

Kindly note this document is only for CSOs to work on their answers before completing the public consultation form. All the answers, without exception, must be submitted electronically using the online survey by September 15th, 2025.

2026 Comprehensive Surveillance Review (CSR) public consultation with CSOs

The IMF is currently conducting a periodic review of its surveillance – the 2026 [Comprehensive Surveillance Review](#) (CSR) – to strengthen the IMF’s ability to support member countries and global economic stability. As part of this review, the IMF is consulting with its members and other stakeholders, including non-media and non-governmental organizations, such as Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), to canvas their views on the direction of IMF surveillance over the next 5-10 years.

The 2026 CSR report presenting staff’s findings and recommendations will be submitted to the IMF’s Executive Board for consideration and approval next year. The views of all stakeholders, including CSOs who participate in this consultation process, will help inform the report.

About the 2026 CSR: Objectives and scope

IMF surveillance refers to the monitoring of and provision of advice on the economic and financial policies of member countries, alongside the oversight of the International Monetary System (IMS) to ensure its effective operation¹. Surveillance is an essential and integral part of the IMF’s mandate and is established in the IMF’s articles of agreement and modernized in the [2012 Integrated Surveillance Decision](#) (2012 ISD). You can find more information on the IMF surveillance [here](#).

The 2026 CSR will aim to support and enhance IMF surveillance by assessing its performance since [the last CSR in 2021](#), identifying the key gaps and challenges, setting the forward-looking priorities to guide surveillance over the next 5-10 years, and developing the prioritization framework for the Fund’s engagement in new policy areas².

¹ The legal basis for IMF surveillance is laid out in Article IV (A-IV) of the [Articles of Agreement](#), and further elaborated in the [2012 ISD](#). The ISD (¶9) states that “The international monetary system (IMS) comprises: (a) the rules governing exchange arrangements between countries and the rates at which foreign exchange is purchased and sold; (b) the rules governing the making of payments and transfers for current international transactions between countries; (c) the rules governing the regulation of international capital movements; and (d) the arrangements under which international reserves are held, including official arrangements through which countries have access to liquidity through purchases from the Fund or under official currency swap arrangements.”

² As outlined in the Management Implementation Plan in response to the Independent Evaluation Office report on [“The Evolving Application of the IMF’s Mandate”](#) (June 2024). The prioritization framework, in principle, can be applied to all policy areas other than those that are always subject of the Fund’s bilateral surveillance per 2012 ISD, such as exchange rate,

It will also include proposals to sharpen the focus of Article IV staff reports, including by streamlining some of the requirements.

The policy areas where the Fund is expected to deliver the highest value added are closely linked to its mandate and expertise. The past surveillance reviews focused on ways to improve the Fund's capacity to deliver robust analysis and advice on vulnerabilities and risks to domestic and external stability, cross-border spillovers, and macro-financial surveillance. Recognizing the need to respond to evolving global challenges, successive reviews have broadened the scope of IMF surveillance to include other policy areas relevant to domestic and external stability guided by the macrocriticality criterion³.

About the public consultation

As part of the 2026 CSR, a three-phase consultation with non-media and non-governmental stakeholders will take place during June 2025 and mid 2026. .

Phase 1- Awareness Raising Meeting. A virtual session to introduce the review and consultation process (June 26th and July 9, 2025). You can find the presentation here.

Phase 2 Online survey July 25th – September 15th, 2025. A structured survey, available in English, French, Arabic, Spanish, and Russian to collect written inputs from participants.

Phase 3 Follow-up discussion(s). Virtual/hybrid meeting(s) with those who participated in phase 2 of the consultation (online survey) to share findings, dig deeper on the feedback received, and provide updates on the whole review process.

Phase 2 of the public consultation is now open. You will find below the survey. Once the survey is closed, all those who fill it in, will receive an invitation to participate in Phase 3 of the consultation (Follow up meetings).

Please note this survey will take approximately 20 minutes to fill in. If you would like to work on your answers before submitting the form, you can download the survey questions here. **However, please kindly note that all responses to the survey must be submitted electronically, without exception, through the online form by September 15th.**

Stakeholders from all over the world covered by the [2015 Guidelines on the IMF Staff Engagement with Civil Society Organizations \(CSOs\)](#) are invited to participate in the consultation process. This includes:

monetary, fiscal, and financial sector policies (both their macroeconomic aspects and macroeconomically relevant structural aspects). The CSR will specifically focus on the new policy areas for which strategies have been approved by the Executive Board after the 2021 CSR, namely climate change, digital money, and gender.

³ A policy is macrocritical if it significantly influences present or prospective balance of payments or domestic stability (see [2022 Surveillance Guidance Note](#), Box 2)

Non- governmental organizations (NGOs) and CSOs
Business forums
Faith based organizations
Youth organizations
Labor unions and professional organizations
Local community groups
Philanthropic and charitable organizations,
Gender and women's associations
Local organizations of persons with disabilities
Social movements (including representatives of the informal sector and rural areas)
Academics
Research centers
Think tanks

Questions

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All fields with an asterisk () are required.*

***1. Organization(*Required)**

***2. Country (Headquarters)(*Required)**

***3. The results of this online consultation will be published. Please indicate below if you would like your response to be published with or without the name of your organization.(*Required)**

	Choice
<input type="radio"/>	I don't want my name or the name of my organization to be published alongside my responses
<input type="radio"/>	I want my name and the name of my organization to be published alongside my responses

***4. Please indicate below which category best reflects the organization you work for.(*Required)**

	Choice
<input type="radio"/>	Non- governmental organizations (NGOs) and CSOs

<input type="radio"/>	Business forums
<input type="radio"/>	Faith based organizations
<input type="radio"/>	Youth organizations
<input type="radio"/>	Labor unions and professional organizations
<input type="radio"/>	Local community groups
<input type="radio"/>	Philanthropic and charitable organizations,
<input type="radio"/>	Gender and women's associations
<input type="radio"/>	Local organizations of people with disabilities
<input type="radio"/>	Social movements (including representatives of the informal sector and rural areas)
<input type="radio"/>	Academics
<input type="radio"/>	Research centers
<input type="radio"/>	Think tanks
<input type="radio"/>	Other (please specify)

***5. Please indicate below the main geographical focus of the organization you work for. (*Required)**

	Choice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Global
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sub-Saharan Africa
<input type="checkbox"/>	Asia/Pacific
<input type="checkbox"/>	Europe
<input type="checkbox"/>	North Africa, Middle East, and Central Asia
<input type="checkbox"/>	America/Caribbean
<input type="checkbox"/>	Local (please specify the country)

***6. Which one of the following is most appropriate to describe the country coverage of your institution? (*Required)**

	Choice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low-income economies

<input type="checkbox"/>	Emerging market economies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Advanced economies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Small developing states
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fragile and conflict-affected states
<input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable

Note: Please see Annex I. Table 1. of the IMF Guidance Note on Small Developing States for the list of SDS.

Note: Classification of Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations.

*7. How do you use IMF surveillance outputs?(*Required)	
	Choice
<input type="radio"/>	Critical inputs to determine actions and/or develop strategies of your institution
<input type="radio"/>	Source of information about government economic policies
<input type="radio"/>	Source of information about global or regional economic policies
<input type="radio"/>	Other (please specify)

*8. How familiar are you with the IMF's surveillance work?(*Required)	
	Choice
<input type="radio"/>	Very unfamiliar
<input type="radio"/>	Unfamiliar
<input type="radio"/>	Somewhat unfamiliar
<input type="radio"/>	Neither familiar nor unfamiliar
<input type="radio"/>	Somewhat familiar
<input type="radio"/>	Familiar
<input type="radio"/>	Very familiar

***9. Please indicate below the main policy focus of the organization you represent. (*Required)**

	Choice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Debt
<input type="checkbox"/>	Economic development
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender disparities
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tax
<input type="checkbox"/>	Governance, anti-corruption, AML/CFT
<input type="checkbox"/>	Climate
<input type="checkbox"/>	Inequality
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify)

Looking back

Looking back

Quality and Value-added of IMF Surveillance

10. How do you assess the quality of the following IMF products over the last three years?

	Category	Choice
<input type="radio"/>	World Economic Outlook	Very poor
<input type="radio"/>	World Economic Outlook	Poor
<input type="radio"/>	World Economic Outlook	Adequate
<input type="radio"/>	World Economic Outlook	Good
<input type="radio"/>	World Economic Outlook	Very good
<input type="radio"/>	World Economic Outlook	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Global Financial Stability Report	Very poor
<input type="radio"/>	Global Financial Stability Report	Poor
<input type="radio"/>	Global Financial Stability Report	Adequate
<input type="radio"/>	Global Financial Stability Report	Good
<input type="radio"/>	Global Financial Stability Report	Very good
<input type="radio"/>	Global Financial Stability Report	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Fiscal Monitor	Very poor
<input type="radio"/>	Fiscal Monitor	Poor
<input type="radio"/>	Fiscal Monitor	Adequate
<input type="radio"/>	Fiscal Monitor	Good
<input type="radio"/>	Fiscal Monitor	Very good
<input type="radio"/>	Fiscal Monitor	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	External Sector Report	Very poor
<input type="radio"/>	External Sector Report	Poor
<input type="radio"/>	External Sector Report	Adequate

<input type="radio"/>	External Sector Report	Good
<input type="radio"/>	External Sector Report	Very good
<input type="radio"/>	External Sector Report	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Article IV Staff Reports	Very poor
<input type="radio"/>	Article IV Staff Reports	Poor
<input type="radio"/>	Article IV Staff Reports	Adequate
<input type="radio"/>	Article IV Staff Reports	Good
<input type="radio"/>	Article IV Staff Reports	Very good
<input type="radio"/>	Article IV Staff Reports	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Financial Sector Assessment Program Reports	Very poor
<input type="radio"/>	Financial Sector Assessment Program Reports	Poor
<input type="radio"/>	Financial Sector Assessment Program Reports	Adequate
<input type="radio"/>	Financial Sector Assessment Program Reports	Good
<input type="radio"/>	Financial Sector Assessment Program Reports	Very good
<input type="radio"/>	Financial Sector Assessment Program Reports	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Regional Economic Outlooks	Very poor
<input type="radio"/>	Regional Economic Outlooks	Poor
<input type="radio"/>	Regional Economic Outlooks	Adequate
<input type="radio"/>	Regional Economic Outlooks	Good
<input type="radio"/>	Regional Economic Outlooks	Very good
<input type="radio"/>	Regional Economic Outlooks	N/A

11. Which of the following structural issues other than fiscal, monetary, financial, and external sector policies are most relevant to your organization?

	Category	Choice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Medium-term productivity growth
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Climate change, incl. natural disasters
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Gender disparities

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Digital technology (including Artificial Intelligence)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Industrial and trade policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Digital money, including CBDC and digital currency
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Income / wealth inequality
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Governance and corruption vulnerabilities
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Labor market
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Product markets
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Pension system
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Ageing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Population rapid growth
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Migration
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Medium-term productivity growth
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Climate change, incl. natural disasters
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Gender disparities
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Digital technology (including Artificial Intelligence)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Industrial and trade policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Digital money, including CBDC and digital currency
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Income / wealth inequality
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Governance and corruption vulnerabilities
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Labor market

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Product markets
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Pension system
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Ageing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Population rapid growth
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Migration
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Medium-term productivity growth
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Climate change, incl. natural disasters
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Gender disparities
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Digital technology (including Artificial Intelligence)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Industrial and trade policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Digital money, including CBDC and digital currency
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Income / wealth inequality
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Governance and corruption vulnerabilities
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Labor market
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Product markets
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Pension system
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Ageing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Population rapid growth
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Migration
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Other

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Medium-term productivity growth
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Climate change, incl. natural disasters
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Gender disparities
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Digital technology (including Artificial Intelligence)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Industrial and trade policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Digital money, including CBDC and digital currency
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Income / wealth inequality
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Governance and corruption vulnerabilities
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Labor market
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Product markets
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Pension system
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Ageing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Population rapid growth
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Migration
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Medium-term productivity growth
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Climate change, incl. natural disasters
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Gender disparities
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Digital technology (including Artificial Intelligence)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Industrial and trade policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Digital money, including CBDC and digital currency

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Income / wealth inequality
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Governance and corruption vulnerabilities
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Labor market
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Product markets
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Pension system
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Ageing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Population rapid growth
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Migration
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Other

12. If applicable, please specify 'Other' from above.

Evenhandedness

13. Do you consider IMF surveillance to have been evenhanded for member countries over the last three years?

	Choice
<input type="radio"/>	Not evenhanded
<input type="radio"/>	Somewhat not evenhanded
<input type="radio"/>	Balanced (equal shares of evenhanded and not evenhanded)
<input type="radio"/>	Somewhat evenhanded
<input type="radio"/>	Evenhanded
<input type="radio"/>	Don't know

13.1. Please indicate which aspects of the surveillance outputs you found to be lacking (e.g., advice, analysis, projections).

Consider it, if any of following answers are matched for "Do you consider IMF surveillance to have been evenhanded for member countries over the last three years?" Question:

- Not evenhanded
- Somewhat not evenhanded
- Balanced (equal shares of evenhanded and not evenhanded)

	Category	Choice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Policy advice was different for countries in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Coverage of surveillance topics, in terms both depth and quality, were not consistent across countries
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	External sector assessments were not consistent across countries that were in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Debt sustainability assessments were not consistent across countries that were in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	The macroeconomic projections were not consistent across countries that were in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Depth of analyses of the macroeconomy differed across countries in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Consideration of country specific factors, including the political and social situation, varied across countries in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	The "Authorities' views" were not consistently covered in Article IV staff reports across countries in similar circumstances in terms of depth and accuracy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Economic forecasts were biased for certain countries or groups of countries (e.g. giving perception of unevenhanded treatment)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Surveillance appeared influenced by geopolitical or political considerations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Policy advice to protect social spending and safety nets was not provided consistently
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	The level of stakeholder engagement and transparency was not consistent across countries
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Policy advice was different for countries in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Coverage of surveillance topics, in terms both depth and quality, were not consistent across countries

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	External sector assessments were not consistent across countries that were in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Debt sustainability assessments were not consistent across countries that were in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	The macroeconomic projections were not consistent across countries that were in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Depth of analyses of the macroeconomy differed across countries in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Consideration of country specific factors, including the political and social situation, varied across countries in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	The "Authorities' views" were not consistently covered in Article IV staff reports across countries in similar circumstances in terms of depth and accuracy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Economic forecasts were biased for certain countries or groups of countries (e.g. giving perception of unevenhanded treatment)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Surveillance appeared influenced by geopolitical or political considerations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Policy advice to protect social spending and safety nets was not provided consistently
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	The level of stakeholder engagement and transparency was not consistent across countries
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Policy advice was different for countries in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Coverage of surveillance topics, in terms both depth and quality, were not consistent across countries
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Debt sustainability assessments were not consistent across countries that were in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	The macroeconomic projections were not consistent across countries that were in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Depth of analyses of the macroeconomy differed across countries in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Consideration of country specific factors, including the political and social situation, varied across countries in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	The "Authorities' views" were not consistently covered in Article IV staff reports across countries in similar circumstances in terms of depth and accuracy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Economic forecasts were biased for certain countries or groups of countries (e.g. giving perception of unevenhanded treatment)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Surveillance appeared influenced by geopolitical or political considerations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Policy advice to protect social spending and safety nets was not provided consistently
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	The level of stakeholder engagement and transparency was not consistent across countries
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Policy advice was different for countries in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Coverage of surveillance topics, in terms both depth and quality, were not consistent across countries
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	External sector assessments were not consistent across countries that were in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Debt sustainability assessments were not consistent across countries that were in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	The macroeconomic projections were not consistent across countries that were in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Depth of analyses of the macroeconomy differed across countries in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Consideration of country specific factors, including the political and social situation, varied across countries in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	The "Authorities' views" were not consistently covered in Article IV staff reports across countries in similar circumstances in terms of depth and accuracy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Economic forecasts were biased for certain countries or groups of countries (e.g. giving perception of unevenhanded treatment)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Surveillance appeared influenced by geopolitical or political considerations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Policy advice to protect social spending and safety nets was not provided consistently
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	The level of stakeholder engagement and transparency was not consistent across countries
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Policy advice was different for countries in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Coverage of surveillance topics, in terms both depth and quality, were not consistent across countries
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	External sector assessments were not consistent across countries that were in similar circumstances

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Debt sustainability assessments were not consistent across countries that were in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	The macroeconomic projections were not consistent across countries that were in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Depth of analyses of the macroeconomy differed across countries in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Consideration of country specific factors, including the political and social situation, varied across countries in similar circumstances
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	The "Authorities' views" were not consistently covered in Article IV staff reports across countries in similar circumstances in terms of depth and accuracy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Economic forecasts were biased for certain countries or groups of countries (e.g. giving perception of unevenhanded treatment)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Surveillance appeared influenced by geopolitical or political considerations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Policy advice to protect social spending and safety nets was not provided consistently
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	The level of stakeholder engagement and transparency was not consistent across countries

13.2. If applicable, please specify 'Other' from above.

Consider it, if any of following answers are matched for "Do you consider IMF surveillance to have been evenhanded for member countries over the last three years?" Question:

- Not evenhanded
- Somewhat not evenhanded
- Balanced (equal shares of evenhanded and not evenhanded)

Note: Evenhandedness of IMF surveillance is generally understood as treating members in similar circumstances in a similar way both in terms of policy advice and how surveillance is conducted.

Traction

Note: Traction is the relevance and value-added of IMF's analysis and advice. It includes

dialogue (the extent to which the IMF and its members engage in constructive policy discussions), action (the extent to which the IMF advice influences policy making or results in policy action), and public debate (the extent to which IMF policy advice generates public debate),

Regarding the traction of IMF surveillance over the last three years:

14. To what extent did IMF staff engage your institution in policy dialogue?

	Choice
<input type="radio"/>	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	Not applicable

15. To what extent did IMF policy advice influence macroeconomic policies affecting the community that your institution serves (e.g., country, region, area, etc.)?

	Choice
<input type="radio"/>	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	Not applicable

16. To what extent did IMF policy advice generate public debate in the community that your institution serves (e.g. country, region, area, etc.)?

	Choice
<input type="radio"/>	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	To some extent

<input type="radio"/>	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	Not applicable

17. Please elaborate on your responses above.
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Looking ahead

Looking ahead

Policy challenges and risks
Fund's roles in the future

18. What in your view would improve the ability of IMF's surveillance to effectively support resilience and growth in member countries?

	Category	Choice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	More comprehensive analysis and policy advice on price stability
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	More detailed discussion in Article IV consultations of financial sector developments, risks, and vulnerabilities, and the provision of relevant policy advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	More comprehensive analysis and policy advice on fiscal policy, including public debt sustainability
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	More comprehensive analysis and policy advice on monetary policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	More comprehensive analysis of distributional aspects, social stability, and political economy constraints in the fiscal policy advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	More detailed coverage of demographic trends in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	More detailed coverage of climate change / natural disasters in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	More detailed coverage of geoeconomic fragmentation in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	More detailed coverage of gender issues in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	More detailed coverage of digitalization/AI in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	More discussion of the cost and benefits of building policy buffers (for instance lower fiscal deficit to withstand shocks in the future) and supporting growth in the near term
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	More coherent policy advice, taking into account policy interactions across different policy areas such as monetary-fiscal policy coordination or synergies between structural issues and fiscal policy

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	More detailed discussion of trade-offs/ synergies between correcting external imbalances and international reserve accumulation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	Wider range of policy options to support resilience and growth
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	More detailed, specific, and evidence-based structural policy advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 1	More integration of capacity development support (e.g. technical assistance missions) into the surveillance to implement policy advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	More comprehensive analysis and policy advice on price stability
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	More detailed discussion in Article IV consultations of financial sector developments, risks, and vulnerabilities, and the provision of relevant policy advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	More comprehensive analysis and policy advice on fiscal policy, including public debt sustainability
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	More comprehensive analysis and policy advice on monetary policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	More comprehensive analysis of distributional aspects, social stability, and political economy constraints in the fiscal policy advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	More detailed coverage of demographic trends in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	More detailed coverage of climate change / natural disasters in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	More detailed coverage of geoeconomic fragmentation in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	More detailed coverage of gender issues in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	More detailed coverage of digitalization/AI in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	More discussion of the cost and benefits of building policy buffers (for instance lower fiscal deficit to withstand shocks in the future) and supporting growth in the near term
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	More coherent policy advice, taking into account policy interactions across different policy areas such as monetary-fiscal policy coordination or synergies between structural issues and fiscal policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	More detailed discussion of trade-offs/ synergies between correcting external imbalances and international reserve

		accumulation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	Wider range of policy options to support resilience and growth
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	More detailed, specific, and evidence-based structural policy advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 2	More integration of capacity development support (e.g. technical assistance missions) into the surveillance to implement policy advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	More comprehensive analysis and policy advice on price stability
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	More detailed discussion in Article IV consultations of financial sector developments, risks, and vulnerabilities, and the provision of relevant policy advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	More comprehensive analysis and policy advice on fiscal policy, including public debt sustainability
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	More comprehensive analysis and policy advice on monetary policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	More comprehensive analysis of distributional aspects, social stability, and political economy constraints in the fiscal policy advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	More detailed coverage of demographic trends in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	More detailed coverage of climate change / natural disasters in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	More detailed coverage of geoeconomic fragmentation in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	More detailed coverage of gender issues in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	More detailed coverage of digitalization/AI in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	More discussion of the cost and benefits of building policy buffers (for instance lower fiscal deficit to withstand shocks in the future) and supporting growth in the near term
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	More coherent policy advice, taking into account policy interactions across different policy areas such as monetary-fiscal policy coordination or synergies between structural issues and fiscal policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	More detailed discussion of trade-offs/ synergies between correcting external imbalances and international reserve accumulation

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	Wider range of policy options to support resilience and growth
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	More detailed, specific, and evidence-based structural policy advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 3	More integration of capacity development support (e.g. technical assistance missions) into the surveillance to implement policy advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	More comprehensive analysis and policy advice on price stability
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	More detailed discussion in Article IV consultations of financial sector developments, risks, and vulnerabilities, and the provision of relevant policy advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	More comprehensive analysis and policy advice on fiscal policy, including public debt sustainability
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	More comprehensive analysis and policy advice on monetary policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	More comprehensive analysis of distributional aspects, social stability, and political economy constraints in the fiscal policy advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	More detailed coverage of demographic trends in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	More detailed coverage of climate change / natural disasters in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	More detailed coverage of geoeconomic fragmentation in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	More detailed coverage of gender issues in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	More detailed coverage of digitalization/AI in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	More discussion of the cost and benefits of building policy buffers (for instance lower fiscal deficit to withstand shocks in the future) and supporting growth in the near term
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	More coherent policy advice, taking into account policy interactions across different policy areas such as monetary-fiscal policy coordination or synergies between structural issues and fiscal policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	More detailed discussion of trade-offs/ synergies between correcting external imbalances and international reserve accumulation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	Wider range of policy options to support resilience and growth

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	More detailed, specific, and evidence-based structural policy advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 4	More integration of capacity development support (e.g. technical assistance missions) into the surveillance to implement policy advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	More comprehensive analysis and policy advice on price stability
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	More detailed discussion in Article IV consultations of financial sector developments, risks, and vulnerabilities, and the provision of relevant policy advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	More comprehensive analysis and policy advice on fiscal policy, including public debt sustainability
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	More comprehensive analysis and policy advice on monetary policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	More comprehensive analysis of distributional aspects, social stability, and political economy constraints in the fiscal policy advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	More detailed coverage of demographic trends in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	More detailed coverage of climate change / natural disasters in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	More detailed coverage of geoeconomic fragmentation in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	More detailed coverage of gender issues in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	More detailed coverage of digitalization/AI in relation to growth and macroeconomic policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	More discussion of the cost and benefits of building policy buffers (for instance lower fiscal deficit to withstand shocks in the future) and supporting growth in the near term
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	More coherent policy advice, taking into account policy interactions across different policy areas such as monetary-fiscal policy coordination or synergies between structural issues and fiscal policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	More detailed discussion of trade-offs/ synergies between correcting external imbalances and international reserve accumulation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	Wider range of policy options to support resilience and growth
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	More detailed, specific, and evidence-based structural policy advice

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rank 5	More integration of capacity development support (e.g. technical assistance missions) into the surveillance to implement policy advice
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19. If applicable, please specify 'Other' from above.

Strengthening assessment of external imbalances, risks and spillovers

20. How do you assess the quality and value-added of IMF surveillance in the areas of global imbalances, risks, spillovers.

	Choice
<input type="radio"/>	Very poor
<input type="radio"/>	Poor
<input type="radio"/>	Adequate
<input type="radio"/>	Good
<input type="radio"/>	Very good
<input type="radio"/>	Don't know

21. How do you think the IMF could best improve the quality and value-added of its surveillance in the areas of external sector assessments, risks and spillovers?

	Choice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Conducting more detailed analysis in external sector assessments (see notes for definition of these assessments)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Providing more comprehensive policy advice on the external sector, including scenario analysis
<input type="checkbox"/>	Improving the communication of the external sector assessment
<input type="checkbox"/>	Conducting more analyses of external sector issues for countries under or near IMF supported program
<input type="checkbox"/>	Providing more comprehensive policy advice on external sector issues for countries under or near IMF supported program

<input type="checkbox"/>	Providing more systematic and comprehensive analysis of the linkages between the domestic and the global economy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Providing more detailed analysis of cross-border spillovers (when policies or developments in one country affect or have the potential to affect another country, see notes)
<input type="checkbox"/>	More systematic and comprehensive analysis of industrial policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	More systematic and comprehensive analysis of trade policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Provide integrated policy advice on how to address shocks and capital flow volatility based on the Integrated Policy framework (IPF, see notes)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Better integration of the assessment of risks and contingent policy advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	More systematic, consistent and transparent assessment of the likelihood and potential impact of identified risks
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify)

Note: The Integrated Policy Framework (IPF) guides the use of monetary, exchange rate (including exchange rate interventions), macroprudential and capital flow management policies in a systematic and integrated way.

Note: In the context of IMF surveillance, the external sector assessment evaluates how aligned is a country's external sector with the country's economic fundamentals and desirable policies (for details see the IMF's External Sector Reports). External imbalances can manifest as excessive surpluses or deficits in the current account, misalignments in exchange rates, or vulnerabilities in external funding. External imbalances are identified and assessed using methodologies such as the External Balance Assessment (EBA) framework, which provides a structured approach to quantify deviations of external indicators from the levels consistent with economic fundamentals and desirable policies.

Note: In the context of IMF surveillance, "risks" are defined as potential shocks that may impact macroeconomic or financial conditions in a country or across countries. Risks can be both domestic and external, and they may arise from exogenous factors or policy-related decisions. These risks are distinct from vulnerabilities, which represent weak economic and financial fundamentals that could interact with risks to stability if left unaddressed. Uncertainties are also considered, representing events that may or may not happen and their potential impacts on objectives.

Note: In the context of IMF surveillance, "spillovers" refer to the impact that the economic and financial policies of one country have on other countries. Spillovers can arise from various policy measures, including fiscal, monetary, financial, and exchange rate policies, and they can significantly influence the effective operation of the International Monetary System (IMS). These impacts can manifest as either outward spillovers, where a country's policies affect other countries, or inward spillovers, where a country's economy is influenced by policies adopted by other countries. Spillover effects refer to adverse feedback effects on the source country from the policies it has

implemented.

22. To what extent can the IMF improve the quality, traction and evenhandedness of the external sector assessments in its surveillance through the following:

	Category	Choice
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of current account balances (including the composition and drivers of trade and income balances)	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of current account balances (including the composition and drivers of trade and income balances)	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of current account balances (including the composition and drivers of trade and income balances)	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of current account balances (including the composition and drivers of trade and income balances)	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of current account balances (including the composition and drivers of trade and income balances)	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of current account balances (including the composition and drivers of trade and income balances)	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of financial account balances (including the composition, sources and drivers of capital flows)	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of financial account balances (including the composition, sources and drivers of capital flows)	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of financial account balances (including the composition, sources and drivers of capital flows)	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of financial account balances (including the composition, sources and drivers of capital flows)	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of financial account balances (including the composition, sources and drivers of capital flows)	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of financial account	N/A

	balances (including the composition, sources and drivers of capital flows)	
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of international investment positions (including sustainability risks)	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of international investment positions (including sustainability risks)	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of international investment positions (including sustainability risks)	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of international investment positions (including sustainability risks)	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of international investment positions (including sustainability risks)	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of international investment positions (including sustainability risks)	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of exchange rates	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of exchange rates	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of exchange rates	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of exchange rates	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of exchange rates	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of exchange rates	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of the country's own domestic drivers of external imbalances (national savings and investment)	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of the country's own domestic drivers of external imbalances (national savings and investment)	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of the country's own domestic drivers of external imbalances (national savings and investment)	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of the country's own domestic drivers of external imbalances (national savings and investment)	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of the country's own domestic drivers of external imbalances (national savings and investment)	Don't know

<input type="radio"/>	investment)	
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of the country's own domestic drivers of external imbalances (national savings and investment)	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the focus on the forward-looking aspects of the external sector assessment	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the focus on the forward-looking aspects of the external sector assessment	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the focus on the forward-looking aspects of the external sector assessment	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the focus on the forward-looking aspects of the external sector assessment	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the focus on the forward-looking aspects of the external sector assessment	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the focus on the forward-looking aspects of the external sector assessment	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Addressing data limitations and/or measurement issues	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	Addressing data limitations and/or measurement issues	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	Addressing data limitations and/or measurement issues	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	Addressing data limitations and/or measurement issues	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	Addressing data limitations and/or measurement issues	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Addressing data limitations and/or measurement issues	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Incorporating a greater degree of staff judgement in the assessment of the external sector	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	Incorporating a greater degree of staff judgement in the assessment of the external sector	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	Incorporating a greater degree of staff judgement in the assessment of the external sector	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	Incorporating a greater degree of staff judgement in the assessment of the external sector	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	Incorporating a greater degree of staff judgement in the assessment of the external sector	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Incorporating a greater degree of staff judgement in the	N/A

<input type="checkbox"/>	assessment of the external sector	<input type="checkbox"/>
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23. If there are other ways, please specify below.

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Note: Enhancing an aspect could refer to improving its quality and/or increasing its use.
 Analysis refers to tools, models, processes, and data. Assessment refers to conclusion drawn from analysis and expert judgement.

24. To what extent can the IMF improve the quality, traction and evenhandedness of the external sector assessments in its surveillance by considering the following regarding domestic and trading partners policies:

	Category	Choice
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of potential spillovers from the country's own external imbalances to other countries and the global economy and financial markets	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of potential spillovers from the country's own external imbalances to other countries and the global economy and financial markets	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of potential spillovers from the country's own external imbalances to other countries and the global economy and financial markets	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of potential spillovers from the country's own external imbalances to other countries and the global economy and financial markets	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of potential spillovers from the country's own external imbalances to other countries and the global economy and financial markets	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of potential spillovers from the country's own external imbalances to other countries and the global economy and financial markets	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of domestic contributions to the country's own external imbalances (e.g. the alignment of the country's economic policies with desirable policy settings)	Not at all

○	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of domestic contributions to the country's own external imbalances (e.g. the alignment of the country's economic policies with desirable policy settings)	To a limited extent
○	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of domestic contributions to the country's own external imbalances (e.g. the alignment of the country's economic policies with desirable policy settings)	To some extent
○	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of domestic contributions to the country's own external imbalances (e.g. the alignment of the country's economic policies with desirable policy settings)	To a great extent
○	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of domestic contributions to the country's own external imbalances (e.g. the alignment of the country's economic policies with desirable policy settings)	Don't know
○	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of domestic contributions to the country's own external imbalances (e.g. the alignment of the country's economic policies with desirable policy settings)	N/A
○	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of trading partner's contributions to the country's external imbalances (e.g. the alignment of the country's economic policies with desirable policy settings)	Not at all
○	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of trading partner's contributions to the country's external imbalances (e.g. the alignment of the country's economic policies with desirable policy settings)	To a limited extent
○	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of trading partner's contributions to the country's external imbalances (e.g. the alignment of the country's economic policies with desirable policy settings)	To some extent
○	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of trading partner's contributions to the country's external imbalances (e.g. the alignment of the country's economic policies with desirable policy settings)	To a great extent
○	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of trading partner's contributions to the country's external imbalances (e.g. the alignment of the country's economic policies with desirable policy settings)	Don't know
○	Enhancing the analysis and assessment of trading partner's contributions to the country's external imbalances (e.g. the alignment of the country's economic policies with desirable policy settings)	N/A

25. If there are other ways, please specify below.

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Note: Enhancing an aspect could refer to improving its quality and/or increasing its use.
Analysis refers to tools, models, processes, and data. Assessment refers to conclusion drawn from analysis and expert judgement.

26. To what extent can the IMF improve the quality, traction and evenhandedness of the external sector assessments in its surveillance through the following adjustments to communication:

	Category	Choice
<input type="radio"/>	Better integrating the external sector assessment in the main text of Article IV staff reports	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	Better integrating the external sector assessment in the main text of Article IV staff reports	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	Better integrating the external sector assessment in the main text of Article IV staff reports	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	Better integrating the external sector assessment in the main text of Article IV staff reports	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	Better integrating the external sector assessment in the main text of Article IV staff reports	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Better integrating the external sector assessment in the main text of Article IV staff reports	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Providing greater granularity of the external sector assessment in the Article IV staff report (e.g. more detailed information, including simulations and/or scenarios, cross-country comparison)	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	Providing greater granularity of the external sector assessment in the Article IV staff report (e.g. more detailed information, including simulations and/or scenarios, cross-country comparison)	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	Providing greater granularity of the external sector assessment in the Article IV staff report (e.g. more detailed information, including simulations and/or scenarios, cross-country comparison)	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	Providing greater granularity of the external sector assessment in the Article IV staff report (e.g. more detailed information, including	To a great extent

	simulations and/or scenarios, cross-country comparison)	
<input type="radio"/>	Providing greater granularity of the external sector assessment in the Article IV staff report (e.g. more detailed information, including simulations and/or scenarios, cross-country comparison)	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Providing greater granularity of the external sector assessment in the Article IV staff report (e.g. more detailed information, including simulations and/or scenarios, cross-country comparison)	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing IMF's outreach to explain the external sector assessment framework and related policy implications	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing IMF's outreach to explain the external sector assessment framework and related policy implications	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing IMF's outreach to explain the external sector assessment framework and related policy implications	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing IMF's outreach to explain the external sector assessment framework and related policy implications	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing IMF's outreach to explain the external sector assessment framework and related policy implications	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing IMF's outreach to explain the external sector assessment framework and related policy implications	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the use of less formal communications on the external sector assessments such as blog posts and explainer articles to provide less technical and/or more intuitive explanations	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the use of less formal communications on the external sector assessments such as blog posts and explainer articles to provide less technical and/or more intuitive explanations	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the use of less formal communications on the external sector assessments such as blog posts and explainer articles to provide less technical and/or more intuitive explanations	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the use of less formal communications on the external sector assessments such as blog posts and explainer articles to provide less technical and/or more intuitive explanations	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the use of less formal communications on the external sector assessments such as blog posts and explainer articles to provide less technical and/or more intuitive explanations	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the use of less formal communications on the external sector assessments such as blog posts and explainer articles to provide less technical and/or more intuitive explanations	N/A

27. If there are other ways, including any specific recommendations on adjusting communication, please specify below.

Prioritizing and calibrating engagement in new areas

28. At the institutional level, the IMF currently engages in several topics beyond fiscal, monetary, financial, and external sector policies. Based on your institution's views, in which of the following such areas should the IMF increase, decrease, or maintain its level of engagement.

	Category	Choice
<input type="radio"/>	Climate change, incl. natural disasters	Decrease
<input type="radio"/>	Climate change, incl. natural disasters	Maintain
<input type="radio"/>	Climate change, incl. natural disasters	Increase
<input type="radio"/>	Gender disparities	Decrease
<input type="radio"/>	Gender disparities	Maintain
<input type="radio"/>	Gender disparities	Increase
<input type="radio"/>	Labor market policies	Decrease
<input type="radio"/>	Labor market policies	Maintain
<input type="radio"/>	Labor market policies	Increase
<input type="radio"/>	Product market policies	Decrease
<input type="radio"/>	Product market policies	Maintain
<input type="radio"/>	Product market policies	Increase
<input type="radio"/>	Pension system	Decrease
<input type="radio"/>	Pension system	Maintain
<input type="radio"/>	Pension system	Increase
<input type="radio"/>	Ageing	Decrease
<input type="radio"/>	Ageing	Maintain
<input type="radio"/>	Ageing	Increase

<input type="radio"/>	Rapid population growth	Decrease
<input type="radio"/>	Rapid population growth	Maintain
<input type="radio"/>	Rapid population growth	Increase
<input type="radio"/>	Migration	Decrease
<input type="radio"/>	Migration	Maintain
<input type="radio"/>	Migration	Increase
<input type="radio"/>	Digital money/Cryptocurrency	Decrease
<input type="radio"/>	Digital money/Cryptocurrency	Maintain
<input type="radio"/>	Digital money/Cryptocurrency	Increase
<input type="radio"/>	Digital technology, including Artificial Intelligence	Decrease
<input type="radio"/>	Digital technology, including Artificial Intelligence	Maintain
<input type="radio"/>	Digital technology, including Artificial Intelligence	Increase
<input type="radio"/>	Governance and anti-corruption	Decrease
<input type="radio"/>	Governance and anti-corruption	Maintain
<input type="radio"/>	Governance and anti-corruption	Increase
<input type="radio"/>	AML/CFT	Decrease
<input type="radio"/>	AML/CFT	Maintain
<input type="radio"/>	AML/CFT	Increase
<input type="radio"/>	Income / wealth inequality	Decrease
<input type="radio"/>	Income / wealth inequality	Maintain
<input type="radio"/>	Income / wealth inequality	Increase

29. In your institution's view, how should the IMF adjust its surveillance to better serve its member countries?

	Category	Choice
<input type="radio"/>	Narrowing the focus of Article IV consultations to the fiscal, monetary, external sector, and financial policies, and being selective on other areas	Strongly disagree
<input type="radio"/>	Narrowing the focus of Article IV consultations to the fiscal, monetary, external sector, and financial policies, and being selective on other areas	Disagree

<input type="radio"/>	Narrowing the focus of Article IV consultations to the fiscal, monetary, external sector, and financial policies, and being selective on other areas	Neither agree nor disagree
<input type="radio"/>	Narrowing the focus of Article IV consultations to the fiscal, monetary, external sector, and financial policies, and being selective on other areas	Agree
<input type="radio"/>	Narrowing the focus of Article IV consultations to the fiscal, monetary, external sector, and financial policies, and being selective on other areas	Strongly agree
<input type="radio"/>	Narrowing the focus of Article IV consultations to the fiscal, monetary, external sector, and financial policies, and being selective on other areas	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Narrowing the focus of Article IV consultations to the fiscal, monetary, external sector, and financial policies, and being selective on other areas	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the coverage of structural issues (such as climate, digital money, gender etc.) beyond mandatory policy areas (fiscal, monetary, financial, and external sector policies)	Strongly disagree
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the coverage of structural issues (such as climate, digital money, gender etc.) beyond mandatory policy areas (fiscal, monetary, financial, and external sector policies)	Disagree
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the coverage of structural issues (such as climate, digital money, gender etc.) beyond mandatory policy areas (fiscal, monetary, financial, and external sector policies)	Neither agree nor disagree
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the coverage of structural issues (such as climate, digital money, gender etc.) beyond mandatory policy areas (fiscal, monetary, financial, and external sector policies)	Agree
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the coverage of structural issues (such as climate, digital money, gender etc.) beyond mandatory policy areas (fiscal, monetary, financial, and external sector policies)	Strongly agree
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the coverage of structural issues (such as climate, digital money, gender etc.) beyond mandatory policy areas (fiscal, monetary, financial, and external sector policies)	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the coverage of structural issues (such as climate, digital money, gender etc.) beyond mandatory policy areas (fiscal, monetary, financial, and external sector policies)	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Modifying the approach for choosing new policy areas covered in the IMF's surveillance	Strongly disagree
<input type="radio"/>	Modifying the approach for choosing new policy areas covered in the IMF's surveillance	Disagree

<input type="radio"/>	Modifying the approach for choosing new policy areas covered in the IMF's surveillance	Neither agree nor disagree
<input type="radio"/>	Modifying the approach for choosing new policy areas covered in the IMF's surveillance	Agree
<input type="radio"/>	Modifying the approach for choosing new policy areas covered in the IMF's surveillance	Strongly agree
<input type="radio"/>	Modifying the approach for choosing new policy areas covered in the IMF's surveillance	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Modifying the approach for choosing new policy areas covered in the IMF's surveillance	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the frequency of Article IV consultations	Strongly disagree
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the frequency of Article IV consultations	Disagree
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the frequency of Article IV consultations	Neither agree nor disagree
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the frequency of Article IV consultations	Agree
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the frequency of Article IV consultations	Strongly agree
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the frequency of Article IV consultations	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing the frequency of Article IV consultations	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Reducing the frequency of Article IV consultations	Strongly disagree
<input type="radio"/>	Reducing the frequency of Article IV consultations	Disagree
<input type="radio"/>	Reducing the frequency of Article IV consultations	Neither agree nor disagree
<input type="radio"/>	Reducing the frequency of Article IV consultations	Agree
<input type="radio"/>	Reducing the frequency of Article IV consultations	Strongly agree
<input type="radio"/>	Reducing the frequency of Article IV consultations	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Reducing the frequency of Article IV consultations	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing collaboration with other International Financial Institutions on the coverage of structural issues other than fiscal, monetary, financial, and external sector policies	Strongly disagree
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing collaboration with other International Financial Institutions on the coverage of structural issues other than fiscal, monetary, financial, and external sector policies	Disagree
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing collaboration with other International Financial	Neither agree

	Institutions on the coverage of structural issues other than fiscal, monetary, financial, and external sector policies	nor disagree
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing collaboration with other International Financial Institutions on the coverage of structural issues other than fiscal, monetary, financial, and external sector policies	Agree
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing collaboration with other International Financial Institutions on the coverage of structural issues other than fiscal, monetary, financial, and external sector policies	Strongly agree
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing collaboration with other International Financial Institutions on the coverage of structural issues other than fiscal, monetary, financial, and external sector policies	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Increasing collaboration with other International Financial Institutions on the coverage of structural issues other than fiscal, monetary, financial, and external sector policies	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the integration of capacity development and surveillance	Strongly disagree
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the integration of capacity development and surveillance	Disagree
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the integration of capacity development and surveillance	Neither agree nor disagree
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the integration of capacity development and surveillance	Agree
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the integration of capacity development and surveillance	Strongly agree
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the integration of capacity development and surveillance	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Enhancing the integration of capacity development and surveillance	N/A

Note: Other international financial institutions (IFIs) refer to multilateral financial institutions other than the IMF, such as World Bank and regional development banks.

30. Please add any additional thoughts on improving/adjusting IMF surveillance.

31. Are there any additional considerations you would like to share regarding the IMF's surveillance engagement in policy areas other than fiscal, monetary, financial, and external sector policies?

Modality

32. To what extent do you believe the content of Article IV consultations could be improved in the following areas?

	Category	Choice
<input type="radio"/>	The main text of Article IV staff reports	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	The main text of Article IV staff reports	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	The main text of Article IV staff reports	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	The main text of Article IV staff reports	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	The main text of Article IV staff reports	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	The main text of Article IV staff reports	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Baseline macro framework tables, e.g. Selected Economic Indicators etc.	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	Baseline macro framework tables, e.g. Selected Economic Indicators etc.	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	Baseline macro framework tables, e.g. Selected Economic Indicators etc.	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	Baseline macro framework tables, e.g. Selected Economic Indicators etc.	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	Baseline macro framework tables, e.g. Selected Economic Indicators etc.	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Baseline macro framework tables, e.g. Selected Economic Indicators etc.	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Debt sustainability analysis (DSA) / Sovereign risk and debt sustainability assessment (SRDSF)	Not at all

<input type="radio"/>	Debt sustainability analysis (DSA) / Sovereign risk and debt sustainability assessment (SRDSF)	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	Debt sustainability analysis (DSA) / Sovereign risk and debt sustainability assessment (SRDSF)	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	Debt sustainability analysis (DSA) / Sovereign risk and debt sustainability assessment (SRDSF)	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	Debt sustainability analysis (DSA) / Sovereign risk and debt sustainability assessment (SRDSF)	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Debt sustainability analysis (DSA) / Sovereign risk and debt sustainability assessment (SRDSF)	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	External sector assessment (ESA)	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	External sector assessment (ESA)	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	External sector assessment (ESA)	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	External sector assessment (ESA)	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	External sector assessment (ESA)	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	External sector assessment (ESA)	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Risk assessment matrix (RAM)	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	Risk assessment matrix (RAM)	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	Risk assessment matrix (RAM)	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	Risk assessment matrix (RAM)	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	Risk assessment matrix (RAM)	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Risk assessment matrix (RAM)	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Other country-specific annexes	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	Other country-specific annexes	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	Other country-specific annexes	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	Other country-specific annexes	To a great extent

<input type="radio"/>	Other country-specific annexes	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Other country-specific annexes	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Selected issues papers	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>	Selected issues papers	To a limited extent
<input type="radio"/>	Selected issues papers	To some extent
<input type="radio"/>	Selected issues papers	To a great extent
<input type="radio"/>	Selected issues papers	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Selected issues papers	N/A

33. Considering the size of the output in Article IV consultations, how could it be modified to increase the value-added of surveillance?

	Category	Choice
<input type="radio"/>	The main text of Article IV staff reports	More concise – shorter
<input type="radio"/>	The main text of Article IV staff reports	Already appropriate
<input type="radio"/>	The main text of Article IV staff reports	More detailed – longer
<input type="radio"/>	The main text of Article IV staff reports	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	The main text of Article IV staff reports	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Baseline macro framework tables, e.g. Selected Economic Indicators etc.	More concise – shorter
<input type="radio"/>	Baseline macro framework tables, e.g. Selected Economic Indicators etc.	Already appropriate
<input type="radio"/>	Baseline macro framework tables, e.g. Selected Economic Indicators etc.	More detailed – longer
<input type="radio"/>	Baseline macro framework tables, e.g. Selected Economic Indicators etc.	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Baseline macro framework tables, e.g. Selected Economic Indicators etc.	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Debt sustainability analysis (DSA) / Sovereign risk and debt	More concise –

	sustainability assessment (SRDSF)	shorter
<input type="radio"/>	Debt sustainability analysis (DSA) / Sovereign risk and debt sustainability assessment (SRDSF)	Already appropriate
<input type="radio"/>	Debt sustainability analysis (DSA) / Sovereign risk and debt sustainability assessment (SRDSF)	More detailed – longer
<input type="radio"/>	Debt sustainability analysis (DSA) / Sovereign risk and debt sustainability assessment (SRDSF)	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Debt sustainability analysis (DSA) / Sovereign risk and debt sustainability assessment (SRDSF)	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	External sector assessment (ESA)	More concise – shorter
<input type="radio"/>	External sector assessment (ESA)	Already appropriate
<input type="radio"/>	External sector assessment (ESA)	More detailed – longer
<input type="radio"/>	External sector assessment (ESA)	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	External sector assessment (ESA)	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Risk assessment matrix (RAM)	More concise – shorter
<input type="radio"/>	Risk assessment matrix (RAM)	Already appropriate
<input type="radio"/>	Risk assessment matrix (RAM)	More detailed – longer
<input type="radio"/>	Risk assessment matrix (RAM)	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Risk assessment matrix (RAM)	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Other country-specific annexes	More concise – shorter
<input type="radio"/>	Other country-specific annexes	Already appropriate
<input type="radio"/>	Other country-specific annexes	More detailed – longer
<input type="radio"/>	Other country-specific annexes	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Other country-specific annexes	N/A
<input type="radio"/>	Selected issues papers	More concise – shorter

<input type="radio"/>	Selected issues papers	Already appropriate
<input type="radio"/>	Selected issues papers	More detailed – longer
<input type="radio"/>	Selected issues papers	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Selected issues papers	N/A

34. In addition to bilateral surveillance to each member country (Article IV consultation), the IMF conducts multi-country surveillance for monetary unions and for some specific groups of countries (e.g. for Latin America and Caribbean countries). How should the IMF change the frequency of such regional / multi-country surveillance for your community (e.g. country, region, etc.)?

	Choice
<input type="radio"/>	Less frequent
<input type="radio"/>	Just about the same amount as now
<input type="radio"/>	More frequent
<input type="radio"/>	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	Not applicable

Note: Multi-country / regional surveillance is the surveillance to a specific group of countries, sometimes called cluster reports in the Fund. For example, Cluster Report: Trade Integration in Latin America and the Caribbean
Cluster Report: Trade Integration in Latin America and the Caribbean

35. Do you have any additional suggestions for how the IMF's surveillance work could be strengthened over the next five years?

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