

Table 2.3

Concessional lending facilities

Three concessional lending facilities for low-income developing countries are available.

	Extended Credit Facility (ECF)	Standby Credit Facility (SCF)	Rapid Credit Facility (RCF)
Objective	Help low-income developing countries achieve and maintain a stable and sustainable macroeconomic position consistent with strong and durable poverty reduction and growth		
Purpose	Address protracted balance-of-payments problems	Resolve short-term balance-of-payments needs	Low-access financing to meet urgent balance-of-payments needs
Eligibility	Countries eligible under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT)		
Qualification	Protracted balance-of-payments problem; actual financing need over the course of the arrangement, though not necessarily when lending is approved or disbursed	Potential (precautionary use) or actual short-term balance-of-payments need at the time of approval; actual need required for each disbursement	Urgent balance-of-payments need when upper-credit-tranche (UCT) program is either not feasible or not needed ¹
Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy	IMF-supported program should be aligned with country-owned poverty reduction and growth objectives and should aim to support policies that safeguard social and other priority spending		
	Submission of Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) document	Submission of PRS document not required; if financing need persists, SCF user would request an ECF arrangement with associated PRS documentation requirements	Submission of PRS document not required
Conditionality	UCT; flexibility on adjustment path and timing	UCT; aim to resolve balance-of-payments need in the short term	No UCT and no conditionality based on ex post review; track record used to qualify for repeat use (except under shocks window)
Access Policies	Annual limit of 75% of quota; cumulative limit (net of scheduled repayments) of 225% of quota. Limits are based on all outstanding PRGT credit. Exceptional access: annual limit of 100% of quota; cumulative limit (net of scheduled repayments) of 300% of quota		
	Norms and sublimits ²		
	The access norm is 90% of quota per 3-year ECF arrangement for countries with total outstanding concessional IMF credit under all facilities of less than 75% of quota, and is 56.25% of quota per 3-year arrangement for countries with outstanding concessional credit of between 75% and 150% of quota.	The access norm is 90% of quota per 18-month SCF arrangement for countries with total outstanding concessional IMF credit under all facilities of less than 75% of quota, and is 56.25% of quota per 18-month arrangement for countries with outstanding concessional credit of between 75% and 150% of quota.	There is no norm for RCF access. Sublimits (given lack of UCT conditionality): total stock of RCF credit outstanding at any point in time cannot exceed 75% of quota (net of scheduled repayments). The access limit under the RCF over any 12-month period is set at 18.75% of quota and, under the shocks window, at 37.5% of quota. Purchases under the RFI made after July 1, 2015, count toward the applicable annual and cumulative limits.

	Extended Credit Facility (ECF)	Standby Credit Facility (SCF)	Rapid Credit Facility (RCF)
Financing Terms ³	Interest rate: zero Repayment terms: 5½–10 years	Interest rate: zero Repayment terms: 4–8 years Availability fee: 0.15% on available but undrawn amounts under precautionary arrangement	Interest rate: zero Repayment terms: 5½–10 years
Blending	Based on income per capita and market access; linked to debt vulnerability		
Precautionary Use	No	Yes, annual access at approval is limited to 56.25% of quota while average annual access at approval cannot exceed 37.5% of quota.	No
Length and Repeated Use	3–4 years (extendable to 5); can be used repeatedly	12–24 months; use limited to 2½ of any 5 years ⁴	Outright disbursements; repeated use possible subject to access limits and other requirements
Concurrent Use	General Resources Account (Extended Fund Facility/Stand-By Arrangement)	General Resources Account (Extended Fund Facility/Stand-By Arrangement) and Policy Support Instrument	General Resources Account (Rapid Financing Instrument and Policy Support Instrument); credit under the RFI counts toward the RCF limits

Source: IMF Finance Department.

¹ UCT standard conditionality is the set of program-related conditions intended to ensure that IMF resources support the program's objectives, with adequate safeguards to the IMF resources.

² Access norms do not apply when outstanding concessional credit is above 150% of quota. In those cases, access is guided by consideration of the access limit of 225% of quota (or exceptional access limit of 300% of quota), expectation of future need for IMF support, and the repayment schedule.

³ The IMF reviews interest rates for all concessional facilities under the PRGT every two years; the last review was in October 2016, at which the Executive Board approved a modified interest-rate-setting mechanism that effectively extends zero interest rate on the ECF and SCF through the end of December 2018 for as long as SDR interest rates are below 0.75 percent. In July 2015, the Executive Board permanently set the interest rate on the RCF to zero.

⁴ SCFs treated as precautionary do not count toward the time limits.

Table 2.4
Arrangements approved and augmented under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust in FY2017
(Millions of SDRs)

Member	Effective date	Amount approved
NEW THREE-YEAR EXTENDED CREDIT FACILITY ARRANGEMENT		
Afghanistan	July 20, 2016	32.4
Benin	April 7, 2017	111.4
Central African Republic	July 20, 2016	83.6
Côte d'Ivoire	December 12, 2016	162.6
Madagascar	July 27, 2016	220.0
Moldova	November 7, 2016	43.1
Niger	January 23, 2017	98.7
Subtotal		751.8
AUGMENTATIONS OF EXTENDED CREDIT FACILITY ARRANGEMENTS¹		
Burkina Faso	December 16, 2016	4.5
Chad	November 11, 2016	33.6
Liberia	December 16, 2016	27.7
Malawi	June 20, 2016	34.7
Mali	June 8, 2016	68.0
Subtotal		168.5
NEW STAND-BY CREDIT FACILITY ARRANGEMENTS		
Rwanda	June 8, 2016	144.2
Subtotal		144.2
DISBURSEMENTS UNDER RAPID CREDIT FACILITY		
Haiti	November 18, 2016	30.7
Subtotal		30.7
Total		1,095.1

Source: IMF Finance Department.

¹ For augmentation, only the amount of the increase is shown.

Table 2.5
IMF partners in capacity development

Capacity development fund	Partners
Revenue Mobilization (RM)	Australia, Belgium, Germany, Korea, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, European Union
Anti-Money-Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT)	France, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, United Kingdom
Managing Natural Resource Wealth (MNRW) Fund	Australia, Kuwait, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Switzerland, European Union
Debt Management Facility II (DMF II)	Austria, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Switzerland (joint with World Bank)
Financial Sector Reform Strengthening Initiative (FIRST)	Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom (joint with World Bank)
Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT)	Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom, European Union, World Bank
Data for Decisions (D4D)	To be launched shortly
Financial Sector Stability Fund (FSSF)	Launched in April 2017

Source: IMF staff compilation.

Table 2.6
IMF regional centers for knowledge sharing

Center	Partners	Member countries
Africa Training Institute (ATI)	Australia, China, Korea, Mauritius, Russia, Seychelles, Togo	46 countries in sub-Saharan Africa
AFRITAC Central (AFC)	Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, African Development Bank, European Investment Bank, European Union	Central African Economic and Monetary Community plus Burundi and Democratic Republic of the Congo
AFRITAC East (AFE)	Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, European Union	Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda
AFRITAC South (AFS)	Australia, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Switzerland, United Kingdom, African Development Bank, European Investment Bank, European Union	Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe
AFRITAC West (AFW)	Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, African Development Bank, European Investment Bank, European Union	West African Economic and Monetary Union plus Guinea and Mauritania
AFRITAC West 2 (AFW2)	Australia, Canada, China, Switzerland, United Kingdom, African Development Bank, European Investment Bank, European Union	Cabo Verde, The Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone
Caribbean RTAC (CARTAC)	Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, Caribbean Development Bank, European Union	Members and associate members of Caribbean Community
Central America, Panama, & Dominican Republic RTAC (CAPTAC-DR)	Canada, Luxembourg, Mexico, European Union, Inter-American Development Bank	Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama
Joint Vienna Institute (JVI)	Austria (primary member) and international partners/donors	30 countries in central and southeastern Europe, the Caucasus, and central Asia
Middle East Center for Economics and Finance (CEF)	Kuwait	Arab League member countries
Middle East RTAC (METAC)	France, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, United States, European Union	Afghanistan, Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, West Bank and Gaza, Yemen
Pacific Financial RTAC (PFTAC)	Australia, Korea, New Zealand, Asian Development Bank, European Union	Pacific Islands Forum (minus Australia and New Zealand) plus Timor-Leste and Tokelau
Singapore Training Institute (STI)	Australia, Japan, Singapore	37 countries in the Asia-Pacific region
South Asia Regional Training & Technical Assistance Center (SARTTAC)	Australia, Korea, United Kingdom, European Union	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka

Source: IMF staff compilation.