

Appendix VI
Financial Statements
April 30, 2016

IMF Financial Statements 2016

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Note to readers

The audited financial statements that follow form Appendix VI of the International Monetary Fund's *Annual Report 2016* and can be found, together with Appendixes I through V and other materials, on the *Annual Report 2016* web page (www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/ar/2016/eng). They have been reproduced separately here as a convenience for readers.

The print version of the Report, as well as a CD-ROM version that includes the Appendixes and other ancillary materials, can be obtained through IMF Publication Services at the following address:

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Governors
Of the International Monetary Fund
Washington, DC

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the General Department of the International Monetary Fund (the "Department"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of April 30, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in reserves, resources, and retained earnings, and of cash flows for the years then ended.

Management's Responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Department's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the General Department of the International Monetary Fund at April 30, 2016 and 2015, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.



Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental schedules listed on pages 26 to 33 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the consolidated financial statements. The information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements or to the consolidated financial statements themselves and other additional procedures, in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

June 24, 2016

General Department
Consolidated statements of financial position
at April 30, 2016, and 2015

(In millions of SDRs)

	Note	2016	2015
Assets			
Usable currencies		360,036	169,811
Credit outstanding	5	47,798	55,228
Other currencies		<u>65,575</u>	<u>37,336</u>
Total currencies	5	<u>473,409</u>	<u>262,375</u>
SDR holdings		31,842	13,617
Interest and charges receivable	6	280	424
Investments	7	14,968	15,064
Gold holdings	9	3,167	3,167
Property, plant, and equipment	10	434	380
Other assets	11	<u>283</u>	<u>353</u>
Total assets		<u>524,383</u>	<u>295,380</u>
Liabilities			
Other liabilities	11	811	762
Employee benefits	12	508	829
Special Contingent Account	13	1,188	1,188
Borrowings	14	31,671	36,779
Quotas, represented by	15		
Reserve tranche positions		45,967	31,047
Other subscription payments		<u>425,601</u>	<u>207,136</u>
Total quotas		<u>471,568</u>	<u>238,183</u>
Total liabilities		<u>505,746</u>	<u>277,741</u>
Reserves of the General Resources Account		18,438	17,402
Retained earnings of the Investment Account		190	228
Resources of the Special Disbursement Account		<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
Total liabilities, reserves, retained earnings, and resources		<u>524,383</u>	<u>295,380</u>

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

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Managing Director and the Director of Finance on June 24, 2016.

Christine Lagarde /s/
Managing Director

Andrew Tweedie /s/
Director, Finance Department

General Department
Consolidated statements of comprehensive income
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

(In millions of SDRs)

	Note	2016	2015
Operational income			
Charges	6	1,327	2,250
Interest on SDR holdings		9	8
Net (loss)/income from investments	7	(20)	265
Service charges and commitment fees	6	<u>120</u>	<u>565</u>
		<u>1,436</u>	<u>3,088</u>
Operational expenses			
Remuneration	16	12	20
Interest expense on borrowings	14	18	28
Administrative expenses	17	<u>951</u>	<u>857</u>
		<u>981</u>	<u>905</u>
Net operational income		455	2,183
Contribution to the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust	18	—	(13)
Other comprehensive income			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	12	<u>543</u>	<u>(545)</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u>998</u>	<u>1,625</u>
Total comprehensive income of the General Department comprises:			
Total comprehensive income of the General Resources Account		1,018	1,373
Total comprehensive (loss)/income of the Investment Account		(20)	265
Total comprehensive loss of the Special Disbursement Account		<u>—</u>	<u>(13)</u>
		<u>998</u>	<u>1,625</u>

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

Consolidated statements of changes in reserves, resources, and retained earnings
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

(In millions of SDRs)

	General Resources Account			Investment Account retained earnings	Special Disbursement Account resources
	Special Reserve	General Reserve	Total reserves		
Balance at April 30, 2014	8,373	7,572	15,945	47	22
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	—	1,373	1,373	265	(13)
Transfer	<u>—</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>(84)</u>	<u>—</u>
Balance at April 30, 2015	<u>8,373</u>	<u>9,029</u>	<u>17,402</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>9</u>
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	509	509	1,018	(20)	—
Transfer	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>(18)</u>	<u>—</u>
Balance at April 30, 2016	<u>8,891</u>	<u>9,547</u>	<u>18,438</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>9</u>

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

General Department
Consolidated statements of cash flows
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

(In millions of SDRs)

	2016	2015
Usable currencies and SDRs from operating activities		
Total comprehensive income	998	1,625
Adjustments to reconcile total comprehensive income to usable currencies and SDRs generated by operations		
Depreciation and amortization	27	31
Charges	(1,327)	(2,250)
Interest on SDR holdings	(9)	(8)
Net loss/(income) from investments	20	(265)
Remuneration	12	20
Interest expense on borrowings	18	28
Loss on the disposal of property, plant, and equipment	<u>—</u>	<u>14</u>
	(261)	(805)
Changes in other assets	4	—
Changes in other liabilities	107	(224)
Changes in the net employee benefits liability	<u>(321)</u>	<u>694</u>
	(471)	(335)
Usable currencies and SDRs from credit to members		
Purchases, including reserve tranche purchases	(7,699)	(11,991)
Repurchases	<u>12,115</u>	<u>38,001</u>
	3,945	25,675
Interest received and paid		
Charges	1,473	2,411
Interest on SDR holdings	7	10
Remuneration	(10)	(30)
Interest on borrowings	<u>(19)</u>	<u>(37)</u>
Net usable currencies and SDRs provided by operating activities	<u>5,396</u>	<u>28,029</u>
Usable currencies and SDRs from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	(81)	(75)
Net disposal of investments	<u>84</u>	<u>45</u>
Net usable currencies and SDRs provided by/(used in) investing activities	<u>3</u>	<u>(30)</u>
Usable currencies and SDRs from financing activities		
Borrowings	3,402	8,951
Repayments of borrowings	(8,510)	(19,460)
Quota subscription payments in SDRs and usable currencies	<u>208,159</u>	<u>16</u>
Net usable currencies and SDRs provided by/(used in) financing activities	<u>203,051</u>	<u>(10,493)</u>
Net increase in usable currencies and SDRs	208,450	17,506
Usable currencies and SDRs, beginning of year	<u>183,428</u>	<u>165,922</u>
Usable currencies and SDRs, end of year	<u>391,878</u>	<u>183,428</u>

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

General Department

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

1. Nature of operations

The International Monetary Fund (“IMF” or “the Fund”) is an international organization with 189 member countries. It was established, pursuant to its Articles of Agreement, to promote international monetary cooperation and exchange stability and maintain orderly exchange arrangements among members; to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade and contribute thereby to the promotion and maintenance of high levels of employment; to assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and in the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions, which hamper the growth of world trade; and to provide temporary financial assistance under adequate safeguards to member countries to assist in solving their balance of payments problems. It is headquartered in Washington, DC, U.S.

The IMF conducts its operations and transactions through the General Department. The General Department consists of three accounting entities: (i) the General Resources Account (GRA); (ii) the Investment Account (IA); and (iii) the Special Disbursement Account (SDA). The SDA included the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative-I Trust (MDRI-I Trust); which was liquidated in February 2015, for which the IMF was the Trustee and over which the SDA had control (see Note 1.4 below).

The IMF also administers the Special Drawing Rights Department (SDR Department). The resources of the SDR Department are held separately from the assets of all the other accounts owned or administered by the IMF. As specified in the IMF’s Articles of Agreement, these resources may not be used to meet the liabilities, obligations, or losses incurred in the operations of the General Department (or vice versa), except that expenses of conducting the business of the SDR Department are paid by the General Department and are then reimbursed by the SDR Department. As the General Department does not have control over the SDR Department, the financial statements of the SDR Department are presented separately.

The IMF also administers other trusts and administered accounts established to perform financial and technical services consistent with the IMF’s purposes. The resources of these other trusts and administered accounts are contributed by members, by other financial institutions, or by the IMF through the SDA. The assets of the other trusts and administered accounts do not belong to the General Department. As the General Department does not have control over these entities, their financial statements are presented separately.

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 IMF credit, collection of charges from borrowers, payment of remuneration on creditor positions and interest to lenders, and other operations.

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, last revised in FY 2016, provide the framework for the implementation of

the expanded investment authority, authorized under the Fifth Amendment to the IMF’s Articles of Agreement, and are a key element of the IMF’s income model. Under this framework, the IA comprises two principal subaccounts: the Fixed-Income Subaccount and the Endowment Subaccount.

The Fixed-Income Subaccount holds resources transferred from the GRA that are not related to profits from gold sales. With a view to generating income while protecting the Fund’s balance sheet, the investment objective of the Fixed-Income Subaccount is to produce returns in excess of the three-month SDR interest rate over time while minimizing the frequency and extent of negative returns and underperformance over an investment horizon of three to four years. Under the revised rules and regulations adopted by the IMF Executive Board in FY 2016, assets are managed actively against a zero-to-three-year government bond benchmark index, weighted to reflect the currency composition of the SDR basket (Tranche 1, which is expected to become fully operational in FY 2017) and according to a buy-and-hold investment approach against a zero-to-five-year government bond benchmark index (a longer-duration Tranche 2, which will be phased over a five-year period beginning in FY 2017). The assets in the Fixed-Income Subaccount are managed to achieve overall currency composition in line with the SDR basket.

The Endowment Subaccount was credited with SDR 4.4 billion in profits from gold sales during FY 2010 and FY 2011. The Endowment Subaccount’s investment objective is to achieve a real return of 3 percent in U.S. dollar terms over the long term, consistent with the Investment Account’s objective to generate investment returns to contribute to the IMF’s income, while preserving the long-term real value of these assets. Over a three-year period, beginning in FY 2014, the endowment assets are being invested in a globally diversified portfolio consisting of fixed-income and equity instruments (including real estate investment trusts) in accordance with a strategic asset allocation benchmark. The bulk of the assets will be passively managed by external managers, following widely available benchmark indices. Up to 10 percent of the endowment assets will be managed actively by external managers, with a 65 percent share of fixed-income instruments and a 35 percent share for equities (the same as for the passively managed portion).

1.3 Special Disbursement Account

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

The SDA currently holds claims related to overdue outstanding loans extended under the Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF). Repayments of principal and interest from SAF loans are transferred from the SDA to the Reserve Account of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRG Trust), which is administered separately by the IMF as Trustee.

General Department
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

1.4 Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative

The Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) provided debt relief to qualifying low-income member countries. For this purpose, the MDRI-I and MDRI-II Trusts were established on January 5, 2006. The consolidated financial statements incorporate the MDRI-I Trust through the SDA because the latter had control over the MDRI-I Trust.

On February 4, 2015, the IMF Executive Board approved the transformation of the Post-Catastrophe Debt Relief Trust (PCDR) into the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (CCR Trust). In addition, the Executive Board decided to liquidate the MDRI-I Trust and transfer the SDA resources in the MDRI-I Trust to the CCR Trust. The CCR Trust, over which the SDA has no control, provides balance of payments support in the form of debt relief grant assistance to member countries following natural or public health disasters (see Note 18).

2. Basis of preparation and measurement

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

2.1 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the General Department include the GRA, the IA, the SDA, and the MDRI-I Trust, which was liquidated in February 2015. Control is achieved where the IMF has the power over an entity and is exposed to variable returns from involvement with the entity, and has the ability to affect these returns. All transactions and balances between these entities have been eliminated during consolidation.

2.2 Unit of account

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), which is the IMF's unit of account. The General Department's operations and transactions are conducted or denominated in SDRs, which is the equivalent of a functional currency. The value of the SDR is determined daily by the IMF by summing specific amounts of the four basket currencies in U.S. dollar equivalents on the basis of market exchange rates. The currencies in the basket at April 30, 2016, and 2015 and their specific amounts, relative to one SDR, were as follows:

Currency	Amount
Euro	0.423
Japanese yen	12.1
Pound sterling	0.111
U.S. dollar	0.660

At April 30, 2016, 1 SDR was equal to 1.41733 (US\$1.406420 at April 30, 2015).

2.3 Review of the SDR valuation

On November 30, 2015, the IMF Executive Board concluded the five-yearly review of the method of valuation of the SDR and decided to include the Chinese renminbi in the SDR basket of currencies. Effective October 1, 2016, the SDR basket will consist of the U.S. dollar, the euro, the Chinese renminbi, the Japanese yen, and the pound sterling. The value of the SDR will continue to be calculated by summing specific amounts of the basket currencies expressed in U.S. dollar equivalents. These specific amounts will be determined on September 30, 2016, using the average exchange rates for the preceding three-month period to ensure that the shares of the basket currencies correspond to the following weights:

Currency	Weight (in percent)
U.S. dollar	41.73
Euro	30.93
Chinese renminbi	10.92
Japanese yen	8.33
Pound sterling	8.09

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

2.4 Use of estimates and judgment

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

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

Information about the most significant estimates and critical judgments in applying accounting policies is described in Notes 3.5, 3.7, and 3.11.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards and interpretations

The following new standards and amendments to existing standards issued by the IASB will become effective in future financial years. These standards and amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the General Department's consolidated financial statements:

Amendments to IFRS 10 "*Consolidated Financial Statements*" and IFRS 12 "*Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*," issued in December 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2016.

General Department

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

Amendments to IFRS 10 “*Consolidated Financial Statements*” and IAS 28 “*Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*,” issued in September 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2016.

Amendments to IFRS 11 “*Joint Arrangements*,” issued in May 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2016.

IFRS 15 “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*,” issued in May 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2018.

Amendments to IAS 1 “*Presentation of Financial Statements*,” issued in December 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2016.

Amendments to IAS 7 “*Statement of Cash Flows*,” issued in January 2016 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2017.

Amendments to IAS 16 “*Property, Plant, and equipment*” and IAS 38 “*Intangible Assets*,” issued in June 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2016.

The following new standard has been issued by the IASB and will be effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2018:

In July 2014 the IASB published the complete version of IFRS 9 “*Financial Instruments*,” which replaced most of the guidance in IAS 39 “*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*”. The standard requires financial assets to be classified at fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income, or amortized cost on the basis of the entity’s business model for managing the assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. No changes were introduced for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities except for financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. For these financial liabilities, changes in the fair value due to the changes in an entity’s own credit risk must be recognized in other comprehensive income. The incurred loss model of IAS 39 has been replaced by a forward-looking expected credit loss impairment model. The impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 on the General Department’s consolidated financial statements is being assessed.

The following new standard has been issued by the IASB and will be effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2019:

In January 2016, the IASB published IFRS 16 “*Leases*,” which replaced IAS 17 “*Leases*”. The standard requires lessees to recognize a “right-of-use asset” and a lease liability reflecting future lease payments for all but short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The impact of its adoption on the General Department’s consolidated financial statements is being assessed.

3.2 Quotas and reserve tranche positions

The IMF’s resources are primarily provided by its members through the payment of quotas, which broadly reflect each member’s relative

position in the global economy. Quotas also determine each member’s relative voting power and its share in SDR allocations.

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

On January 26, 2016, the conditions for the effectiveness of the Fourteenth General Review of Quotas increases were met. Under the Fourteenth General Review of Quotas, members’ quotas will increase to SDR 477 billion. The period for payment of quota increases under the Fourteenth General Review of Quotas ended on February 25, 2016, but was extended to June 30, 2016. The IMF Executive Board is working on the Fifteenth General Review of Quotas, with the aim of completing it by the 2017 Annual Meetings.

A member’s quota increase is effective when the member consents to the quota increase and makes the actual payment. A quarter of a member’s quota is paid either in SDRs or in the currencies of other members specified by the IMF, or in any combination of SDRs and such currencies, and the remainder is paid in the member’s own currency.

In exchange for the reserve asset portion of its quota payment, and from the use of the member’s currency in the GRA’s transactions or operations, a member acquires a reserve tranche position in the IMF. The reserve tranche is determined as the difference between the member’s quota and the GRA’s holdings of its currency, excluding holdings that reflect the member’s use of GRA credit. 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 at any time upon the representation of a balance of payments need.

Should a member withdraw from the IMF, its quota subscription is refunded to the extent it is not needed to settle the net obligations to the IMF. Quota subscriptions are classified as liabilities, as they embody an unconditional repayment obligation, in the case of a member’s withdrawal from the IMF.

3.3 Currencies

Currencies consist of members’ currencies held by the GRA with the designated depositories, in the form of account balances or non-interest-bearing promissory notes that are encashable by the IMF on demand. Usable currencies are currencies of members considered to have a strong balance of payments and reserves position that can be used to finance the GRA’s lending activities. Usable currencies and the GRA’s SDR holdings are considered cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows. Holdings of member currencies that represent purchases of usable currencies or SDRs in exchange for their own currencies are presented as credit outstanding (see Note 3.5 below). Currencies of members that are not considered to have a strong balance of payments and reserves position that can be used to finance the use of resources by members are not considered usable currencies or cash equivalents in the presentation of the statement of cash flows.

All currencies in the GRA are revalued in terms of the SDR at each financial year end, resulting in currency valuation adjustments, which members are required to settle promptly. Member currencies are also

General Department

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

revalued in SDR terms whenever used by the GRA in an operation or transaction with another member or at the request of a member. The currency balances in the statements of financial position include the receivables and payables arising from the revaluations.

3.4 SDR holdings

SDRs are not allocated to the IMF, but the IMF, through the GRA, receives and holds SDRs from members in the settlement of their financial obligations to the GRA, including quota payments. In addition, the GRA can use SDRs in transactions and operations with members, including the provision of SDRs to purchasing members, the payment of charges and fees, and the payment of remuneration on reserve tranche positions or interest on borrowings to member countries and lenders. The GRA earns interest on its SDR holdings at the same rate as other holders of SDRs.

3.5 Arrangements and credit outstanding

An arrangement is a decision of the IMF Executive Board that gives a member the assurance that the GRA stands ready to provide usable currencies or SDRs during a specified period and up to a specified amount, in accordance with the terms of the arrangement. Credit outstanding represents financing provided to members under the various IMF financing facilities. Members receive financing in the GRA by purchasing SDRs or usable currencies in exchange for their own currencies. IMF credit is repaid by members by repurchasing holdings of their currencies in exchange for SDRs or usable currencies. Depending on the type of financing facility, repurchase periods for GRA financing vary from 3¼ to 10 years.

Credit outstanding in the GRA and SAF loans are carried at amortized cost. An impairment loss under IFRS would be recognized if there were objective evidence of impairment as a result of a loss event that occurred after initial recognition, and would be determined as the difference between the outstanding credit's carrying value and the present value of the estimated future cash flows. Such cash flows would take into account the proceeds from the burden sharing mechanism, explained below. No impairment losses have been recognized in the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015.

3.6 Burden sharing mechanism for deferred charges and the Special Contingent Account

The IMF does not recognize income from interest charged on the use of IMF resources by members that are at least six months overdue in meeting any financial obligation to the IMF (deferred charges). The IMF fully recovers such interest income under the burden sharing mechanism, through adjustments to the rates of charge and remuneration. Members that participate in burden sharing for deferred charges receive refunds to the extent that the deferred charges are subsequently collected.

The IMF has accumulated balances in the Special Contingent Account (SCA-1) under the burden sharing mechanism. The SCA-1 is intended to address the risks posed to the IMF by overdue financial obligations. Balances in the SCA-1 would be used first if the IMF were to incur losses from overdue obligations. Balances in the SCA-1 are akin to refundable cash deposits and are returned to the members that shared the cost of its financing, in proportion to their contributions,

when there are no outstanding overdue repurchases and charges, or at such earlier time as the IMF may decide. Effective November 1, 2006, the IMF's Executive Board decided to suspend, for the time being, further additions to the SCA-1.

3.7 Investments

Under the Articles of Agreement, the IMF may invest assets in the Investment Account in accordance with rules and regulations that it adopts.

Under the revised rules and regulations of the Investment Account, eligible investments for the shorter-duration Tranche 1 of the Fixed-Income Subaccount include fixed-income securities issued by national governments of members, their central banks and official agencies, international financial institutions, and obligations of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). Eligible investments in Tranche 1 also include fixed-income securities issued by subnational governments, corporate bonds, mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, and cash instruments. For the longer-duration Tranche 2, eligible investments include fixed-income securities issued by national governments of members, their central banks and official agencies, international financial institutions, and obligations of the BIS. As mentioned in Note 1.2, the revised rules and regulations were adopted by the IMF Executive Board in FY 2016 and as of April 30, 2016, all securities held in the Fixed-Income Subaccount were still invested under the previous, more restrictive authority, i.e. fixed-income securities issued by national governments of members, their central banks and official agencies, international financial institutions, and obligations of the BIS. The fixed-income securities are designated as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. Cash instruments are measured at amortized cost.

Resources in the Endowment Subaccount can be invested in developed market equities, developed market sovereign bonds, developed market inflation-linked bonds, developed market corporate bonds, emerging market bonds, emerging market equities, and real estate investment trusts (REITs). The investments are designated as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. Temporary holdings of fixed-term deposits and cash instruments are carried at amortized cost.

3.7.1 Recognition

Investments are recognized on the trade date at which the IMF becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The corresponding investment trades receivable or payable are recognized pending settlement of a transaction.

3.7.2 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.

3.7.3 Investment income

Investment income comprises interest and dividend income, realized gains and losses, and unrealized gains and losses, including currency

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valuation differences arising from exchange rate movements against the SDR.

Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis under the effective interest rate method. Dividend income is recognized on an accrual basis based on the ex-dividend date.

3.7.4 Derivative instruments

The fair value of derivative instruments is included in other assets and other liabilities, and changes in fair value of such contracts are recognized through profit or loss in the financial statements.

3.8 Gold holdings

The IMF values its gold holdings at historical cost using the specific identification method. In accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Agreement, whenever the IMF sells gold held on the date of the Second Amendment of the Articles (April 1978), 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 IA. Profits from the sale of gold acquired after the Second Amendment are to be placed in the IA under the amendment to the Articles on the expanded investment authority of the IMF, while an amount equivalent to the historical cost is placed in the GRA (see Note 9).

3.9 Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment (see Note 10) is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortization. Property, plant, and equipment is capitalized and depreciated over the estimated remaining useful lives using the straight-line method. Buildings are depreciated over 30 years and other property, plant, and equipment over three to 20 years. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the term of the lease agreement. Software is amortized over three to five years.

3.10 Leases

The IMF has entered into operating lease agreements as a lessor and lessee. As a lessee, all the risks and benefits of ownership are retained by the lessor. Payments made under operating leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

3.11 Post-employment benefits

The IMF has a defined benefit Staff Retirement Plan (SRP) that covers all eligible staff, a Supplemental Retirement Benefits Plan (SRBP) for a subset of participants of the SRP, and a Retired Staff Benefits Investment Account (RSBIA) to hold and invest resources set aside to fund the cost of certain post-retirement benefits. The liability recognized in the statement of financial position in respect of employee benefits is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of the plan assets. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yields on high quality corporate bonds using the Projected Unit Credit Method (see Note 12).

3.12 Borrowings

The IMF can borrow to temporarily supplement its quota resources. The Executive Board has established guidelines on borrowing by the IMF to ensure that the financing of the IMF is managed in a prudent and systematic manner. The IMF's main standing borrowing arrangement is the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB). The IMF may also borrow under bilateral agreements, in particular loan and note purchase agreements (bilateral borrowing agreements), the General Arrangements to Borrow (GAB), and an associated agreement with Saudi Arabia (see Note 14).

Drawings under current borrowings are denominated in SDRs, carry the SDR interest rate, and are measured at amortized cost.

3.13 Reserves of the General Resources Account

The IMF's reserves (retained earnings) consist of the General Reserve and the Special Reserve. The General Reserve may be used *inter alia* to meet capital losses, and operational deficits, or for distribution, and the Special Reserve can be used for the same purposes except distribution.

The IMF Executive Board determines annually what part of its net income, if any, will be retained and placed in the General Reserve or the Special Reserve, and what part, if any, will be distributed.

3.14 Charges

The IMF earns interest, referred to as charges, on members' use of IMF credit. The basic rate of charge is the SDR interest rate plus a fixed margin of 100 basis points as determined by the Executive Board. 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 euro area (three-month Eurepo rate from May 1, 2014, to January 4, 2015, and, thereafter, three-month spot rate for euro area central government bonds with a minimum rating of AA published by the European Central Bank); Japan (three-month Treasury Discount Bills); the United Kingdom (three-month Treasury Bills); and the United States (three-month Treasury Bills). With effect from October 27, 2014, the SDR interest rate became subject to a floor of 0.050 percent and is rounded to three decimal places. With the addition of the Chinese renminbi to the SDR valuation basket effective October 1, 2016, the SDR interest rate will continue to be determined as the weighted average of the interest rates on short-term financial instruments in the money markets of the SDR basket currencies. The representative interest rate for the Chinese renminbi will be the three-month benchmark yield for China Treasury bonds as published by the China Central Depository and Clearing Co., Ltd.

Effective February 17, 2016, credit outstanding in excess of 187.5 percent (previously 300 percent) of quota resulting from purchases in the credit tranches—including under the Stand-By (SBA), the Extended Fund Facility (EFF), Flexible Credit Line (FCL), and Precautionary and Liquidity Line (PLL) arrangements—is subject to a surcharge of 200 basis points per annum above the basic rate of charge. An additional surcharge of 100 basis points 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

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applies after 51 months. Previously, the trigger for the time-based surcharges was the same for all facilities.

A service charge of 50 basis points is levied by the IMF on all purchases except reserve tranche purchases. A commitment fee is levied on the amount available for financing under an arrangement for each 12-month period. 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. Prior to February 17, 2016, the relevant thresholds were 200 percent and 1,000 percent, respectively. Commitment fees are refundable on amounts purchased on a pro rata basis, and therefore income from the fees is recognized only to the extent they are not refundable.

3.15 Remuneration

The IMF pays interest, referred to as remuneration, on a member's reserve tranche position. A portion of the reserve tranche is unremunerated: that portion is equal to 25 percent of the member's quota on April 1, 1978 (that part of the quota that was paid in gold prior to the Second Amendment of the Articles). For a member that joined the IMF after that date, its unremunerated reserve tranche is a percentage of its initial quota equivalent to the ratio of total unremunerated reserve tranches for all other members to their total quotas when the new member joined the IMF.

The rate of remuneration is equal to the SDR interest rate. Burden sharing adjustments (see Note 13) may reduce the rate of remuneration but to no lower than 80 percent of the SDR interest rate under the Articles of Agreement.

3.16 Special Disbursement Account

The last SAF loan disbursement was made in 1995, and currently one member (Somalia) has overdue SAF repayment obligations. Repayments of SAF loans to the SDA are transferred to the PRG Trust when received. Loans under the SAF are at a concessional interest rate of 0.5 percent per annum.

3.17 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.

4. Financial risk management

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

4.1 Risk management framework

By virtue of its role established through the Articles of Agreement, the IMF faces a range of financial and non financial risks. The IMF Executive Board has approved a risk acceptance statement guiding

risk acceptance and assessment across the Fund's activities. The Fund has adopted the three lines of defense model for defining responsibilities for actively managing risk within these parameters. Departments conducting day-to-day operations are responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls for identifying and managing the risks inherent in those operations. An independent Risk Management Unit is responsible for developing and maintaining the risk management framework, fostering the development of risk management tools, and reporting to Management and the Executive Board on the IMF's overall risk profile, highlighting areas where additional mitigation efforts are needed. Oversight is provided by committees established to monitor and make decisions in specific risk areas, and overall by Management and the Executive Board, which has the ultimate responsibility for maintaining effective risk management.

4.2 Credit risk

4.2.1 Credit outstanding

Credit risk on credit outstanding refers to potential losses owing to the failure of member countries to make repurchases. Credit risk is inherent in the IMF's unique role in the international monetary system because the IMF has limited ability to diversify its loan portfolio and generally provides financing when other sources are not available to a member. In addition, the IMF's credit concentration is generally high due to the nature of its lending.

Measures to help mitigate the IMF's credit risk include program design and monitoring, and economic policies that members agree to follow as a condition for IMF financing; policies on access limits; surcharge policies; preventative, precautionary, and remedial measures; and the burden sharing mechanism. In order to protect the balance sheet against the financial consequences of protracted arrears, the Fund has accumulated precautionary balances. The adequacy of the precautionary balances is reviewed periodically by the Executive Board.

The IMF generally provides a member access to its resources in support of an economic program adopted by the member to help it overcome its balance of payments difficulties. IMF financial assistance is normally disbursed in tranches, although the entire amount can be made available up front. Apart from IMF arrangements, members can also have access to IMF financing through reserve tranche purchases, first credit tranche purchases equal to 25 percent of the member's quota, and outright purchases under policies on emergency assistance.

The IMF has established limits on overall access to resources in the GRA applicable to most arrangements. The access limits, which were revised on February 17, 2016, following the effectiveness of quota increases under the Fourteenth General Review of IMF Quotas, were as follows:

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Access limits	Annual		Cumulative ¹	
	February 17 to April 30, 2016	Prior to February 17, 2016	February 17 to April 30, 2016	Prior to February 17, 2016
	<i>(In percent of quota)</i>			
SBA and EFF	145	200	435	600
FCL	none	none	none	none
6-month PLL	125	250	n/a	n/a
1-2 year PLL	250	500	500	1,000

¹ Net of scheduled repurchases

Access in excess of these limits is granted in exceptional circumstances. Exceptional access under PLL is set at 250 percent of quota for six-month arrangements and 500 percent of quota for one-two year arrangements (prior to February 17, 2016, 500 and 1,000 percent of quota, respectively). For all other arrangements, there is no pre-specified maximum on exceptional access to IMF resources, which will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. 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, and the strength of policies to be adopted. There were no arrangements with exceptional access approved during the financial year ended April 30, 2016 (one arrangement during the financial year ended April 30, 2015).

Safeguards assessments of member central banks are undertaken to provide the IMF with reasonable assurance that each central bank's legal structure, controls, financial reporting, and internal and external audit arrangements are adequate to maintain the integrity of their operations and help ensure that IMF resources are used for intended purposes. Misreporting by member countries may entail early repurchases for non-complying disbursements.

The maximum credit risk exposure is the carrying value of the Fund's credit outstanding and undrawn commitments (see Note 5), which amounted to SDR 125.4 billion and SDR 154.3 billion at April 30, 2016, and 2015, respectively.

The concentration of GRA outstanding credit by region was as follows:

	April 30, 2016		April 30, 2015	
	<i>(In millions of SDRs and as a percentage of total GRA credit outstanding)</i>			
Africa	105	0.2%	304	0.5%
Asia and Pacific	319	0.7%	758	1.4%
Europe	39,184	82.0%	48,120	87.1%
Middle East and Central Asia	7,652	16.0%	5,332	9.7%
Western Hemisphere	538	1.1%	714	1.3%
Total	<u>47,798</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>55,228</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

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

	April 30, 2016		April 30, 2015	
	<i>(In millions of SDRs and as a percentage of total GRA credit outstanding)</i>			
Largest user of credit	14,780	30.9%	17,834	32.3%
Three largest users of credit	33,786	70.7%	42,348	76.7%
Five largest users of credit	41,519	86.9%	48,811	88.4%

The five largest users of GRA credit at April 30, 2016, in descending order, were Portugal, Greece, Ukraine, Pakistan, and Ireland (Portugal, Greece, Ukraine, Ireland, and Pakistan at April 30, 2015).

The IMF maintains precautionary balances consisting of its reserves (excluding the portion attributed to the Endowment) and the SCA-1. As of April 30, 2016, and 2015, the IMF's reserves amounted to SDR 18.4 billion and SDR 17.4 billion, respectively, of which SDR 4.4 billion attributable to the profits from the limited gold sales in 2009–2010 has been earmarked for the Endowment. The SCA-1 not only serves as the first line of defense should the IMF ultimately write off any claims related to overdue repurchases and charges, but it also provides an initial buffer against impairment of credit outstanding. The balance in the SCA-1 amounted to SDR 1.2 billion as of April 30, 2016, and 2015. As of April 30, 2016, precautionary balances amounted to SDR 15.2 billion, compared to SDR 14.2 billion at April 30, 2015.

In addition, the burden sharing mechanism is designed to generate resources to offset the lost income due to unpaid charges and thereby helps protect the IMF's overall income and financial position. Burden sharing also has in the past been used to accumulate balances in the SCA-1. This mechanism relies on the equal contribution of resources by debtor and creditor member countries (see Note 13). The contributions by the creditor members are limited under prevailing market interest rate conditions, which are historically low. Unless the IMF Executive Board decides otherwise, any shortfalls resulting from insufficient burden sharing capacity to absorb the impact of overdue charges would be borne by all members with outstanding use of GRA credit.

4.2.2 Investments

Credit risk on investments represents the potential loss that the IMF may incur if issuers and counterparties default on their contractual obligations. The carrying amount of the fixed-income securities represents the maximum exposure to credit risk. Credit risk in the Investment Account is managed by limiting the range of investments (see Note 3.7). Credit risk is further minimized by limiting investments to financial instruments with a credit rating equivalent to A (based on Standard & Poor's long-term rating scale) for the Fixed-Income Subaccount, and BBB+ for sovereign bonds and BBB- for corporate bonds for the Endowment Subaccount.

The Endowment Subaccount authorizes derivatives for currency hedging and to minimize transaction costs in the context of rebalancing or of benchmark replication. The maximum exposure to credit risk for forward contracts is the amount of any unrealized gains on such contracts (SDR 10 million at April 30, 2016, and SDR 8 million at April 30, 2015); counterparty risk is further mitigated by strict exposure and concentration limits. The credit risk of exchange-traded derivative contracts is limited because of daily cash settlement of the net change in the value of open contracts. At April 30, 2016, and 2015, the notional value of long futures contracts was SDR 8 million and SDR 7 million, respectively.

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The credit risk exposure in the investments portfolio was as follows:

	April 30, 2016		April 30, 2015	
	Fixed- Income Subaccount	Endowment Subaccount	Fixed- Income Subaccount	Endowment Subaccount
	<i>(As a percentage of total investments in the subaccount)</i>			
Developed market sovereign bonds				
AAA	14.8	4.9	12.1	2.6
AA+ to AA-	25.3	10.9	26.6	5.7
A+ to A-	4.2	2.4	3.9	1.4
BBB+ to BBB-	—	0.6	—	—
Developed market corporate bonds				
AAA	—	0.2	—	0.1
AA+ to AA-	—	2.0	—	1.1
A+ to A-	—	5.8	—	3.3
BBB+ to BBB-	—	6.5	—	2.8
Emerging markets bonds				
AA+ to AA-	—	2.3	—	1.1
A+ to A-	—	5.1	—	2.4
BBB+ to BBB-	—	2.4	—	1.3
Inflation-linked bonds				
AAA	—	10.3	—	3.8
AA+ to AA-	—	8.2	—	5.9
A+ to A-	—	0.5	—	0.2
BBB+ to BBB-	—	0.2	—	—
International financial institutions obligations:				
BIS (not rated)	46.6	37.7	47.3	68.3
Others				
AAA	7.1	—	7.0	—
AA+ to AA-	<u>2.0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

4.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk to the IMF of non-availability of resources to meet the financing needs of members and its own obligations. The IMF must have usable resources available to meet members' demand for IMF financing. While the IMF's resources are largely of a revolving nature, uncertainties in the timing and amount of credit extended to members during financial crises expose the IMF to liquidity risk. Moreover, the IMF must also stand ready to: (i) meet, upon a member's representation of need, potential demands for a drawing upon the member's reserve tranche position, which is part of the member's reserves; and (ii) authorize drawings to meet demands for encashment of creditor claims under bilateral borrowing agreements or the NAB.

The IMF manages its liquidity risk by closely scrutinizing developments in its liquidity position. Long-term liquidity needs are addressed by reviewing the adequacy of quota-based resources. General reviews of members' quotas are conducted at intervals of no

more than five years in order to evaluate the adequacy of quota-based resources to meet members' demand for IMF financing. The last review—the Fourteenth General Review of Quotas—was completed in December 2010 with a doubling of members' quotas to SDR 477 billion (see Note 15).

During the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015, short-term liquidity needs for lending activities were reviewed and approved by the IMF Executive Board on a quarterly basis through a financial transactions plan for quota resources and borrowed resources under bilateral borrowing agreements, and the resource mobilization plan for use of resources under the NAB. Following the effectiveness of the quota increases under the Fourteenth General Review of Quotas, the NAB was deactivated on February 25, 2016. The IMF also monitors its short-term liquidity position using objective criteria such as the forward commitment capacity (see Schedule 2). The IMF's Executive Board decides at the end of each financial year whether to transfer the income earned in the Fixed-Income Subaccount in the IA to the GRA to help meet the expenses of conducting the business of the IMF. The Endowment Subaccount had no immediate liquidity needs for payout during the years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015, and the resources have been invested according to the approved strategic asset allocation.

4.4 Market risk

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

4.4.1 Financial assets and liabilities other than investments

4.4.1.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk on credit outstanding is the risk that future net cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. A floating market interest rate (the SDR interest rate) is used to determine the rate of charge. Interest rate risk is 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). Accordingly, interest rate fluctuations do not adversely affect net lending income.

Interest rate risk related to bilateral borrowings, issued notes, and borrowings under the NAB is limited because drawings are currently levied at the SDR interest rate. The proceeds from borrowings are used to extend credit to member countries, at the rate of charge, which is based on the SDR interest rate plus a fixed margin.

4.4.1.2 Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk is the risk that an entity's financial position and cash flows will be affected by fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The IMF has no exchange rate risk exposure on its holdings of members' currencies in the GRA and credit outstanding. Under the Articles of Agreement, members are required to maintain the value of such holdings in terms of the SDR. Any depreciation or appreciation in a member's currency vis-à-vis the SDR gives rise to a

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currency valuation adjustment, receivable or payable, that must be settled by the member promptly after the end of the financial year or at other times as requested by the IMF or the member. The IMF has other assets and liabilities, such as trade receivables and payables, denominated in currencies other than SDRs, and makes administrative payments largely in U.S. dollars, but the exchange rate risk exposure associated with these activities is limited.

The IMF has no exchange rate exposure from its current borrowing arrangements because all drawings are denominated in SDRs.

4.4.2 Investments

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

4.4.2.1 Fixed-Income Subaccount

The Fixed-Income Subaccount currently invests primarily in short-term instruments, and the market risk is limited.

Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk in the Fixed-Income Subaccount is mitigated by limiting the duration of the portfolio to a weighted average of zero to three years. The effect on the Fixed-Income Subaccount of a 10 basis point fluctuation in market interest rates at April 30, 2016, is approximately SDR 14 million or 0.14 percent of the portfolio (SDR 19 million or 0.18 percent at April 30, 2015).

Exchange rate risk

The Fixed-Income Subaccount manages exchange rate risk by investing in financial instruments denominated in SDRs or in constituent currencies of the SDR, with the relative amount of each currency matching its weight in the SDR basket. In addition, the portfolio is regularly rebalanced to match the currency weights in the SDR basket. The effect on the Fixed-Income Subaccount of a 5 percent increase or decrease in the market exchange rates, at April 30, 2016, and 2015 would be as follows:

	5 percent increase in assumption		5 percent decrease in assumption	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	<i>(Net (loss)/gain in millions of SDRs)</i>			
US dollar	(231)	(233)	256	257
Euro	(168)	(167)	186	184
Japanese yen	(38)	(37)	42	41
Pound sterling	(57)	(60)	62	66

The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in one market exchange rate, while holding other currencies constant, so that the effects of correlation between the market exchange rates of constituent currencies are excluded.

4.4.2.2 Endowment Subaccount

Market risk

Under the Strategic Asset Allocation approved by the IMF Executive Board, investments are divided into seven categories, which are subject to varying, but not perfectly correlated, market risks. The market risk is mitigated through asset class diversification and within asset classes through broad security selection. The exposure to market risk is measured using Value at Risk (VaR), which takes into account not only known market risks in each of the asset categories but also the effect of asset class diversification.

VaR is the minimum potential loss in value of the Endowment assets due to adverse market movements over a defined time horizon with a specified confidence level. The portfolio VaR estimates are based on a three-year look-back period using actual portfolio holdings at the date of the financial statements. VaR models are based predominantly on historical simulation and provide plausible future scenarios based on these simulations. However, the modeling of the market risk characteristics of the subaccount's investments involves a number of assumptions and approximations. There is no standard methodology for estimating VaR, and different assumptions and/or approximations could produce significantly different VaR estimates. The VaR numbers reported below reflect a one-year time horizon and a 95 percent confidence interval, which means there is a 1 in 20 chance that annual losses on investment assets would be expected to equal or exceed the reported VaR. Losses in a single year could exceed the reported VaR by a significant amount.

The VaR for the Endowment investments (other than fixed-term deposits) at April 30, 2016, and 2015 was as follows:

	2016	2015
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>	
Developed market equities	209	82
Emerging market equities	55	25
Developed market sovereign bonds	64	33
Developed market corporate bonds	54	24
Emerging market bonds	37	19
Inflation-linked bonds	85	49
Real estate investment trusts	44	22
Diversification effects	<u>(117)</u>	<u>(93)</u>
Total	<u>431</u>	<u>161</u>

Exchange rate risk

The investment objective of the Endowment Subaccount is to achieve a long-term real return of 3 percent to provide a meaningful contribution to the IMF's administrative expenditures. Because these expenditures are largely in U.S. dollars, the performance of the Endowment Subaccount is measured in U.S. dollars as the base currency but reported in SDRs. The rules and regulations of the IA provide for hedging against the exchange rate risk for fixed-income instruments denominated in developed market currencies vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar. The consolidated statements of financial position and comprehensive income reflect valuation changes in the U.S. dollar vis-à-vis the SDR.

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5. Currencies and credit outstanding

Currency holdings of SDR 473,409 million at April 30, 2016 (SDR 262,375 million at April 30, 2015), included receivables and payables arising from valuation adjustments at April 30, 2016 (when all holdings of currencies of members were last revalued), of SDR 11,998 million and SDR 5,690 million, respectively (SDR 14,349 million and SDR 8,193 million, respectively, at April 30, 2015). Settlements of these receivables or payables are required to be made by or to members promptly after the end of each financial year.

At April 30, 2016, and 2015, currency holdings of SDR 47,798 million and SDR 55,228 million, respectively, represent members' use of GRA credit.

The IMF approved the following arrangements during the financial year ended April 30, 2016:

	Amount agreed
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>
Stand-By Arrangements (SBA)	
Kenya	709
Kosovo	148
Flexible Credit Line (FCL)	
Colombia	3,870

The IMF approved the following arrangements during the financial year ended April 30, 2015:

	Amount agreed
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>
Stand-By Arrangements (SBA)	
Georgia	100
Honduras	78
Kenya	353
Serbia	935
Extended Arrangements (EFF)	
Seychelles	11
Ukraine	12,348
Flexible Credit Line (FCL)	
Mexico	47,292
Poland	15,500
Precautionary and Liquidity Line (PLL)	
Morocco	3,235

During the year ended April 30, 2016, the access for Poland's FCL was decreased by SDR 2,500 million, and the EFF arrangements for Cyprus and Greece and the FCL for Colombia (approved on June 24, 2013) were canceled. During the same period, the SBAs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jordan, Kenya (approved on February 2, 2015), Romania, and Tunisia expired.

During the year ended April 30, 2015, the SBA for Ukraine (approved on April 30, 2014) was canceled and replaced with a new EFF. The SBA for Bosnia and Herzegovina was augmented by SDR 84 million during the same period.

At April 30, 2016, the undrawn balances under 11 SBA and EFF arrangements that were in effect in the GRA amounted to SDR 10,195 million (SDR 29,165 million under 16 SBA and EFF arrangements at April 30, 2015). In addition, at April 30, 2016, three arrangements under the FCL totaling SDR 64,162 million and one arrangement under the PLL with an undrawn balance of SDR 3,235 million were active (three FCLs totaling SDR 66,662 million and one PLL with an undrawn balance of SDR 3,235 million at April 30, 2015); see Schedule 3.

Changes in the outstanding use of IMF credit under the various facilities of the GRA, during the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015 were as follows:

	April 30, 2015	Purchases	Repurchases	April 30, 2016
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>			
Credit tranches	15,899	1,455	(9,032)	8,322
EFF	39,137	3,230	(3,078)	39,289
Enlarged access	146	—	—	146
CCFF ¹	29	—	—	29
SFF ¹	17	—	(5)	12
Total credit outstanding	<u>55,228</u>	<u>4,685</u>	<u>(12,115)</u>	<u>47,798</u>

¹ Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility (CCFF), and Supplementary Financing Facility (SFF).

	April 30, 2014	Purchases	Repurchases	April 30, 2015
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>			
Credit tranches	29,418	3,666	(17,185)	15,899
EFF	51,625	8,325	(20,813)	39,137
Enlarged access	149	—	(3)	146
CCFF ¹	29	—	—	29
SFF ¹	17	—	—	17
Total credit outstanding	<u>81,238</u>	<u>11,991</u>	<u>(38,001)</u>	<u>55,228</u>

¹ Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility (CCFF), and Supplementary Financing Facility (SFF).

Repurchases during the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015, included advance repurchases of SDR 3,323 million and SDR 21,218 million, respectively.

Scheduled repurchases in the GRA, including overdue repurchases, are summarized below:

Financial year ending April 30	General Resources Account
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>
2017	2,236
2018	3,014
2019	6,826
2020	8,467
2021	8,112
2022 and beyond	18,886
Overdue	<u>257</u>
Total	<u>47,798</u>

In addition, SDR 9 million in repayments of SAF loans in the SDA, included in other assets, are also overdue (see Note 11).

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5.1 Overdue obligations

At April 30, 2016, and 2015, two members were six months or more overdue in settling their financial obligations to the General Department as follows:

	GRA repurchases and SAF loans		GRA charges and SAF interest	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>			
Total overdue	266	274	849	847
Overdue for six months or more	266	274	848	845
Overdue for three years or more	266	274	841	838

The type and duration of the overdue amounts in the General Department were as follows at April 30, 2016:

	GRA repurchases and SAF loans	GRA charges and SAF interest	Total obligation	Longest overdue obligation
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>			
Somalia	105	123	228	July 1987
Sudan	<u>161</u>	<u>726</u>	<u>887</u>	July 1985
Total	<u>266</u>	<u>849</u>	<u>1,115</u>	

In June and July 2015, Greece did not settle repurchase obligations falling due amounting to SDR 1,592 million. Greece subsequently settled these overdue obligations on July 20, 2015. Charges continued to accrue on all obligations, including those that were past due.

6. Interest, charges, and fees

At April 30, 2016, the credit outstanding on which the IMF levies charges amounted to SDR 47,798 million (SDR 55,228 million at April 30, 2015). For the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015, the basic rate of charge was set at the SDR interest rate plus a fixed margin of 100 basis points. The average rate of charge (adjusted for burden sharing) before applicable surcharges was 1.051 percent per annum and 1.061 percent per annum for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015, respectively.

Interest and charges receivable during the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015 were as follows:

	2016	2015
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>	
Accrued charges	991	1,134
Amount paid through burden sharing	<u>(715)</u>	<u>(712)</u>
	276	422
Accrued interest on SDR holdings	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Total interest and charges receivable	<u>280</u>	<u>424</u>

Charges income during the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015 consisted of the following:

	2016	2015
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>	
Charges	1,326	2,249
Burden sharing adjustments	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total charges	<u>1,327</u>	<u>2,250</u>

Commitment fees on canceled, reduced, or expired arrangements and service charges amounted to SDR 120 million and SDR 565 million for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015, respectively.

7. Investments

Investments during the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015 consisted of the following:

	April 30, 2016		
	Fixed-Income Subaccount	Endowment Subaccount	Total
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>		
At fair value through profit or loss			
International financial institutions obligations:			
Medium-term instruments (BIS)	4,783	—	4,783
Others	938	—	938
Developed market sovereign bonds	4,539	642	5,181
Developed market corporate bonds	—	494	494
Emerging market bonds	—	333	333
Inflation-linked bonds	—	655	655
Developed market equities	—	829	829
Emerging market equities	—	172	172
Real estate investment trusts	<u>—</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>172</u>
	10,260	3,297	13,557
At amortized cost			
Short-term investments	105	25	130
Fixed-term deposits	<u>—</u>	<u>1,281</u>	<u>1,281</u>
Total	<u>10,365</u>	<u>4,603</u>	<u>14,968</u>

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	April 30, 2015		
	Fixed-Income Subaccount	Endowment Subaccount	Total
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>		
At fair value through profit or loss			
International financial institutions obligations:			
Medium-term instruments (BIS)	4,882	—	4,882
Others	1,037	—	1,037
Developed market sovereign bonds	4,406	384	4,790
Developed market corporate bonds	—	287	287
Emerging market bonds	—	188	188
Inflation-linked bonds	—	390	390
Developed market equities	—	482	482
Emerging market equities	—	100	100
Real estate investment trusts	—	94	94
	<u>10,325</u>	<u>1,925</u>	<u>12,250</u>
At amortized cost			
Short-term investments	106	19	125
Fixed-term deposits	—	<u>2,689</u>	<u>2,689</u>
Total	<u>10,431</u>	<u>4,633</u>	<u>15,064</u>

At April 30, 2016, the notional value of foreign currency forward contracts held in the Endowment Subaccount amounted to SDR 2,900 million (SDR 1,722 million at April 30, 2015).

The maturities of the fixed-income securities in the Investment Account at April 30, 2016, were as follows:

Financial year ending April 30	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>
2017	4,895
2018	4,465
2019	2,377
2020	229
2021	207
2022 and beyond	<u>1,622</u>
Total	<u>13,795</u>

Net (loss)/income on investments during the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015 comprised the following:

	2016	2015
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>	
Interest and dividends	153	105
Net realized (losses)/gains	(90)	9
Net unrealized (losses)/gains	<u>(83)</u>	<u>151</u>
Total	<u>(20)</u>	<u>265</u>

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); and

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.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include the following:

(i) The fair value of publicly traded equities, bonds and treasury securities, REITs, and derivatives is based on quoted market prices, or binding dealer price quotations, in an active market for identical assets without any adjustments. The instruments are valued at mid prices (or bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions) and included within Level 1 of the hierarchy;

(ii) 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. The fair value of emerging market equity securities is the net asset value of the underlying funds. To the extent that the significant inputs are observable, these investments are included within Level 2 of the hierarchy; and

(iii) The fair value of over-the-counter derivatives not actively traded is determined using a forward pricing model that incorporates foreign exchange spot and forward rates. For these derivatives, significant inputs into models are market observable and are included within Level 2.

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The following tables present the fair value hierarchy used to determine the fair value of investments at April 30, 2016, and 2015:

	April 30, 2016		
	Level 1:	Level 2:	Total
	Quoted prices in active markets	Based on observable market data	
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>		
Recurring fair value measurements			
International financial institutions obligations:			
Medium-term instruments (BIS)	—	4,783	4,783
Others	—	938	938
Developed market sovereign bonds	—	5,181	5,181
Developed market corporate bonds	—	494	494
Emerging market bonds	—	333	333
Inflation-linked bonds	—	655	655
Developed market equities	829	—	829
Emerging market equities	71	101	172
Real estate investment trusts	<u>172</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>172</u>
Total	<u>1,072</u>	<u>12,485</u>	<u>13,557</u>

	April 30, 2015		
	Level 1:	Level 2:	Total
	Quoted prices in active markets	Based on observable market data	
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>		
Recurring fair value measurements			
International financial institutions obligations:			
Medium-term instruments (BIS)	—	4,882	4,882
Others	—	1,037	1,037
Developed market sovereign bonds	—	4,790	4,790
Developed market corporate bonds	—	287	287
Emerging market bonds	—	188	188
Inflation-linked bonds	—	390	390
Developed market equities	482	—	482
Emerging market equities	40	60	100
Real estate investment trusts	<u>94</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>94</u>
Total	<u>616</u>	<u>11,634</u>	<u>12,250</u>

There were no Level 3 financial instruments at April 30, 2016, and 2015, and there have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period.

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

The IMF plays a unique role in providing balance of payments support to member countries. IMF financing features policy conditions that require member countries to implement macroeconomic and structural policies and are an integral part of IMF lending. These measures aim to help countries solve their balance of payments problems while safeguarding IMF resources. The fair value of IMF credit outstanding as defined under IFRS 13 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. The carrying value of other financial assets and liabilities that are accounted for at amortized cost represents a reasonable estimate of their fair value.

9. Gold holdings

The IMF acquired its gold holdings primarily from quota subscriptions and financial transactions prior to the entry into force of the Second Amendment of the Articles of Agreement (April 1, 1978). The Articles of Agreement limit the use of gold in the IMF's operations and transactions. Any transactions in gold provided for in the Articles of Agreement require a decision adopted by an 85 percent majority of the total voting power. The IMF may sell gold outright on the basis of prevailing market prices but cannot engage in any other gold transactions, such as loans, leases, swaps, or the use of gold as collateral. In addition, the IMF does not have the authority to buy gold, but it may accept payments from a member in gold instead of SDRs or currencies in any operation or transactions at the prevailing market prices.

At April 30, 2016, and 2015, 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, 2016, and 2015, based on a cost of SDR 35 per fine troy ounce.

At April 30, 2016, the market value of the IMF's holdings of gold was SDR 82.1 billion (SDR 75.9 billion at April 30, 2015). The market value of the gold holdings is determined based on quoted prices in active markets (Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy).

10. Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment, net of depreciation and amortization, amounted to SDR 434 million and SDR 380 million at April 30, 2016, and 2015, respectively, and consisted of land, buildings, equipment, furniture, and software.

	Land	Buildings	Other	Total
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>			
Financial year ended April 30, 2016				
Cost				
Beginning of the year	95	290	329	714
Additions	—	—	81	81
Transfers	—	7	(7)	—
Disposals	—	—	(35)	(35)
End of the year	<u>95</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>760</u>
Accumulated depreciation and amortization				
Beginning of the year	—	162	172	334
Depreciation	—	5	22	27
Disposals	—	—	(35)	(35)
End of the year	—	<u>167</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>326</u>
Net book value at April 30, 2016	<u>95</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>434</u>

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	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>			
Financial year ended April 30, 2015				
Cost				
Beginning of the year	95	348	263	706
Additions	—	—	75	75
Transfers	—	9	(9)	—
Disposals	<u>—</u>	<u>(67)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(67)</u>
End of the year	<u>95</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>329</u>	<u>714</u>
Accumulated depreciation and amortization				
Beginning of the year	—	206	150	356
Depreciation	—	9	22	31
Disposals	<u>—</u>	<u>(53)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(53)</u>
End of the year	<u>—</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>334</u>
Net book value at April 30, 2015	<u>95</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>380</u>

Other property, plant, and equipment included construction in progress of SDR 148 million at April 30, 2016 (SDR 101 million at April 30, 2015), related to the renovation of the IMF headquarters building. At April 30, 2016, the IMF had commitments of SDR 95 million in respect of the renovation of the IMF headquarters building (SDR 117 million at April 30, 2015).

Depreciation and amortization expense of SDR 27 million and SDR 31 million is included in administrative expenses for the financial years ending April 30, 2016, and 2015, respectively (see Note 17).

11. Other assets and liabilities

Other assets comprised the following at April 30, 2016, and 2015:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>	
Investment trades receivable	218	284
Overdue SAF loans	9	9
Miscellaneous receivables and prepaid expenses	<u>56</u>	<u>60</u>
Total	<u>283</u>	<u>353</u>

Other liabilities comprised the following at April 30, 2016, and 2015:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>	
Refundable commitment fees on active arrangements	415	331
Investment trades payable	224	282
Miscellaneous payables	<u>172</u>	<u>149</u>
Total	<u>811</u>	<u>762</u>

12. Employee benefits

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 pension plans also provide an option for eligible staff to receive reduced pension benefits beginning at the age of 50. The level of pension benefits depends on the participants' length of service and highest three-year average gross compensation. The SRBP provides for the payment of benefits that otherwise would have been payable had the qualified plan benefits and compensation limits not applied.

The IMF provides other employment and post-retirement benefits, including medical insurance, life insurance, and other non-pension long-term benefits, such as separation and repatriation benefits, accrued annual leave up to 60 days, and associated tax allowances. The IMF has established a separate account, the RSBIA, to hold and invest resources set aside to fund the cost of these post-retirement benefits of current and future retirees.

The assets in the SRP, SRBP, and RSBIA (collectively, the Plans) are held separately from the assets of all other accounts of the IMF. In the event the IMF were to exercise its right to terminate the pension plans, the assets of these plans would be used to satisfy all liabilities to participants, retired participants, and their beneficiaries, and all other liabilities of the pension plans. Any remaining assets would be returned to the GRA. The GRA meets all costs of administering the Plans.

Responsibility for the governance of the Plans lies with the IMF Executive Board and the Pension Committee. The IMF Executive Board approves the funding framework and amendments to the Plans. The Pension Committee, consisting of members of the IMF Executive Board and senior staff, has overall responsibility for carrying out the provisions 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 IMF Executive Board on the appropriate funding framework. It is supported by an Investment Committee to oversee the investments of the Plans.

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

The primary objective with respect to liquidity is to have sufficient liquid resources available to pay benefits when due. This risk is monitored to ensure that payments due to the participants and

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beneficiaries can be met from the holdings of cash and highly liquid investments of the Plans.

The amounts recognized in the statements of financial position were determined as follows at April 30, 2016, and 2015:

	2016			2015
	Pension benefits	Other employee benefits	Total	Total
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>			
Defined benefit obligation	(6,407)	(1,661)	(8,068)	(8,882)
Plan assets	<u>6,195</u>	<u>1,365</u>	<u>7,560</u>	<u>8,053</u>
Net liability	<u>(212)</u>	<u>(296)</u>	<u>(508)</u>	<u>(829)</u>

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows on the basis of actuarial assumptions. The assets of the Plans are measured at fair value.

The amounts recognized in the statements of comprehensive income were as follows during the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015:

	2016			2015
	Pension benefits	Other employee benefits	Total	Total
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>			
Service cost	222	81	303	250
Interest expense related to defined benefit obligation	287	69	356	323
Interest income related to plan assets	<u>(258)</u>	<u>(56)</u>	<u>(314)</u>	<u>(308)</u>
Net periodic pension cost	<u>251</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>345</u>	<u>265</u>
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	(1,069)	(135)	(1,204)	524
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	558	116	674	(19)
Exchange differences	<u>(10)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(13)</u>	<u>40</u>
Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(521)</u>	<u>(22)</u>	<u>(543)</u>	<u>545</u>
Total (gain)/expense recognized in statements of comprehensive income	<u>(270)</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>(198)</u>	<u>810</u>

The reconciliation of the defined benefit obligation, based on actuarial estimates by independent actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit Method, was as follows at April 30, 2016, and 2015:

	2016			2015
	Pension benefits	Other employee benefits	Total	Total
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>			
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	7,173	1,709	8,882	7,181
Current service cost	222	81	303	250
Interest expense	287	69	356	323
Employee contributions	34	—	34	33
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to demographic assumptions changes	73	(3)	70	—
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to financial assumptions changes	(1,142)	(132)	(1,274)	524
Benefits paid	(181)	(49)	(230)	(219)
Exchange differences	<u>(59)</u>	<u>(14)</u>	<u>(73)</u>	<u>790</u>
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	<u>6,407</u>	<u>1,661</u>	<u>8,068</u>	<u>8,882</u>

The reconciliation of changes in the fair value of plan assets was as follows at April 30, 2016, and 2015:

	2016			2015
	Pension benefits	Other employee benefits	Total	Total
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>			
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	6,622	1,431	8,053	7,046
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	(558)	(116)	(674)	19
Interest income	258	56	314	308
Employer contributions	69	54	123	116
Employee contributions	34	—	34	33
Benefits paid	(181)	(49)	(230)	(219)
Exchange differences	<u>(49)</u>	<u>(11)</u>	<u>(60)</u>	<u>750</u>
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	<u>6,195</u>	<u>1,365</u>	<u>7,560</u>	<u>8,053</u>

The fair value of major categories of plan assets was as follows at April 30, 2016, and 2015:

	2016			2015
	Quoted market price in an active market	No quoted market price in an active market	Total	Total
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>			
Cash	321	—	321	395
Global equities	1,547	861	2,408	2,599
Emerging markets equities	80	606	686	712
Global fixed income	—	515	515	526
High-fixed income	—	679	679	647
Real assets	275	583	858	819
Private equity and absolute return	—	2,093	2,093	2,355
Total	<u>2,223</u>	<u>5,337</u>	<u>7,560</u>	<u>8,053</u>

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Participants in the pension plans contribute a fixed 7 percent of pensionable gross compensation. There were no actuarially determined employer contributions to the pension plans during the financial year ended April 30, 2016 (such contributions amounted to 9.11 percent of pensionable gross compensation for the financial year ended April 30, 2015). 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 124 million to the pension plans and other long-term employee benefits during the financial year ending April 30, 2017.

The expected pension and benefits payments to be paid out by the Plans were as follows at April 30, 2016, and 2015:

Financial year ending April 30	Pension benefits	Other employee benefits	Total
<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>			
2017	207	66	273
2018	220	49	269
2019	233	52	285
2020	248	55	303
2021	262	59	321

The principal actuarial assumptions used in calculating the defined benefits obligation as of April 30, 2016, and 2015, were as follows:

	2016	2015
<i>(In percent)</i>		
Discount rate/expected return on plan assets	3.75	3.92
Rate of salary increases (average)	4.50	6.00
Health care cost trend rate	4.00–6.75	5.00–6.50
Inflation	2.00	3.00
<i>(In years)</i>		
Life expectancy		
male	88	
female	91	

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 18.2 years as of April 30, 2016 (19.2 years as of April 30, 2015).

The following shows the sensitivity of the present value of the defined benefit obligation to changes in actuarial assumptions at April 30, 2016, and 2015:

Present value of the defined benefit obligation	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
<i>(in millions of SDRs)</i>			
Discount rate	0.5%	Decrease by 650	Increase by 750
Rate of salary increases	0.5%	Increase by 110	Decrease by 110
Health care cost trend rate	0.5%	Increase by 160	Decrease by 140
Inflation rate	0.5%	Increase by 450	Decrease by 410
Life expectancy	one year in longevity	Increase by 250	

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.

13. Burden sharing and the Special Contingent Account

Under the burden sharing mechanism, the basic rate of charge is increased and the rate of remuneration is reduced to offset the effect on the IMF's income of the nonpayment of charges that are overdue for more than six months, and to finance additions to the SCA-1. Cumulative unpaid charges, net of settlements, that have resulted in adjustments to charges and remuneration because May 1, 1986 (the date the burden sharing mechanism was adopted), amounted to SDR 715 million at April 30, 2016 (SDR 712 million at April 30, 2015). The cumulative refunds for the same period, resulting from the settlements of overdue charges for which burden sharing adjustments have been made, amounted to SDR 1,320 million at April 30, 2016, and 2015. No additions have been made to the SCA-1 during the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015.

14. Borrowings

The IMF may potentially borrow up to SDR 180.6 billion under the enlarged and amended NAB, SDR 281 billion under the 2012 bilateral borrowing agreements, and SDR 18.5 billion under the GAB and an associated agreement with Saudi Arabia. The NAB is the facility of first and principal recourse, and outstanding drawings and commitments under the NAB and GAB cannot exceed SDR 180.6 billion.

The NAB is a standing set of credit lines with 38 participants who are committed to provide supplementary resources to the IMF when these are needed to forestall or cope with a threat to the international monetary system. The NAB is renewed periodically; in November 2012, the NAB was renewed through November 2017. Following the quota increases of all NAB participants under the Fourteenth General Review of Quotas, the total commitments under the NAB decreased from SDR 366.5 billion to SDR 180.6 billion during the financial year ended April 30, 2016. The NAB allows for drawings in certain circumstances to meet requests for encashment by members or their institutions in case of balance of payments need. The activation of the NAB requires the consent of participants representing 85 percent of total NAB credit arrangements of participants eligible to vote and the approval of the IMF's Executive Board. As of April 30, 2016, the NAB was deactivated, but SDR 38 billion remained available to finance commitments approved during prior activation periods (the NAB was activated with SDR 252 billion available for drawing at April 30, 2015).

Since 2009, the IMF has signed a number of bilateral loan and note purchase agreements with member countries or their central banks. Drawings under the first round of bilateral borrowings—the 2009 borrowing agreements—were used to finance commitments under IMF arrangements approved before the activation of the NAB in April 2011. Effective April 1, 2013, the Executive Board decided not to draw on these borrowing agreements.

Following the joint announcement in 2012 by the International Monetary and Financial Committee and the Group of Twenty Finance Ministers and Governors to further bolster IMF resources through

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bilateral borrowing, the IMF signed bilateral borrowing agreements (2012 borrowing agreements) with members or their central banks. The resources available under the 2012 borrowing agreements are intended to serve as a second line of defense to IMF quotas and NAB resources and as such can only be activated under specific conditions. The agreements provided for an initial term of two years, with the option to extend the term for up to two additional years. In July 2015 the IMF Executive Board approved a second one-year extension subject to the consent of the lenders. As of April 30, 2016, borrowing agreements with commitments of US\$398 billion (SDR 281 billion) were effective, but not activated.

Drawings under the 2012 borrowing agreements may be made to fund commitments made during the term of the agreements for as long as the agreements are active. Drawings are repayable in three months but maturities can be unilaterally extended by the IMF for up to 10 years. Upon determination by the IMF Executive Board that exceptional circumstances exist as a result of a shortage of resources in relation to obligations falling due, the IMF, with consent of lenders, may further extend the maturities of outstanding drawings under many of the borrowing agreements for up to an additional five years. The outstanding claims on borrowing agreements are transferable within the official sector, including all IMF members, their central banks or other fiscal agencies, and prescribed SDR holders. The claims are also encashable on demand by lenders, subject to certain conditions.

Under the GAB and an associated agreement with Saudi Arabia, the IMF may potentially borrow up to SDR 17 billion and SDR 1.5 billion, respectively, when supplementary resources are needed to forestall or to cope with an impairment of the international monetary system. The GAB became effective on October 24, 1962, and has been renewed periodically, most recently through December 26, 2018. The borrowing agreement with Saudi Arabia entered into force on December 26, 1983, and was last renewed through December 26, 2018.

During the financial year ended April 30, 2016, drawings under the NAB and repayments under the 2009 bilateral borrowing agreements and the NAB amounted to SDR 3,402 million and SDR 8,510 million, respectively (SDR 8,951 million and SDR 19,460 million, respectively, during the financial year ended April 30, 2015). Total outstanding borrowings at April 30, 2016, and 2015, were SDR 31,671 million and SDR 36,779 million, respectively (see Schedule 4).

The average interest rate on outstanding borrowings was 0.051 percent per annum and 0.061 percent per annum for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015, respectively. The interest expense on outstanding borrowings during the same periods was SDR 18 million and SDR 28 million, respectively.

Scheduled repayments of outstanding borrowings are summarized below:

Financial year ending April 30	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>
2017	2,770
2018	2,523
2019	5,044
2020	6,327
2021	5,897
2022 and beyond	<u>9,110</u>
Total	<u>31,671</u>

15. Quotas

Under the 2008 Quota and Voice reforms, which became effective in March 2011, 54 member countries were eligible for ad hoc quota increases. As at April 30, 2016, and 2015, 47 members had consented and paid in full their quota increases, amounting to SDR 20,626 million.

On January 26, 2016, the conditions for implementing the IMF's Fourteenth General Quota Review were met and the amendment of the IMF's Articles of Agreement creating an all-elected IMF Executive Board (Board Reform Amendment) entered into force. The Board Reform Amendment and the Fourteenth General Review of Quotas comprised a package of quota and governance reforms, which included a doubling of IMF quotas and a realignment of quota shares. Quota increases for individual countries, totaling SDR 238,842 million, become effective upon payment. As at April 30, 2016, quota increases for 167 members, amounting to SDR 233,385 million, were effective.

Members' quotas and reserve tranche positions were as follows at April 30, 2016, and 2015:

	2016	2015
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>	
Total quotas	471,568	238,183
Total currency holdings	473,409	262,375
Less members' outstanding use of IMF credit	(47,798)	(55,228)
Less administrative balances	<u>(10)</u>	<u>(11)</u>
	<u>425,601</u>	<u>207,136</u>
Reserve tranche positions	<u>45,967</u>	<u>31,047</u>

On April 12, 2016, Nauru became the 189th member of the IMF with an initial quota of SDR 2 million. At April 30, 2016, Nauru has not yet paid its quota.

16. Remuneration

At April 30, 2016, the portion of the reserve tranche on which the IMF pays remuneration amounted to SDR 38,702 million (SDR 23,913 million at April 30, 2015). The average rate of remuneration (adjusted for burden sharing) for the financial year ended April 30, 2016, and 2015, was 0.045 percent and 0.058 percent, respectively.

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Remuneration consisted of the following during the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>	
Remuneration	13	22
Burden sharing adjustments	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
	<u>12</u>	<u>20</u>

17. Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses, the majority of which were incurred in U.S. dollars, were as follows during the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>	
Personnel	510	473
Pension and other long-term employee benefits	345	265
Travel	88	79
Other, net of reimbursements	<u>8</u>	<u>40</u>
Administrative expenses	<u>951</u>	<u>857</u>

18. Contribution from MDRI-I Trust to CCR Trust

In February 2015, the IMF Executive Board authorized the liquidation of the MDRI-I Trust and the contribution of SDR 13 million of the SDA resources held in the MDRI-I Trust to the CCR Trust.

19. Special Disbursement Account

19.1 Contributions to Administered Accounts

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

Proceeds from the payments of SAF loans, Trust Fund loans, and excess resources from the Supplementary Financing Facility Subsidy Account are transferred from the SDA to the Reserve Account of the PRG Trust as contributions. During the financial year ended April 30, 2016, and 2015, there were no such transfers.

19.2 Trust Fund

The IMF is the Trustee of the Trust Fund, which was established in 1976 to provide balance of payments assistance on concessional terms to eligible members that qualified for such assistance. The Trust Fund is in liquidation following its termination in 1981. Since that date, the activities of the Trust Fund have been confined to the conclusion of its affairs. The Trust Fund has no assets other than loans and interest receivable from Somalia and Sudan amounting to SDR 91 million at April 30, 2016, and 2015. All interest income is deferred.

20. 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. Reimbursements are made by the SDR Department (through assessments levied on SDR Department participants), PRG Trust, CCR Trust, MDRI-I Trust, the SRP, and the RSBIA. The following summarizes the reimbursements to the GRA during the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>	
SDR Department	7	3
PRG Trust	50	53
CCR Trust (formerly the PCDR Trust)	— ¹	— ¹
MDRI-I Trust	—	— ¹
SRP and RSBIA	3	2

¹ Less than SDR 500,000.

The IMF has transferred resources to the PRG Trust, PRGF-HIPC Trust and CCR Trust to provide financial assistance to low-income countries. The following summarizes the cumulative inter-entity transfers from the IMF as of April 30, 2016, and 2015:

	<u>2016 and 2015</u>
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>
PRG Trust	
Reserve Account	2,697
Subsidy Accounts	1,018
PRG-HIPC Trust	1,239
CCR Trust (formerly the PCDR Trust)	293

21. Subsequent events

On May 27 and June 13, 2016, Mexico and Colombia canceled their FCL arrangements and the Executive Board approved their requests for successor two-year FCL arrangements in the amount of SDR 62,389 million and SDR 8,180 million, respectively.

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Quotas, IMF's holdings of currencies, reserve tranche positions,
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at April 30, 2016

(In millions of SDRs)

Member	General Resource Account				Outstanding credit and loans			
	Quota	IMF's holdings of currencies ¹		Reserve tranche position	GRA		SDA ³	Total ⁴
		Total	Percentage of quota		Amount	Percentage ²		
Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of	323.8	323.6	99.9	0.2	—	—	—	—
Albania	139.3	296.3	212.7	26.0	183.0	0.38	—	183.0
Algeria	1,959.9	1,771.8	90.4	188.1	—	—	—	—
Angola	740.1	701.8	94.8	113.6	75.2	0.16	—	75.2
Antigua and Barbuda	20.0	54.6	273.0	0.1	34.6	0.07	—	34.6
Argentina	2,117.1	2,116.9	100.0	0.2	—	—	—	—
Armenia, Republic of	128.8	288.7	224.1	—	159.9	0.33	—	159.9
Australia	6,572.4	6,503.8	99.0	69.0	—	—	—	—
Austria	3,932.0	3,471.2	88.3	460.8	—	—	—	—
Azerbaijan, Republic of	391.7	333.9	85.2	57.8	—	—	—	—
Bahamas, The	182.4	163.1	89.4	19.3	—	—	—	—
Bahrain, Kingdom of	395.0	258.8	65.5	136.2	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh	1,066.6	932.7	87.4	134.0	—	—	—	—
Barbados	94.5	82.0	86.8	12.6	—	—	—	—
Belarus, Republic of	681.5	681.5	100.0	**	—	—	—	—
Belgium	6,410.7	6,190.9	96.6	219.9	—	—	—	—
Belize	26.7	20.5	76.8	6.2	—	—	—	—
Benin	123.8	105.9	85.5	17.9	—	—	—	—
Bhutan	20.4	15.9	77.9	4.5	—	—	—	—
Bolivia	171.5	162.6	94.8	8.9	—	—	—	—
Bosnia and Herzegovina	169.1	572.8	338.7	**	403.7	0.84	—	403.7
Botswana	197.2	143.6	72.8	53.6	—	—	—	—
Brazil	11,042.0	10,166.9	92.1	875.1	—	—	—	—
Brunei Darussalam	301.3	266.3	88.4	35.2	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	896.3	798.2	89.1	98.1	—	—	—	—
Burkina Faso	120.4	97.6	81.1	22.8	—	—	—	—
Burundi	154.0	134.4	87.3	19.6	—	—	—	—
Cabo Verde	11.2	10.8	96.4	0.4	—	—	—	—
Cambodia	175.0	153.1	87.5	21.9	—	—	—	—
Cameroon	276.0	275.0	99.6	1.0	—	—	—	—
Canada	11,023.9	10,048.8	91.2	975.2	—	—	—	—
Central African Republic	111.4	111.0	99.6	0.4	—	—	—	—
Chad	140.2	137.2	97.9	3.1	—	—	—	—
Chile	1,744.3	1,705.5	97.8	38.8	—	—	—	—
China, People's Republic of	30,482.9	25,330.7	83.1	5,152.3	—	—	—	—
Colombia	2,044.5	2,005.4	98.1	39.1	—	—	—	—
Comoros, Union of the	17.8	15.0	84.3	2.8	—	—	—	—
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	1,066.0	1,066.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Congo, Republic of	84.6	84.0	99.3	0.6	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica	369.4	298.1	80.7	71.3	—	—	—	—
Côte d'Ivoire	650.4	568.0	87.3	82.4	—	—	—	—
Croatia, Republic of	717.4	717.2	100.0	0.2	—	—	—	—
Cyprus	303.8	1,010.8	332.7	85.0	792.0	1.66	—	792.0
Czech Republic	2,180.2	1,837.6	84.3	342.6	—	—	—	—
Denmark	3,439.4	3,373.5	98.1	65.9	—	—	—	—

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Quotas, IMF's holdings of currencies, reserve tranche positions,
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at April 30, 2016

(In millions of SDRs)

Member	General Resource Account				Outstanding credit and loans			
	Quota	IMF's holdings of currencies ¹		Reserve tranche position	GRA		SDA ³	Total ⁴
		Total	Percentage of quota		Amount	Percentage ²		
					(A)	+		
Djibouti	31.8	26.7	84.0	5.1	—	—	—	—
Dominica	11.5	11.5	100.0	**	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	477.4	440.1	92.2	64.6	27.4	0.06	—	27.4
Ecuador	347.8	319.3	91.8	28.5	—	—	—	—
Egypt, Arab Republic of	2,037.1	1,763.8	86.6	273.4	—	—	—	—
El Salvador	287.2	287.2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Equatorial Guinea, Republic of	157.5	152.6	96.9	4.9	—	—	—	—
Eritrea, The State of	15.9	15.9	100.0	**	—	—	—	—
Estonia, Republic of	243.6	192.0	78.8	51.6	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia, The Federal Democratic Republic of	300.7	293.3	97.5	7.5	—	—	—	—
Fiji, Republic of	98.4	74.7	75.9	23.7	—	—	—	—
Finland	2,410.6	2,116.6	87.8	294.0	—	—	—	—
France	20,155.1	17,766.8	88.2	2,388.5	—	—	—	—
Gabon	216.0	199.5	92.4	16.5	—	—	—	—
Gambia, The	62.2	52.9	85.0	9.3	—	—	—	—
Georgia	210.4	290.4	138.0	**	80.0	0.17	—	80.0
Germany	26,634.4	23,518.0	88.3	3,116.4	—	—	—	—
Ghana	738.0	645.6	87.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
Greece	2,428.9	13,162.0	541.9	572.8	11,305.9	23.65	—	11,305.9
Grenada	16.4	15.2	92.7	1.2	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	428.6	374.0	87.3	54.6	—	—	—	—
Guinea	214.2	187.4	87.5	26.9	—	—	—	—
Guinea-Bissau	28.4	24.5	86.3	3.9	—	—	—	—
Guyana	181.8	181.8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Haiti	81.9	81.8	99.9	0.1	—	—	—	—
Honduras	249.8	211.1	84.5	38.7	—	—	—	—
Hungary	1,940.0	1,640.8	84.6	299.2	—	—	—	—
Iceland	321.8	252.0	78.3	69.8	—	—	—	—
India	13,114.4	11,371.1	86.7	1,743.4	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	4,648.4	3,860.6	83.1	787.8	—	—	—	—
Iran, Islamic Republic of	3,567.1	3,049.7	85.5	517.5	—	—	—	—
Iraq	1,663.8	2,265.2	136.1	290.0	891.3	1.86	—	891.3
Ireland	3,449.9	6,416.0	186.0	806.8	3,772.8	7.89	—	3,772.8
Israel	1,920.9	1,888.8	98.3	32.1	—	—	—	—
Italy	15,070.0	14,638.4	97.1	431.7	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	382.9	829.4	216.6	27.4	473.8	0.99	—	473.8
Japan	30,820.5	27,101.8	87.9	3,718.8	—	—	—	—
Jordan	343.1	1,642.8	478.8	0.4	1,300.1	2.72	—	1,300.1
Kazakhstan, Republic of	1,158.4	960.2	82.9	198.2	—	—	—	—
Kenya	542.8	529.5	97.5	13.3	—	—	—	—
Kiribati	5.6	5.6	100.0	**	—	—	—	—
Korea, Republic of	8,582.7	7,889.2	91.9	693.5	—	—	—	—
Kosovo	82.6	175.8	212.8	20.1	113.3	0.24	—	113.3
Kuwait	1,933.5	1,779.0	92.0	155.5	—	—	—	—
Kyrgyz Republic	88.8	88.8	100.0	**	—	—	—	—

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(In millions of SDRs)

Member	General Resource Account				Outstanding credit and loans			
	Quota	IMF's holdings of currencies ¹		Reserve tranche position	GRA		SDA ³	Total ⁴
		Total	Percentage of quota		Amount	Percentage ²		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	105.8	92.6	87.5	13.2	—	—	—	—
Latvia, Republic of	332.3	332.3	100.0	0.1	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	266.4	231.7	87.0	34.7	—	—	—	—
Lesotho, Kingdom of	69.8	57.2	81.9	12.6	—	—	—	—
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	441.6	100.0	**	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	1,321.8	1,090.7	82.5	231.1	—	—	—	—
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	140.3	140.3	100.0	**	—	—	—	—
Madagascar, Republic of	122.2	122.1	99.9	0.1	—	—	—	—
Malawi	138.8	136.4	98.3	2.4	—	—	—	—
Malaysia	3,633.8	3,110.6	85.6	523.2	—	—	—	—
Maldives	21.2	16.4	77.4	4.8	—	—	—	—
Mali	186.6	153.3	82.2	33.3	—	—	—	—
Malta	168.3	122.4	72.7	45.9	—	—	—	—
Marshall Islands, Republic of the	3.5	3.5	100.0	**	—	—	—	—
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	128.8	112.7	87.5	16.1	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	142.2	101.0	71.0	41.3	—	—	—	—
Mexico	8,912.7	8,018.2	90.0	894.6	—	—	—	—
Micronesia, Federated States of	5.1	5.1	100.0	**	—	—	—	—
Moldova, Republic of	172.5	305.8	177.3	**	133.3	0.28	—	133.3
Mongolia	72.3	66.9	92.5	5.4	—	—	—	—
Montenegro	60.5	45.7	75.5	14.9	—	—	—	—
Morocco	894.4	747.4	83.6	147.0	—	—	—	—
Mozambique, Republic of	227.2	198.8	87.5	28.4	—	—	—	—
Myanmar	516.8	516.8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Namibia	191.1	191.0	99.9	0.1	—	—	—	—
Nauru ⁵	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nepal	156.9	135.5	86.4	21.4	—	—	—	—
Netherlands, Kingdom of the	8,736.5	8,482.5	97.1	254.0	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	1,252.1	1,122.7	89.7	129.5	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua	260.0	227.5	87.5	32.5	—	—	—	—
Niger	131.6	106.5	80.9	25.1	—	—	—	—
Nigeria	2,454.5	2,279.1	92.9	175.5	—	—	—	—
Norway	3,754.7	3,524.8	93.9	229.9	—	—	—	—
Oman	544.4	388.7	71.4	155.8	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	2,031.0	5,990.9	295.0	0.1	3,960.0	8.28	—	3,960.0
Palau, Republic of	3.1	3.1	100.0	**	—	—	—	—
Panama	376.8	322.4	85.6	54.4	—	—	—	—
Papua New Guinea	131.6	131.2	99.7	0.5	—	—	—	—
Paraguay	201.4	154.6	76.8	46.9	—	—	—	—
Peru	1,334.5	1,304.2	97.7	30.4	—	—	—	—
Philippines	2,042.9	1,773.5	86.8	269.4	—	—	—	—
Poland, Republic of	4,095.4	3,865.9	94.4	229.5	—	—	—	—
Portugal	2,060.1	16,374.4	794.8	465.5	14,779.8	30.92	—	14,779.8

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Quotas, IMF's holdings of currencies, reserve tranche positions,
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(In millions of SDRs)

Member	General Resource Account				Outstanding credit and loans				
	Quota	IMF's holdings of currencies ¹		Reserve tranche position	GRA		SDA ³	Total ⁴	
		Total	Percentage of quota		Amount	Percentage ²			
									(A)
Qatar	735.1	533.9	72.6	201.2	—	—	—	—	
Romania	1,811.4	1,811.4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	
Russian Federation	12,903.7	11,424.3	88.5	1,479.4	—	—	—	—	
Rwanda	160.2	140.2	87.5	20.0	—	—	—	—	
St. Kitts and Nevis	8.9	8.8	98.9	0.1	—	—	—	—	
St. Lucia	21.4	19.9	93.0	1.5	—	—	—	—	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	11.7	13.3	113.7	0.5	2.1	**	—	2.1	
Samoa	16.2	14.4	88.9	1.8	—	—	—	—	
San Marino, Republic of	49.2	37.0	75.2	12.2	—	—	—	—	
São Tomé and Príncipe, Democratic Republic of	14.8	14.8	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	
Saudi Arabia	9,992.6	9,536.9	95.4	455.7	—	—	—	—	
Senegal	323.6	281.3	86.9	42.3	—	—	—	—	
Serbia, Republic of	654.8	608.0	92.9	46.8	—	—	—	—	
Seychelles	22.9	49.6	216.6	3.5	30.2	0.06	—	30.2	
Sierra Leone	207.4	207.4	100.0	**	—	—	—	—	
Singapore	3,891.9	3,261.6	83.8	630.7	—	—	—	—	
Slovak Republic	1,001.0	847.6	84.7	153.4	—	—	—	—	
Slovenia, Republic of	586.5	430.4	73.4	156.2	—	—	—	—	
Solomon Islands	20.8	17.7	85.1	3.2	—	—	—	—	
Somalia	44.2	140.5	317.9	—	96.2	0.20	8.8	111.5	
South Africa	3,051.2	2,630.7	86.2	420.5	—	—	—	—	
South Sudan, Republic of	246.0	246.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	
Spain	9,535.5	9,067.3	95.1	468.2	—	—	—	—	
Sri Lanka	578.8	841.0	145.3	47.9	310.1	0.65	—	310.1	
Sudan	169.7	331.1	195.1	**	161.4	0.34	—	220.6	
Suriname	128.9	119.7	92.9	9.2	—	—	—	—	
Swaziland, Kingdom of	78.5	71.9	91.6	6.6	—	—	—	—	
Sweden	4,430.0	4,348.8	98.2	81.2	—	—	—	—	
Switzerland	5,771.1	5,758.3	99.8	12.9	—	—	—	—	
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	2,751.5	85.7	460.4	—	—	—	—	
Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of	25.6	21.3	83.2	4.4	—	—	—	—	
Togo	146.8	127.9	87.1	18.9	—	—	—	—	
Tonga	13.8	10.4	75.4	3.4	—	—	—	—	
Trinidad and Tobago	469.8	331.6	70.6	138.2	—	—	—	—	
Tunisia	545.2	1,426.8	261.7	121.1	1,002.8	2.10	—	1,002.8	
Turkey	4,658.6	4,545.8	97.6	112.8	—	—	—	—	
Turkmenistan	238.6	197.8	82.9	40.9	—	—	—	—	

General Department
Quotas, IMF's holdings of currencies, reserve tranche positions,
and outstanding credit and loans
at April 30, 2016

(In millions of SDRs)

Member	General Resource Account				Outstanding credit and loans			
	Quota	IMF's holdings of currencies ¹		Reserve tranche position	GRA		SDA ³	Total ⁴
		Total	Percentage of quota		Amount	Percentage ²		
Tuvalu	2.5	1.9	76.0	0.6	—	—	—	—
Uganda	361.0	361.0	100.0	**	—	—	—	—
Ukraine	2,011.8	9,712.6	482.8	**	7,700.8	16.11	—	7,700.8
United Arab Emirates	752.5	749.4	99.6	3.6	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	20,155.1	16,614.3	82.4	3,541.0	—	—	—	—
United States	82,994.2	77,431.6	93.3	5,567.2	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	429.1	334.6	78.0	94.5	—	—	—	—
Uzbekistan, Republic of	551.2	551.2	100.0	**	—	—	—	—
Vanuatu	23.8	28.1	118.1	4.2	8.5	0.02	—	8.5
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	3,722.7	3,134.9	84.2	587.8	—	—	—	—
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	<u>471,567.5</u>	<u>473,409.5</u>		<u>45,967.0</u>	<u>47,798.2</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>47,872.7</u>

Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.

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

² Represents the percentage of total use of GRA resources (column A).

³ Loans under Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF) previously financed by the SDA.

⁴ Includes outstanding Trust Fund loans to Somalia (SDR 6.5 million) and Sudan (SDR 59.2 million).

⁵ Nauru became an IMF member in April 2016, but has not yet made its quota payments.

**Less than SDR 50,000 or 0.05 percent.

General Department
Financial resources and liquidity position
in the General Resources Account
at April 30, 2016, and 2015

(In millions of SDRs)

	2016	2015
Usable resources		
Usable currencies	360,036	169,811
SDR holdings	31,842	13,617
Available resources under borrowing arrangements ¹	<u>38,441</u>	<u>252,297</u>
Total usable resources ²	430,319	435,725
Less: Undrawn balances under GRA arrangements	<u>77,592</u>	<u>99,062</u>
Equals: Uncommitted usable resources	<u>352,727</u>	<u>336,663</u>
Plus: Repurchases one year forward³	2,236	8,947
Less: Repayments of borrowing one year forward⁴	2,770	4,425
Less: Prudential balance⁵	<u>79,613</u>	<u>39,663</u>
Equals: One-year forward commitment capacity (FCC)⁶	<u>272,580</u>	<u>301,522</u>
Memorandum items		
Resources committed under borrowing arrangements		
GAB/NAB ⁷	180,573	366,457
2012 Bilateral borrowing agreements	280,817	271,039
Quotas of members that finance IMF transactions	398,067	198,317
Liquid liabilities		
Reserve tranche positions	45,967	31,047
Outstanding borrowings	31,671	36,779

¹ The available resources under borrowing arrangements represent NAB financing from prior activation periods not yet drawn. As of April 30, 2015, the available resources also took into account a prudential balance set at 20 percent of amounts made available under the NAB.

² Usable resources consist of: (i) holdings of currencies of members considered by the IMF as having balance of payments and reserve positions sufficiently strong for their currencies to be used in transfers; (ii) SDR holdings; and (iii) any unused amounts under credit lines that have been activated.

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

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

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

⁶ The FCC does not include bilateral commitments from members to boost the IMF's resources. These resources will only be counted toward the FCC once: (i) individual bilateral agreements are effective; and (ii) the associated resources are available for use by the IMF, as determined by the Executive Board.

⁷ Outstanding drawings and commitments under the NAB and GAB cannot exceed SDR 180.6 billion at April, 30, 2016 (SDR 366.5 billion at April 30, 2015).

General Department
Status of arrangements in the
General Resources Account
at April 30, 2016

(In millions of SDRs)

Member	Date of arrangement	Expiration	Total amount agreed	Undrawn balance
Stand-By Arrangements				
Georgia	July 30, 2014	July 29, 2017	100	20
Honduras	December 3, 2014	December 2, 2017	78	78
Kenya	March 14, 2016	March 13, 2018	709	709
Kosovo	July 29, 2015	May 28, 2017	148	91
Serbia	February 23, 2015	February 22, 2018	<u>935</u>	<u>935</u>
Total Stand-By Arrangements			<u>1,970</u>	<u>1,833</u>
Extended Arrangements				
Albania	February 28, 2014	February 27, 2017	295	115
Armenia	March 7, 2014	May 6, 2017	82	47
Jamaica	May 1, 2013	April 30, 2017	615	142
Pakistan	September 4, 2013	September 3, 2016	4,393	433
Seychelles	June 4, 2014	June 3, 2017	11	5
Ukraine	March 11, 2015	March 10, 2019	<u>12,348</u>	<u>7,620</u>
Total Extended Arrangements			<u>17,745</u>	<u>8,362</u>
Precautionary and Liquidity Line				
Morocco	July 28, 2014	July 27, 2016	<u>3,235</u>	<u>3,235</u>
Total Precautionary and Liquidity Line			<u>3,235</u>	<u>3,235</u>
Flexible Credit Line				
Colombia	June 17, 2015	June 16, 2017	3,870	3,870
Mexico	November 26, 2014	November 25, 2016	47,292	47,292
Poland	January 14, 2015	January 13, 2017	<u>13,000</u>	<u>13,000</u>
Total Flexible Credit Line			<u>64,162</u>	<u>64,162</u>
Total General Resources Account			<u>87,112</u>	<u>77,592</u>

Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.

General Department
Schedule of borrowings in the
General Resources Account at April 30, 2016, and 2015¹

(In millions of SDRs)

Member, Central Bank	Commitment amounts		Outstanding borrowings	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
NAB commitments				
Australia	2,220	4,370	393	444
Austria	1,818	3,579	328	348
Belgium	3,994	7,862	720	763
Brazil	4,441	8,741	800	888
Canada	3,874	7,624	699	761
Banco Central de Chile	691	1,360	125	139
China	15,860	31,217	2,363	3,156
Cyprus	340	340	31	35
Danmarks Nationalbank	1,630	3,208	288	312
Deutsche Bundesbank	12,890	25,371	2,322	2,563
Finland	1,134	2,232	200	217
France	9,479	18,657	1,695	1,890
Hong Kong Monetary Authority	340	340	30	35
India	4,441	8,741	801	848
Bank of Israel	340	500	45	51
Italy	6,899	13,578	1,243	1,378
Japan	33,509	65,953	4,981	6,560
Korea	3,345	6,583	591	644
Kuwait	341	341	51	35
Luxembourg	493	971	89	99
Malaysia	340	340	51	35
Mexico	2,538	4,995	448	486
Netherlands	4,595	9,044	828	919
New Zealand	340	624	56	64
Norway	1,967	3,871	347	375
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	340	340	30	35
National Bank of Poland	1,285	2,530	228	257
Banco de Portugal	784	1,542	—	15
Russian Federation	4,441	8,741	800	891
Saudi Arabia	5,653	11,126	998	1,122
Singapore	649	1,277	118	130
South Africa	340	340	30	35
Spain	3,405	6,702	613	651
Sveriges Riksbank	2,256	4,440	390	431
Swiss National Bank	5,541	10,905	978	1,111
Thailand	340	340	52	35
United Kingdom	9,479	18,657	1,672	1,895
United States	28,202	69,074	6,225	7,077
	<u>180,573</u>	<u>366,457</u>		
2009 Borrowing Agreements²				
Czech National Bank			6	28
Central Bank of Malta			1	3
Slovak Republic			3	11
Bank of Slovenia			2	7
Total			<u>31,671</u>	<u>36,779</u>

Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.

¹ The IMF may borrow under the NAB, the GAB, and the associated agreement with Saudi Arabia, none of which had been activated at April 30, 2016. Members have also entered into bilateral borrowing agreements with the IMF to boost its resources. The resources under these agreements serve as a second line of defense to the IMF's quota and NAB resources. At April 30, 2016, bilateral agreements totaling US\$398 billion (SDR 281 billion) were signed and effective. The latter includes agreements with Bank of Algeria, Australia, National Bank of Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, People's Bank of China, Czech National Bank, Danmarks Nationalbank, Bank of Finland, France, Deutsche Bundesbank, Reserve Bank of India, Banca d'Italia, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Bank Negara Malaysia, Central Bank of Malta, Banco de Mexico, De Nederlandsche Bank NV, New Zealand, Norges Bank, Oesterreichische Nationalbank, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Narodowy Bank Polski, Central Bank of the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Monetary Authority of Singapore, Slovak Republic, Bank of Slovenia, Spain, Sveriges Riksbank, Bank of Thailand, Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, and United Kingdom.

² The 2009 agreements have expired.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Governors
Of the International Monetary Fund
Washington, DC

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Special Drawing Rights ("SDR") Department of the International Monetary Fund (the "Department"), which comprise the statements of financial position as of April 30, 2016 and 2015, and the related statements of comprehensive income for the years then ended.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Department's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Special Drawing Rights Department of the International Monetary Fund at April 30, 2016 and 2015, and the results of its operations for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.



Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental schedules listed on pages 40 to 44 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves and other additional procedures, in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

June 24, 2016

SDR Department
Statements of financial position
at April 30, 2016, and 2015

(In millions of SDRs)

	Note	2016	2015
Assets			
Net charges receivable		4	2
Participants with holdings below allocations	4		
Allocations		133,562	128,935
Less: SDR holdings		<u>97,730</u>	<u>110,797</u>
Allocations in excess of holdings		<u>35,832</u>	<u>18,138</u>
Total assets		<u>35,836</u>	<u>18,140</u>
Liabilities			
Net interest payable		4	2
Participants with holdings above allocations	4		
SDR holdings		73,197	78,541
Less: allocations		<u>70,529</u>	<u>75,156</u>
Holdings in excess of allocations		<u>2,668</u>	<u>3,385</u>
Holdings by the General Resources Account		31,842	13,617
Holdings by prescribed holders		<u>1,322</u>	<u>1,136</u>
Total liabilities		<u>35,836</u>	<u>18,140</u>

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

These financial statements were approved by the Managing Director and the Director of Finance on June 24, 2016.

Christine Lagarde /s/
Managing Director

Andrew Tweedie /s/
Director, Finance Department

Statements of comprehensive income
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

(In millions of SDRs)

	2016	2015
Revenue		
Net charges from participants with holdings below allocations	12	11
Assessment on SDR allocations	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>19</u>	<u>14</u>
Expenses		
Interest on SDR holdings		
Net interest to participants with holdings above allocations	2	2
General Resources Account	9	8
Prescribed holders	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>
Administrative expenses	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>19</u>	<u>14</u>
Other comprehensive income	—	—
Total comprehensive income	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

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

SDR Department
Notes to the financial statements
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

1. Nature of operations

The Special Drawing Right (SDR) is an international interest-bearing reserve asset created by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) following the First Amendment of the Articles of Agreement in 1969. All transactions and operations involving SDRs are conducted through the SDR Department. SDRs may be allocated by the IMF, as a supplement to existing reserve assets, to members participating in the SDR Department. Their value 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.

The resources of the SDR Department are held separately from the assets of all the other accounts owned, 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 for expenses incurred in conducting the business of the SDR Department.

At April 30, 2016, and 2015, all members of the IMF, except Nauru, were participants in the SDR Department (see Note 6). SDRs have been allocated by the IMF to members that are participants in the SDR Department in proportion to their quotas in the IMF at the time of the allocation. Since the creation of the SDR, three general allocations and one special allocation have been made, for a total of SDR 204.1 billion as of April 30, 2016, and 2015. Upon participants' termination of participation in, or liquidation of, the SDR Department, the IMF will provide to holders freely usable currencies or currencies of holders received from the participants in settlement of their obligations. The IMF is empowered to prescribe certain official entities as holders of SDRs; at April 30, 2016, and 2015, 15 institutions were prescribed as holders. Prescribed holders do not receive SDR allocations.

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

1.1 Uses of SDRs

Participants and prescribed holders can use and receive SDRs in transactions and operations by agreement among themselves. Participants can also use SDRs in operations and transactions involving the General Resources Account (GRA), such as the payment of charges, payment of quota, and repurchases. The GRA can use SDRs in operations and transactions involving participants, such as payment of remuneration and repayment of borrowings. If necessary, the IMF may also designate participants to provide freely usable currency in exchange for SDRs; in doing so, the IMF ensures that a participant can use its SDRs to obtain an equivalent amount of freely usable currency if it has a need because of its balance of payments, its reserve position, or developments in its reserves.

1.2 Allocations and cancellations of SDRs

The IMF has the authority to provide unconditional liquidity through general allocations of SDRs to participants in the SDR Department in

proportion to their quotas in the IMF. The IMF cannot allocate SDRs to itself or to other holders it prescribes. The Articles of Agreement also provide for cancellations of SDRs, although to date there have been no cancellations. In its decisions on general allocations of SDRs, the IMF, as prescribed under its Articles, has sought to meet the long-term global need to supplement existing reserve assets and avoid economic stagnation and deflation as well as excess demand and inflation.

In accordance with the Fourth Amendment of the Articles of Agreement, the IMF in 2009 made a one-time special allocation of SDRs to all participants, and new members that joined the SDR Department subsequently, to enable all members to participate in the SDR system on an equitable basis.

SDRs allocated under the special allocation to participants with overdue obligations to the IMF are held in an escrow account with the SDR Department and will be released to the participants upon their settlement of all overdue obligations (see Note 4).

2. Basis of preparation and measurement

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

The SDR Department holds no cash or cash equivalents. Cash flows arising from operating activities are limited to the receipt of charges and assessments and payment of interest. A Statement of Cash Flows is not presented as it would not provide additional information beyond that already contained in the Statements of Comprehensive Income. Receipts and uses of SDRs are shown in Schedule 1.

2.1 Unit of account

The financial statements are presented in SDRs, which is the IMF's unit of account. The value of the SDR is determined daily by the IMF by summing specific amounts of the four basket currencies in U.S. dollar equivalents on the basis of market exchange rates. The currencies in the basket at April 30, 2016, and 2015, and their specific amounts, relative to 1 SDR, were as follows:

<u>Currency</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Euro	0.423
Japanese yen	12.1
Pound sterling	0.111
U.S. dollar	0.660

At April 30, 2016, 1 SDR was equal to US\$1.41733 (US\$1.40642 at April 30, 2015).

2.2 Review of the SDR valuation

On November 30, 2015, the IMF Executive Board concluded the five-yearly review of the method of valuation of the SDR and decided to include the Chinese renminbi in the SDR basket of currencies.

SDR Department
Notes to the financial statements
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

Effective October 1, 2016, the SDR basket will consist of the U.S. dollar, the euro, the Chinese renminbi, the Japanese yen, and the pound sterling. The value of the SDR will continue to be calculated by summing specific amounts of the basket currencies expressed in equivalents of the U.S. dollar. These specific amounts will be determined on September 30, 2016, using the average exchange rates for the preceding three-month period to ensure that the shares of the basket currencies correspond to the following weights:

Currency	Weight (in percent)
U.S. dollar	41.73
Euro	30.93
Chinese renminbi	10.92
Japanese yen	8.33
Pound sterling	8.09

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

2.3 Use of estimates and judgment

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

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

Information about the most significant estimates and critical judgments used in applying accounting policies is described in Note 3.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 New International Financial Reporting Standards

The following new standards and amendments to existing standards issued by the IASB will become effective in future financial years. These standards and amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the SDR Department's financial statements:

Amendments to IFRS 10 "*Consolidated Financial Statements*" and IFRS 12 "*Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*," issued in December 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2016.

Amendments to IFRS 10 "*Consolidated Financial Statements*" and IAS 28 "*Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*," issued in September 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2016.

Amendments to IFRS 11 "*Joint Arrangements*," issued in May 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2016.

IFRS 15 "*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*," issued in May 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2018.

Amendments to IAS 1 "*Presentation of Financial Statements*," issued in December 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2016.

The following new standard has been issued by the IASB and will be effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2018 (which is financial year 2019 for the SDR Department).

In July 2014 the IASB published the complete version of IFRS 9 "*Financial Instruments*," which replaced most of the guidance in IAS 39 "*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*". The standard requires financial assets to be classified at fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income, or amortized cost on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. No changes were introduced for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities, except for financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. For these financial liabilities, changes in the fair value due to the changes in an entity's own credit risk must be recognized in other comprehensive income. The incurred loss model of IAS 39 has been replaced by a forward-looking expected credit loss impairment model. The impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 on the SDR Department's financial statements is being assessed.

3.2 Interest and charges

Interest is paid on holdings of SDRs, and charges are levied on each participant's net cumulative SDR allocation at the SDR interest rate. Charges are also levied on any negative balance of the participant or unpaid charges (none during the years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015). If sufficient SDRs are not received because charges are overdue, additional SDRs are temporarily created. Interest and charges are settled by crediting and debiting the appropriate individual holdings 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 euro area (three-month Eurepo rate from May 1, 2014, to January 4, 2015, and, thereafter, three-month spot rate for euro area central government bonds with a minimum rating of AA published by the European Central Bank); Japan (three-month Treasury Discount Bills); the United Kingdom (three-month Treasury Bills); and the United States (three-month Treasury Bills). The SDR interest rate enters into effect each Monday. With effect from October 27, 2014, the SDR interest rate became subject to a floor of 0.050 percent, and is rounded to three decimal places. The average SDR interest rate was 0.051 and 0.061 percent for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015, respectively.

With the addition of the Chinese renminbi to the SDR valuation basket, effective October 1, 2016, the SDR interest rate will continue to be determined as the weighted average of the interest rates on short-term financial instruments in the money markets of the SDR basket currencies. The representative interest rate for the Chinese renminbi will be the three-month benchmark yield for China Treasury bonds as published by the China Central Depository and Clearing Co., Ltd.

SDR Department
Notes to the financial statements
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

3.3 Overdue obligations

An allowance for losses resulting from overdue SDR obligations would be created if a loss had been incurred. There were no overdue obligations and no losses have been incurred during the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015.

4. Allocations and holdings

At April 30, 2016, and 2015, cumulative allocations to participants totaled SDR 204.1 billion. As described in Note 1.1, participants can use and receive SDRs in transactions and operations between themselves and with prescribed holders and the GRA. As a result, participants' holdings may be greater or less than their allocations. Participants with holdings below their allocations have a net obligation to the SDR Department, which is presented as an asset in the Statements of Financial Position. Participants with holdings in excess of their allocations have established a net claim on the SDR Department, which is presented in the Statements of Financial Position as a liability.

Participants' net SDR positions as of April 30, 2016, and 2015 were as follows:

	2016			2015		
	Below allocations	Above allocations	Total	Below allocations	Above allocations	Total
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>					
Cumulative allocations	133,562	70,529	204,091	128,935	75,156	204,091
Holdings of SDRs	<u>97,730</u>	<u>73,197</u>	<u>170,927</u>	<u>110,797</u>	<u>78,541</u>	<u>189,338</u>
Net SDR positions	<u>35,832</u>	<u>(2,668)</u>	<u>33,164</u>	<u>18,138</u>	<u>(3,385)</u>	<u>14,753</u>

The composition of SDR holdings as of April 30, 2016, and 2015 were as follows:

	2016	2015
		<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>
Participants	170,927	189,338
General Resources Account	31,842	13,617
Prescribed holders	<u>1,322</u>	<u>1,136</u>
Total holdings	<u>204,091</u>	<u>204,091</u>

In accordance with the provision of the Fourth Amendment of the IMF's Articles of Agreement, SDRs are held in escrow on behalf of participants with overdue obligations to the General Department and the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust. At April 30, 2016, and 2015, SDR 86.7 million was held in escrow for Somalia (SDR 4.2 million), Sudan (SDR 16.1 million), and Zimbabwe (SDR 66.4 million). These amounts would be released to the participants upon the settlement of overdue obligations to the IMF, and their allocations and holdings adjusted accordingly.

5. Related party transactions and administrative expenses

The GRA is a holder of SDRs and conducts operations and transactions with the SDR Department participants. The GRA's holdings of SDRs amounted to SDR 31.8 billion and SDR 13.6 billion at April 30, 2016, and 2015, respectively. The increase during the

financial year primarily reflects payments of quota increases during the financial year by 121 members in the amount of SDR 20.9 billion.

The expenses of conducting the business of the SDR Department are paid by the IMF from the GRA, which is reimbursed by the SDR Department (SDR 7.2 million and SDR 3.5 million for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015, respectively). 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.

SDR Department
Statements of changes in SDR holdings
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015
(In millions of SDRs)

	Participants	General Resources Account	Prescribed holders	Total	
				2016	2015
Total holdings, beginning of the year	<u>189,338</u>	<u>13,617</u>	<u>1,136</u>	<u>204,091</u>	<u>204,091</u>
Receipts of SDRs					
Transfers among participants and prescribed holders					
Transactions by agreement	9,085	—	170	9,255	2,434
Loans	1,157	—	—	1,157	—
Settlement of financial obligations	1,157	—	100	1,257	109
IMF-related operations					
PRG Trust lending	372	—	631	1,003	864
PRG Trust borrowing	121	—	619	740	514
Contributions to PRG Trust	—	—	54	54	—
Other operations	**	—	—	**	**
Net interest on SDRs	2	—	—	2	3
Transfers between participants and the GRA					
Acquisitions in exchange for currencies of other members	1,379	—	—	1,379	2,313
Purchases	3,134	—	—	3,134	375
Repurchases	—	865	—	865	1,112
Repayment of borrowings	782	—	—	782	—
GRA charges	—	1,724	—	1,724	2,762
Quota payments	—	20,943	—	20,943	—
Remuneration	10	—	—	10	30
Interest on borrowings	18	—	—	18	37
Commitment fee refunds	48	—	—	48	30
Interest on SDRs	—	7	1	8	10
Reimbursement of expenses (including SDR assessment)	—	57	—	57	56
Total receipts	<u>17,265</u>	<u>23,596</u>	<u>1,575</u>	<u>42,436</u>	<u>10,649</u>
Uses of SDRs					
Transfers among participants and prescribed holders					
Transactions by agreement	8,409	—	846	9,255	2,434
Loans	1,157	—	—	1,157	—
Settlement of financial obligations	1,257	—	—	1,257	109
IMF-related operations					
PRG Trust lending	631	—	372	1,003	864
PRG Trust borrowing	619	—	121	740	514
Contributions to PRG Trust	54	—	—	54	—
Other operations	—	—	**	**	**
Transfers between participants and the GRA					
Acquisitions in exchange for currencies of other members	—	1,379	—	1,379	2,313
Purchases	—	3,134	—	3,134	375
Repurchases	865	—	—	865	1,112
Repayment of borrowings	—	782	—	782	—
GRA charges	1,724	—	—	1,724	2,762
Quota payments	20,943	—	—	20,943	—
Remuneration	—	10	—	10	30
Interest on borrowings	—	18	—	18	37
Commitment fee refunds	—	48	—	48	30
Net SDR charges paid	10	—	—	10	13
Reimbursement of expenses (including SDR assessment)	7	—	50	57	56
Total uses	<u>35,676</u>	<u>5,371</u>	<u>1,389</u>	<u>42,436</u>	<u>10,649</u>
Total holdings, end of the year	<u>170,927</u>	<u>31,842</u>	<u>1,322</u>	<u>204,091</u>	<u>204,091</u>

** Less than SDR 500,000.

SDR Department
Allocations and holdings of participants
at April 30, 2016

(In millions of SDRs)

Participant	Net cumulative allocations	Holdings		
		Total	Percentage of cumulative allocations	Above (Below) allocations
Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of	155.3	83.0	53.4	(72.3)
Albania	46.5	114.4	246.3	68.00
Algeria	1,198.2	898.5	75.0	(299.6)
Angola	273.0	228.6	83.7	(44.5)
Antigua and Barbuda	12.5	0.1	0.9	(12.4)
Argentina	2,020.0	2,053.0	101.6	33.0
Armenia, Republic of	88.0	9.9	11.3	(78.1)
Australia	3,083.2	3,016.3	97.8	(66.9)
Austria	1,736.3	1,624.3	93.6	(112.0)
Azerbaijan, Republic of	153.6	95.9	62.4	(57.7)
Bahamas, The	124.4	54.1	43.5	(70.3)
Bahrain, Kingdom of	124.4	64.7	52.1	(59.6)
Bangladesh	510.4	924.6	181.2	414.2
Barbados	64.4	49.7	77.3	(14.6)
Belarus, Republic of	368.6	371.8	100.9	3.1
Belgium	4,323.3	3,841.9	88.9	(481.5)
Belize	17.9	20.0	111.9	2.1
Benin	59.2	28.3	47.8	(30.9)
Bhutan	6.0	6.0	100.0	**
Bolivia	164.1	166.7	101.6	2.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	160.9	1.6	1.0	(159.3)
Botswana	57.4	58.4	101.7	1.0
Brazil	2,887.1	2,596.7	89.9	(290.4)
Brunei Darussalam	203.5	216.5	106.4	13.0
Bulgaria	610.9	611.6	100.1	0.7
Burkina Faso	57.6	19.9	34.6	(37.7)
Burundi	73.8	13.9	18.8	(60.0)
Cabo Verde	9.2	0.8	8.9	(8.4)
Cambodia	83.9	88.3	105.3	4.4
Cameroon	177.3	15.7	8.9	(161.6)
Canada	5,988.1	5,700.4	95.2	(287.7)
Central African Republic	53.4	0.1	0.2	(53.3)
Chad	53.6	0.1	0.1	(53.5)
Chile	816.9	541.0	66.2	(275.9)
China, People's Republic of	6,989.7	7,441.7	106.5	452.1
Colombia	738.3	715.0	96.8	(23.4)
Comoros, Union of the	8.5	8.6	100.7	0.1
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	510.9	306.2	59.9	(204.7)
Congo, Republic of	79.7	70.3	88.3	(9.3)
Costa Rica	156.5	85.1	54.4	(71.5)
Côte d'Ivoire	310.9	132.9	42.7	(178.0)
Croatia, Republic of	347.3	304.9	87.8	(42.4)
Cyprus	132.8	62.4	47.0	(70.4)
Czech Republic	780.2	457.2	58.6	(323.0)
Denmark	1,531.5	1,450.6	94.7	(80.9)
Djibouti	15.2	1.9	12.7	(13.2)
Dominica	7.8	0.6	7.9	(7.2)
Dominican Republic	208.8	5.3	2.5	(203.5)
Ecuador	288.4	17.7	6.1	(270.6)
Egypt, Arab Republic of	898.5	564.8	62.9	(333.7)

SDR Department
Allocations and holdings of participants
at April 30, 2016

(In millions of SDRs)

Participant	Net cumulative allocations	Holdings		
		Total	Percentage of cumulative allocations	Above (Below) allocations
El Salvador	163.8	165.6	101.1	1.7
Equatorial Guinea, Republic of	31.3	21.2	67.6	(10.1)
Eritrea, The State of	15.2	3.7	24.4	(11.5)
Estonia, Republic of	62.0	24.6	39.7	(37.3)
Ethiopia, The Federal Democratic Republic of	127.9	57.7	45.1	(70.2)
Fiji, Republic of	67.1	44.0	65.7	(23.0)
Finland	1,189.5	1,123.0	94.4	(66.5)
France	10,134.2	7,318.8	72.2	(2,815.4)
Gabon	146.7	117.4	80.0	(29.4)
Gambia, The	29.8	7.6	25.5	(22.2)
Georgia	144.0	144.3	100.2	0.3
Germany	12,059.2	11,902.4	98.7	(156.8)
Ghana	353.9	164.6	46.5	(189.2)
Greece	782.4	87.9	11.2	(694.5)
Grenada	11.2	4.9	43.9	(6.3)
Guatemala	200.9	121.0	60.2	(79.9)
Guinea	102.5	118.7	115.9	16.2
Guinea-Bissau	13.6	8.8	64.9	(4.8)
Guyana	87.1	1.9	2.2	(85.2)
Haiti	78.5	68.0	86.6	(10.5)
Honduras	123.8	53.8	43.5	(70.0)
Hungary	991.1	12.2	1.2	(978.8)
Iceland	112.2	111.7	99.6	(0.5)
India	3,978.3	1,065.7	26.8	(2,912.6)
Indonesia	1,980.4	1,118.6	56.5	(861.8)
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1,426.1	1,536.6	107.8	110.5
Iraq	1,134.5	28.1	2.5	(1,106.4)
Ireland	775.4	650.9	84.0	(124.5)
Israel	883.4	847.5	95.9	(35.9)
Italy	6,576.1	5,106.1	77.7	(1,470.0)
Jamaica	261.6	179.4	68.6	(82.2)
Japan	12,285.0	12,386.1	100.8	101.1
Jordan	162.1	90.9	56.1	(71.2)
Kazakhstan, Republic of	343.7	348.3	101.4	4.6
Kenya	259.6	10.0	3.9	(249.7)
Kiribati	5.3	5.4	101.3	0.1
Korea, Republic of	2,404.4	1,702.3	70.8	(702.2)
Kosovo	55.4	44.9	81.1	(10.5)
Kuwait	1,315.6	1,327.1	100.9	11.6
Kyrgyz Republic	84.7	130.6	154.1	45.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	50.7	37.8	74.7	(12.8)
Latvia, Republic of	120.8	120.8	100.0	**
Lebanon	193.3	192.3	99.5	(1.0)
Lesotho, Kingdom of	32.9	37.0	112.5	4.1
Liberia	124.0	153.6	123.9	29.7
Libya	1,072.7	1,623.7	151.4	551.0
Lithuania, Republic of	137.2	137.3	100.0	0.1
Luxembourg	246.6	244.5	99.1	(2.1)
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	65.6	3.8	5.7	(61.9)
Madagascar, Republic of	117.1	53.7	45.9	(63.4)

SDR Department

Allocations and holdings of participants
at April 30, 2016

(In millions of SDRs)

Participant	Net cumulative allocations	Holdings		
		Total	Percentage of cumulative allocations	Above (Below) allocations
Malawi	66.4	3.6	5.5	(62.7)
Malaysia	1,346.1	821.9	61.1	(524.3)
Maldives	7.7	3.6	46.2	(4.1)
Mali	89.4	44.1	49.3	(45.3)
Malta	95.4	87.5	91.7	(7.9)
Marshall Islands, Republic of the	3.3	3.4	101.1	**
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	61.7	0.6	0.9	(61.1)
Mauritius	96.8	89.9	92.8	(6.9)
Mexico	2,851.2	1,474.4	51.7	(1,376.8)
Micronesia, Federated States of	4.8	6.2	129.6	1.4
Moldova, Republic of	117.7	4.9	4.2	(112.8)
Mongolia	48.8	42.9	88.0	(5.8)
Montenegro	25.8	18.1	70.1	(7.7)
Morocco	561.4	550.5	98.1	(11.0)
Mozambique, Republic of	108.8	41.6	38.3	(67.2)
Myanmar	245.8	1.7	0.7	(244.0)
Namibia	130.4	4.8	3.7	(125.6)
Nepal	68.1	1.2	1.7	(66.9)
Netherlands, Kingdom of the Netherlands	4,836.6	4,710.2	97.4	(126.5)
New Zealand	853.8	776.1	90.9	(77.7)
Nicaragua	124.5	93.9	75.4	(30.6)
Niger	62.9	30.1	47.8	(32.8)
Nigeria	1,675.4	1,499.7	89.5	(175.6)
Norway	1,563.1	1,271.8	81.4	(291.3)
Oman	178.8	98.5	55.1	(80.3)
Pakistan	988.6	473.8	47.9	(514.8)
Palau, Republic of	3.0	3.0	101.1	**
Panama	197.0	128.3	65.1	(68.8)
Papua New Guinea	125.5	9.1	7.3	(116.4)
Paraguay	95.2	95.7	100.5	0.5
Peru	609.9	531.2	87.1	(78.6)
Philippines	838.0	846.4	101.0	8.5
Poland, Republic of	1,304.6	313.1	24.0	(991.6)
Portugal	806.5	535.5	66.4	(270.9)
Qatar	251.4	271.3	107.9	19.9
Romania	984.8	208.2	21.1	(776.5)
Russian Federation	5,671.8	4,822.3	85.0	(849.5)
Rwanda	76.8	57.1	74.3	(19.7)
St. Kitts and Nevis	8.5	5.6	66.3	(2.9)
St. Lucia	14.6	11.8	81.1	(2.8)
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	7.9	0.4	5.2	(7.5)
Samoa	11.1	10.3	93.2	(0.8)
San Marino, Republic of	15.5	8.8	56.4	(6.8)
São Tomé and Príncipe, Democratic Republic of	7.1	0.3	4.4	(6.8)
Saudi Arabia	6,682.5	5,746.2	86.0	(936.3)
Senegal	154.8	65.9	42.5	(88.9)
Serbia, Republic of	445.0	11.1	2.5	(434.0)
Seychelles	8.3	5.4	65.1	(2.9)
Sierra Leone	99.5	107.5	108.1	8.0
Singapore	744.2	744.3	100.0	**

SDR Department
Allocations and holdings of participants
at April 30, 2016

(In millions of SDRs)

Participant	Net cumulative allocations	Holdings		
		Total	Percentage of cumulative allocations	Above (Below) allocations
Slovak Republic	340.5	179.3	52.7	(161.1)
Slovenia, Republic of	215.9	162.5	75.3	(53.4)
Solomon Islands	9.9	5.9	59.8	(4.0)
Somalia	46.5	18.3	39.4	(28.2)
South Africa	1,785.4	1,492.5	83.6	(292.9)
South Sudan, Republic of	105.4	2.1	2.0	(103.3)
Spain	2,827.6	2,766.8	97.9	(60.8)
Sri Lanka	395.5	4.9	1.3	(390.5)
Sudan	178.0	125.2	70.3	(52.8)
Suriname	88.1	28.6	32.4	(59.5)
Swaziland, Kingdom of	48.3	48.7	100.9	0.5
Sweden	2,249.0	2,116.8	94.1	(132.2)
Switzerland	3,288.0	3,494.6	106.3	206.5
Syrian Arab Republic	279.2	282.2	101.1	3.0
Tajikistan, Republic of	82.1	22.2	27.0	(59.9)
Tanzania, United Republic of	190.5	40.2	21.1	(150.3)
Thailand	970.3	974.8	100.5	4.5
Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of	7.7	3.4	44.0	(4.3)
Togo	70.3	24.7	35.2	(45.6)
Tonga	6.6	5.4	81.5	(1.2)
Trinidad and Tobago	321.1	242.2	75.4	(78.9)
Tunisia	272.8	49.6	18.2	(223.2)
Turkey	1,071.3	966.1	90.2	(105.3)
Turkmenistan	69.8	29.0	41.5	(40.9)
Tuvalu	1.7	1.1	64.3	(0.6)
Uganda	173.1	47.3	27.3	(125.8)
Ukraine	1,309.4	37.9	2.9	(1,271.5)
United Arab Emirates	568.4	542.5	95.5	(25.9)
United Kingdom	10,134.2	7,115.6	70.2	(3,018.6)
United States	35,315.7	35,857.1	101.5	541.5
Uruguay	293.3	215.1	73.3	(78.2)
Uzbekistan, Republic of	262.8	266.1	101.3	3.3
Vanuatu	16.3	1.4	8.6	(14.9)
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	2,543.3	313.4	12.3	(2,229.8)
Vietnam	314.8	267.9	85.1	(46.8)
Yemen, Republic of	232.3	68.1	29.3	(164.2)
Zambia	469.1	312.1	66.5	(157.1)
Zimbabwe	<u>272.2</u>	<u>92.6</u>	<u>34.0</u>	<u>(179.6)</u>
Above allocation	70,528.4	73,197.2	103.8	2,668.8
Below allocation	<u>133,562.3</u>	<u>97,729.7</u>	<u>73.2</u>	<u>(35,832.5)</u>
Total participants	204,090.7	170,926.9		
Participants' holdings held in escrow	86.7	86.7		
General Resources Account	—	31,841.7		
Prescribed holders	—	<u>1,322.0</u>		
	<u>204,177.4</u>	<u>204,177.4</u>		

Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.

** Less than SDR 50,000.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Governors
Of the International Monetary Fund
Washington, DC

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the following entities of the International Monetary Fund (the "Concessional Lending and Debt Relief Trusts"):

- Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust ("PRG Trust")
- Trust for Special Poverty Reduction and Growth Operations for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries and Interim ECF Subsidy Operations ("PRG-HIPC Trust") and related Umbrella Account for HIPC Operations
- Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust ("CCR Trust")
- Multilateral Debt Relief and Initiative-II Trust ("MDRI-II Trust")

These financial statements of the PRG, PRG-HIPC, and CCR Trusts comprise the statements of financial position as of April 30, 2016 and 2015, and the related statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources and cash flows for the years then ended. The financial statements of the MDRI-II Trust comprise the statement of financial position as of August 1, 2015 and April 30, 2015, and the related statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources and cash flows for the periods from May 1, 2015 to August 1, 2015 and May 1, 2014 to April 30, 2015.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Concessional Lending and Debt Relief Trusts' preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Concessional Lending and Debt Relief Trusts' internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of



significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the PRG, PRG-HIPC, and CCR Trusts of the International Monetary Fund at April 30, 2016 and 2015, and of the MDRI-II Trust at August 1, 2015 and April 30, 2015, and the results of their operations and cash flows for the years and periods then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental schedules listed on pages 58 to 66 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves and other additional procedures, in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

June 24, 2016

Concessional Lending and Debt Relief Trusts

Statements of financial position at April 30, 2016, and 2015

(In millions of SDRs)

	Note	PRG Trust		PRG-HIPC Trust and Related Umbrella Account		CCR Trust and Related Umbrella Account ¹		MDRI-II Trust	
		2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016 ²	2015
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents		218	175	—	8	139	47	—	39
Interest receivable and other assets		259	166	27	23	—	—	—	—
Investments	5	7,356	7,347	410	402	—	—	—	—
Loans receivable	6	<u>6,427</u>	<u>6,244</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total assets		<u>14,260</u>	<u>13,932</u>	<u>437</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>39</u>
Liabilities and resources									
Interest payable and other liabilities		253	150	25	21	—	—	—	—
Borrowings	7	<u>6,594</u>	<u>6,438</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total liabilities		<u>6,847</u>	<u>6,588</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Resources		<u>7,413</u>	<u>7,344</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>39</u>
Total liabilities and resources		<u>14,260</u>	<u>13,932</u>	<u>437</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>39</u>

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

¹ Formerly the Post-Catastrophe Debt Relief Trust and Related Umbrella Account.

² The MDRI-II Trust was terminated on August 1, 2015.

The financial statements were approved by the Managing Director and the Director of Finance on June 24, 2016.

Christine Lagarde /s/
Managing Director

Andrew Tweedie /s/
Director, Finance Department

Statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

(In millions of SDRs)

	Note	PRG Trust		PRG-HIPC Trust and Related Umbrella Account		CCR Trust and Related Umbrella Account ¹		MDRI-II Trust	
		2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016 ²	2015
Resources, beginning of year		<u>7,344</u>	<u>7,246</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>39</u>
Net investment income	5	21	58	—	4	—	—	—	—
Contributions received (returned)	9	<u>108</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>(39)</u>	<u>—</u>
Total income (loss)		129	163	—	4	92	13	(39)	—
Interest expense		10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debt relief assistance	10	—	—	—	8	—	68	—	—
Administrative expense	11	<u>50</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total expenses		<u>60</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net income (loss)		69	98	—	(4)	92	(55)	(39)	—
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income (loss)/ changes in resources		<u>69</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>(55)</u>	<u>(39)</u>	<u>—</u>
Resources, end of year		<u>7,413</u>	<u>7,344</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>39</u>

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

¹ Formerly the Post-Catastrophe Debt Relief Trust and Related Umbrella Account.

² For the period May 1, 2015, to August 1, 2015.

Concessional Lending and Debt Relief Trusts

Statements of cash flows for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

(In millions of SDRs)

	PRG Trust		PRG-HIPC Trust and Related Umbrella Account		CCR Trust and Related Umbrella Account ¹		MDRI-II Trust	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016 ²	2015
Cash flows from operating activities								
Total comprehensive income (loss)	69	98	—	(4)	92	(55)	(39)	—
Adjustments to reconcile total comprehensive income (loss) to cash generated by operations								
Net investment income	(21)	(58)	—	(4)	—	—	—	—
Interest expense	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loan disbursements	(815)	(746)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loan repayments	632	533	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest paid	(10)	(13)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	<u>(135)</u>	<u>(174)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>(55)</u>	<u>(39)</u>	<u>—</u>
Cash flows from investing activities								
Acquisition of investments	(192)	(747)	(27)	(51)	—	(104)	—	(30)
Disposition of investments	<u>214</u>	<u>623</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>69</u>
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	<u>22</u>	<u>(124)</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>39</u>
Cash flows from financing activities								
Borrowings	815	799	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repayment of borrowings	<u>(659)</u>	<u>(499)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	<u>156</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	43	2	(8)	(9)	92	47	(39)	39
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>175</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>—</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>218</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>39</u>

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

¹ Formerly the Post-Catastrophe Debt Relief Trust and Related Umbrella Account.

² For the period May 1, 2015, to August 1, 2015.

Concessional Lending and Debt Relief Trusts

Notes to the financial statements for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

1. Nature of operations

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

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

Prior to its termination on August 1, 2015, the IMF was also the Trustee of the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative-II Trust (the MDRI-II Trust).

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 low-income member countries.

The resources of the Trusts are held separately from the assets of all other accounts of or administered by the IMF and may not be used to discharge liabilities or to meet losses incurred in the administration of other accounts. The expenses of conducting the business of the Trusts are paid by the IMF from the General Resources Account (GRA) and reimbursed by the PRG and CCR Trusts. Resources not immediately needed in operations are invested in fixed-term deposits or fixed-income securities, as allowed by the instruments (Trust Instruments) establishing the Trusts.

1.1 PRG Trust

Established originally as the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility Trust in December 1987, the PRG Trust provides loans on concessional terms to qualifying low-income member countries. The PRG Trust provides financial assistance tailored to the diverse needs of low-income countries with higher concessionality of financial support. Financing is available under a set of facilities, including: the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) for members with protracted balance of payments problems under three- to four-year arrangements, which may be subsequently extended up to a total of five years; the Standby Credit Facility (SCF) for actual or potential short-term balance of payments needs under one- to two-year arrangements; and for urgent balance of payments needs, the Rapid Credit Facility (RCF), which provides financial support in outright loan disbursements. Until April 6, 2010, the Trust provided loans under the Exogenous Shocks Facility (ESF) to facilitate member countries' adjustment to sudden and exogenous shocks. The repayment terms are 5½ to 10 years for the ECF, ESF, and RCF and four to eight years for the SCF, in equal semi-annual installments.

Interest rates on all PRG Trust loans are reviewed every two years and may be reset in light of developments in the SDR interest rate.

Subject to the exceptional interest waiver, interest rates are set in a range of zero to ½ of 1 percent per annum for the ECF and one quarter of one percent to three quarters of one percent per annum for SCF loans. During the financial year ended April 30, 2016, the interest rate on assistance under the RCF was set permanently at zero percent for PRGT-eligible members.

The operations of the PRG Trust are conducted through four Loan Accounts, the Reserve Account, and four Subsidy Accounts. The resources of the Loan Accounts consist of proceeds from borrowings, repayments of principal, and interest payments on loans extended by the Trust. The resources held in the Reserve Account consist of transfers by the IMF from the Special Disbursement Account (SDA) and net earnings from investments. Reserve Account resources are to be used by the Trustee in the event that PRG Trust loan principal repayments and interest payments, together with the authorized interest subsidy, are insufficient to repay loan principal and interest on borrowings of the Loan Accounts. The resources held in the Subsidy Accounts consist of grant contributions, borrowings, transfers from the SDA, transfers of earnings from Administered Accounts, and net earnings from investments. The available resources in the Subsidy Accounts are drawn by the Trustee to pay the difference between the interest due on PRG Trust loans and the interest due on Loan Accounts borrowings.

During the financial year ended April 30, 2016, access limits to all PRG Trust facilities were increased to further strengthen the financial safety net for low-income countries.

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

The PRG-HIPC Trust was established in February 1997 to provide assistance to low-income countries by providing grants or loans for purposes of reducing their external debt burden to sustainable levels. The operations of the PRG-HIPC Trust are conducted through the PRG-HIPC Trust Account and the related Umbrella Account. The resources of the PRG-HIPC Trust Account consist of grant contributions, borrowings, transfers from the SDA, transfers of earnings from Administered Accounts, and net earnings from investments. The PRG-HIPC Umbrella Account receives and administers the proceeds of grants made by the PRG-HIPC Trust to the HIPC-eligible members for the purpose of repaying their debt to the IMF in accordance with the agreed-upon schedule.

1.3 CCR Trust and the CCR Umbrella Account

Established originally as the PCDR Trust in June 2010 and transformed into its current form in February 2015, the CCR Trust provides balance of payments assistance in the form of grants to eligible low-income members following catastrophic natural or public health disasters.

Operations of the CCR Trust are conducted through three accounts: the General Account, containing non-earmarked funds available for either type of assistance, and two earmarked accounts for Post-Catastrophe and Catastrophe Containment assistance. Grants made by the CCR Trust are administered in the CCR Umbrella Account on behalf of the recipients.

Concessional Lending and Debt Relief Trusts

Notes to the financial statements for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

1.4 MDRI-II Trust

The IMF framework for debt relief to qualifying low-income countries under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) became effective in January 2006. Debt relief operations were conducted through two trusts: the MDRI-I Trust (liquidated in February 2015), for HIPC and non-HIPC members with annual per capita income of US\$380 or less; and the MDRI-II Trust for HIPC members with annual per capita income above that threshold. Resources in the two MDRI Trusts consist of grant contributions, net earnings from investments, and SDA resources in the case of the MDRI-I Trust.

The MDRI-II Trust was liquidated on August 1, 2015. At the request of the contributors, the remaining resources of the MDRI-II Trust were (i) returned, (ii) transferred to the General Account of the CCR Trust to augment resources for debt relief assistance, or (iii) transferred to the Post-MDRI-II Interim Account. The latter temporarily holds and administers resources on behalf of the contributors, pending their decision as to the final disposition of these resources.

2. Basis of preparation and measurement

The financial statements include the PRG Trust, the PRG-HIPC Trust (including the PRG-HIPC Umbrella Account), the CCR Trust (including the CCR Umbrella Account), and the MDRI-II Trust. The financial statements of the Trusts are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). They have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

2.1 Unit of account

The financial statements are presented in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), which is the IMF's unit of account. The Trusts' financial operations and transactions are conducted or denominated in SDRs, which is the equivalent of a functional currency. The value of the SDR is determined daily by the IMF by summing specific amounts of the four basket currencies in U.S. dollar equivalents on the basis of market exchange rates. The currencies in the basket at April 30, 2016, and 2015, and their specific amounts, relative to 1 SDR, were as follows:

Currency	Amount
Euro	0.423
Japanese yen	12.1
Pound sterling	0.111
U.S. dollar	0.660

At April 30, 2016, 1 SDR was equal to US\$1.41733 (US\$1.40642 at April 30, 2015).

2.2 Review of the SDR valuation

On November 30, 2015, the IMF Executive Board concluded the five-yearly review of the method of valuation of the SDR and decided to include the Chinese renminbi in the SDR basket of currencies. Effective October 1, 2016, the SDR basket will consist of the U.S. dollar, the euro, the Chinese renminbi, the Japanese yen, and the

pound sterling. The value of the SDR will continue to be calculated by summing specific amounts of the basket currencies expressed in equivalents of the U.S. dollar. These specific amounts will be determined on September 30, 2016, using the average exchange rates for the preceding three-month period to ensure that the shares of the basket currencies correspond to the following weights:

Currency	Weight (In percent)
U.S. dollar	41.73
Euro	30.93
Chinese renminbi	10.92
Japanese yen	8.33
Pound sterling	8.09

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

2.3 Use of estimates and judgment

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

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

Information about the most significant estimates and critical judgments used in applying accounting policies is described in Notes 3.3 and 3.4.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

The following new standards and amendments to existing standards issued by the IASB will become effective in future financial years. These standards and amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Trusts' financial statements:

Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities," issued in December 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2016.

Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures," issued in September 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2016.

Amendments to IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements," issued in May 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2016. IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," issued in May 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2018.

Concessional Lending and Debt Relief Trusts

Notes to the financial statements for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

Amendments to IAS 1 “*Presentation of Financial Statements*,” issued in December 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2016.

Amendments to IAS 7 “*Statement of Cash Flows*,” issued in January 2016 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2017.

The following new standard has been issued by the IASB and will be effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2018 (which is financial year 2019 for the Trusts).

In July 2014 the IASB published the complete version of IFRS 9 “*Financial Instruments*,” which replaced most of the guidance in IAS 39 “*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.” The standard requires financial assets to be classified at fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income, or amortized cost on the basis of the entity’s business model for managing the assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. No changes were introduced for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities except for financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. For these financial liabilities, changes in the fair value due to the changes in an entity’s own credit risk may be recognized in other comprehensive income. The incurred loss model of IAS 39 has been replaced by a forward-looking expected credit loss impairment model. The impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 on the Trusts’ financial statements is being assessed.

3.2 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 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.

3.3 Investments

Investments comprise short-term investments, fixed-term deposits, and fixed-income securities, and are managed primarily by external investment managers. Investments include portfolios as well as the Trusts’ share of assets held in pooled investment accounts.

The Trusts measure short-term investments and fixed-term deposits, which are held to maturity, at amortized cost. Fixed-income securities are designated as financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss, because they are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Trusts’ risk management and investment strategies. Such designation may be made only upon initial recognition and cannot subsequently be changed. The designated assets are carried at fair value on the statements of financial position, with changes in fair value included in the statements of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

3.3.1 Recognition

Investments are recognized on the trade date at which the Trusts become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The corresponding investment trades receivable and payable is recognized pending settlement of a transaction.

3.3.2 Derecognition

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

3.3.3 Investment income

Investment income, which is recognized on an accrual basis, comprises interest income, realized gains and losses, and unrealized gains and losses, and includes currency valuation differences arising from exchange rate movements against the SDR.

3.4 Loans

3.4.1 Recognition and measurement

Loans in the PRG Trust are initially recorded at the amount disbursed, which represents the fair value of the consideration given. Thereafter, the carrying value of the loans is amortized cost.

3.4.2 Interest income

An interest waiver is in effect until the end of 2016 for outstanding PRG Trust loans. The IMF Executive Board will review the interest rates on the outstanding loans in December 2016. As a result, no interest on PRG Trust loans was recorded during the years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015. It is the PRG Trust’s accounting policy to exclude from income interest on loans that are six months or more overdue.

3.4.3 Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, outstanding loans are reviewed to determine whether there is objective evidence of loan impairment. If any such evidence existed, an impairment loss would be recognized to the extent that the present value of estimated future cash flows had fallen below the carrying amount. No impairment losses have been recognized in the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015.

3.5 Borrowings

The PRG and PRG-HIPC Trusts borrow on such terms and conditions as agreed between the Trustee and creditors. The financing framework includes borrowing by the PRG Trust under bilateral borrowing agreements. The repayment periods for the PRG Trust borrowing typically match the maturity of the loans extended by the PRG Trust, which are to be repaid in 10 equal semi-annual installments beginning 5½ years from the date of each disbursement in the case of the ECF, ESF, and RCF; and in nine equal semi-annual installments beginning four years from the date of each disbursement in the case of the SCF.

Concessional Lending and Debt Relief Trusts

Notes to the financial statements for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

Drawings under some PRG Trust borrowing agreements 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. Certain creditors of the PRG Trust participate in a voluntary “encashment” regime, under which they can seek early repayment of outstanding claims in case of balance of payments needs, provided they allow drawings under their own agreements for encashment by other participating creditors. Early repayment is subject to availability of resources under borrowing agreements with other creditors. Outstanding claims from drawings under PRG Trust borrowing agreements are transferable within the official sector, which includes all IMF members, their central banks or other fiscal agencies, and prescribed SDR holders.

Most of the borrowings of the PRG Trust Subsidy Account and PRG-HIPC Trust are repayable in one installment at their maturity dates.

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

3.6 Foreign currency translation

Transactions in currencies other than SDRs are recorded at the rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. 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.

3.7 Contributions

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

4. Financial risk management

In providing financial assistance to member countries, conducting operations, and investing resources, the Trusts are exposed to various types of financial risks, including credit, market, and liquidity risks.

4.1 Credit risk

4.1.1 PRG Trust lending

Credit risk refers to potential losses on loans receivable owing to the inability, or unwillingness, of member countries to repay loans. Measures to help mitigate credit risk include policies on access limits, program design, monitoring, and economic policies the members agree to follow as a condition for PRG Trust financing.

The PRG Trust has established limits on overall access to its resources. The amount of access in each individual case depends on relevant factors such as the country’s balance of payments need, the strength of its adjustment program, its capacity to repay, and its previous and outstanding use of IMF credit. The IMF can approve

access in excess of these limits in exceptional circumstances, such as an urgent financing need resulting primarily from a sudden and exogenous shock. The access limits, which were revised on July 1, 2015, and following the effectiveness of quota increases under the Fourteenth General Review of IMF Quotas on January 26, 2016, are as follows:

Access limits	May 1, 2014	Jul. 1, 2015	Jan. 26
	to Jun. 30, 2015	to Jan. 25, 2016	to Apr. 30, 2016
	<i>(In percent of quota)</i>		
Overall for all facilities			
Normal access: annual	100	150	75
cumulative ¹	300	450	225
Exceptional access: annual	150	200	100
cumulative ¹	450	600	300
RCF			
Normal access: annual	25	37.5	18.75
cumulative ¹	100	150	75
Exceptional access: annual	50	75	37.5
cumulative ¹	125	150	75
SCF			
Annual	75	112.5	56.25
Average annual	50	75	37.5

¹ Net of scheduled repayments

Disbursements under PRG Trust arrangements are made in tranches and are subject to conditionality in the form of performance criteria and periodic reviews. Safeguards assessments of member central banks are undertaken to provide the Trustee with reasonable assurance that the banks’ legal structure, controls, financial reporting, and internal and external audit arrangements are adequate to maintain the integrity of their operations, and help ensure that PRG Trust loan resources are used for intended purposes. Misreporting by member countries on performance criteria and other conditions may entail early repayment of non-complying loans.

The maximum credit risk exposure is the carrying value of the PRG Trust’s outstanding loans and undrawn commitments (see Note 6), which amounted to SDR 8.0 billion at April 30, 2016, and 2015.

The concentration of PRG Trust outstanding loans by region as of April 30, 2016, and 2015 was as follows:

	2016		2015	
	<i>(In millions of SDRs and as a percentage of total outstanding loans)</i>			
Africa	4,671	72.7%	4,573	73.2%
Asia and Pacific	749	11.6%	563	9.0%
Europe	185	2.9%	217	3.5%
Middle East and Central Asia	666	10.4%	719	11.5%
Western Hemisphere	156	2.4%	172	2.8%
Total	<u>6,427</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>6,244</u>	<u>100%</u>

Concessional Lending and Debt Relief Trusts

Notes to the financial statements for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

Use of credit in the PRG Trust by the largest users at April 30, 2016, and 2015 was as follows:

	2016		2015	
	<i>(In millions of SDRs and as a percentage of total outstanding loans)</i>			
Largest user of credit	758	11.8%	703	11.3%
Three largest users of credit	2,021	31.4%	1,842	29.5%
Five largest users of credit	2,890	45.0%	2,639	42.3%

The five largest users of credit at April 30, 2016, in descending order, were Côte d'Ivoire, Bangladesh, Ghana, Kenya, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Bangladesh, Ghana, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo at April 30, 2015). Outstanding loans by member is presented in Schedule 1.

To protect the lenders to the PRG Trust, the Reserve Account resources are available to repay the lenders in the event of delays in repayment or nonpayment by borrowers. At April 30, 2016, and 2015, available resources in the Reserve Account amounted to SDR 3.8 billion and SDR 3.9 billion, respectively.

4.1.2 Investments

Credit risk on investments represents the potential loss that the Trusts may incur if issuers and counterparties default on their contractual obligations. Credit risk is managed by limiting the range of investments to: (i) domestic government bonds of countries in the euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States (i.e., members whose currencies are included in the SDR basket); (ii) obligations of international financial institutions, including the Bank for International Settlements (BIS); and (iii) deposits with national official financial institutions, international financial institutions, or, with respect to non-SDA resources, commercial banks. Credit risk is also minimized by limiting eligible investments to marketable securities rated A or higher by Standard & Poor's and, for deposits, obligations issued by institutions with a credit rating of A or higher.

The credit risk exposure in the PRG Trust and PRG-HIPC Trust portfolios at April 30, 2016, and 2015 was as follows:

	PRG Trust		PRG-HIPC Trust	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	<i>(As a percentage of total investments)</i>			
Government bonds				
AAA	13.6	10.7	28.2	30.8
AA+ to AA-	25.0	23.6	48.7	47.0
A+ to A	3.9	3.6	7.7	6.9
Non government bonds and financial institutions obligations				
AAA	5.6	7.4	12.5	10.6
AA+ to AA-	0.8	1.9	2.9	—
A+ to A	—	0.9	—	—
BIS (not rated)	<u>51.1</u>	<u>51.9</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4.7</u>
Total	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

4.2. Market risk

4.2.1 Interest rate risk

PRG Trust lending

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The PRG Trust accumulates subsidy resources through contributions and investment earnings to cover the interest shortfall arising from the difference between the market-based interest rate paid on borrowings and the concessional interest rate, if any, applicable to outstanding loans. Should such resources be deemed inadequate for this purpose, the PRG Trust instrument allows an increase in the interest rate levied on outstanding loans and a transfer of investment income from the Reserve Account to the General Subsidy Account, subject to consultations with all creditors to the Loan Accounts on the adequacy of the Reserve Account to protect their claims.

Investments

The investment portfolios are exposed to market interest rate fluctuations. The interest rate risk is mitigated by limiting the duration of the portfolios to a weighted average of one to three years. The effect on the fair value of the portfolios of a 10 basis point fluctuation in the market interest rates at April 30, 2016, is approximately SDR 14 million or 0.19 percent of the PRG Trust portfolio (SDR 13 million or 0.18 percent at April 30, 2015) and approximately SDR 0.8 million or 0.19 percent of the PRG-HIPC Trust portfolio (SDR 0.7 million or 0.17 percent at April 30, 2015).

4.2.2 Exchange rate risk

Lending and borrowing

Exchange rate risk is the risk that an entity's financial position and cash flows will be affected by fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The PRG and PRG-HIPC Trusts have no exchange rate risk on their loans and borrowings, as receipts, disbursements, repayments, and interest payments are denominated in SDRs.

Investments

Investments in fixed-term deposits, held with the BIS, are denominated in SDRs. In accordance with current investment guidelines, exchange rate risk on investments in fixed-income securities is managed by investing in financial instruments denominated in SDRs or in constituent currencies of the SDR, with the relative amount of each currency matching its weight in the SDR basket. In addition, the portfolios are regularly rebalanced to reflect currency weights in the SDR basket.

The effect on the PRG Trust and PRG-HIPC Trust portfolios of a 5 percent increase or decrease in the market exchange rates of each of the currencies included in the SDR valuation basket against the SDR at April 30, 2016, and 2015 was as follows:

Concessional Lending and Debt Relief Trusts

Notes to the financial statements for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

	5 percent increase in exchange rate		5 percent decrease in exchange rate	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	<i>(Gain/(loss) in millions of SDRs)</i>			
PRG Trust				
Euro	(118)	(114)	130	126
Japanese yen	(26)	(25)	29	27
Pound sterling	(40)	(41)	44	46
U.S. dollar	(162)	(160)	179	176
PRG-HIPC Trust				
Euro	(7)	(6)	7	7
Japanese yen	(1)	(1)	2	1
Pound sterling	(2)	(2)	2	2
U.S. dollar	(9)	(9)	10	9

The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in one market exchange rate, while holding other currencies constant, so that the effects of correlation between the market exchange rates of constituent currencies are excluded.

4.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of non-availability of resources to meet the Trusts' financing needs and obligations. The IMF, as Trustee, conducts annual reviews to determine the adequacy of resources in the Trusts to provide financial assistance to eligible IMF members and to meet the Trusts' obligations.

The PRG Trust must have resources available to meet members' demand for credit. Uncertainties in the timing and amount of credit extended to members expose the PRG Trust to liquidity risk. For this purpose, the approval of new lending agreements is subject to the availability of uncommitted resources. Resources in the Subsidy Accounts are expected to meet the estimated needs based on the level of loans outstanding. Should such resources be deemed inadequate for this purpose, the PRG Trust has measures to cover the shortfall as mentioned in Note 4.2.1. Debt relief under the HIPC initiative has been provided to all eligible members that qualified for such debt relief in the PRG-HIPC Trust, except for those in protracted arrears.

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.

5. Investments

The Trusts' investments comprise short-term investments, fixed-term deposits, and fixed-income securities. Investments consisted of the following at April 30, 2016, and 2015:

	PRG Trust		PRG-HIPC Trust	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>			
Short-term investments	50	50	—	—
Fixed-term deposits	87	279	—	19
Fixed-income securities	<u>7,219</u>	<u>7,018</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>383</u>
Total	<u>7,356</u>	<u>7,347</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>402</u>

The maturities of the investments at April 30, 2016, were as follows:

Financial year ending April 30	PRG Trust	PRG-HIPC Trust
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>	
2017	328	33
2018	3,440	191
2019	3,310	185
2020	43	—
2021	7	1
2022 and beyond	<u>228</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	<u>7,356</u>	<u>410</u>

Net investment income for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015 comprised the following:

	PRG Trust		PRG-HIPC Trust	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>			
Interest income	58	51	4	4
Net realized losses	(4)	(51)	(2)	(1)
Net unrealized (losses) gains	(31)	60	(2)	1
Investment fees	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	<u>21</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4</u>

6. Commitments under PRG Trust arrangements and loans

An arrangement under the PRG Trust is a decision of the IMF as Trustee that gives a member the assurance that the Trust stands ready to provide freely usable currencies or SDRs during a specified period and up to a specified amount, in accordance with the terms of the arrangement. Upon approval by the Trustee, resources of the Loan Accounts of the PRG Trust are committed to qualifying members for a period from three and up to five years for ECF arrangements or from one to two years for SCF arrangements. At April 30, 2016, undrawn balances under 18 arrangements amounted to SDR 1,600 million (SDR 1,732 million under 19 arrangements at April 30, 2015). Commitments and undrawn balances under current arrangements by member are presented in Schedule 2.

At April 30, 2016, the resources of the Loan Accounts included net cumulative transfers from the Reserve Account of SDR 62 million (SDR 63 million at April 30, 2015), related to the nonpayment of principal by Zimbabwe.

Scheduled repayments of outstanding loans by borrowers at April 30, 2016, including Zimbabwe's overdue obligations, are summarized below:

Financial year ending April 30	
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>
2017	729
2018	867
2019	958
2020	899
2021	846
2022 and beyond	2,066
Overdue	<u>62</u>
Total	<u>6,427</u>

Concessional Lending and Debt Relief Trusts

Notes to the financial statements for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

7. Borrowings

The PRG and PRG-HIPC Trusts borrow on such terms and conditions as agreed between the Trusts and the lenders. The weighted average interest rate on PRG Trust variable interest rate borrowings was 0.16 percent and 0.18 percent for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015, respectively. Most PRG-HIPC Trust borrowings carry a fixed interest rate.

Scheduled repayments of outstanding borrowings at April 30, 2016, and 2015 are summarized below:

Financial year ending April 30	PRG-HIPC Trust	
	PRG Trust	Trust
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>	
2017	2,687	—
2018	848	—
2019	716	121
2020	586	16
2021	472	39
2022 and beyond	<u>1,285</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	<u>6,594</u>	<u>176</u>

At April 30, 2016, the undrawn balances of the PRG Trust borrowings amounted to SDR 6,095 million and SDR 17 million for the Loan Accounts, and Subsidy Accounts, respectively (SDR 6,910 million and SDR 17 million respectively, as of April 30, 2015). Active borrowings and undrawn balances by lender are presented in Schedule 3. All available PRG-HIPC Trust borrowing arrangements have been fully drawn.

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); and

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.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include the following:

(i) The fair value of publicly traded sovereign bonds is based on quoted market prices, or binding dealer price quotations, in active markets for identical assets without any adjustments. The instruments are valued at mid prices (or bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions) and included within Level 1 of the hierarchy; and

(ii) The fair value of fixed-income securities not traded in active markets 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. To the extent that the significant inputs are observable, these investments are included within Level 2 of the hierarchy.

At April 30, 2016, and 2015, the Trusts' investments in fixed-income securities (see Note 5) were categorized as Level 2 based on the fair value hierarchy (there were no Level 1 or Level 3 securities).

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

The PRG Trust, and the IMF as Trustee, play 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 Trust lending. These measures aim to help countries solve their balance of payments problems while safeguarding Trust resources. The fair value of PRG Trust loans receivable as defined under IFRS 13 cannot be determined due to their unique characteristics, including the debtor's membership relationship with the IMF, the Trustee, and the absence of a principal or most advantageous market for PRG Trust loans. The carrying value of other assets and liabilities accounted for at amortized cost represents a reasonable estimate of their fair value.

9. Contributions

Contributions to the PRG Trust Subsidy Accounts amounted to SDR 108 million and SDR 105 million for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015, respectively. These contributions include voluntary contributions made by IMF members following the distributions from the IMF's General Reserve of SDR 0.7 billion and SDR 1.75 billion in October 2012 and 2013, respectively, attributable to windfall gold sales profits.

Contributions to the General Account of the CCR Trust amounted to SDR 92 million and SDR 13 million for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015, respectively. Contributions during the current year included SDR 39 million returned to contributors of the MDRI-II Trust, following its liquidation (see Schedule 4).

Concessional Lending and Debt Relief Trusts

Notes to the financial statements for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

10. Debt relief assistance

No debt relief assistance under the CCR Trust and PRG-HIPC Trust was provided during the year ended April 30, 2016. During the year ended April 30, 2015, SDR 68 million and SDR 8 million in debt relief assistance was provided to eligible members by the CCR Trust and PRG-HIPC Trust, respectively.

11. Related party transactions

For the financial year ended April 30, 2016, the PRG and CCR Trusts made reimbursements of SDR 50 million and SDR 0.33 million, respectively, to the GRA to cover the expenses of conducting the business of the Trusts (SDR 53 million and SDR 0.07 million, respectively, for the financial year ended April 30, 2015).

In addition to bilateral contributions from member countries, the IMF also made contributions to the PRG, PRG-HIPC, and CCR Trusts to meet the financing needs of low-income countries. Cumulative contributions from the IMF as of April 30, 2016, and 2015, were as follows:

	<u>2016 and 2015</u> <i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>
PRG Trust Reserve Account	2,697
PRG Trust Subsidy Accounts	1,018
PRG-HIPC Trust	1,239
CCR Trust	<u>293</u>
Total	<u>5,247</u>

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

The combining statements of financial position and statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources of the PRG Trust are presented on the following page. The same statements are not presented for the PRG-HIPC and CCR Trusts, as the financial positions of the respective umbrella accounts remained unchanged since April 30, 2015.

PRG Trust
Combining statements of financial position
at April 30, 2016, and 2015

(In millions of SDRs)

	2016			2015	
	Loan Accounts	Reserve Account	Subsidy Accounts	Total	Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	22	100	96	218	175
Interest receivable and other assets	17	156	86	259	166
Investments	—	3,649	3,707	7,356	7,347
Loans receivable	6,427	—	—	6,427	6,244
Accrued account transfers	(50)	62	(12)	—	—
Total assets	<u>6,416</u>	<u>3,967</u>	<u>3,877</u>	<u>14,260</u>	<u>13,932</u>
Liabilities and resources					
Interest payable and other liabilities	20	146	87	253	150
Borrowings	6,333	—	261	6,594	6,438
Total liabilities	<u>6,353</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>348</u>	<u>6,847</u>	<u>6,588</u>
Resources	63	3,821	3,529	7,413	7,344
Total liabilities and resources	<u>6,416</u>	<u>3,967</u>	<u>3,877</u>	<u>14,260</u>	<u>13,932</u>

Combining statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

(In millions of SDRs)

	2016			2015	
	Loan Accounts	Reserve Account	Subsidy Accounts	Total	Total
Resources, beginning of year	<u>64</u>	<u>3,858</u>	<u>3,422</u>	<u>7,344</u>	<u>7,246</u>
Net investment income	—	12	9	21	58
Contributions	—	—	108	108	105
Total income	—	12	117	129	163
Interest expense	9	—	1	10	12
Administrative expense	—	50	—	50	53
Total expenses	9	50	1	60	65
Transfers between:					
Loan and Reserve Accounts	(1)	1	—	—	—
Loan and Subsidy Accounts	9	—	(9)	—	—
Net (loss) income	(1)	(37)	107	69	98
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive (loss) income/changes in resources	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(37)</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>98</u>
Resources, end of year	<u>63</u>	<u>3,821</u>	<u>3,529</u>	<u>7,413</u>	<u>7,344</u>

PRG Trust
Schedule of outstanding loans
at April 30, 2016

(In millions of SDRs)

Member	ECF	ESF	RCF	SCF	Total loans outstanding	Percent of total
Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of	53.8	—	—	—	53.8	0.84
Albania	2.6	—	—	—	2.6	0.04
Armenia, Republic of	137.3	—	—	—	137.3	2.14
Bangladesh	646.7	—	—	—	646.7	10.06
Benin	86.8	—	—	—	86.8	1.35
Burkina Faso	144.5	—	—	—	144.5	2.25
Burundi	77.0	—	—	—	77.0	1.20
Cameroon	5.6	65.0	—	—	70.6	1.10
Central African Republic	46.2	—	22.3	—	68.5	1.07
Chad	45.4	—	—	—	45.4	0.71
Comoros, Union of the	12.1	—	—	—	12.1	0.19
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	183.1	80.0	—	—	263.1	4.09
Congo, Republic of	8.0	—	—	—	8.0	0.13
Côte d'Ivoire	676.7	—	81.3	—	758.0	11.79
Djibouti	19.9	—	—	—	19.9	0.31
Dominica	0.3	2.3	8.2	—	10.8	0.17
Ethiopia, The Federal Democratic Republic of	—	147.7	—	—	147.7	2.30
Gambia, The	24.3	—	7.8	—	32.1	0.50
Georgia	8.4	—	—	—	8.4	0.13
Ghana	616.0	—	—	—	616.0	9.58
Grenada	20.4	—	—	—	20.4	0.32
Guinea	134.4	—	26.8	—	161.2	2.51
Guinea-Bissau	10.1	—	3.6	—	13.7	0.21
Guyana	0.9	—	—	—	0.9	0.01
Haiti	47.2	—	—	—	47.2	0.73
Kenya	511.0	95.0	—	—	606.0	9.43
Kyrgyz Republic	92.0	21.6	20.0	—	133.6	2.08
Lesotho, Kingdom of	49.8	—	—	—	49.8	0.78
Liberia	83.4	—	32.3	—	115.7	1.80
Madagascar, Republic of	19.4	—	61.1	—	80.5	1.25
Malawi	91.6	20.8	—	—	112.4	1.75
Maldives	—	1.6	—	—	1.6	0.03
Mali	72.2	—	22.0	—	94.2	1.47
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	78.1	—	—	—	78.1	1.22
Moldova, Republic of	183.2	—	—	—	183.2	2.85
Mozambique, Republic of	1.0	83.8	—	85.2	170.0	2.64
Nepal	10.3	—	61.3	—	71.6	1.11
Nicaragua	59.9	—	—	—	59.9	0.93
Niger	106.8	—	—	—	106.8	1.66
Rwanda	3.3	—	—	—	3.3	0.05
St. Lucia	—	4.8	3.8	—	8.6	0.13
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	—	2.6	5.4	—	8.0	0.12
Samoa	—	4.6	5.8	—	10.4	0.16
São Tomé and Príncipe, Democratic Republic of	2.9	—	—	—	2.9	0.05
Senegal	—	92.2	—	—	92.2	1.43

PRG Trust
Schedule of outstanding loans
at April 30, 2016

(In millions of SDRs)

Member	ECF	ESF	RCF	SCF	Total loans outstanding	Percent of total
Sierra Leone	182.6	—	—	—	182.6	2.84
Solomon Islands	1.0	—	—	9.0	10.0	0.16
Tajikistan, Republic of	94.0	—	—	—	94.0	1.46
Tanzania, United Republic of	0.6	161.1	—	74.6	236.3	3.68
Togo	69.9	—	—	—	69.9	1.09
Vanuatu	—	—	8.5	—	8.5	0.13
Yemen, Republic of	80.1	—	60.9	—	141.0	2.19
Zambia	181.3	—	—	—	181.3	2.82
Zimbabwe	<u>62.2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>62.2</u>	<u>0.97</u>
Total loans outstanding	<u>5,044.3</u>	<u>783.3</u>	<u>431.0</u>	<u>168.8</u>	<u>6,427.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

PRG Trust
Status of arrangements
at April 30, 2016

(In millions of SDRs)

Member	Date of arrangement	Expiration date	Amount agreed	Undrawn balance
ECF arrangements				
Burkina Faso	December 27, 2013	December 26, 2016	51.2	23.0
Chad	August 1, 2014	July 31, 2017	106.5	52.6
Ghana	April 3, 2015	April 2, 2018	664.2	415.1
Grenada	June 26, 2014	June 25, 2017	14.0	6.0
Guinea	February 24, 2012	October 31, 2016	173.7	18.4
Guinea-Bissau	July 10, 2015	July 9, 2018	17.0	14.2
Haiti	May 18, 2015	May 17, 2018	49.1	42.1
Kyrgyz Republic	April 8, 2015	April 7, 2018	66.6	47.6
Liberia	November 19, 2012	December 31, 2016	84.0	14.8
Malawi	July 23, 2012	May 22, 2016	104.1	39.0
Mali	December 18, 2013	December 17, 2016	30.0	8.0
Niger	March 16, 2012	December 31, 2016	120.1	24.7
São Tomé and Príncipe, Democratic Republic of	July 13, 2015	July 12, 2018	4.4	3.8
Sierra Leone	October 21, 2013	October 20, 2016	186.7	48.9
Yemen, Republic of	September 2, 2014	September 1, 2017	<u>365.2</u>	<u>316.5</u>
Total ECF arrangements			<u>2,036.9</u>	<u>1,074.7</u>
SCF arrangements				
Honduras	December 3, 2014	December 2, 2016	51.8	51.8
Kenya	March 14, 2016	March 13, 2018	354.6	354.6
Mozambique	December 18, 2015	June 17, 2017	<u>204.5</u>	<u>119.3</u>
Total SCF arrangements			<u>610.9</u>	<u>525.7</u>
Total PRG Trust arrangements			<u>2,647.8</u>	<u>1,600.4</u>

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

PRG Trust
Status of borrowing and note purchase agreements¹
at April 30, 2016

(In millions of SDRs)

Lender	Date of agreement	Expiration date	Amount agreed	Undrawn balance
Loan Accounts				
National Bank of Belgium	November 12, 2012	December 31, 2024	350.0	50.6
Canada	March 5, 2010	December 31, 2024	500.0	348.5
People's Bank of China	September 3, 2010	December 31, 2024	800.0	93.1
Danmarks Nationalbank	January 28, 2010	December 31, 2024	200.0	160.5
Banque de France	September 3, 2010	December 31, 2018	1,328.0	137.5
Bank of Italy	April 18, 2011	December 31, 2024	800.0	101.5
Japan	September 3, 2010	December 31, 2024	1,800.0	1,757.3
Bank of Korea	January 7, 2011	December 31, 2024	500.0	490.0
De Nederlandsche Bank NV	July 27, 2010	December 31, 2024	500.0	491.6
Norway	June 25, 2010	December 31, 2018	150.0	—
Norway	June 25, 2010	December 31, 2024	150.0	—
Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency	May 13, 2011	December 31, 2024	500.0	500.0
Bank of Spain	December 17, 2009	December 31, 2024	405.0	378.2
Swiss National Bank	April 21, 2011	December 31, 2024	500.0	486.1
United Kingdom	November 30, 2015	December 31, 2024	1,312.5	1,100.1
United Kingdom	September 3, 2010	December 31, 2024	15.6	—
Total borrowings			<u>9,811.0</u>	<u>6,095.0</u>

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

¹ The loans under these agreements are made at variable, market-related rates of interest.

PRG, PRG-HIPC, and CCR Trusts

Cumulative contributions at April 30, 2016

(In millions of SDRs)

Member	PRG Trust				PRG-HIPC Trust	CCR Trust ³	Of which: Attributable to the MDRI-II Trust liquidation
	General Subsidy Account	Earmarked Subsidy Accounts ¹	Total	Of which: Windfall Gold Sales Profits ²			
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	0.4
Armenia, Republic of	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	—	—	—
Australia	50.5	14.7	65.2	32.8	17.0	0.1	0.1
Austria	21.7	3.9	25.6	21.7	15.0	—	—
Bahamas, The	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	—	—	—
Bangladesh	5.5	0.7	6.2	5.5	1.2	**	**
Barbados	0.5	—	0.5	0.5	0.3	—	—
Belarus, Republic of	1.1	2.8	3.9	3.9	—	—	—
Belgium	35.6	0.2	35.8	35.6	25.9	1.4	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	**	—	—
Bulgaria	5.9	—	5.9	5.9	—	—	—
Burkina Faso	0.6	—	0.6	0.6	—	—	—
Burundi	0.8	—	0.8	0.8	—	—	—
Cabo Verde	**	—	**	**	—	—	—
Cambodia	0.9	—	0.9	0.9	**	—	—
Cameroon	1.9	—	1.9	1.9	—	—	—
Canada	91.5	214.9	306.4	65.5	32.9	2.9	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	0.1	0.1
Colombia	—	—	—	—	**	—	—
Comoros, Union of the	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	5.5	—	5.5	5.5	—	—	—
Congo, Republic of	—	0.6	0.6	0.6	—	—	—
Côte d'Ivoire	2.4	1.0	3.4	3.4	—	—	—
Croatia, Republic of	1.9	—	1.9	1.8	**	—	—
Cyprus	1.6	—	1.6	1.6	0.5	—	—
Czech Republic	10.3	10.0	20.3	10.3	—	—	—

PRG, PRG-HIPC, and CCR Trusts

Cumulative contributions
at April 30, 2016

(In millions of SDRs)

Member	PRG Trust				PRG-HIPC Trust	CCR Trust ³	Of which: Attributable to the MDRI-II Trust liquidation
	General Subsidy Account	Earmarked Subsidy Accounts ¹	Total	Of which: Windfall Gold Sales Profits ²			
Denmark	23.0	38.3	61.3	19.4	13.1	0.8	0.8
Djibouti	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Dominica	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Egypt, Arab Republic of	9.7	10.0	19.7	9.7	**	0.2	0.2
Estonia	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	0.4	—	—
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	0.5
France	—	127.9	127.9	110.5	60.9	4.0	4.0
Gabon	1.6	—	1.6	1.6	0.5	—	—
Gambia, The	—	0.3	0.3	0.3	—	—	—
Georgia	1.5	—	1.5	1.5	—	—	—
Germany	149.8	153.4	303.2	149.8	45.6	23.8	2.3
Ghana	1.1	—	1.1	1.1	—	—	—
Greece	11.3	—	11.3	11.3	2.2	0.5	0.5
Guinea	1.1	—	1.1	1.1	—	—	—
Guinea-Bissau	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Haiti	0.8	—	0.8	0.8	—	—	—
Honduras	1.4	—	1.4	1.4	—	—	—
Iceland	1.2	3.3	4.5	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.1
India	59.9	10.5	70.4	59.9	0.4	—	—
Indonesia	—	—	—	—	5.1	0.1	0.1
Iran, Islamic Republic of	15.4	—	15.4	15.4	—	—	—
Iraq	3.5	—	3.5	3.5	—	—	—
Ireland	—	6.9	6.9	—	3.9	0.1	0.1
Israel	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	—
Italy	—	255.6	255.6	81.1	43.3	2.9	2.9
Jamaica	2.8	—	2.8	2.8	1.8	—	—
Japan	185.1	541.1	726.2	148.7	98.4	8.8	8.8
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	0.7
Kosovo	0.4	—	0.4	0.4	—	—	—
Kuwait	16.9	—	16.9	14.3	0.1	—	—
Kyrgyz Republic	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	—	—	—
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.6	—	0.6	0.6	—	—	—
Latvia, Republic of	1.4	—	1.4	1.4	0.7	—	—
Lesotho, Kingdom of	—	0.4	0.4	0.4	—	—	—
Liberia	0.4	—	0.4	0.4	—	—	—
Lithuania, Republic of	1.9	—	1.9	1.9	0.7	—	—

PRG, PRG-HIPC, and CCR Trusts**Cumulative contributions
at April 30, 2016***(In millions of SDRs)*

Member	PRG Trust				PRG-HIPC Trust	CCR Trust ³	Of which: Attributable to the MDRI-II Trust liquidation
	General Subsidy Account	Earmarked Subsidy Accounts ¹	Total	Of which: Windfall Gold Sales Profits ²			
Luxembourg	4.3	10.6	14.9	4.3	0.9	—	—
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	0.7	—	0.7	0.7	—	—	—
Malawi	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	—	—	—
Malaysia	18.2	—	18.2	18.2	4.1	0.4	0.4
Maldives	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Mali	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	—	—	—
Malta	1.0	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	**	**
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	0.7	—	0.7	0.7	—	—	—
Mauritius	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	**	—	—
Mexico	37.3	—	37.3	37.3	40.0	—	—
Micronesia, Federated States of	**	—	**	**	—	—	—
Moldova	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	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 Netherlands	60.7	100.5	161.2	53.1	52.0	—	—
New Zealand	9.2	—	9.2	9.2	2.2	—	—
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	—	—
Norway	—	72.2	72.2	19.3	12.9	0.5	0.5
Oman	2.4	2.2	4.6	2.4	0.1	—	—
Pakistan	10.6	—	10.6	10.6	0.1	**	**
Panama	2.1	—	2.1	2.1	—	—	—
Papua New Guinea	0.4	—	0.4	0.4	—	—	—
Paraguay	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	—	—	—
Philippines	4.9	—	4.9	3.0	4.5	—	—
Poland, Republic of	—	—	—	—	8.8	—	—
Portugal	—	10.6	10.6	10.6	4.4	1.5	**
Qatar	1.5	—	1.5	0.9	—	—	—
Romania	7.6	—	7.6	7.6	—	—	—
Russian Federation	61.2	35.7	96.9	61.2	10.2	—	—
Rwanda	0.8	—	0.8	0.8	—	—	—
St. Lucia	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—
Samoa	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	**	—	—

PRG, PRG-HIPC, and CCR Trusts

Cumulative contributions
at April 30, 2016

(In millions of SDRs)

Member	PRG Trust				PRG-HIPC Trust	CCR Trust ³	Of which: Attributable to the MDRI-II Trust liquidation
	General Subsidy Account	Earmarked Subsidy Accounts ¹	Total	Of which: Windfall Gold Sales Profits ²			
San Marino, Republic of	0.2	—	0.2	0.2	**	—	—
São Tomé and Príncipe, Democratic Republic of	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	72.0	—	72.0	71.8	1.0	0.2	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	—	—	—	—	2.3	—	—
Slovak Republic	3.9	—	3.9	3.9	2.7	—	—
Slovenia, Republic of	1.4	—	1.4	1.4	0.3	—	—
Solomon Islands	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
South Africa	—	—	—	—	20.9	—	—
Spain	50.2	5.3	55.5	41.4	16.6	0.1	0.1
Sri Lanka	4.2	—	4.2	4.2	**	—	—
Swaziland, Kingdom of	—	—	—	—	**	—	—
Sweden	29.4	114.1	143.5	24.6	5.3	2.3	2.3
Switzerland	33.7	41.6	75.3	22.6	38.3	1.3	1.3
Tajikistan, Republic of	0.9	—	0.9	0.9	—	—	—
Tanzania, United Republic of	2.1	—	2.1	2.1	—	—	—
Thailand	14.8	—	14.8	14.8	2.2	0.2	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	—	—	—
Tunisia	2.9	—	2.9	2.9	0.1	**	**
Turkey	15.0	10.0	25.0	15.0	—	—	—
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	35.3	5.4
United States	433.4	126.1	559.5	433.4	221.9	2.0	2.0
Uruguay	3.2	—	3.2	3.2	—	**	**
Vanuatu	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Vietnam	4.8	—	4.8	4.8	**	—	—
Yemen, Republic of	1.8	—	1.8	1.8	—	—	—
Zambia	5.0	—	5.0	5.0	1.2	—	—
Zimbabwe	3.6	—	3.6	3.6	—	—	—
	<u>1,969.7</u>	<u>2,505.9</u>	<u>4,475.6</u>	<u>2,126.0</u>	<u>939.2</u>	<u>91.5</u>	<u>38.6</u>

PRG, PRG-HIPC, and CCR Trusts**Cumulative contributions
at April 30, 2016***(In millions of SDRs)*

Member	PRG Trust				PRG-HIPC Trust	CCR Trust ³	Of which: Attributable to the MDRI-II Trust liquidation
	General Subsidy Account	Earmarked Subsidy Account ¹	Total	Of which: Windfall Gold Sales Profits ²			
Special Disbursement Account	147.9	870.3	1,018.2	—	1,166.8	293.2	—
Administered Accounts	—	159.5	159.5	—	342.4	—	—
General Resources Account	—	—	—	—	72.5	—	—
	<u>147.9</u>	<u>1,029.8</u>	<u>1,177.7</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,581.7</u>	<u>293.2</u>	<u>—</u>
Total contributions received	<u>2,117.6</u>	<u>3,535.7</u>	<u>5,653.3</u>	<u>2,126.0</u>	<u>2,520.9</u>	<u>384.7</u>	<u>38.6</u>

Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.

¹ Includes contributions to the following earmarked subsidy accounts: Extended Credit Facility, Standby Credit Facility, Rapid Credit Facility, Poverty Reduction Growth Facility, and the Exogenous Shocks Facility.² Represents contributions related to the distribution of IMF's General Reserve attributable to windfall gold sales profits.³ Formerly the Post-Catastrophe Debt Relief Trust.

** Less than SDR 50,000.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Governors
Of the International Monetary Fund
Washington, DC

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the following entities of the International Monetary Fund (the "Administered Accounts"):

- Administered Account – Japan
- Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities – Japan ("SFA")
- Framework Administered Account for Technical Assistance Activities
- Framework Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities
- Administered Account for Interim Holdings of Voluntary Contributions for Fund Activities
- Supplementary Financing Facility Subsidy Account
- Post-SCA-2 Administered Account
- SCA-1/Deferred Charges Administered Account
- Administered Account People's Bank of China
- Interim Administered Account for Windfall Gold Sale Profits
- Interim Administered Account for Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits
- Post-EPCA/ENDA Interim Administered Account
- Post-MDRI-II Interim Administered Account ("MAA")

These financial statements, except for SFA and MAA, comprise the statements of financial position as of April 30, 2016 and 2015, and the related statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources and cash flows for the years then ended. The financial statements of the MAA comprise the statement of financial position as of April 30, 2016, and the related statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources and cash flows for the period from August 1, 2015 to April 30, 2016. The financial statements of the SFA comprise the statement of financial position as of July 24, 2015 and April 30, 2015, and the related statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources and cash flows for the periods from May 1, 2015 to July 24, 2015 and May 1, 2014 to April 30, 2015.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.



An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Administered Accounts' preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Administered Accounts' internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Administered Accounts of the International Monetary Fund at April 30, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and cash flows for the years and periods then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental schedules listed on pages 82 to 85 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves and other additional procedures, in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

June 24, 2016

**Administered Accounts
Statements of financial position
at April 30, 2016, and 2015**

	Administered Account—Japan		Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities—Japan		Framework Administered Account for Technical Assistance Activities		Framework Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities		Administered Account for Interim Holdings of Voluntary Contributions for Fund Activities		Supplementary Financing Facility Subsidy Account	
	2016	2015	2016 ¹	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	← (In thousands of U.S. dollars) —————→ (In thousands of SDRs)											
Assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	131,667	131,432	—	1,636	818	8,323	280,485	308,781	7	7	905	904
Total assets	<u>131,667</u>	<u>131,432</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,636</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>8,323</u>	<u>280,485</u>	<u>308,781</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>905</u>	<u>904</u>
Liabilities												
Accounts payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,154	28,634	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>29,154</u>	<u>28,634</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Resources												
Total liabilities and resources	<u>131,667</u>	<u>131,432</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,636</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>8,323</u>	<u>251,331</u>	<u>280,147</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>905</u>	<u>904</u>

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

The financial statements were approved by the Managing Director and the Director of Finance on June 24, 2016.

¹ The Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities-Japan was liquidated on July 24, 2015.

Christine Lagarde /s/
Managing Director

Andrew Tweedie /s/
Director, Finance Department

Administered Accounts
Statements of financial position
at April 30, 2016, and 2015

Note	Post-SCA-2		SCA-1/ Deferred		Administered Account		Interim Administered		Interim Administered		Post-EPCA/ENDA		Post-MDRI-II	
	Administered Account		Charges		People's Bank of China		Account for Windfall		Account for		Interim Administered		Interim Administered	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	Remaining Windfall	Gold Sales Profits	Account	Account	Account	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	
← (In thousands of SDRs) →														
Assets														
	Cash and cash equivalents	40,990	40,969	34,962	34,945	4,872	4,047	37,646	38,093	88,819	97,518	85	85	225
	Interest receivable	5	5	4	4	91	218	5	5	12	12	—	—	—
5	Investments	—	—	—	—	168,369	169,145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total assets	<u>40,995</u>	<u>40,974</u>	<u>34,966</u>	<u>34,949</u>	<u>173,332</u>	<u>173,410</u>	<u>37,651</u>	<u>38,098</u>	<u>88,831</u>	<u>97,530</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>225</u>
Liabilities														
	Interest payable	—	—	—	—	141	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Borrowings	—	—	—	—	170,000	170,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total liabilities	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>170,141</u>	<u>170,141</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	Resources	<u>40,995</u>	<u>40,974</u>	<u>34,966</u>	<u>34,949</u>	<u>3,191</u>	<u>3,269</u>	<u>37,651</u>	<u>38,098</u>	<u>88,831</u>	<u>97,530</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>225</u>
	Total liabilities and resources	<u>40,995</u>	<u>40,974</u>	<u>34,966</u>	<u>34,949</u>	<u>173,332</u>	<u>173,410</u>	<u>37,651</u>	<u>38,098</u>	<u>88,831</u>	<u>97,530</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>225</u>

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

Administered Accounts
Statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

Note	Administered Account—Japan		Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities—Japan		Framework Administered Account for Technical Assistance Activities		Framework Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities		Administered Account for Interim Holdings of Voluntary Contributions for Fund Activities		Supplementary Financing Facility Subsidy Account	
	2016	2015	2016 ¹	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	<i>(In thousands of U.S. dollars)</i>										<i>(In thousands of SDRs)</i>	
Resources, beginning of year	131,432	131,350	1,636	1,755	8,323	9,134	280,147	285,959	7	7	904	903
Investment income	235	82	—	1	4	2	507	98	—	—	1	1
Contributions (returned)/received	—	—	(1,636)	—	(7,509)	(111)	122,524	133,128	—	—	—	—
Operating expenses	—	—	—	(120)	—	(702)	(151,847)	(139,038)	—	—	—	—
Operational Income/(loss)	235	82	(1,636)	(119)	(7,505)	(811)	(28,816)	(5,812)	—	—	1	1
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income (loss)/changes in resources	235	82	(1,636)	(119)	(7,505)	(811)	(28,816)	(5,812)	—	—	1	1
Resources, end of year	<u>131,667</u>	<u>131,432</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,636</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>8,323</u>	<u>251,331</u>	<u>280,147</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>905</u>	<u>904</u>

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

¹ For the period May 1, 2015 to July 24, 2015.

Administered Accounts
Statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

Note	Post-SCA-2 Administered Account		SCA-1/ Deferred Charges Administered Account		Administered Account People's Bank of China		Interim Administered Account for Windfall Gold Sales Profits		Interim Administered Account for Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits		Post-EPCA/ENDA Interim Administered Account		Post-MDRI-II Interim Administered Account
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016 ¹
	(In thousands of SDRs)												
Resources, beginning of year	40,974	40,949	34,949	34,927	3,269	1,557	38,098	38,900	97,530	124,289	85	1,218	—
Investment income	21	25	17	22	618	2,548	19	24	48	67	—	1	—
Contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,472
Interest expense on borrowings	—	—	—	—	(171)	(311)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operational income	21	25	17	22	447	2,237	19	24	48	67	—	1	4,472
Transfers	—	—	—	—	(525)	(525)	(466)	(826)	(8,747)	(26,826)	—	(1,134)	(4,247)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income (loss)/changes in resources	21	25	17	22	(78)	1,712	(447)	(802)	(8,699)	(26,759)	—	(1,133)	225
Resources, end of year	<u>40,995</u>	<u>40,974</u>	<u>34,966</u>	<u>34,949</u>	<u>3,191</u>	<u>3,269</u>	<u>37,651</u>	<u>38,098</u>	<u>88,831</u>	<u>97,530</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>225</u>

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

¹ From inception to April 30, 2016.

Administered Accounts
Statements of cash flows
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

	Administered Account—Japan		Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities—Japan		Framework Administered Account for Technical Assistance Activities		Framework Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities		Administered Account for Interim Holdings of Voluntary Contributions for Fund Activities		Supplementary Financing Facility Subsidy Account	
	2016	2015	2016 ¹	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	← (In thousands of U.S. dollars) → (In thousands of SDRs) →											
Cash flows from operating activities												
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	235	82	(1,636)	(119)	(7,505)	(811)	(28,816)	(5,812)	—	—	1	1
Adjustments to reconcile total comprehensive income/(loss) to cash generated by operations												
Interest income	(235)	(82)	—	(1)	(4)	(2)	(507)	(98)	—	—	(1)	(1)
Changes in other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	520	388	—	—	—	—
Interest received	235	82	—	1	4	2	507	98	—	—	1	1
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	<u>235</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>(1,636)</u>	<u>(119)</u>	<u>(7,505)</u>	<u>(811)</u>	<u>(28,296)</u>	<u>(5,424)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Net cash provided by investment activities	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	235	82	(1,636)	(119)	(7,505)	(811)	(28,296)	(5,424)	—	—	1	1
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	131,432	131,350	1,636	1,755	8,323	9,134	308,781	314,205	7	7	904	903
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>131,667</u>	<u>131,432</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,636</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>8,323</u>	<u>280,485</u>	<u>308,781</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>905</u>	<u>904</u>

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

¹ For the period May 1, 2015 to July 24, 2015.

Administered Accounts
Statements of cash flows
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

	Post-SCA-2		SCA-1/ Deferred		Administered Account		Interim Administered		Interim Administered		Post-EPCA/ENDA		Post-MDRI-II
	Administered Account		Charges		People's Bank of China		Account for Windfall		Account for		Interim Administered		Interim Administered
			Administered Account				Gold Sales Profits		Remaining Windfall		Account		Account
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016 ¹
← (In thousands of SDRs) →													
Cash flows from operating activities													
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	21	25	17	22	(78)	1,712	(447)	(802)	(8,699)	(26,759)	—	(1,133)	225
Adjustments to reconcile total comprehensive income/(loss) to cash generated by operations													
Interest income	(21)	(25)	(17)	(22)	(823)	(906)	(19)	(24)	(48)	(67)	—	(1)	(1)
Interest expense	—	—	—	—	171	311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Realized (gains)/losses	—	—	—	—	(215)	3,515	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrealized losses/(gains)	—	—	—	—	401	(5,021)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest received	21	32	17	28	916	913	19	31	48	93	—	1	1
Interest paid	—	—	—	—	(170)	(170)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	21	32	17	28	202	354	(447)	(795)	(8,699)	(26,733)	—	(1,133)	225
Cash flows from investment activities													
Purchases of investments	—	—	—	—	(156,221)	(33,127)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Proceeds from sales of investments	—	—	—	—	156,844	33,002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net cash provided by/(used in) investment activities	—	—	—	—	623	(125)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	21	32	17	28	825	229	(447)	(795)	(8,699)	(26,733)	—	(1,133)	225
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	40,969	40,937	34,945	34,917	4,047	3,818	38,093	38,888	97,518	124,251	85	1,218	—
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	40,990	40,969	34,962	34,945	4,872	4,047	37,646	38,093	88,819	97,518	85	85	225

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

¹ From inception to April 30, 2016.

Administered Accounts
Notes to the financial statements
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

1. Nature of operations

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

1.1 Administered Account—Japan

The account was established in March 1989 to administer resources made available by Japan—and, under a subsequent amendment, by other countries with Japan's concurrence—that are to be used to assist certain members with overdue obligations to the IMF. The resources of the account are to be disbursed in amounts specified by Japan and to members designated by Japan. Effective March 5, 2008, the instrument governing the account was amended to allow the provision of assistance to these members in the context of an internationally agreed upon comprehensive package that integrates arrears clearance and subsequent debt relief.

1.2 Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities—Japan

The account was established in March 1990 to administer resources contributed by Japan to finance technical assistance to member countries and to support the IMF's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (OAP). During the financial year ended April 30, 2015, the account was terminated upon completion of all projects. The account was liquidated and the residual amount in the account was deposited into the Japan subaccount under the Framework Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities during the financial year ended April 30, 2016.

1.3 Framework Administered Account for Technical Assistance Activities

The Framework Administered Account for Technical Assistance Activities (the Framework Account) was established by the IMF in April 1995 to receive and administer contributed resources that are to be used to finance technical assistance activities of the IMF. During the financial year ended April 30, 2015, the account was terminated. The account is in the process of liquidation, and any funds remaining in the account shall either be refunded to the contributors, or at their request, transferred to the Framework Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities.

1.4 Framework Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities

The Framework Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities (the SFA Framework Account) was established in March 2009 to administer externally contributed resources that are to be used to finance selected IMF activities, including the full range of IMF technical assistance activities provided to recipients.

The financing of selected Fund activities is implemented through the establishment and operation of subaccounts within the SFA Framework Account. At April 30, 2016, there were 45 subaccounts, including three new subaccounts that were established during the financial year; one subaccount was terminated during the financial year (one new subaccount was established in the financial year ended April 30, 2015). Disbursements are made from the SFA Framework Account to the General Resources Account (GRA) to reimburse the IMF for costs incurred in connection with activities financed by resources from the SFA Framework Account. Resources are to be used in accordance with terms and conditions established by the IMF, with the concurrence of contributors. Resources in SFA subaccounts may be transferred to other SFA subaccounts if the terms and conditions of the subaccounts so provide.

1.5 Administered Account for Interim Holdings of Voluntary Contributions for Fund Activities

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.

1.6 Supplementary Financing Facility Subsidy Account

The account was established in December 1980 to assist low-income member countries to meet the costs of using resources made available through the IMF's Supplementary Financing Facility and under the policy on exceptional access. All repurchases under these policies were due on or before January 31, 1991, and the final subsidy payments were approved in July 1991. However, one member (Sudan), overdue in the payment of charges to the IMF at April 30, 2016, remains eligible to receive previously approved subsidy payments of SDR 0.9 million at April 30, 2016, and 2015, when its overdue charges are settled. Accordingly, the account remains in operation and has retained amounts for payment to Sudan once the overdue charges are paid.

1.7 Post-SCA-2 Administered Account

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

Administered Accounts
Notes to the financial statements
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

1.8 SCA-1/Deferred Charges Administered Account

The account was established in March 2008 as an interim vehicle to hold and administer members' refunds resulting from the distribution of certain SCA-1 balances and from the payment of deferred charges adjustments that had been made in respect of overdue charges attributed to Liberia. Following Liberia's arrears clearance, members were given the option to temporarily deposit their refunds into this account pending their decisions as to the final disposition of those resources.

1.9 Administered Account People's Bank of China

The account was established in June 2012 in order to administer and invest resources provided by the People's Bank of China to support the IMF's technical assistance and training programs.

1.10 Interim Administered Account for Windfall Gold Sales Profits

The account was established in October 2012 to temporarily hold and administer contributions representing all or a portion of members' shares of the partial distribution of amounts in the IMF's General Reserve attributable to windfall gold sales profits. Members were given the option to temporarily deposit the proceeds from the distribution into this account pending their decisions as to the final disposition of these resources.

1.11 Interim Administered Account for Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits

The account was established in October 2013 to temporarily hold and administer contributions representing all or a portion of members' shares of the final distribution of amounts in the IMF's General Reserve attributable to windfall gold sales profits. Members were given the option to temporarily deposit the proceeds from the distribution into this account pending their decisions as to the final disposition of these resources.

1.12 Post-EPCA/ENDA Interim Administered Account

The account was established in January 2014 to temporarily hold and administer resources transferred by members in the context of the termination of the Post-Conflict and Natural Disaster Emergency Assistance Subsidy Account, prior to the final disposition of those resources in accordance with members' instructions.

1.13 Post-MDRI-II Interim Administered Account

The account was established in August 2015 to temporarily hold and administer resources transferred by members in the context of the termination of the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative-II Trust, prior to the final disposition of those resources in accordance with members' instructions.

2. Basis of preparation and measurement

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

2.1 Unit of account

2.1.1 Administered Account—Japan, Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities—Japan, Framework Administered Account for Technical Assistance Activities, Framework Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities, and Administered Account for Interim Holdings of Voluntary Contributions for Fund Activities

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

2.1.2 Supplementary Financing Facility Subsidy Account, Post-SCA-2 Administered Account, SCA-1/Deferred Charges Administered Account, Administered Account People's Bank of China, Interim Administered Account for Windfall Gold Sales Profits, Interim Administered Account for Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits, Post-EPCA/ENDA Interim Administered Account, and Post-MDRI-II Interim Administered Account

The financial statements for the above accounts are presented in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), which is the IMF's unit of account. Contributions denominated in other currencies are converted into the component currencies in the SDR basket upon receipt of the funds. The value of the SDR is determined daily by the IMF by summing specific amounts of the four basket currencies in U.S. dollar equivalents on the basis of market exchange rates. The currencies in the basket at April 30, 2016, and 2015, and their specific amount, relevant to 1 SDR, were as follows:

Currency	Amount
Euro	0.423
Japanese yen	12.1
Pound sterling	0.111
U.S. dollar	0.660

At April 30, 2016, 1 SDR was equal to US\$1.41733 (US\$1.40642 at April 30, 2015).

Administered Accounts
Notes to the financial statements
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

2.2 Review of the SDR valuation

On November 30, 2015, the IMF Executive Board concluded the five-yearly review of the method of valuation of the SDR and decided to include the Chinese renminbi in the SDR basket of currencies. Effective October 1, 2016, the SDR basket will consist of the U.S. dollar, the euro, the Chinese renminbi, the Japanese yen, and the pound sterling. The value of the SDR will continue to be calculated by summing specific amounts of the basket currencies expressed in equivalents of the U.S. dollar. These specific amounts will be determined on September 30, 2016, using the average exchange rates for the preceding three-month period to ensure that the shares of the basket currencies correspond to the following weights:

Currency	Weight (In percent)
U.S. dollar	41.73
Euro	30.93
Chinese renminbi	10.92
Japanese yen	8.33
Pound sterling	8.09

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

2.3 Use of estimates and judgment

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

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

Information about the most significant estimates and critical judgments used in applying accounting policies is described in Note 3.3.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards and interpretations

The following new standards and amendments to existing standards issued by the IASB will become effective in future financial years. These standards and amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Administered Accounts' financial statements:

Amendments to IFRS 10 "*Consolidated Financial Statements*" and IFRS 12 "*Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*," issued in December 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2016.

Amendments to IFRS 10 "*Consolidated Financial Statements*" and IAS 28 "*Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*," issued in

September 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2016.

Amendments to IFRS 11 "*Joint Arrangements*," issued in May 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2016.

IFRS 15 "*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*," issued in May 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2018.

Amendments to IAS 1 "*Presentation of Financial Statements*," issued in December 2014 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2016.

Amendments to IAS 7 "*Statement of Cash Flows*," issued in January 2016 and effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2017.

The following new standard has been issued by the IASB and will be effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2018, which is the financial year 2019 for Administered Accounts.

In July 2014 the IASB published the complete version of IFRS 9 "*Financial Instruments*," which replaced most of the guidance in IAS 39 "*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*." The standard requires financial assets to be classified at fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income, or amortized cost on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. No changes were introduced for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities except for financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. For these financial liabilities, changes in the fair value due to the changes in an entity's own credit risk must be recognized in other comprehensive income. The incurred loss model of IAS 39 has been replaced by a forward-looking expected credit loss impairment model. The impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 on the Administered Accounts' financial statements is being assessed.

3.2 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.

3.3 Investments

Investments are held in the Administered Account People's Bank of China, which has designated the investments in fixed-income securities as financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss. Such designation may be made only upon initial recognition and cannot subsequently be changed. The designated assets are carried at fair value on the statements of financial position, with changes in fair value included in the statements of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Administered Accounts
Notes to the financial statements
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

3.3.1 Recognition

Investments are recognized on the trade date at which the Administered Account People's Bank of China becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

3.3.2 Derecognition

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

3.3.3 Investment income

Investment income comprises interest income, 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 by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate.

3.4 Borrowings

The Administered Account People's Bank of China borrows from the contributing member for the purpose of generating investment income to support the activities of the Framework Account for Selected Fund Activities. All borrowings are carried at amortized cost.

3.5 Fair value measurement

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

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., prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

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.

For the Administered Accounts' short-term financial assets and liabilities, the carrying value at April 30, 2016, approximates the fair value. The carrying value of borrowings accounted for at amortized cost represents a reasonable estimate of their fair value.

3.6 Contributions

Bilateral contributions are reflected as increases in resources after the achievement of specified conditions and are subject to bilateral agreements stipulating how the resources are to be used.

3.7 Operating expenses

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

3.8 Foreign currency translation

Transactions in currencies other than the reporting currency are recorded at the rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of transactions at rates different from those on the date of the transactions are included in the determination of total comprehensive income.

3.9 Administrative expenses

The expenses of conducting the activities of the Administered Accounts are paid by the IMF and partial reimbursements are made by selected accounts. These reimbursements are included in operating expenses in the statements of comprehensive income and changes in resources during the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015, and were as follows:

	2016	2015
	<i>(In millions of U.S. dollars)</i>	
Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities – Japan	-	**
Framework Administered Account for Technical Assistance Activities	-	0.1
Framework Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities	<u>9.9</u>	<u>9.1</u>
Total	<u>9.9</u>	<u>9.2</u>

** Less than US\$50,000

4. Financial risk management

In administering contributed resources and funding financial and technical services, the Administered Accounts have minimal exposure to credit, liquidity, and market risks.

Administered Accounts
Notes to the financial statements
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

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 non-availability 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 Administered Account People's Bank of China, the principal resources are invested, and the investment proceeds are held in currencies to ensure that the account has sufficient liquidity to transfer up to US\$2 million annually to the Framework Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities. The maturity of the investments matches the repayment of the principal to the People's Bank of China due in July 2017.

4.3 Market risk

4.3.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Administered Account People's Bank of China invests in medium-term investments (MTIs), and the intent is to hold them until maturity. Prior to maturities of the MTIs, their carrying value fluctuates. A 10 basis point increase and a 10 basis point decrease in the average effective yields at April 30, 2016, would result in a loss and gain, respectively, of SDR 0.2 million or approximately 0.1 percent of the portfolio (SDR 0.4 million or approximately 0.2 percent at April 30, 2015).

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 reporting currency designated for each of the accounts 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 Administered Account People's Bank of China is managed by investing in MTIs 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 cash holdings are adjusted as needed in order to offset the effect of exchange rate movements against the SDR.

The value of the SDR is the sum of the market values, in U.S. dollar equivalents, of the predetermined amounts of the four currencies in the SDR valuation basket (see Note 2). The effective share of each currency in the valuation of the SDR fluctuates daily and depends on the prevailing exchange rate at noon in the London market against the U.S. dollar on that day. The effect on the investment portfolio of a 5

percent increase or decrease in the market exchange rates of each of the currencies included in the SDR valuation basket against the SDR, for the Administered Account People's Bank of China, at April 30, 2016, and 2015 was as follows:

	2016		2015	
	5 percent increase	5 percent decrease	5 percent increase	5 percent decrease
	<i>(Gain/(loss) in millions of SDRs)</i>			
Euro	(2.8)	3.1	(2.8)	3.1
Japanese yen	(0.6)	0.7	(0.6)	0.7
Pound sterling	(0.9)	1.0	(1.0)	1.1
U.S. dollar	(3.9)	4.3	(3.9)	4.3

The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in one market exchange rate, while holding other currencies constant, so that the effects of correlation between the market exchange rates of constituent currencies are excluded.

5. Investments

Investments in the Administered Account People's Bank of China consisted of MTIs with the BIS, which mature in July 2017, and are measured at fair value. The fair value of MTIs, which are not traded in an active market, 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 investments are categorized as Level 2 based on the fair value hierarchy.

Investment income for the Administered Accounts consisted of interest income only, except for the Administered Account People's Bank of China, whose investment income comprised the following for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015:

	2016	2015
	<i>(In millions of SDRs)</i>	
Interest income	0.8	0.9
Net realized gains/(losses)	0.3	(3.5)
Net unrealized (losses)/gains	(0.5)	5.1
Total	<u>0.6</u>	<u>2.5</u>

6. Borrowings

The Administered Account People's Bank of China was funded by a SDR 170 million loan from the People's Bank of China on July 2, 2012. The loan is to be repaid in one installment within 90 days following the fifth anniversary date of the deposit. The interest on the loan is 1/10 of 1 percent per annum, payable annually, but only if the net investment earnings on the corresponding investments exceed that amount per annum.

Administered Accounts
Notes to the financial statements
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

7. Transfer of resources

7.1 Administered Account People's Bank of China

For the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015, and in accordance with the agreement with the People's Bank of China, interest income of SDR 0.5 million was transferred from the Administered Account People's Bank of China to the Framework Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities.

7.2 Interim Administered Account for Windfall Gold Sales Profits

For the financial year ended April 30, 2016, transfers to the PRG Trust amounted to SDR 0.5 million (SDR 0.8 million for financial year ended April 30, 2015).

7.3 Interim Administered Account for Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits

For the financial year ended April 30, 2016, transfers to the PRG Trust amounted to SDR 8.7 million (SDR 26.8 million for financial year ended April 30, 2015).

7.4 Post-EPCA/ENDA Interim Administered Account

For the financial year ended April 30, 2016, there were no transfers from the Post EPCA/ENDA Interim Administered Account to the PRG Trust (SDR 1.1 million for financial year ended April 30, 2015).

7.5 Post-MDRI-II Interim Administered Account

From inception to April 30, 2016, transfers to the Catastrophe Containment and Relief (CCR) Trust amounted to SDR 4.2 million.

8. Accounts termination

No accounts were terminated during the financial year ended April 30, 2016. During the financial year ended April 30, 2015, the Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities—Japan, the Framework Administered Account for Technical Assistance Activities, and the Administered Account for Indonesia were terminated.

8.1 Administered Account—Japan

The account can be terminated by the IMF or by Japan at any time. Any remaining resources in the account at termination are to be returned to Japan.

8.2 Framework Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities

The Framework Account or any subaccount thereof may be terminated by the IMF at any time. The termination of the Framework

Account shall terminate each subaccount thereof. A subaccount may also be terminated by the contributor of the resources to the subaccount or, in the case of a subaccount comprising resources from more than one contributor, by all the contributors participating in the subaccount at the time of termination, provided that a contributor to such a subaccount may cease its own participation in the subaccount at any time without termination of the subaccount. Termination shall be effective on the date that the IMF or the contributor, as the case may be, receives notice of termination. 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, or contributors in the case of a subaccount with more than one contributor. Absent such agreement, the balances are returned to the contributor(s).

8.3 Administered Account for Interim Holdings of Voluntary Contributions for Fund Activities and Post-SCA-2 Administered Account

The Administered Account for Interim Holdings of Voluntary Contributions for Fund Activities may be terminated by the IMF at any time. Any uncommitted resources in the account at the time of termination shall be returned to the contributors. The Post-SCA-2 Administered Account shall be terminated upon completion of its operations.

8.4 SCA-1/Deferred Charges Administered Account

The account shall be terminated three years from the effective date of decisions establishing the account. The original termination date has been extended four times, to March 13, 2018, by the IMF Executive Board at the request of the remaining contributors.

8.5 Administered Account People's Bank of China

The Administered Account People's Bank of China shall be terminated upon completion of operations, or at such earlier time by the IMF in consultation with the contributing member. Once the obligation to repay the outstanding loan has been discharged and the final payment of interest has been made, any surplus remaining in the account shall be transferred to the People's Bank of China.

8.6 Interim Administered Accounts for Windfall Gold Sales Profits and Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits

The termination dates of the Interim Administered Accounts for Windfall Gold Sales Profits and Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits are October 11, 2017, and October 13, 2016, respectively. The accounts may also be terminated as promptly as practicable following the receipt of instructions from all contributors regarding the distribution of the resources in the accounts. Any balances remaining in the accounts upon termination are to be transferred to the respective contributors.

Administered Accounts
Notes to the financial statements
for the financial years ended April 30, 2016, and 2015

**8.7 Post-EPCA/ENDA Interim Administered
Account and Post-MDRI-II Interim Administered
Account**

The termination dates of the Post-EPCA/ENDA Interim Administered Account and Post-MDRI-II Interim Administered Account are January 29, 2017, and July 31, 2018, respectively. The accounts may also be terminated as promptly as practicable following the receipt of instructions from all contributors regarding the distribution of their respective resources in the accounts. Any balances remaining in the accounts upon termination are to be transferred to the respective contributors.

**Post-SCA-2, SCA-1/Deferred Charges,
Post-EPCA/ENDA Interim, and Post-MDRI-II Interim Administered Accounts**

**Balances, contributions, interest earned, and transfers
for the financial year ended April 30, 2016¹**

(In thousands of SDRs)

Member	Beginning balance	Contributions	Interest earned	Transfers	Ending balance
Post-SCA-2 Administered Account					
Dominican Republic	1,193	—	—	—	1,193
Jordan	1,353	—	1	—	1,354
Trinidad and Tobago	2,908	—	2	—	2,910
Vanuatu	58	—	—	—	58
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	35,462	—	18	—	35,480
Total Post-SCA-2 Administered Account	<u>40,974</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>40,995</u>
SCA-1/Deferred Charges Administered Account					
Brazil	34,949	—	17	—	34,966
Total SCA-1/Deferred Charges Administered Account	<u>34,949</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>34,966</u>
Post-EPCA/ENDA Interim Administered Account					
India	85	—	—	—	85
Total Post-EPCA/ENDA Interim Administered Account	<u>85</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>85</u>
Post-MDRI-II Interim Administered Account¹					
Norway	—	543	—	(543)	—
Singapore	—	225	—	—	225
ICO	—	109	—	(109)	—
Sweden	—	2,259	—	(2,259)	—
Switzerland	—	1,336	—	(1,336)	—
Total Post-MDRI-II Interim Administered Account	<u>—</u>	<u>4,472</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(4,247)</u>	<u>225</u>

¹ From inception to April 30, 2016, for the Post-MDRI-II Administered Account.

**Interim Administered Account for Windfall Gold Sales Profits and
Interim Administered Account for Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits**

**Balances, interest earned, and transfers
for the financial year ended April 30, 2016**

(In thousands of SDRs)

Member	Interim Administered Account for Windfall Gold Sales Profits				Interim Administered Account for Remaining Windfall Gold Sales Profits			
	Beginning balance	Interest earned	Transfers	Ending balance	Interest earned	Transfers	Ending balance	
Brazil	12,520	6	—	12,526	31,276	16	—	31,292
Costa Rica	483	—	—	483	1,208	1	—	1,209
Cyprus	466	—	(466)	—	1,165	—	(1,165)	—
Dominican Republic	645	1	—	646	1,611	1	—	1,612
Equatorial Guinea, Republic of	—	—	—	—	385	—	—	385
Ghana	—	—	—	—	2,715	1	—	2,716
Grenada	34	—	—	34	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	6,125	3	—	6,128	15,300	8	—	15,308
Ireland	3,704	2	—	3,706	9,254	5	—	9,259
Lebanon	785	—	—	785	1,960	1	—	1,961
Papua New Guinea	—	—	—	—	968	—	—	968
Romania	—	—	—	—	7,580	2	(7,582)	—
Singapore	—	—	—	—	10,360	5	—	10,365
South Africa	5,504	3	—	5,507	13,748	8	—	13,756
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	7,832	4	—	7,836	—	—	—	—
	<u>38,098</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>(466)</u>	<u>37,651</u>	<u>97,530</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>(8,747)</u>	<u>88,831</u>

**Administered Account—Japan, Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities—Japan,
Framework Administered Account for Technical Assistance Activities, Framework Administered
Account for Selected Fund Activities**

**Cumulative contributions and disbursements
at April 30, 2016, and 2015**

Account	2016		2015	
	Cumulative contributions ¹	Cumulative disbursements ²	Cumulative contributions ¹	Cumulative disbursements ²
	<i>(In millions of U.S. dollars)</i>			
Administered Account—Japan	135.2	82.4	135.2	82.4
Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities—Japan	327.6	338.8	329.2	338.8
Technical assistance	282.8	292.9	284.4	292.9
Scholarships	28.9	29.6	28.9	29.6
Office of Asia and the Pacific	15.9	16.3	15.9	16.3
Framework Administered Account for Technical Assistance Activities	204.2	209.3	211.7	209.3
Africa Regional Technical Assistance Centers Subaccount	37.4	38.2	37.4	38.2
Australia Technical Assistance Subaccount	5.2	5.4	5.9	5.4
Australia—IMF Scholarship Program for Asia Subaccount	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.6
Belgium Technical Assistance Subaccount	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4
Canadian Technical Assistance Subaccount	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7
Central Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center Subaccount	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.5
China Technical Assistance Subaccount	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Denmark Technical Assistance Subaccount	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.7
European Commission Technical Assistance Subaccount for METAC	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
European Investment Bank Technical Assistance Subaccount	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
FIRST Technical Assistance Subaccount	8.4	8.5	12.1	8.5
French Technical Assistance Subaccount	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.7
Islamic Development Bank Technical Assistance Subaccount	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Italy Technical Assistance Subaccount	3.6	4.0	3.6	4.0
Japan Advanced Scholarship Program Subaccount	19.3	20.0	19.3	20.0
Middle East Regional Technical Assistance Center Subaccount	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.1
Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre Subaccount	13.1	13.2	13.5	13.2
Rwanda—Macroeconomic Management Capacity Subaccount	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
Spain Technical Assistance Subaccount	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0
Sweden Technical Assistance Subaccount	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
Switzerland Technical Assistance Subaccount	17.8	18.9	18.6	18.9
Technical Assistance Subaccount for Iraq	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.2
Technical Assistance Subaccount to Support Macroeconomic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
The Netherlands Technical Assistance Subaccount	14.9	15.0	14.9	15.0
The United Kingdom DFID Technical Assistance Subaccount	15.8	16.0	15.9	16.0
Framework Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities³	955.9	705.6	833.4	553.7
Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center South (AFRITAC South) Subaccount	50.1	38.1	48.4	28.7
Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center West 2 Subaccount	28.7	9.9	23.2	4.4
Africa Training Institute Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	14.8	9.4	13.6	5.9
Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Subaccount	43.8	35.3	38.6	31.0
Belgium Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	12.3	6.4	10.5	4.9
Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Center (CARTAC) Subaccount	51.1	43.7	48.7	32.5
Central African Regional Technical Assistance Center (AFRITAC Central) Subaccount	32.0	24.7	30.2	19.1
Central America, Panama, and the Dominican Republic Technical Assistance Center (CAPTAC-DR) Subaccount	49.7	39.3	43.9	33.8
Denmark Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8
East Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center (AFRITAC East) Subaccount	54.3	46.9	39.8	38.1
European Commission Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	33.6	26.9	24.4	21.6

**Administered Account—Japan, Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities—Japan,
Framework Administered Account for Technical Assistance Activities, Framework Administered
Account for Selected Fund Activities**

**Cumulative contributions and disbursements
at April 30, 2016, and 2015**

Account	2016		2015	
	Cumulative contributions ¹	Cumulative disbursements ²	Cumulative contributions ¹	Cumulative disbursements ²
	<i>(In millions of U.S. dollars)</i>			
European Investment Bank Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	0.3	—	0.3	—
Externally Financed Appointee Subaccount	6.7	3.6	4.0	1.2
Financial Access Survey Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.2
Germany Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
Government of Australia Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2
Government of Canada Subaccount	46.3	21.1	44.6	9.4
IMF-Middle East Center for Economics and Finance Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	25.6	24.4	25.6	20.4
International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds Subaccount	1.7	1.7	3.0	1.7
Islamic Development Bank Subaccount	0.5	—	—	—
Japan Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	207.2	158.8	175.8	134.6
Kingdom of the Netherlands—Netherlands Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6
Korea Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	5.0	0.1	3.5	—
Kuwait Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	2.8	2.2	2.8	1.8
Liberia Macro-Fiscal Subaccount	4.1	3.1	4.1	2.7
Managing Natural Resource Wealth Topical Trust Fund Subaccount	22.7	17.3	22.3	13.3
Mauritius Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	5.0	—	5.0	—
Middle East Regional Technical Assistance Center (METAC) Subaccount	18.5	16.2	17.7	13.1
Norway Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	8.3	6.8	7.2	5.7
Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Center (PFTAC) Subaccount	25.3	22.4	23.0	17.0
Republic of South Sudan Macroeconomic Capacity Building	8.1	6.1	6.4	3.9
Somalia Trust Fund for Capacity Development in Macroeconomic Policies and Statistics Subaccount	5.6	1.5	4.6	0.2
South Asia Training and Technical Assistance Center Subaccount	0.4	0.2	—	—
Subaccount for the Administration of Selected Smaller-Scale Capacity Building Activities	7.2	6.1	5.8	5.1
Switzerland Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	32.0	19.2	24.1	16.7
Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool Subaccount	4.8	4.0	3.4	1.6
Tax Policy and Administration Topical Trust Fund Subaccount	27.2	20.0	24.3	13.8
The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	2.5	1.3	2.5	1.3
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	37.0	32.8	32.3	26.3
United States Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	6.9	5.7	6.4	4.3
West Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center (AFRITAC West) Subaccount	40.6	33.6	39.5	27.4
World Bank Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	24.1	9.1	16.5	6.0

Components may not sum exactly to totals because of rounding.

¹ Net of refunds of contributions to donors owing to termination of projects financed by resources in the Administered Account and transfers between subaccounts within the Framework Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities.

² Disbursements had been made from contributed resources as well as from interest earned on these resources, and include reimbursements in some cases, for payments made previously.

³ The Sweden subaccount for Selected Fund Activities and the People's Republic of China subaccount had yet to receive any funds as of April 30, 2016.

⁴ The African Development Bank (AfDB) Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities received and disbursed contributions to the four African Regional Technical Assistance Centers subaccounts on November 8, 2011.