

Appendix 4

Disclosure of Financial Position with the IMF in the Balance Sheet of a Member's Central Bank

This appendix elaborates on the final section of [Chapter 2](#) in the text, “Disclosure of Financial Position with the IMF by the Member Countries.”¹ The accounting treatment of IMF transactions should reflect the member’s legal and institutional arrangements and the substance of the transactions, as well as be compliant with the relevant financial reporting standards. The following four examples illustrate the gross and net methods for reporting IMF-related assets and liabilities in the balance sheet of a central bank.

In the examples below, all figures represent local currency units.

I. The basic underlying assumptions for Examples 1 and 2 are the following:

- (a) On the balance sheet date, the member has a quota equal to 2 million in local currency and an SDR allocation of 1 million.

- (b) The reserve tranche portion of the subscription (25 percent of the quota) has been paid in SDRs. Hence, the central bank’s SDR holdings, originally equal to 1 million in local currency, are lower by 500,000 on the balance sheet date.
- (c) The member has elected to pay 99 percent of the local currency subscription (75 percent of its quota) in the form of nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing securities. Of the remaining 1 percent (15,000), 9/10 has been paid into the IMF No. 1 Account and 1/10 is maintained in the No. 2 Account.

II. Additional assumptions for Examples 3 and 4 are the following:

- (a) The member has drawn its reserve tranche position of 500,000 in local currency.
- (b) The member has received IMF resources (used IMF credit) equal to 4.5 million, for which securities have been issued.²

¹ Refer also to [Box 2.4](#) “The Reserve Tranche Position” and [Figure 2.3](#) “Members’ Financial Position in the General Resources Account.”

² As discussed in [Chapter 2](#), additional considerations may arise when the credit is directed to the state treasury for budget financing.

Reporting IMF-Related Assets and Liabilities: Example 1—Gross Method

Balance Sheet		
Assets	Liabilities	
<i>Foreign assets:</i>	<i>Foreign liabilities:</i>	
IMF quota 2,000,000	IMF No. 1 Account 13,500	
	IMF No. 2 Account 1,500	
	IMF Securities Account 1,485,000	
	Total IMF currency holdings 1,500,000	
SDR holdings 500,000	SDR allocation 1,000,000	
Total assets 2,500,000	Total liabilities 2,500,000	

Reporting IMF-Related Assets and Liabilities: Example 2—Net Method

Balance Sheet		
Assets	Liabilities	
<i>Foreign assets:</i>	<i>Foreign liabilities:</i>	
	IMF No. 2 Account 1,500	
IMF reserve tranche position 501,500		
SDR holdings 500,000	SDR allocation 1,000,000	
Total assets 1,001,500	Total liabilities 1,001,500	

Reporting IMF-Related Assets and Liabilities: Example 3—Gross Method

Balance Sheet		
Assets	Liabilities	
<i>Foreign assets:</i>	<i>Foreign liabilities:</i>	
IMF quota 2,000,000	IMF No. 1 Account 13,500	
	IMF No. 2 Account 1,500	
	IMF Securities Account 6,485,000	
	Total IMF currency holdings ¹ 6,500,000	
SDR holdings 500,000	SDR allocation 1,000,000	
Foreign reserves 5,000,000		
Total assets 7,500,000	Total liabilities 7,500,000	

¹Includes 4,500,000 in local currency stemming from the use of IMF credit and 500,000 from the drawing of the reserve tranche.

Reporting IMF-Related Assets and Liabilities: Example 4—Net Method

Balance Sheet		
Assets	Liabilities	
<i>Foreign assets:</i>	<i>Foreign liabilities:</i>	
Foreign reserves ¹ 5,000,000	Use of IMF credit 4,500,000	
SDR holdings 500,000	SDR allocation 1,000,000	
Total assets 5,500,000	Total liabilities 5,500,000	

¹Foreign reserves are net of the balance in the No. 2 Account. This balance includes 4,500,000 from the use of IMF credit and 500,000 from the drawing of the reserve tranche. Since the reserve tranche was part of foreign reserves, the drawing changes the composition of foreign reserves but not the total balance.