Investing in rural people

Executive Board
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Resources available for commitment

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Resources Available for Commitment (EB 2023/140/R.10);
Updated status of IFAD12 resources and commitment capacity (EB 2022/136/R.10/Rev.1)

Action: The Executive Board is invited to approve the following:

Based on the projected long-term sustainable cash flow position, the Executive Board, pursuant to article 7, section 2(b) of the Agreement Establishing IFAD, notes the current and estimated future net cash position of the Fund, generated by projecting cash outflows (resulting from financial obligations) against current and projected future cash inflows, including the proposed funding plan and future capital position. On this basis, the Board authorizes the President to conclude agreements for loans and grants in an amount of up to US$1.355 billion, to be approved by the Board in 2025. The Board further authorizes the President to increase this amount by up to an additional 10 per cent based on Management's estimates of available financial resources.

Technical questions:

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I. Executive summary

1. To ensure IFAD's financial sustainability, it is critical to carefully analyse the organization's financing and commitment capacities to deliver on the expected programme of loans and grants (PoLG), meet any contractual payment obligations[1] and maintain financial ratios consistent with internal policies and rating agencies' requirements.

2. Management proposes that the Executive Board authorize the President to conclude agreements for loans and grants in an amount of up to US$1.355 billion in 2025,[2] and that the Board further authorize the President to increase this amount by up to an additional 10 per cent based on Management's estimates of available financial resources.[3]

3. Based on the projections of the Fund's financing and disbursement capacities, for 2025, IFAD will target a total disbursement envelope for grants and loans of up to US$1.0 billion.

4. The 2025 funding plan is set for the approval of up to US$500 million to ensure adequate disbursement capacity and compliance with financial ratios. The funding amount can either be postponed to 2026 in the event of unfavourable market conditions or be increased to up to an additional US$150 million (around 30 per cent frontloaded from the expected 2026 funding plan) if market conditions prove favourable.

5. To maximize financial resources for new operations and safeguard IFAD's financial sustainability, it is critical that the PoLG be sized appropriately and revised if needed in the event that actual resources deviate from the projected levels. For the Thirteenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD13), with the current and expected level of core resources and funding plan, the PoLG is estimated at US$3.405 billion.

II. Background

6. The resources available for commitment (RAC) methodology draws a clear distinction between the Fund's financing and commitment capacities and identifies borrowing as an important resource to support IFAD operations, while maintaining adequate liquidity and capital levels.

7. IFAD's financing capacity is the capacity to honour payment obligations over the next 12-month period through the stock of its available financial resources.

8. IFAD's commitment capacity is the capacity to approve new loans and grants for disbursement over a multi-year period. Commitment capacity is supported by capital availability for the planning period and prudent resource projections, including planned and new borrowing, and future contributions.

III. Financing capacity

9. The Fund's financing capacity is based on the existing stock of liquidity. In addition, other projected flows are assessed to ensure that IFAD can cover committed payment obligations for the following 12 months while ensuring compliance with financial ratios. These flows are as follows:

   (i) Projected loan reflows;

[1] These are mainly contractual obligations with borrowers (disbursements for existing loans and grants), lenders (debt service for existing sovereign borrowing framework loans, private placements and concessional partner loans) and administrative expenses.
[2] In addition to US$1.31 billion in resources from the performance-based allocation system (PBAS) and the Borrowed Resource Access Mechanism (BRAM), the figure includes regular grant approvals and private sector loan approvals.
[3] A 10 per cent increase would lead to up to US$135.5 million in additional approvals for 2025. This would result in higher undisbursed balances in 2025, before returning to the level outlined in appendix IV at end-IFAD13. A small impact on the composition of future disbursements is expected due to these anticipated approvals.

(ii) Projected encashment of donor contributions and contributions related to compensation of grants for countries in debt distress;

(iii) The proceeds from debt as projected in the funding plan; and

(iv) Other inflows (e.g. income on treasury assets)

10. Under specific stress scenarios, IFAD liquidity may fall short of the projected minimum liquidity requirements (see appendix II). If such stress scenarios partially or fully materialize, Management will reduce the disbursement envelope to account for the resource shortfall and ensure compliance with financial ratios.[4]

11. Based on the projections of financing capacity for 2025, full compliance with financial ratios and IFAD's payment obligations in 2025, IFAD will target a total disbursement envelope for grants and loans of up to US$1.0 billion.

IV. Commitment capacity

12. Assessment and monitoring of commitment capacity are key elements in determining IFAD's capacity to approve the PoLG. It includes the availability of planned and future borrowing, future replenishment contributions and available capital and net inflows, all projected on the basis of prudent assumptions.

13. The availability of core and borrowed resources impacts the Fund's commitment capacity. To maximize financial resources for new operations and protect IFAD's financial sustainability, it is critical that the PoLG be sized appropriately and revised during the three-year cycle if needed, in the event that actual resources deviate from the projected levels.

14. The combined impact of actual and expected core contributions, additional core climate contributions (ACCs) and concessional partner loans (CPLs), the sustainable level of disbursements for grants and loans, the expected unrecoverable expenses of the Fund – including the forgone compensation of grants for countries in debt distress approved in the past – implies that the adjusted IFAD13 PoLG should be estimated at US$3.405 billion (see table 1, appendix I).

15. In addition to financing capacity, deployable capital is a key metric for determining the size of the PoLG. Deployable capital is projected to gradually decrease from 37 per cent per cent at the end of IFAD12 to 31 per cent at the end of IFAD14. This is due to expected growth in assets, capital consumption of the undisbursed balance of loans, regular grants and grants for countries in debt distress.[5]

16. The debt-to-equity ratio is the ratio of the total outstanding balance of debt to the initial capital available, a measure of IFAD's equity.[6] The ratio is projected to increase to 43 per cent in IFAD13 and to 48 per cent in IFAD14, in line with IFAD's strategy of gradually increasing borrowing within the 50 per cent limit of the leverage ratio.[7]

17. Based on the projected liquidity position, the funding plan (appendix III) and the expected levels of available capital (appendix V), the PoLG level for 2025 is up to the value of US$1.355 billion. Management proposes that the Board authorize the President to increase this amount by up to an additional 10 per cent based on Management's estimates of available financial resources.

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[4] Among project-related contingency plans to avoid potential breaches of minimum liquidity requirements, IFAD's liquidity policy also provides for delaying or discontinuing the disbursement of funds.

[5] For more detailed information on IFAD's committed and undisbursed balances, see appendix IV.

[6] IFAD's Integrated Borrowing Framework (EB 2020/131(R)/R.21/Rev.1).

[7] Financial ratios were excluded from the Revised Integrated Borrowing Framework (EB 2023/138/R.8) and are instead included in the respective financial policies. The description and limits of the debt-to-equity ratio are provided in the Capital Adequacy Policy (EB 2019/128/R.43).

V. Funding plan

18. The funding plan outlines the existing, planned and new borrowing necessary to fund the PoLG, including the amount planned for the subsequent year.[8] The borrowing amount is assessed annually and based on updated liquidity requirements.

19. The Treasury Services Division was successful in finalizing the IFAD12 funding needs before the end of the cycle in July 2024. IFAD13 funding needs are assessed at US$1.29 billion.[9] The successful implementation of the IFAD13 funding plan is contingent on favourable market conditions and shifts in investor sentiment that could impact funding availability and its related costs. In 2025, the funding plan is expected to be US$500 million. If market conditions to source the entire US$500 million in 2025 at the required tenor and pricing are unfavourable, the remaining balance will be borrowed in 2026.[10] If market conditions and investor interest are strong, IFAD can take advantage of this and pre-fund up to 30 per cent of the expected 2026 funding plan (approximately US$150 million), subject to compliance with financial limits.

VI. Conclusions

20. Management proposes that the Executive Board authorize the President to conclude agreements for loans and grants in an amount of up to US$1.355 billion in 2025, and that the Board further authorize the President to increase this amount by up to an additional 10 per cent based on Management's estimates of available financial resources.

21. The amount of the IFAD13 PoLG is estimated at US$3.405 billion.

22. If future contributions, loan reflows, borrowings and deployable capital deviate from planned levels, IFAD financing and commitment capacities will be affected and the PoLG will be adjusted to either increase programming or prevent over-programming while ensuring compliance with capital and financial ratio limits.

23. The 2025 funding plan has been set for the approval of up to US$500 million. The funding amount can be either postponed to 2026 in the event of unfavourable market conditions or increased up to an additional US$150 million (up to 30 per cent front-loaded from the expected 2026 funding plan) if market conditions prove extremely favourable. Prefunding operations are subject to compliance with financial ratio limits.

[8] Resources Available for Commitment (EB 2020/131(R)/R.19).
[9] This figure includes US$110 million pre-funded in 2024.
[10] Under this scenario, Management will assess the need to adjust disbursement capacity according to the amount of the funding plan that has been delayed.

IFAD13 PoLG

Table 1
(US$, millions)

	IFAD13
Concessional sources of funds[a]	**1 655**
of which core contributions	1 420
of which ACCs	54
of which CPLs[b]	180
Borrowing (net of CPLs)	**1 110**
Total grants	**530**
Regular grants	50
Reserve	25
PBAS Grants for countries in debt distress	455
Total PBAS loans	**1 928**
Total BRAM	**947**
of which ordinary term loans to sovereign borrowers	857
of which ordinary term loans to Private Sector	90
PoLG	**3 405**

[a] Rounded numbers may not add up.
[b] Nominal value including the grant element, actual and expected CPLs

A. Stress tests

1. IFAD, like any financial institution, faces short-term payment obligations that are dependent on the alignment of projected inflows (such as encashment of contributions, loan reflows, and execution of the funding plan) with outflows (such as project disbursements, administrative costs, and debt servicing). If actual inflows fall short of projections or if outflows exceed expectations, IFAD could face liquidity challenges, potentially compromising its ability to meet its immediate financial commitments.

2. To mitigate these risks, IFAD conducts stress tests, which are simulations that model various adverse scenarios. These tests help the institution understand how unexpected changes in financial conditions, such as delayed donor contributions, delayed borrowing, or unexpected changes in interest rates and cross-currency rates, could impact its ability to meet short-term obligations. By assessing these scenarios, IFAD can take proactive measures to enhance its financial resilience, adjust its funding strategies, or implement contingency plans to ensure it remains able to meet its financial obligations even under adverse conditions.

3. The table below shows the impact on IFAD’s financing capacity of the following stress scenarios:

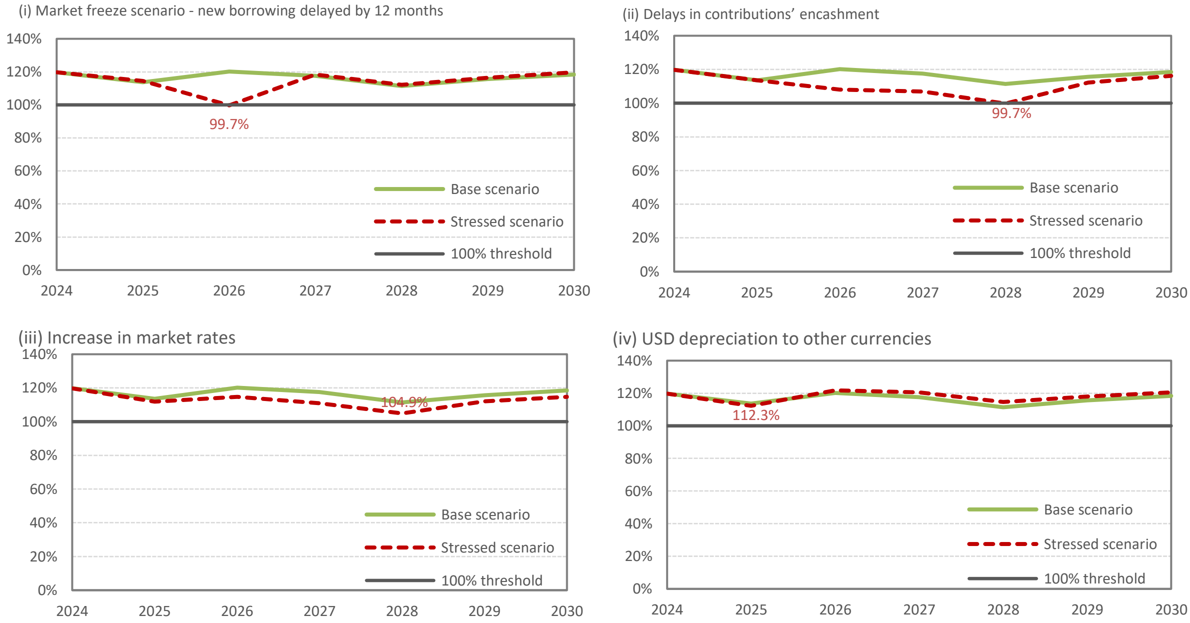
   (i) **Market freeze scenario - new borrowing delayed by 12 months**. Market freeze scenario assumes adverse market conditions and inability for IFAD to access financial markets for new borrowing during the next year. Thereafter, IFAD is able to secure new borrowing as per the funding plan, including the delayed borrowing planned during the market freeze period.

   (ii) **Delays in contributions’ encashment**. Encashment of next cycle contributions are delayed by 6 months in the first year of the new cycle. After the delay, the encashment follows the standard profile.

   (iii) **Increase in market rates**. Reference rates are increased by 2 percent. Higher rates persist for 36 months, after which they revert to the base case assumption.

   (iv) **USD depreciation vs. other currencies**. USD depreciates 15 percent against other currencies in the first year and returns to the base case reference date after 36 months. In the second year it assumes 10 percent depreciation compared to the base case rate and 5 percent depreciation in the third year.

Chart 1
Projected Stressed Minimum Liquidity Ratio (MLR)



1. Under scenario (i) and (ii), the projected MLR ratio is expected to reduce and breach the required limit. The stock of resources and the stressed projected inflows would not fully cover the upcoming payment obligations for the same period, causing liquidity to breach its minimum limit. If these scenarios materialize, disbursement envelope will have to be adjusted accordingly to restore compliance with liquidity policy limits.

2. In scenario (iii), an increase in interest rates for a 3-year period would cause borrowing interest expenses to increase more than interests earned on IFAD loans. The stock of resources and the stressed projected inflows are expected to absorb the impact ensuring compliance with liquidity requirements.

3. In scenario (iv), the depreciation of USD for 36 months would initially impact negatively the liquidity position. This would be offset by FX gains in subsequent years.

B. Sustainable replenishment baseline approach for IFAD13

4. The sustainable replenishment baseline approach is part of the assessment of the Fund's financing capacity. It prescribes that new commitments for grants and operating expenses must be fully covered by new contributions from Members in any cycle.

5. As of 21 October 2024, IFAD received pledges for US$1.36 billion, including core contributions, core additional climate contributions (ACCs) and the grant element of concessional partner loans (CPLs). While the IFAD13 replenishment target remains at US$1.875 billion[11] (US$1.805 billion excluding the CPL grant element), Management is pursuing additional pledges with the aim of reaching US$1.5 billion.

[11] GC 47/L.5, page 114. The total expected concessional resources amount to US$ 2 billion, including the nominal amount of expected CPLs.

Table 2
Sustainable replenishment baseline approach for IFAD13
(US$, millions)

	Based on actual pledges	Based on actual + expected pledges
Contributions net of CPL grant elements	1 336	1 475
Total grants, including to countries in debt distress	(530)	(530)
Foregone compensation of grants for countries in debt distress approved in the past	(126)	(126)
Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)	(28)	(28)
Total operating expenses	(585)	(585)
Net Replenishment	67	206
Baseline replenishment	**Sustainable**	**Sustainable**

6. For IFAD13, excess contributions after full coverage of grants, operating expenses, and other unrecoverable expenses are therefore limited.

7. The future value of paid-in contributions in US$ may be lower than the reported value above expressed at IFAD13 replenishment foreign exchange rate[12] as IFAD converts non-USD and non-EUR contributions to US$ upon encashment (see Appendix IV).

The outstanding compensation in IFAD13 of grants for countries in debt distress approved in the past, should be paid by donors in addition to the pledged replenishment contributions. The shortfall in compensation of grants for countries in debt distress resulted in the erosion of IFAD's capital.

[12] Contributions are expressed in US$ at the replenishment exchange rates for non-US$ contributions, (average of month-end rates for the period 1 April to 30 September 2023). Actual values of contributions in US$ when paid in could be substantially different.

Funding plan

1. **Existing/secured borrowing:** borrowing already drawn down or a committed loan or facility on which IFAD has a contractual right to draw down in the future.

CPLs

CPL Finland: Overall amount: EUR 60 million

- Currency of denomination: euros
- Maturity: 40 years; grace period (principal): 10 years
- Repayment: straight-line amortization
- Interest rate: 0.10 per cent
- Signing year: 2021
- Withdrawal: the loan was withdrawn in full in December 2021

CPL India: Overall amount: US$20 million.

- Currency of denomination: United States dollars
- Maturity: 25 years; grace period (principal): 5 years
- Repayment: straight-line amortization
- Interest rate: 1.0 per cent
- Withdrawal schedule: in three tranches in December 2022, 2023 and 2024

Non-CPL Sovereign Loans

KfW loan: Overall amount: US$454.24 million equivalent

- Currency of denomination: United States dollars
- Maturity: 20 years; grace period (principal): 5 years
- Repayment: straight-line amortization
- Interest rate: variable London Interbank Offer rate (Libor) 6 months[13] + spread
- Signing year: 2021
- Withdrawal schedule: US$150 million in December 2021; US$304 million in January 2022
- Front-end fee: 0.35 per cent of nominal amount Commitment fee: none

Sovereign loan: Overall amount: up to EUR 500 million

- Currency of denomination: euros or United States dollars, depending on IFAD's needs
- Maturity: 20 years; grace period (principal): 5 years
- Repayment: straight-line amortization
- Interest rate: variable 6-month Euro Interbank Offered Rate (Euribor) + spread for drawdowns in euros; Secured Overnight Financing Rate (ON/SOFR) + spread for drawdowns in United States dollars
- Withdrawal schedule: flexible. First tranche of EUR150 million equivalent withdrawn in US$ in March 2023
- Front-end fee: 0.1 per cent of nominal amount
- Commitment fee: waived for 30 months after signing; then, 0.15 per cent per annum on the undrawn amount

[13] The loan agreement incorporates a fallback clause in case of Libor discontinuation, in line with market standard.

Private Placements (PPs)

Private Placement (PP) 1: Overall amount US$100 million

- Currency of denomination: United States dollars
- Maturity: 7 years
- Repayment: bullet
- Interest rate: fixed coupon swapped into variable SOFR rate + spread
- Issuance year: 2022

Private Placement (PP) 2: Overall amount US$50 million

- Currency of denomination: United States dollars
- Maturity: 15 years
- Repayment: bullet
- Interest rate: fixed coupon swapped into variable SOFR rate + spread
- Issuance year: 2022

Private Placement (PP) 3: Overall amount EUR65 million

- Currency of denomination: Euros
- Maturity: 12.3 years
- Repayment: bullet
- Interest rate: fixed coupon swapped into variable SOFR rate + spread through fixed-to-floating cross-currency swap
- Issuance year: 2023

Private Placement (PP) 4: Overall amount EUR115 million

- Currency of denomination: Euros
- Maturity: 15 years
- Repayment: bullet
- Interest rate: fixed coupon swapped into variable SOFR rate + spread through fixed-to-floating cross-currency swap
- Issuance year: 2023

Private Placement (PP) 5: Overall amount SEK 1 billion

- Currency of denomination: SEK
- Maturity: 7 years
- Repayment: bullet
- Interest rate: fixed coupon swapped into variable SOFR rate + spread through fixed-to-floating cross-currency swap
- Issuance year: 2024

Private Placement (PP) 6: Overall amount AUD 75 million

- Currency of denomination: AUD
- Maturity: 15 years
- Repayment: bullet
- Interest rate: fixed coupon swapped into variable SOFR rate + spread through fixed-to-floating cross-currency swap
- Issuance year: 2024

Private Placement (PP) 7: Overall amount USD 50 million

- Currency of denomination: USD
- Maturity: 5 years
- Repayment: bullet
- Interest rate: fixed coupon swapped into variable SOFR rate + spread through fixed-to-floating interest rate swap
- Issuance year: 2024

Private Placement (PP) 8: Pre-funding for 2025 - Overall amount EUR 100 million

- Currency of denomination: EUR
- Maturity: 7 years
- Repayment: bullet
- Interest rate: fixed coupon swapped into variable Euribor6m rate + spread through fixed-to-floating interest rate swap
- Issuance year: 2024

Table 3
IFAD funding plan for IFAD12
(US$, millions)

Existing/secured borrowing (a)	DEN Currency	Total in DEN Currency	Total USD equivalent	*2021*	2022	2023	2024	Total IFAD12
CPL Finland	**EUR**	**60**	**71**	71				71
KfW	**USD**	**454**	**454**					0
Tranche 1				150				150
Tranche 2					304			304
PP1	**USD**	**100**	**100**		100			100
PP2	**USD**	**50**	**50**		50			50
PP3	**EUR**	**65**	**70**			70		70
PP4	**EUR**	**115**	**124**			124		124
PP5	**SEK**	**1000**	**96**				96	96
PP6	**AUD**	**75**	**48**				48	48
PP7	**USD**	**50**	**50**				50	50
CPL India	**USD**	**20**	**20**					
Tranche 1					7			7
Tranche 2						7		7
Tranche 3							7	7
Sovereign loan	**EUR**	**150**	**160**			160	0	160
Subtotal: existing borrowing			**1243**	**221**	**461**	**361**	**201**	**1244**
Cumulative borrowing IFAD12				**221**	**682**	**1043**	**1244**	**1244**

Table 4
IFAD funding plan for IFAD13
(US$, millions)

Existing/secured borrowing (a)	***2024 (prefunding)***	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**Total IFAD13**
PP8 (issued in July 2024)	*110*				110
Subtotal: existing borrowing	***110***	**0**	**0**	**0**	**110**
Planned borrowing (b)					
CPL Finland		33			33
Sovereign Loan		165	220		385
Subtotal: planned borrowing	**0**	**198**	**220**	**0**	**418**
New borrowing needs (c)					
CPL		147			147
PP		155	250	210	615
Subtotal: annual drawdown	***110***	**500**	**470**	**210**	**1290**
Cumulative borrowing IFAD13	**110**	**610**	**1080**	**1290**	**1290**

Variance analysis

1. The 2020 Update to the Methodology for Determination of IFAD’s resources available for commitment requires that the RAC document report on any significant deviations from initial projections to mitigate the underlying risk of overcommitment should future resources fail to materialize, or to ensure maximization of resource usage should additional unexpected resources materialize.

2. The table below provides a comparison between projections for 2024 in last year’s RAC scenario and projections updated as of June 30, 2024 for this year RAC, with an explanation of the difference for each value where meaningful.

3. The overall results of the variance analysis show the impact of volatile market conditions specifically on interest rates, which affected timely execution of funding plan, while loan interest income and return on treasury assets were revised higher.

Table 5
Variance in projections for 2024
(US$, millions)

	Projections for 2024		**Difference (RAC24 – RAC23)**	**Notes**
	RAC 2023	**RAC 2024**		
Total initial liquidity	**1 528**	**1 605**	**+77**	Higher liquidity at the beginning of 2024 due to higher loan reflows during 2023 and slightly higher encashment of contributions than projected in RAC 2023
Loan reflows	535	531	-4	
Contributions	382	379	-3	
Borrowing	197	311	+114	The difference is attributed to the pre-funding for IFAD13, specifically the issuance of 8th PP in July 2024 (EUR 100 million)
Investment income	27	64	+37	Increase due to updated assumption on investment income based on current market conditions
Loan and grant disbursements	(980)	(980)	-	
Debt service	(127)	(133)	-6	
Administrative expenses	(183)	(183)	-	
Other	(2)	(13)	-11	
Total closing liquidity	**1 379**	**1 582**	**+203**	

Undisbursed Balance

4. A key variable for the evolution of available capital is the size and trend of the undisbursed balance, i.e. commitments to be honoured by the Fund once the Executive Board approves projects.

5. IFAD's undisbursed balance is cumulative approved but not yet disbursed loans and grants. As of 30 June 2024 figures, the undisbursed balance is projected to increase by US$1.37 billion by the end of IFAD13 cycle and reach US$6.29 billion.

6. As of 30 June, 2024, the breakdown of the undisbursed balance shows that approvals of loans and grants in IFAD11 and IFAD12 represent 81% of total undisbursed amounts[14].

7. The stock of undisbursed balance is mainly composed of grants and concessional loans[15] (67% of total), while undisbursed ordinary term loans and PSFP loans account for 33% of the total undisbursed balance. Blend, highly concessional and super highly concessional loans account for 50% of the total undisbursed balance. Country and non-country grants account for 17% of undisbursed balance.

8. Management's efforts will be focussed on preserving disbursement envelopes in IFAD13 while monitoring the relationship between core resources and new concessional operations for the future.

Foreign exchange rate impact

9. IFAD calculates its commitment and financing capacity in US$, while a significant portion of contributions is pledged and encashed in other currencies. This is largely mitigated by disbursements in multiple currencies (US$, Euro, SDR). While commitment and disbursement capacities are largely preserved due to the natural match between inflows and outflows, the reported US$ equivalent of disbursement capacity in nominal terms is lower, due to translation effect.

10. Translation exposure is the risk that the value of the Fund's projected resources, disbursements and other inflows or outflows will change due to exchange rate movements.

11. The main result of the last year's volatility in the foreign exchange market was the depreciation of US$ against most currencies. As of June 30, 2024, US$ appreciated against other hard currencies if compared to 2023 RAC.

Table 6

Main foreign exchange rates in IFAD12 – RAC 2023 vs. RAC 2024

	2024		
FX rates	**RAC-24**	**RAC-23**	**Difference (percent)**
SDR/USD	1.316	1.362	(3.37)
EUR/USD	1.072	1.100	(2.60)

[14] The figures are elaborated from financial statements, with potential differences due to FX or treatment of specific products.
[15] Concessional loans are extended on highly concessional, super highly concessional and blend terms.

Table 7
Financial projections
(US$, millions)

	IFAD12	IFAD13		
	2024	2025	2026	2027
Liquidity at beginning of year	**1 605**	**1 582**	**1 785**	**1 922**
Inflows				
Loan reflows	**531**	**564**	**614**	**669**
Encashment of contributions	**379**	**458**	**458**	**435**
Borrowing	**311**	**499**	**470**	**210**
Investment income	**64**	**38**	**32**	**31**
Outflows				
Disbursements	**(980)**	**(1000)**	**(1020)**	**(1114)**
Borrowing obligations (debt service and fees)	**(133)**	**(155)**	**(213)**	**(242)**
Administrative expenses and other items	**(183)**	**(191)**	**(195)**	**(199)**
Other cash flows	**(13)**	**(10)**	**(9)**	**(9)**
Net Flows	**(23)**	**203**	**137**	**(219)**
Liquidity at year-end	**1 582**	**1 785**	**1 921**	**1 703**
Stressed liquidity percentage	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83
Stressed liquidity beginning of year	**1 332**	**1 313**	**1 481**	**1 595**
MLR	**1 113**	**1 155**	**1 233**	**1 356**
MLR ratio (>100%)	120%	114%	120%	118%
Disbursement ratio	19.4%	16.6%	16.0%	16.6%
Debt/Equity ratio (<50%)	32.9%	38.0%	42.2%	43.0%
Deployable capital	37%	35%	34%	33%
Total undisbursed balance	6 024	6 376	6 721	6 292
Total POLG	**2 052**	**1 355**	**1 365**	**685**

Chart 2: Minimum Liquidity Requirement (MLR) Ratio