The Short-term Liquidity Line (SLL)

The Short-term Liquidity Line (SLL) is a liquidity backstop for members with very strong policy frameworks and fundamentals, who face potential, moderate, short-term liquidity needs because of external shocks that generate balance of payment difficulties. It aims to minimize the risk of shocks evolving into deeper crises and spilling over to other countries.

Purpose	Provide support to countries facing potential, moderate, short-term balance of payment needs related to capital account pressures that could arise from external developments.
	Very strong economic fundamentals and institutional policy frameworks.
	A sustained track record of implementing very strong policies or be in the process of implementing them. A commitment to maintain such policies in the future.

Eligibility	In addition to a positive assessment of the country's policies in the most recent Article IV consultations, the country must have: • Sustainable external position • Capital account position dominated by private flows • Track record of steady sovereign access to international capital markets at favorable terms • Reserve position that remains relatively comfortable, notwithstanding potential balance of payments pressures that justify IMF assistance • Sound public finances, including a sustainable public debt position • Low and stable inflation, in the context of a sound monetary and exchange rate policy framework • Sound financial system and the absence of solvency problems that may threaten systemic stability.
Conditionality	Effective financial sector supervision Data transparency and integrity The above criteria are the same as for the Flexible Credit Line (FCL). This facilitates the transition from the FCL to the SLL as well as concurrent use of the two instruments, if the relevant balance of payment needs requirement are met. Ex-ante conditionality in the form of qualification criteria. No ex-post ("program") conditionality, given the strength of the policy frameworks, as attested by SLL qualification.
modalities	No reviews

Process		For approval, two options are available: (i) the IMF's Executive Board extends an offer, which is contingent on the authorities' acceptance with a signed written communication within two weeks; or (ii) the country requests an SLL through a written communication attached to the Staff Report, the SLL arrangement becoming effective upon Board approval of the request. Sole signatory of the central bank in the written communication is possible if certain requirements are met.
	Duration	12 months
	Repayment	12 months
	Interest rate and fees	Less costly than the <u>FCL</u> at the same access level when used on a purely precautionary basis.
		If a member draws, these charges apply: A lending rate comprising,
		The market-determined Special Drawing Rights (SDR) interest rate— which has a minimum floor of 5 basis points—and a margin (currently 60 basis points), together known as the basic rate of charge
		 Surcharges, depending on the amount of outstanding credit. A surcharge of 200 basis points is paid on the amount of Fund credit outstanding above 300 percent of quota (from SLL drawing or use of other instruments). The SLL does not count towards time-based surcharges. Surcharges are designed to discourage large and prolonged use of IMF resources.
		A non-refundable commitment fee of 8 basis points (bps) and a service charge of 21 bps.

	Access is capped at 200 percent of <u>quota</u> , with no expectation to articulate an exit strategy.
Access and concurrent use	Access is revolving, enabling repeated partial or full purchases and repurchases within and across SLL arrangements. Repurchases would reconstitute the member's right to purchase up to the maximum access approved.