INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

The Post Financing Assessment (PFA)

A Post Financing Assessment (PFA)[1] is expected for countries with outstanding credit above the absolute or quota-based thresholds that do not have an IMF-supported program or a staff-monitored program. It reports on the member's policies, the consistency of the macroeconomic framework with the objective of medium-term viability and the implications for the member's capacity to repay the Fund.

Purpose	Maintain closer engagement with members that have substantial outstanding Fund credit but do not have a Fund-supported program or a staff-monitored program]. By assessing these members' capacity to repay the Fund, PFA is intended to provide an early warning of circumstances and policies that could ultimately jeopardize Fund resources. It thus helps identify risks early and facilitates the provision of advice on policies that will assist these members in addressing the risks and repaying the Fund.
Criteria	The IMF's Managing Director recommends a PFA to the Executive Board when the outstanding credit of a country to the IMF exceeds any of these thresholds: • 200 percent of quota from the Fund's General Resources Account (GRA), or from the Fund as Trustee of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT), or from the Fund as Trustee of the Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST), or a combination thereof.

[1] Before May 2021, the PFA was called Post Program Monitoring (PPM). The PPM was renamed to the PFA to better reflect the policy coverage.

	• SDR 1.5 billion for credit from the GRA, • SDR 0.38 billion from the PRGT, • SDR 0.38 billion from the RST, and it no longer has a an IMF-supported program or a staff-monitored program.
	In some cases, a PFA might not be needed even if the country meets the criteria above. This can apply when a successor financing arrangement, PCI or an SMP is expected to be approved within six months, or when the policies and external position of the member country are determined to be sufficiently strong that a PFA would be unwarranted.
	In other cases, a PFA may be required even if the country's outstanding credit is below the above-specified thresholds. This occurs if economic developments call into question the country's progress toward external viability.
Timing	The IMF Executive Board decides on a PFA at the time of the final program review if the country's outstanding credit is expected to exceed any of the specified thresholds and no follow-up program engagement is envisaged. However, the Board can decide on a PFA for a country on a standalone basis.
Duration	In effect until the country's outstanding credit to the IMF falls below the applicable thresholds, a new arrangement, a PCI or an SMP is approved or the Board accepts a proposal from IMF management for early termination.
	The IMF's Executive Board can agree to discontinue a PFA—even before outstanding credit falls below the thresholds—if strong policies are in place and the external position is sound.

Process	Countries undertake more frequent formal consultations with the IMF than is the case under the IMF's policy advice cycle, with a particular focus on macroeconomic and structural policies, and risks that have implications for the country's external viability and capacity to repay the IMF. There is normally one standalone PFA staff report issued to the Executive Board in a 12-month period.