs. In our opinion, the supplemental schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the respective Administered Account's financial statements taken as a whole.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Washington, District of Columbia
June 26, 2024

Statements of Financial Position at April 30, 2024, and 2023

		Technical Assistance and Special Purpose Accounts									Interim Holdings of Resources Accounts	
	Note	People's Bank of China		Somalia		Sudan		Ukraine		China	Framework Interim	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024[1]	2024	2023
		(in thousands of SDRs)										
Assets												
Cash and cash equivalents		12,996	10,041	11,691	255,168	761,262	728,637	—	8	—	265,277	260,349
Interest receivable and other assets		3,206	2,197	118	1,594	7,276	5,875	—	—	—	2,677	2,205
Investments	5	167,554	169,710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total assets		**183,756**	**181,948**	**11,809**	**256,762**	**768,538**	**734,512**	**—**	**8**	**—**	**267,954**	**262,554**
Liabilities												
Interest payable and other liabilities		151	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borrowings	6	170,000	170,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities		**170,151**	**170,153**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Resources		13,605	11,795	11,809	256,762	768,538	734,512	—	8	—	267,954	262,554
Total liabilities and resources		**183,756**	**181,948**	**11,809**	**256,762**	**768,538**	**734,512**	**—**	**8**	**—**	**267,954**	**262,554**

	Technical Assistance and Special Purpose Accounts				Interim Holdings of Resources Accounts	
	Japan		Framework—SFA		Voluntary Contributions[2]	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(in thousands of US dollars)					
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	203,857	193,483	392,934	415,600	—	—
Total assets	**203,857**	**193,483**	**392,934**	**415,600**	**—**	**—**
Liabilities						
Interest payable and other liabilities	—	—	40,230	38,060	—	—
Total liabilities	**—**	**—**	**40,230**	**38,060**	**—**	**—**
Resources	203,857	193,483	352,704	377,540	—	—
Total liabilities and resources	**203,857**	**193,483**	**392,934**	**415,600**	**—**	**—**

[1] The account was established on April 10, 2024.
[2] The Administered Account for Interim Holdings of Voluntary Contributions for Fund Activities (Voluntary Contributions) is open; however it did not have any balances at April 30, 2024, and 2023 or any activities during the financial years then ended.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
These financial statements were signed by the Managing Director and the Director of Finance on June 26, 2024.

Kristalina Georgieva /s
Managing Director

Bernard Lauwers /s
Director, Finance Department

Statements of Comprehensive Income and Changes in Resources for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

		Technical Assistance and Special Purpose Accounts									Interim Holdings of Resources Accounts	
	Note	People's Bank of China		Somalia		Sudan		Ukraine		China	Framework Interim	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024[1]	2024	2023
		(in thousands of SDRs)										
Resources, beginning of year		**11,795**	**6,003**	**256,762**	**244,050**	**734,512**	**702,932**	**8**	**—**	**—**	**262,554**	**272,897**
Interest and net investment income	5	1,980	5,933	6,540	5,413	30,341	16,081	—	2	—	10,672	6,493
Contributions		—	—	—	8,129	3,696	15,519	1,108,518	3,386,598	—	—	77,204
Other income		—	—	—	—	—	—	15	121	—	—	—
Interest expense on borrowings		(170)	(141)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conversion losses		—	—	—	(20)	(11)	(20)	—	—	—	—	—
Operating expenses	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	(23)	(115)	—	—	—
Operational income		**1,810**	**5,792**	**6,540**	**13,522**	**34,026**	**31,580**	**1,108,510**	**3,386,606**	**—**	**10,672**	**83,697**
Transfers	8	—	—	(251,493)	(810)	—	—	(1,108,518)	(3,386,598)	—	(5,272)	(94,040)
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income/(loss)/changes in resources		**1,810**	**5,792**	**(244,953)**	**12,712**	**34,026**	**31,580**	**(8)**	**8**	**—**	**5,400**	**(10,343)**
Resources, end of year		**13,605**	**11,795**	**11,809**	**256,762**	**768,538**	**734,512**	**—**	**8**	**—**	**267,954**	**262,554**

		Technical Assistance and Special Purpose Accounts				Interim Holdings of Resources Accounts	
		Japan		Framework—SFA		Voluntary Contributions	
	Note	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(in thousands of US dollars)					
Resources, beginning of year		**193,483**	**189,207**	**377,540**	**436,214**	**—**	**—**
Interest and net investment income	5	10,624	5,986	21,790	13,794	—	—
Contributions		—	—	190,270	134,279	—	—
Operating expenses	7	—	—	(236,896)	(206,747)	—	—
Operational income/(loss)		**10,624**	**5,986**	**(24,836)**	**(58,674)**	**—**	**—**
Transfers	8	(250)	(1,710)	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income/(loss)/changes in resources		**10,374**	**4,276**	**(24,836)**	**(58,674)**	**—**	**—**
Resources, end of year		**203,857**	**193,483**	**352,704**	**377,540**	**—**	**—**

[1] From inception to April 30, 2024.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

	Technical Assistance and Special Purpose Accounts									Interim Holdings of Resources Accounts	
	People's Bank of China		Somalia		Sudan		Ukraine		China	Framework Interim	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024[1]	2024	2023
	(in thousands of SDRs)										
Cash flows from operating activities											
Total comprehensive income/(loss)/changes in resources	1,810	5,792	(244,953)	12,712	34,026	31,580	(8)	8	—	5,400	(10,343)
Adjustments to reconcile total comprehensive income/(loss) to cash generated by operations:											
Interest income	(5,320)	(2,206)	(6,540)	(5,413)	(30,341)	(16,081)	—	(2)	—	(10,672)	(6,493)
Interest expense	170	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Realized gains	(784)	(2,785)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrealized (gains)/losses	4,124	(941)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changes in other assets and liabilities:											
Change in other liabilities	(2)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest received and paid:											
Interest received	4,311	387	8,016	3,939	28,940	10,639	—	2	—	10,200	4,475
Interest paid	(170)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	**4,139**	**387**	**(243,477)**	**11,238**	**32,625**	**26,138**	**(8)**	**8**	**—**	**4,928**	**(12,361)**
Cash flows from investing activities											
Acquisition of investments	(140,048)	(217,744)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disposition of investments	138,864	221,087	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	**(1,184)**	**3,343**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Net cash provided by financing activities	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,955	3,730	(243,477)	11,238	32,625	26,138	(8)	8	—	4,928	(12,361)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	10,041	6,311	255,168	243,930	728,637	702,499	8	—	—	260,349	272,710
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**12,996**	**10,041**	**11,691**	**255,168**	**761,262**	**728,637**	**—**	**8**	**—**	**265,277**	**260,349**

[1] From inception to April 30, 2024.

Statements of Cash Flows for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

(concluded)

	Technical Assistance and Special Purpose Accounts				Interim Holdings of Resources Accounts	
	Japan		Framework—SFA		Voluntary Contributions	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(in thousands of US dollars)					
Cash flows from operating activities						
Total comprehensive income/(loss)/changes in resources	10,374	4,276	(24,836)	(58,674)	—	—
Adjustments to reconcile total comprehensive income/(loss) to cash generated by operations:						
Interest income	(10,624)	(5,986)	(21,790)	(13,794)	—	—
Changes in other assets and liabilities:						
Change in other liabilities	—	—	2,170	5,423	—	—
Interest received and paid:						
Interest received	10,624	5,986	21,790	13,794	—	—
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	**10,374**	**4,276**	**(22,666)**	**(53,251)**	**—**	**—**
Net cash provided by investing activities	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Net cash provided by financing activities	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	10,374	4,276	(22,666)	(53,251)	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	193,483	189,207	415,600	468,851	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**203,857**	**193,483**	**392,934**	**415,600**	**—**	**—**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

1. Nature of operations

At the request of its members, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has established special-purpose accounts (the Administered Accounts) to administer resources contributed for 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 parties, 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 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. The account will be terminated on October 1, 2027, 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.

1.1.2 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 (see Schedule 3).

On December 13, 2023, Somalia reached the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) completion point, and a significant portion of the account's resources was used to deliver debt relief to Somalia. The termination process has been initiated and expected to be completed during the financial year ending April 30, 2025. Upon termination, the remaining resources will be either returned to the contributors upon their requests or transferred to the Poverty Reduction and Growth (PRG)-HIPC Trust for use in accordance with the provisions of the PRG-HIPC Trust Instrument.

1.1.3 Administered Account for Sudan (Sudan)

The account was established in May 2021 to facilitate fundraising for, and delivery of, debt relief to Sudan in respect of obligations owed to the IMF. The resources of the account consist of contributions by donors (see Schedule 3) and are to be used in the context of delivering HIPC debt relief, as well as to provide additional debt relief to Sudan beyond-HIPC assistance once Sudan reaches the HIPC completion point. The account shall remain in effect for as long as is necessary to conduct 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 for Ukraine (Ukraine)

The account was established in April 2022 to channel resources in the form of grants and loans from donors to assist Ukraine in meeting its balance of payments and budgetary needs in order to help stabilize its economy. While the account may hold resources provided by donors, it is set up to operate primarily as a pass-through vehicle. Accordingly, grants, loans, repayments, and interest payments received into the account are expected to be disbursed or transferred promptly upon instruction by a donor. The IMF has no legal authority to assume the credit risk of any lending made to Ukraine pursuant to the account. The account may be terminated at any time by the IMF or by a unanimous decision of all existing donors. 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 promptly to donors in line with their contributions. Each donor may instruct that all or a specified amount be transferred to Ukraine or be utilized for such other purposes as may be mutually agreed between the donor and the IMF.

1.1.5 Administered Account for China (China)

The account was established in April 2024 to channel resources from China to provide bilateral co-financing of members' programs alongside an IMF program. China is focused on supporting Low-Income Countries ("LICs"), especially African countries, and would decide to support country programs on a case-by-case basis. While the account may hold resources, it is set up to operate primarily as a pass-through vehicle. Accordingly, bilateral loans, repayments, and interest payments received into the account are expected to be disbursed or transferred promptly upon instruction by China. The IMF has no legal authority to assume the credit risk of any lending made by China pursuant to the account. The account may be terminated at any time by the IMF or at the request of China. Any balances that may remain in the account on the date of its termination and after the discharge of all obligations of the account shall be transferred to China as soon as feasible. In the event the account is terminated before a bilateral co-financing loan agreement is repaid in full, any future payments or repayments under such bilateral co-financing loan agreement shall be settled outside of the account by parties to the bilateral co-financing loan agreement.

1.1.6 Administered Account—Japan (Japan)

The account was established in March 1989 to administer resources provided by Japan (see Schedule 2)—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 enable Japan to support a broader range of IMF activities, including contributing to debt relief under the Catastrophe Containment and Relief (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.

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

The account was established in March 2009 to administer externally contributed resources (see Schedule 2) 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 IMF activities is implemented through the establishment and operation of subaccounts within the Framework—SFA. At April 30, 2024, there were 51 subaccounts; one new subaccount was established during the financial year ended April 30, 2024 (three during the financial year ended April 30, 2023); and no subaccounts were terminated during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023. Disbursements are made from the respective subaccounts under the Framework—SFA to the IMF's 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 may also be terminated at the request of the contributor 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. Contributors may cease participation in a 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.

1.2 Interim Holdings of Resources Accounts

1.2.1 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. At April 30, 2024, there were seven subaccounts (see Schedule 1); no new subaccounts were established during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023; and no subaccounts were terminated during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023. 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.

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

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 Voluntary Contributions 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, 2024, and 2023, and no transactions during 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® Accounting Standards) 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 (FVTPL). The financial statements have also been prepared on the basis that the Administered Accounts will continue to operate as a going concern. Somalia Administered Account is expected to be terminated during the financial year ending April 30, 2025.

2.1 Unit of account

2.1.1 Japan, Framework—SFA, and Voluntary Contributions

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

2.1.2 People's Bank of China, Somalia, Sudan, Ukraine, China, and Framework Interim

The financial statements for these accounts are presented in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) in accordance with the terms of these accounts. The SDR 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 US 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 generally reviews the composition of the SDR valuation basket at five-year intervals. These reviews cover the currencies to be included in the SDR valuation basket (along with the criteria for the selection of currencies), determine the relative weights of those currencies, and assess the financial instruments that are used to calculate the SDR interest rate.

The last review was completed in May 2022, and the weights and amounts of the currencies in the SDR basket were as follows:

	August 1, 2022, to April 30, 2024	
SDR basket currency	Weight (in percent)	Amount
Chinese renminbi	12.28	1.0993
Euro	29.31	0.37379
Japanese yen	7.59	13.452
British pound	7.44	0.08087
US dollar	43.38	0.57813

	May 1, 2022, to July 31, 2022	
SDR basket currency	Weight (in percent)	Amount
Chinese renminbi	10.92	1.0174
Euro	30.93	0.38671
Japanese yen	8.33	11.900
British pound	8.09	0.085946
US dollar	41.73	0.58252

The next review of the method of valuation of the SDR will take place in 2027, unless developments in the interim justify an earlier review.

At April 30, 2024, SDR 1 was equal to US$1.31793 (US$1.34701 at April 30, 2023).

2.2 SDR interest rate

The SDR interest rate is used to calculate interest income on resources held in SDRs.

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 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
British pound	Three-month Treasury bills
US 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 4.057 percent per annum and 2.247 percent per annum for the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, 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 judgements used in applying accounting policies include fair value measurement of financial instruments (see Note 3.8).

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 FVTPL 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 using 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 Other income

Other income consists of the fee for administration of the selected technical assistance and special purpose accounts, as agreed between the IMF and contributing parties to the Administered Accounts.

3.6 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 parties to the Administered Accounts.

3.7 Conversion gains/(losses)

Conversion gains/(losses) consist of exchange gains and losses on contributions received. The gains/(losses) result from the timing difference between the date contributions are received and the date of conversion of such contributions into the functional currency of the account.

3.8 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.

3.9 New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards and interpretations

3.9.1 Amendments to existing standards that became effective in the current financial year

Amendments to IAS 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements”, and IFRS Practice Statement 2, “Making Materiality Judgements” were issued in February 2021 to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2023. The amendments were adopted by the Administered Accounts on May 1, 2023, and had no effect on the Administered Accounts’ financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 8, “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” were issued in February 2021 to clarify the definition of an accounting estimate. The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2023. The amendments were adopted by the Administered Accounts on May 1, 2023, and had no material effect on the Administered Accounts’ financial statements.

3.9.2 New IFRS Accounting Standards effective in future years

In April 2024, the IASB® issued a new standard, IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements” that will replace IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”. This new standard, which is the culmination of the IASB’s Primary Financial Statements projects, aims to enhance the communication of financial information within financial statements. It will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The standard will be adopted by the Administered Accounts for the financial year ending April 30, 2028. The impact of the adoption is being assessed.

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 2027.

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 resources in the People’s Bank of China account are invested in BIS medium-term instruments (MTIs), which are subject to mark-to-market interest rate risk. In the People’s Bank of China account, a 100 basis point increase or decrease in market interest rates at April 30, 2024, would have resulted in a loss of SDR 5.0 million and a gain of SDR 5.1 million, respectively (SDR 6.6 million loss and SDR 6.9 million gain at April 30, 2023, respectively, using the same assumptions).

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 denominated in the constituent currencies included in the SDR valuation basket, with the relative amount of each currency aligned to its weight in the SDR basket. In addition, the currency composition of the People's Bank of China account is adjusted periodically to align with the SDR basket; therefore, exchange rate risk is minimal.

5. Investments

The investments of the People's Bank of China account comprised the following:

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
	(in thousands of SDRs)	
BIS MTIs	167,554	169,710
Total	**167,554**	**169,710**

BIS MTIs held at April 30, 2024, and 2023 mature in financial year 2028.

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.

Interest and net investment income for the Administered Accounts consisted of only interest income on cash and cash equivalents, except for the People's Bank of China account, whose investment income comprised the following:

	2024	2023
	(in thousands of SDRs)	
Investment gain on FVTPL investments	1,980	5,683
Interest income on investments at amortized cost	—	250
Total	**1,980**	**5,933**

6. Borrowings

The People's Bank of China account was funded by an SDR 170 million deposit from the People's Bank of China on July 2, 2012. The deposit matures on July 2, 2027, at which point it is repayable to the People's Bank of China. The interest on the deposit is 1/10 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 reimbursement to the General Department of the IMF for such expenses.

Ukraine account reimbursements amounted to SDR 23 thousand for the financial year ended April 30, 2024 (SDR 115 thousand for the financial year ended April 30, 2023).

Framework—SFA account reimbursements amounted to US$236,896 thousand for the year ended April 30, 2024 (US$206,747 thousand for the financial year ended April 30, 2023).

8. Transfers

Transfers of resources from the Administered Accounts during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023, excluding the Administered Account for Ukraine, were as follows:

Transfer from	Transfer to	2024	2023
	(in thousands of SDRs)		
Somalia	PRG-HIPC Trust	128,040	810
Somalia	PRG Trust	123,453	—
Framework Interim	Return to SDR holdings	5,272	12,960
Framework Interim	PRGT-HIPC Trust	—	77,807
Framework Interim	Somalia	—	2,084
Framework Interim	Sudan	—	1,189
	(in thousands of US dollars)		
Japan	Resilience and Sustainability Trust	—	1,710
Japan	Framework—SFA	250	—

Transfers to and from the Administered Account for Ukraine during the financial years ended April 30, 2024 and 2023 consisted of contributions that were transferred to Ukraine's SDR holdings account on a pass-through basis as follows:

Contributor	Type	2024	2023
		(in thousands of SDRs)	
Belgium	Grant	—	3,850
Canada	Loan	1,108,518	2,432,805
Germany	Grant	—	790,276
Netherlands, The	Loan	—	159,667

Supplemental Schedules

SCHEDULE 1: Interim Holding of Resources Administered Accounts—Balances, Contributions, Net Income, and Transfers for the Financial Year Ended April 30, 2024

Member/participant	Beginning balance	Contributions/ transfers in	Net income	Transfers out	Ending balance
			(in thousands of SDRs)		
Framework Interim					
Post-SCA-2 Subaccount					
Dominican Republic	1,255	—	52	—	1,307
Jordan	1,425	—	59	—	1,484
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	37,331	—	1,540	—	38,871
Total Post-SCA-2 Subaccount	**40,011**	**—**	**1,651**	**—**	**41,662**
SCA-1/Deferred Charges Subaccount					
Brazil	36,790	—	1,519	—	38,309
Total SCA-1/Deferred Charges Subaccount	**36,790**	**—**	**1,519**	**—**	**38,309**
Windfall Gold Sales Profits Subaccount					
Brazil	13,179	—	543	—	13,722
Costa Rica	509	—	21	—	530
Grenada	36	—	2	—	38
Lebanon	826	—	34	—	860
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	8,246	—	340	—	8,586
Total Windfall Gold Sales Profits Subaccount	**22,796**	**—**	**940**	**—**	**23,736**
Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits Subaccount					
Brazil	32,926	—	1,357	—	34,283
Costa Rica	1,271	—	53	—	1,324
Equatorial Guinea, Republic of	405	—	17	—	422
Ghana	2,857	—	119	—	2,976
Lebanon	2,063	—	86	—	2,149
Papua New Guinea	1,020	—	41	—	1,061
Total Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits Subaccount	**40,542**	**—**	**1,673**	**—**	**42,215**

SCHEDULE 1: Interim Holding of Resources Administered Accounts—Balances, Contributions, Net Income, and Transfers for the Financial Year Ended April 30, 2024

Member/participant	Beginning balance	Contributions/ transfers in	Net income	Transfers out	Ending balance
	(in thousands of SDRs)				
Somalia Interim Subaccount					
Argentina	12,170	—	503	—	12,673
Armenia, Republic of	73	—	3	—	76
Bolivia	214	—	9	—	223
Bosnia and Herzegovina	195	—	8	—	203
Brazil	5,761	—	238	—	5,999
Comoros, Union of the	**	—	—	—	**
Costa Rica	132	—	5	—	137
Djibouti	6	—	**	—	6
Ecuador	364	—	15	—	379
Gabon	218	—	9	—	227
Honduras	132	—	5	—	137
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	48	—	2	—	50
Montenegro	4	—	**	—	4
Paraguay	63	—	3	—	66
Russian Federation	10,653	—	439	—	11,092
Uruguay	1,039	—	43	—	1,082
Total Somalia Interim Subaccount	**31,072**	**—**	**1,282**	**—**	**32,354**
European Union Subaccount					
European Commission	—	—	—	—	—
Total European Union Subaccount	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Sudan Interim Subaccount					
Antigua and Barbuda	3	—	**	—	3
Belgium	16,694	—	689	—	17,383
Brazil	17,914	—	739	—	18,653
Burkina Faso	143	—	6	—	149
Central African Republic	239	—	11	—	250
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	6,637	—	275	—	6,912
Congo, Republic of	264	—	11	—	275
Costa Rica	979	—	40	—	1,019
Czech Republic	5,221	—	51	(5,272)	—
Djibouti	42	—	2	—	44
Estonia, Republic of	51	—	3	—	54
Eswatini, Kingdom of	69	—	3	—	72
Honduras	1,001	—	41	—	1,042
Hungary	14,052	—	579	—	14,631
Montenegro	9	—	1	—	10
Philippines	22,233	—	917	—	23,150
Sierra Leone	906	—	38	—	944
Singapore	4,588	—	189	—	4,777
Togo	298	—	12	—	310
Total Sudan Interim Subaccount	**91,343**	**—**	**3,607**	**(5,272)**	**89,678**
Total Framework Interim	**262,554**	**—**	**10,672**	**(5,272)**	**267,954**

** Less than SDR 500.

SCHEDULE 2: Selected Technical Assistance and Special Purpose Administered Accounts—Cumulative Contributions and Disbursements Through the Years Ended April 30, 2024, and 2023

	2024		2023	
Account	Net cumulative contributions[1]	Cumulative disbursements[2]	Net cumulative contributions[1]	Cumulative disbursements[2]
	(in millions of US dollars)			
Japan	**409.9**	**309.1**	**409.9**	**308.8**
Framework—SFA[3]	**2,427.1**	**2,131.0**	**2,236.9**	**1,894.1**
Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center South (AFRITAC South) Subaccount	119.4	114.8	105.6	103.2
Africa Training Institute Subaccount	53.4	47.8	42.5	40.5
African Development Bank (AfDB) Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	—	—	—	—
Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Subaccount	79.0	72.7	73.6	65.0
Belgium Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	10.4	10.1	10.4	10.1
Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Center (CARTAC) Subaccount	119.0	115.3	112.7	103.7
Catch-All Subaccount for the Administration of Selected Smaller-Scale Capacity Building and Related Activities	24.6	17.9	19.2	16.4
Caucasus, Central Asia, and Mongolia Regional Capacity Development Center (CCAMTAC) Subaccount	38.7	18.3	34.9	10.9
Central Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center (AFRITAC Central) Subaccount	82.3	77.2	71.8	69.9
Central America, Panama, and the Dominican Republic Technical Assistance Center (CAPTAC-DR) Subaccount	91.8	83.5	90.8	76.5
COVID-19 Crisis Capacity Development Initiative Subaccount	16.9	15.4	20.0	12.3
Data for Decisions (D4D) Fund Subaccount	31.2	26.7	30.5	19.6
Denmark Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3
East Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center (AFRITAC East) Subaccount	126.0	107.8	113.2	99.2
European Commission Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	84.5	79.2	77.8	72.6
European Investment Bank Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8
Externally Financed Appointee Subaccount	29.7	24.0	27.7	21.0
Financial Sector Stability Fund Subaccount	29.3	26.6	28.8	19.5
Germany Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	10.2	8.6	6.7	6.1
Global Public Finance Partnership[4]	5.5	1.7	—	—
Government of Australia Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Government of Canada Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	54.4	54.1	54.4	53.5
IMF-Middle East Center for Economics and Finance Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	72.0	61.4	66.3	56.1
Islamic Development Bank Subaccount	0.5	**	0.5	**
Japan Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	448.9	384.2	430.8	340.5
Kingdom of the Netherlands–Netherlands Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	18.1	15.5	16.1	15.4
Korea Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	10.7	1.7	10.5	0.9
Kuwait Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Libyan Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	2.5	1.5	2.5	1.5
Luxembourg Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities[5]	**	—	—	—
Managing Natural Resource Wealth Topical Trust Fund Subaccount	49.3	47.9	49.3	44.6
Mauritius Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	—	—	**	—

	2024		2023	
	Net cumulative contributions[1]	Cumulative disbursements[2]	Net cumulative contributions[1]	Cumulative disbursements[2]
Account	*(in millions of US dollars)*			
Middle East Regional Technical Assistance Center (METAC) Subaccount	60.9	50.5	59.0	42.7
Norway Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	13.7	13.1	13.5	12.1
Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Center (PFTAC) Subaccount	76.3	69.5	69.6	62.2
People's Republic of China Subaccount	48.4	22.1	27.7	16.7
Saudi Arabia Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities[6]	—	—	—	—
Somalia Trust Fund for Capacity Development in Macroeconomic Policies and Statistics Subaccount	13.9	12.5	12.9	11.4
South Asia Regional Training and Technical Assistance Center Subaccount	77.2	71.9	63.7	60.4
Southeastern Europe (SEE) Multi-Donor Subaccount	25.7	24.7	25.7	17.9
Sweden Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Switzerland Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	74.4	50.4	67.6	43.8
Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool Subaccount	19.0	19.2	18.2	16.9
Tax Policy and Administration Topical Trust Fund Subaccount	109.0	110.9	108.2	100.8
Ukraine Capacity Development Subaccount[6]	16.5	0.6	—	—
United Arab Emirates Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
United Kingdom Department for International Development Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	62.9	61.2	60.5	59.7
United States Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
West Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center (AFRITAC West) Subaccount	88.5	84.6	85.2	77.1
West Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center 2 (AFRITAC West 2) Subaccount	65.8	65.6	64.6	57.7
World Bank Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	49.6	43.4	46.9	38.8

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 subaccounts open during the financial years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023.
[4] Subaccount was established in November 2023.
[5] Subaccount was established in March 2023.
[6] Subaccount was established in April 2023.
** Less than US$50,000.

SCHEDULE 3: Somalia and Sudan Administered Accounts—Cumulative Contributions at April 30, 2024

	Cumulative contributions at April 30, 2024					
	Somalia			Sudan		
Contributor	Distributions[1]	Contributions[2]	Total	Distributions[1]	Contributions[2]	Total
	(in millions of SDRs)					
Albania	0.04	—	0.04	0.16	—	0.16
Angola	0.05	—	0.05	0.07	—	0.07
Antigua and Barbuda	**	—	**	—	—	—
Australia	1.31	—	1.31	8.81	—	8.81
Azerbaijan, Republic of	0.16	—	0.16	1.13	—	1.13
Bahamas, The	0.01	—	0.01	0.08	—	0.08
Bahrain, Kingdom of	—	—	—	1.37	—	1.37
Bangladesh	0.70	—	0.70	5.32	—	5.32
Barbados	—	—	—	0.33	—	0.33
Belgium	—	2.36	2.36	—	—	—
Belize	0.02	—	0.02	—	—	—
Benin	**	—	**	**	—	**
Botswana	0.07	—	0.07	0.52	—	0.52
Bulgaria	1.48	—	1.48	—	—	—
Burkina Faso	0.02	—	0.02	—	—	—
Burundi	0.01	—	0.01	—	0.08	0.08
Cabo Verde	**	—	**	**	—	**
Canada	2.70	—	2.70	18.06	—	18.06
Central African Republic	0.03	—	0.03	—	—	—
Chad	0.01	—	0.01	0.11	—	0.11
China, People's Republic of	4.29	3.71	8.00	28.06	—	28.06
Congo, Republic of	—	0.03	0.03	—	—	—
Côte d'Ivoire	0.57	—	0.57	4.30	—	4.30
Croatia, Republic of	—	—	—	—	1.00	1.00
Cyprus	0.11	—	0.11	0.57	—	0.57
Czech Republic	—	0.74	0.74	—	—	—
Denmark	—	4.16	4.16	—	8.55	8.55
Dominica	0.01	—	0.01	0.05	—	0.05
Egypt, Arab Republic of	0.67	—	0.67	3.28	—	3.28
Equatorial Guinea, Republic of	0.01	—	0.01	—	—	—
Estonia, Republic of	—	0.05	0.05	—	—	—
Ethiopia, The Federal Democratic Republic of	0.04	—	0.04	0.36	—	0.36
Finland	0.91	2.50	3.41	6.36	—	6.36
France	6.65	6.08	12.73	—	—	—
Gambia, The	0.01	—	0.01	0.13	—	0.13
Georgia	0.11	—	0.11	—	0.48	0.48
Germany	—	24.67	24.67	—	—	—
Ghana	0.38	—	0.38	—	—	—
Greece	1.62	—	1.62	4.99	—	4.99
Grenada	**	—	**	0.02	—	0.02
Guinea	0.03	—	0.03	0.24	—	0.24
Guinea-Bissau	**	—	**	0.02	—	0.02

	Cumulative contributions at April 30, 2024					
	Somalia			Sudan		
	Distributions[1]	Contributions[2]	Total	Distributions[1]	Contributions[2]	Total
Contributor	*(in millions of SDRs)*					
Haiti	0.06	—	0.06	0.49	—	0.49
Hungary	2.20	—	2.20	—	—	—
Iceland	0.09	—	0.09	0.31	—	0.31
India	3.46	—	3.46	13.46	—	13.46
Indonesia	—	2.37	2.37	—	9.70	9.70
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.04	—	0.04	—	—	—
Ireland	1.24	—	1.24	5.72	—	5.72
Italy	5.73	7.29	13.02	40.46	—	40.46
Jamaica	0.20	—	0.20	4.95	—	4.95
Japan	13.02	2.52	15.54	92.07	—	92.07
Kazakhstan, Republic of	0.30	—	0.30	2.22	—	2.22
Korea, Republic of	—	4.43	4.43	—	31.63	31.63
Kosovo, Republic of	0.01	—	0.01	0.02	—	0.02
Kuwait	—	—	—	6.12	—	6.12
Latvia, Republic of	0.15	—	0.15	0.82	—	0.82
Liberia	0.74	—	0.74	4.66	—	4.66
Lithuania, Republic of	0.21	—	0.21	—	—	—
Luxembourg	0.13	—	0.13	0.77	—	0.77
Malawi	—	—	—	0.57	—	0.57
Malaysia	1.16	—	1.16	8.00	—	8.00
Maldives	0.01	—	0.01	0.03	—	0.03
Mali	0.06	—	0.06	—	0.43	0.43
Malta	0.13	0.04	0.17	0.86	—	0.86
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	—	—	—	0.36	—	0.36
Mauritius	0.05	—	0.05	0.37	—	0.37
Morocco	0.69	—	0.69	5.32	—	5.32
Mozambique, Republic of	**	—	**	**	—	**
Namibia	—	—	—	**	—	**
Nauru, Republic of	—	—	—	**	—	**
Nepal	—	—	—	0.27	—	0.27
Netherlands, The	—	3.44	3.44	—	—	—
New Zealand	—	—	—	2.21	—	2.21
Nicaragua	0.02	—	0.02	0.14	—	0.14
Niger	—	0.07	0.07	0.53	—	0.53
Nigeria	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01
North Macedonia, Republic of	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10
Norway	—	2.11	2.11	—	—	—
Oman	—	0.16	0.16	—	—	—
Pakistan	2.36	—	2.36	14.77	—	14.77
Panama	0.19	—	0.19	0.79	—	0.79
Philippines	—	2.94	2.94	—	—	—
Poland, Republic of	—	1.21	1.21	—	—	—
Portugal	—	1.63	1.63	—	7.85	7.85
Qatar	0.14	18.34	18.48	—	—	—
Rwanda	0.02	—	0.02	0.16	—	0.16
San Marino, Republic of	—	—	—	0.05	—	0.05

	Cumulative contributions at April 30, 2024					
	Somalia			Sudan		
	Distributions[1]	Contributions[2]	Total	Distributions[1]	Contributions[2]	Total
Contributor	*(in millions of SDRs)*					
St. Kitts and Nevis	**	—	**	—	0.01	0.01
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	**	—	**	**	—	**
São Tomé and Príncipe, Democratic Republic of	**	—	**	**	—	**
Saudi Arabia	3.61	—	3.61	24.51	—	24.51
Senegal	—	0.12	0.12	0.99	—	0.99
Serbia, Republic of	0.68	—	0.68	4.43	—	4.43
Slovenia, Republic of	—	0.17	0.17	—	1.19	1.19
Solomon Islands	—	—	—	0.02	—	0.02
Somalia	0.36	—	0.36	—	—	—
South Africa	0.51	—	0.51	4.17	—	4.17
South Sudan, Republic of	**	—	**	**	—	**
Spain	—	3.46	3.46	—	20.00	20.00
Sri Lanka	0.65	—	0.65	—	—	—
Sudan	—	—	—	12.60	—	12.60
Suriname	**	—	**	0.01	—	0.01
Sweden	—	3.20	3.20	—	3.46	3.46
Switzerland	—	7.96	7.96	13.38	6.05	19.43
Tanzania, United Republic of	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—
Togo	0.04	—	0.04	—	—	—
Tunisia	0.71	—	0.71	—	—	—
Türkiye, Republic of	—	2.37	2.37	—	—	—
Uganda	0.08	—	0.08	0.64	—	0.64
Ukraine	3.18	—	3.18	4.20	—	4.20
United Arab Emirates	—	—	—	4.92	—	4.92
United Kingdom	5.00	36.34	41.34	34.84	—	34.84
United States	32.17	—	32.17	229.81	—	229.81
Uzbekistan, Republic of	0.13	—	0.13	0.94	—	0.94
Zambia	—	—	—	3.00	—	3.00
Zimbabwe	0.28	—	0.28	—	2.18	2.18
Total members	**101.94**	**144.54**	**246.48**	**629.41**	**92.61**	**722.02**
European Commission	—	7.18	7.18	—	—	—
Total nonmembers	**—**	**7.18**	**7.18**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Total	**101.94**	**151.72**	**253.66**	**629.41**	**92.61**	**722.02**

[1] Distributions represent SCA-1 balances and proceeds of deferred charges adjustments.
[2] Contributions represent grant contributions other than SCA-1 balances and proceeds of deferred charges adjustments.
** Less than SDR 5,000.

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