

Review of the Status of the Debt Sustainability Framework (DSF)

7 October 2014



Background



- DSF implemented by IFAD in 2007
- Members committed to compensate for DSF foregone principal repayments
- Management committed to present, during IFAD9, a proposal to the Executive Board on compensation mechanisms
- Proposal presented to Audit Committee in November 2013 and endorsed by the EB in December 2013



Next steps



- Endorsement of compensation mechanism by Member States during IFAD10 Consultations – October 2014
- Approval by Governing Council in February 2015 as part of the IFAD10 Resolution



Compensation mechanism



- Contribution for foregone principal repayments on a pay-asyou-go basis
- First impact in IFAD10 (2018)
- Basis for calculating Member's share: pro-rata to pledges for the replenishment period in which the respective DSF grants were committed
- Approach in line with IFI practice (AfDF specifically)
- Threshold of US\$10,000 as minimum expected compensation*
- *All amounts below this threshold are to be aggregated and distributed among countries with higher compensation shares on a proportional basis



Compensation mechanism cont'd.



- DSF beneficiaries excluded from compensation obligation
- In principle, DSF contributions is in addition to core contributions
- Option for contributors to make a combined pledge (core + DSF) or separate pledges
- The full assessed DSF compensation will always will be deducted first
- DSF compensation contributions to carry voting rights



Financial impact



- Foregone principal repayments calculated on the assumption that resources to DSF countries would have been provided as Highly Concessional Term Loans
- DSF approvals 2007-2013: US\$1.2 billion
- Financial impact over IFAD10 (total foregone principal repayments): US\$3.4 million to be apportioned based on the respective percentages of pledges of Member States in IFAD7
- Financial impact over IFAD11: US\$40.1 million;
 over IFAD12: US\$104.1 million

