

International Development Association



Management's Discussion & Analysis and Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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This Management's Discussion & Analysis (MD&A) reflects the results of the International Development Association's (IDA) financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 (FY23). IDA undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements. Certain reclassifications of prior years' information have been made to conform with the current year's presentation. For discussion of IDA's financial results for the year ended June 30, 2022, as compared to the year ended June 30, 2021, see Section IV – Financial Results in IDA's MD&A and Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 (FY22).

Box 1: Selected Financial Data

In millions of U.S. dollars, except ratios which are in percentages

	As of and for the fiscal years ended June 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
Lending Highlights (Sections IV & V)			
Loans, Grants and Guarantees			
Net commitments ^a	\$ 34,245	\$ 37,727	\$ 36,028
Gross disbursements ^a	27,718	21,214	22,921
Net disbursements ^a	19,968	14,477	16,465
Balance Sheet (Section IV)			
Total assets	\$ 227,482	\$ 220,014	\$ 219,324
Net investment portfolio ^b	30,672	39,561	37,921
Net loans outstanding	187,669	174,490	177,779
Borrowing portfolio ^c	35,393	35,032	28,335
Total equity	185,782	178,668	180,876
Income Statement (Section IV)			
Interest revenue, net of borrowing expenses	\$ 2,367	\$ 1,901	\$ 1,996
Transfers from affiliated organizations and others	117	274	544
Development grants	(3,946)	(2,372)	(2,830)
Net (loss) income	(3,262)	12	(433)
Non-GAAP Measures			
Adjusted Net Income (Section IV)	\$ 193	\$ 260	\$ 394
Deployable Strategic Capital Ratio (Section IX)	24.1 %	26.4 %	30.4 %

a. Commitments that have been approved by the Executive Directors (referred to as "the Board" in this document) and are net of full cancellations and terminations approved in the same fiscal year. Commitments and disbursements exclude IDA- IFC-MIGA Private Sector Window (PSW) activities.

b. For the composition of the net investment portfolio, see Notes to the Financial Statements, Note C – Investments – Table C2.

c. Includes associated derivatives. For the composition of the Borrowing portfolio, see Notes to the Financial Statements, Note E – Borrowings.

Section I: Executive Summary

IDA, an international organization owned by its 174 member countries, is one of the five institutions of the World Bank Group (WBG¹). Each WBG organization is legally and financially independent from IDA, with separate assets and liabilities. IDA is not liable for the obligations of the other institutions.

IDA is rated triple-A by the major rating agencies and has been providing financing and knowledge services to many of the world's developing countries for 62 years. With its many years of experience and its depth of knowledge in international development, IDA plays a key role in achieving the WBG's goal of helping countries achieve better development outcomes. IDA provides loans, grants, guarantees, and other financial products to the poorest and most vulnerable countries to help meet their development needs, and technical assistance and policy advice by leveraging its experience and expertise. It also supports countries with disaster risk financing and insurance against natural disasters and health-related crises and facilitates financing through trust fund partnerships.

IDA and its affiliated organizations seek to help countries in reducing poverty and inequality, achieve improvements in growth, job creation, governance, the environment, climate adaptation, mitigation and resilience, human capital, infrastructure and debt transparency, among others. To meet its development goals, the WBG supports client countries' efforts to implement programs to improve growth and development outcomes. Further, new and ongoing challenges continue to influence the global outlook. These include high inflation, the rise in food insecurity, growing inequality, global fragility, pandemic risk, Russia's invasion of Ukraine and other geopolitical events, rising debt, climate change, and macroeconomic imbalances. In response, IDA, as part of the WBG efforts, continues to work with partners at global and country levels to support its borrowing countries in addressing the impact of these multiple crises, to enhance resilience, and lay the groundwork for rebuilding better. To further enhance these efforts, the Board and Management have been working on an Evolution Roadmap for the WBG to better address the scale of development challenges by adapting the WBG's vision and mission, strengthening its operating model, and enhancing its financial capacity and model. Management is in the process of advancing agreed actions and developing further proposals, including efforts to expand crisis preparedness, response and recovery and increase private finance mobilization, with particular efforts to scale investment in emerging markets.

¹ The other WBG institutions are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). The World Bank consists of IBRD and IDA.

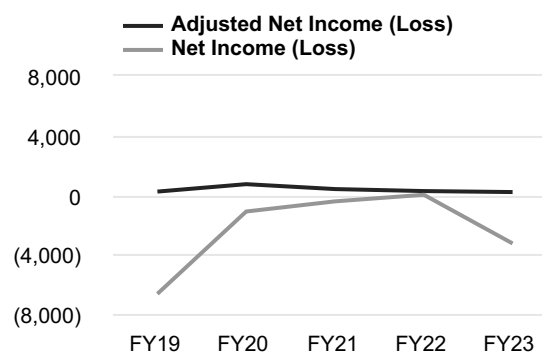
Summary of Financial Results

Net Income and Adjusted Net Income

Net Income: IDA reported a net loss of \$3,262 million in FY23, compared to net income of \$12 million in FY22. The decrease was primarily driven by the increase in development grant expenses, lower unrealized mark-to-market gains on non-trading portfolios, and higher borrowing expenses. See Section IV: Financial Results.

Adjusted Net Income: IDA's adjusted net income was \$193 million in FY23, compared to \$260 million in FY22. The decrease was primarily due to higher borrowing expenses and higher provision expenses for losses on loans and other exposures, partially offset by higher net interest revenue on investments. See Section IV: Financial Results.

In millions of U.S. dollars



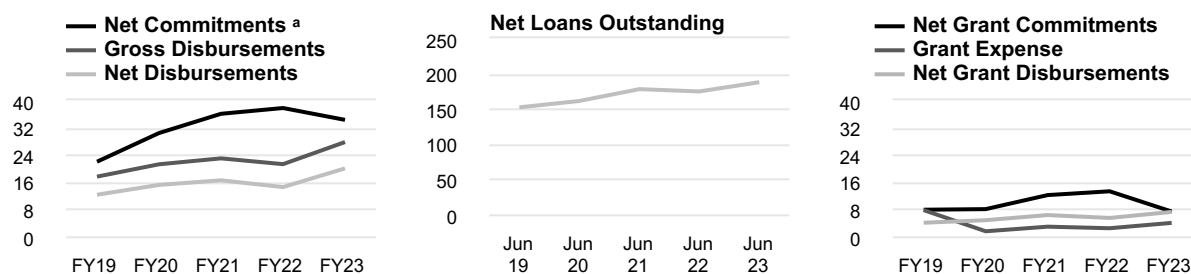
Loans and grants

IDA's net commitments in FY23 were \$34.2 billion, \$3.5 billion lower than FY22 primarily due to lower grant commitments. Out of the total net commitments, \$27.0 billion were loan commitments and \$7.3 billion were grant commitments. FY23 net loan commitments included \$1.2 billion approved under the IDA19 envelope due to the extension of the closing date for the approval of IDA19 operations.

IDA's net loans outstanding increased by \$13.2 billion to \$187.7 billion as of June 30, 2023, from \$174.5 billion as of June 30, 2022, primarily due to net loan disbursements. See Section IV: Financial Results.

Development grant expenses were \$3.9 billion in FY23 compared to \$2.4 billion in FY22 due to higher disbursements of conditional grants during the year as the conditions for recognition were met.

In billions of U.S. dollars



a. Includes loans, grants, and guarantees

Net Investment Portfolio

As of June 30, 2023, the net investment portfolio was \$30.7 billion, compared with \$39.6 billion as of June 30, 2022. The decrease was due to net cash outflows from loan and grant disbursements, partially offset by cash contributions from members. See Section VII: Investment Activities. The primary objective of IDA's investment strategy is principal protection. As of June 30, 2023, 78% of IDA's investment portfolio was held in instruments rated AA or above (See Table 27).

Borrowing Portfolio

Market borrowings at fair value: As of June 30, 2023, the market borrowings carried at fair value and the related derivatives were \$19.6 billion, a decrease of \$2.2 billion from June 30, 2022 primarily due to net maturities during the year.

Market borrowings at amortized cost: As of June 30, 2023, the market borrowings carried at amortized cost were \$8.6 billion, an increase of \$2.4 billion from June 30, 2022 primarily due to a new issuance during the year.

Concessional Partner Loans at amortized cost: As of June 30, 2023, total borrowings from members - Concessional Partner Loans (CPL) were \$7.2 billion, an increase of \$0.2 billion from June 30, 2022.

See Section VIII: Borrowing Activities

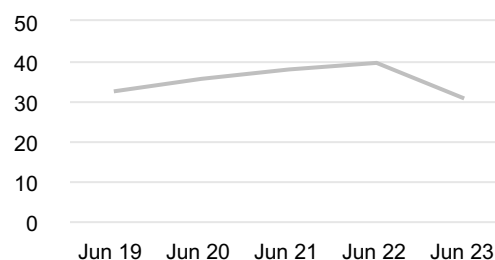
Equity and Capital Adequacy

As of June 30, 2023, IDA's equity was \$185.8 billion, an increase of \$7.1 billion from June 30, 2022. The increase was primarily due to higher subscriptions and contributions paid in. See Section IV: Financial Results.

The Deployable Strategic Capital (DSC) ratio, IDA's main capital adequacy measure, was 24.1% as of June 30, 2023, above the zero percent policy minimum and a decrease of 2.3 percentage points from 26.4% as of June 30, 2022. The decrease was mainly due to the increase in total resources required. See Section IX: Risk Management.

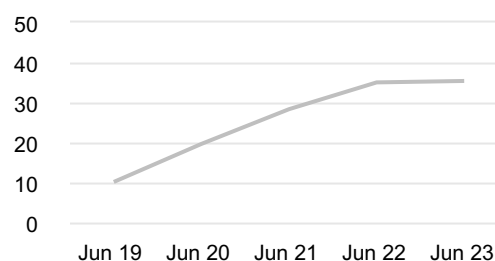
In billions of U.S. dollars

Net Investment Portfolio



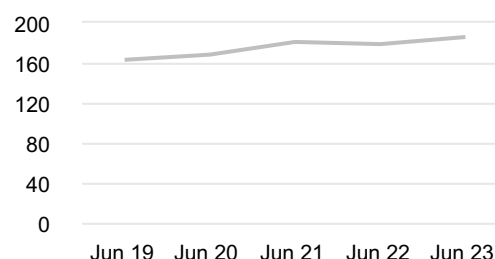
In billions of U.S. dollars

Borrowing Portfolio



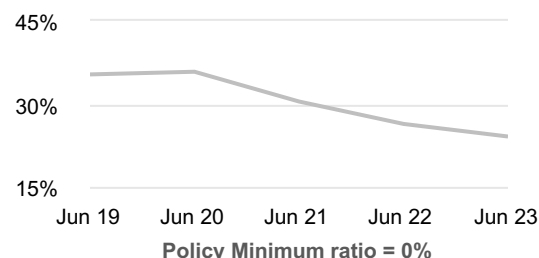
In billions of U.S. dollars

Equity



Ratio in percentages

Deployable Strategic Capital Ratio



Section II: Overview

IDA Replenishment

Generally, every three years, representatives of IDA's members² meet to assess IDA's financial capacity and the medium-term demand for new IDA financing. Members decide on the policy framework, agree upon the amount of financing to be made available for the replenishment period, and commit to additional contributions of equity that are required to meet these goals. The meetings culminate in a replenishment agreement that determines the size, sources (both internal and external), and uses of funds for the replenishment period.

Twentieth Replenishment of Resources (IDA20)

IDA's Twentieth Replenishment, the replenishment period of FY23 through FY25, commenced on July 1, 2022, with a financing envelope of \$93.0 billion³, including \$11.0 billion of IDA19 carry over, supported by \$23.5 billion of member contributions. IDA20 recognizes the need to help address the profound challenges faced by IDA countries. IDA20 reaffirms the international community's commitment to scale up support to enable IDA countries to respond to the effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic crisis, recoup their development losses, and resume progress toward the 2030 Sustainable Development goals. IDA20 supports the world's poorest and most vulnerable countries to emerge on a development path in line with the Green, Resilient and Inclusive Development (GRID) framework. IDA20 builds on the IDA19 special themes, with the continuation of climate change, fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV), gender and development, jobs and economic transformation and the introduction of human capital as a special theme in IDA20. In addition, IDA20's policy package incorporates four cross-cutting issues: crisis preparedness (introduced in IDA20), governance and institutions, debt, and technology.

IDA20 became effective in December 2022. See Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting and Related Policies, Members' Subscriptions and Contributions.

IDA Crisis Facility

In May 2023, IDA's Executive Directors approved Management's recommendation to establish a Crisis Facility to scale up support for the world's poorest countries to address worsening development challenges due to the overlapping global crises, particularly food insecurity and extreme climate events. IDA's Board of Governors adopted the Resolution for the Crisis Facility on July 5, 2023. The Crisis Facility has two objectives: i) to provide additional resources to IDA countries affected by Russia's invasion of Ukraine at a time of compounding, overlapping global crises; and ii) to provide a mechanism for pooling and leveraging contributions to support Ukraine, and to neighboring Moldova. This facility will be supported by member contributions and enhance IDA's financing capacity in addition to IDA20.

Financial Business Model

IDA has financed its operations over the years with its own equity, including regular additions to equity provided by member countries as part of the replenishment process. As a result of the strong support of member countries, IDA has built up a substantial equity base of \$185.8 billion as of June 30, 2023. Since FY18, IDA has shifted to a hybrid financial model by introducing market debt into its business model. By prudently leveraging its equity and blending market debt with equity contributions from members, IDA has increased its financial efficiency, and scaled up its financing to support the escalating demand for its resources to deliver on the following priorities:

- Provide concessional financing on terms that respond to clients' needs; and
- Ensure long-term financial sustainability of IDA's financial model through a prudent risk management framework.

Currently, IDA's non-concessional and concessional lending, including grants, is primarily financed by IDA's equity. As IDA's funding program expands under the hybrid financial model, a larger portion of lending will be

² IDA's members are owners and hold voting rights in IDA. Members do not, however, hold shares in IDA and are therefore not referred to as shareholders. Payments for subscriptions and contributions from members increase IDA's paid-in equity and are financially equivalent to paid-in capital in multilateral development organizations that issue shares.

³ U.S. dollar amounts are based on IDA20 reference rate of USD/SDR 1.42934. The U.S. dollar amounts are provided for reporting purposes only, as IDA's balance sheet is predominantly managed in Special Drawing Rights (SDR).

funded by market debt, together with member countries' contributions (equity). Funds not deployed for lending are maintained in IDA's investment portfolio to supply liquidity for its operations.

Basis of Reporting

IDA prepares its financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). IDA's reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. IDA's functional currencies are the SDR and its component currencies of the U.S. dollar, euro, Japanese yen, pound sterling and Chinese renminbi. Management uses net income as the basis for deriving adjusted net income, as discussed in Section IV: Financial Results.

Adjusted Net Income

Adjusted Net Income (ANI), a non-GAAP measure, reflects the economic results of IDA's operations and is used by IDA's management and the Board as a financial sustainability measure. ANI is defined as IDA's net income, adjusted to exclude certain items. After the effects of these adjustments, the resulting ANI generally reflects amounts which are realized, not restricted for specific uses, and not directly funded by members. For a detailed discussion of the adjustments, see Section IV: Financial Results.

Section III: IDA's Financial Resources

IDA finances its operations mainly with its own equity, including regular additions to equity through members' subscriptions and contributions as part of the replenishment process. Members' subscriptions and contributions receivable for each replenishment are settled through payment of cash or deposit of nonnegotiable, noninterest-bearing demand notes which become due throughout the replenishment period, generally three years. The notes are encashed by IDA on a pro rata basis over a 9 to 11-year period which generally corresponds with the disbursement period of the loans and grants.

IDA20 Funding

IDA's financing resource envelope available for lending and grant commitments is based on the long-term outlook of IDA's financial sustainability. This takes into account the amount of member contributions and the concessionality of the proposed financing to borrowers, market conditions, and capital adequacy requirements. For the three-year funding cycle of IDA20, the agreed resource envelope totals \$93.0 billion, supported by \$23.5 billion of member contributions.

Allocation of IDA20 Resources

Eligibility for IDA's resources is determined primarily by a member's relative poverty. Relative poverty is defined as Gross National Income (GNI) per capita below an established threshold that is updated annually. For FY24, the threshold is \$1,315 (FY23: \$1,255).

Table 1: IDA20 Allocations

In billions of U.S. dollars

Allocation	USD Equivalent ^a
Concessional financing	
Country Allocation Envelope	\$ 62.8
IDA Concessional Windows	21.4
Non-concessional financing	6.3
Private Sector Window	2.5
Total Allocation	\$ 93.0

a. U.S. dollar amounts are based on IDA20 reference rate of USD/SDR 1.42934. The U.S. dollar amounts are provided for reporting purposes only.

As of July 1, 2023, 75 countries are eligible to borrow from IDA on concessional terms as follows:

IDA eligible countries	IDA-only	<p>40 countries that (a) have not exceeded the IDA operational cut-off GNI per capita for more than two consecutive years; and (b) are not creditworthy to borrow from IBRD. This includes: 11 Small Island Economies that have per capita incomes above the IDA operational cut-off for more than two consecutive years, but that have been granted the status of an "IDA-only Country" under the Small Island Economies Exception.</p> <p>2 countries with loans in nonaccrual status, which were classified as "IDA-only" at the time they became nonaccrual countries.</p>
	Gap	<p>18 countries that are (a) determined by IDA to be eligible for IDA financing; (b) determined by IDA to have a GNI per capita that has exceeded the cut-off for IDA eligibility for more than two consecutive years; and (c) not currently determined by IBRD to be creditworthy to borrow from IBRD. This includes 3 Small States that are not island states.</p>
	Blend	<p>14 countries that are determined: (a) by IDA to be eligible for IDA financing; and (b) by IBRD to be creditworthy to borrow from IBRD. This includes 6 Small Island Economies and 1 Small State that is not an island state.</p> <p>1 country with loans in nonaccrual status, which was classified as "Blend" at the time it became a nonaccrual country.</p>

IDA financing is provided in the form of loans, grants, and guarantees. Most of IDA's resources are allocated to eligible members through IDA Country Allocations that provide unarmarked support. The allocation framework is agreed for each replenishment cycle. IDA Country Allocations are determined using the Performance Based Allocation (PBA) system, which takes into account the country's performance rating (CPR), population size and per capita income, and complemented by the FCV envelope. The rest of IDA resources are provided through five IDA Windows dedicated to addressing specific development priorities, and an Arrears Clearance framework that provides exceptional support for countries to fully reengage with the World Bank.

IDA responds to specific needs of its members through the following five IDA Windows:

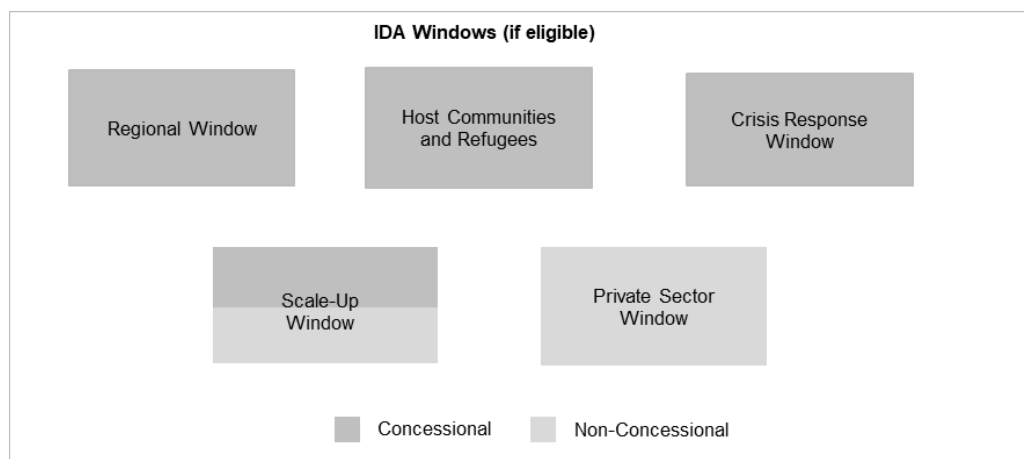


Table 2: Cumulative Net Commitments since July 1, 2022

In millions of U.S. dollars

As of June 30, 2023	Loans and Guarantees		Grants		Total
Concessional financing					
IDA Country Allocations	\$	18,268	\$	4,311	\$ 22,579
IDA Concessional Windows					
Regional Window		1,047		1,321	2,368
Window for Host Communities and Refugees		33		437	470
Crisis Response Window		417		1,215	1,632
Scale-up Window – Shorter Maturity Loans		3,758		—	3,758
Non-concessional financing including Scale-up Window		2,238		—	2,238
Cumulative Net Commitments under IDA20	\$	25,761	\$	7,284	\$ 33,045
IDA19 Commitments approved in July 2022					
IDA Country Allocations	\$	1,200	\$	—	\$ 1,200
Total Cumulative Net Commitments ^a	\$	26,961	\$	7,284	\$ 34,245

a. Commitments are net of full cancellations and terminations approved in the same fiscal year. Commitments exclude IDA-IFC-MIGA Private Sector Window (PSW) activities.

Allocation - Performance Based Allocation (PBA) System

IDA's resources are allocated to eligible members, using its PBA system and the allocation framework agreed during each replenishment. These allocations depend on several factors: the overall availability of IDA's resources, individual country needs, their policy performance and institutional capacity, and each country's performance relative to others. The PBA system is designed to provide resources where they are likely to be most helpful in reducing poverty.

Under the PBA, the main factor that determines the allocation of IDA's core concessional resources among eligible countries is their performance in the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA). The CPIA reflects the results of an exercise that rates eligible countries against a set of criteria including economic management; structural

policies; policies for social inclusion and equity; and public-sector management and institutions. The CPIA and portfolio performance together constitute the IDA Country Performance Rating (CPR). In addition to the CPR, population, and per capita income are factored into a country's allocation, along with the annual base allocation (SDR15 million per country). In addition, country allocations provide the FCV envelope to enhance support for eligible countries facing different FCV risks. The Sustainable Development Finance Policy (SDFP), which became effective at the beginning of IDA19, aims to incentivize IDA-eligible countries to move towards transparent, sustainable financing and to promote coordination between IDA and other creditors in support of these countries' efforts to address their debt-related vulnerabilities. A set-aside from or a discount of IDA's country allocation are used to incentivize satisfactory implementation of Performance and Policy Actions. Countries which demonstrate satisfactory progress in implementing their Performance and Policy Actions have access to their full annual country allocation. Countries that do not satisfactorily implement their Performance and Policy Actions will either have a share of their country allocation set aside or their country allocation reduced.

In recognition of the change in IDA's business model starting in IDA18, and to ensure that its lending decisions are compatible with the capital adequacy requirements of a triple-A rating, the allocation framework for IDA20 continues to be aligned with the Single Borrower Limit (SBL) and capital adequacy requirements under the DSC Framework, see Section IX: Risk Management.

Concessional Financing

Concessional financing is provided in the form of loans, grants and guarantees. Eligibility and percentage of allocation for grants for IDA-only countries is based on an assessment of the country's risk of debt distress, where countries, including IDA-only Small States, with high risk of debt distress, or in debt distress, receive their IDA assistance in grants. IDA-only Small States at moderate risk of debt distress continue to receive half of their IDA20 allocation in grants and half in loans. Gap and Blend countries are only eligible for grant financing through the Window for Host Communities and Refugees, if applicable.

As part of IDA's balance sheet optimization measures, two new financing terms have been introduced in IDA20 which carry no interest or service charges: a) Concessional Shorter-Maturity Loans (SMLs); and b) 50-year loans. See Figure 1 for Overview of IDA20 Financing Terms. In addition, starting from IDA20, the borrowers are offered, as part of the loan agreement, an option to convert their concessional borrowing into one of the SDR component currencies or non-SDR local currency terms, at their choice and subject to market availability.

Figure 1: Overview of IDA 20 Financing Terms

Lending Group		Financing Terms	
IDA-only Countries	Risk of External Debt Distress	Non-Small States	Small States
	High Risk or in Debt Distress	Grants	Grants
	Moderate Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 50-year loans• 12-year Concessional SMLs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Half grants and half 40-year loans (small economy)• 12-year Concessional SMLs
	Low Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 38-year loans (regular)• 12-year Concessional SMLs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 40-year loans (small economy)• 12-year Concessional SMLs
Gap Countries		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 30-year loans (blend)• 12-year Concessional SMLs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 40-year loans (small economy)• 12-year Concessional SMLs
Blend Countries			

Country Allocation Envelope represents \$62.8 billion of the IDA20 resource envelope and is allocated based on the PBA. The amount available for each country is a function of the country's CPR rating, population, and per capita income, complemented by the FCV envelope, where applicable. With the introduction of new financing terms in

IDA20, some IDA countries receive a portion of their country allocations as concessional SMLs. In addition, IDA-only countries at moderate risk of debt distress, with the exception of Small States, receive their country allocations as 50-year loans. Previously, these countries were eligible for half grants and half loans.

IDA Concessional Windows allow IDA to respond to specific needs of its members. In IDA20, \$21.4 billion of the IDA20 resource envelope will be used to fund the following:

- \$7.9 billion of Regional Window.
- \$2.4 billion of Window for Host Communities and Refugees.
- \$3.3 billion of Crisis Response Window.
- \$7.8 billion of Concessional Scale-up Window (SUW) – SMLs.

Regional Window

The Regional Window was developed as a funding mechanism to provide additional resources to finance projects that help low-income countries achieve their regional integration objectives. IDA fosters regional integration by playing three overlapping roles:

- supporting an enabling environment through advisory and analytical work;
- financing projects through policy and investment loans; and
- convening state and nonstate actors for coordination and collective actions.

Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR)

The Window for Host Communities and Refugees will support operations that promote medium-to long-term development opportunities for refugee and host communities in IDA countries. The purpose of the WHR is to support refugee hosting countries to:

- create social and economic development opportunities for refugee and host communities;
- facilitate solutions that include sustainable socio-economic inclusion of refugees in the host country and/or their return to the country of origin; and
- strengthen country preparedness for increased or potential new refugee flow.

Crisis Response Window (CRW)

The primary objective of the CRW is to provide IDA countries with additional resources that will help them to respond to major natural disasters, or public health emergencies and severe economic crises so that they can return to their long-term development paths. This \$3.3 billion window under the IDA20 resource envelope includes an allocation of up to \$1.0 billion under the CRW Early Response Financing (ERF) to enable IDA countries to intervene earlier in response to slower-onset crises, namely disease outbreaks and food insecurity.

Concessional Scale-up Window – Shorter Maturity Loans (SUW-SML)

The Shorter Maturity Loans under the Scale-up Window will provide additional concessional resources with an allocation of \$7.8 billion in eligible countries i.e., IDA-only countries at low or moderate risk of debt distress, as well as Gap and Blend countries (except Small States that are at high risk or in debt distress).

Non-Concessional Financing

Non-Concessional financing comprises loans and guarantees whose terms are aligned with those of IBRD's flexible loans and guarantees. Under the IDA20 resource envelope, \$6.3 billion of resources have been allocated to non-concessional financing which entirely relates to the regular Scale-up Window.

Non-Concessional Scale-up Window: The Non-Concessional Scale-up Window is a window of resources established to enhance support for high-quality, transformational, country-specific and/or regional operations with strong development impact. Allocation of Non-Concessional Scale-up Window resources to the regions will broadly conform to the allocations under the PBA, excluding countries at a high risk of debt distress. Allocations are balanced between IDA-only and Blend countries, and to avoid countries from having a concentration of Non-Concessional Scale-up Window resources. Implementation arrangements will prioritize a country's ability to absorb resources and the proposed projects' alignment with IDA20 policy priorities and the debt-related Sustainable Development Finance Policy.

Private Sector Window (PSW)

The IDA-IFC-MIGA Private Sector Window was created under IDA18 to mobilize private sector investment in IDA-only countries and IDA-eligible Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations. Under IDA20, \$2.5 billion has been allocated to PSW, bringing the cumulative total allocation to \$5.5 billion.

PSW is deployed through four facilities. These facilities have been designed to target critical challenges faced by the private sector and will leverage IFC and MIGA's business platforms and instruments.

As of June 30, 2023, \$1.3 billion had been utilized out of a combined total of \$3.8 billion committed in IDA18 through IDA20. See Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, Note G –Transactions with Affiliated Organizations – Table G4.

Table 3: Utilization of PSW Commitments

In millions of U.S. dollars

As of June 30, 2023	IDA18 and IDA19	IDA20	Total	Utilization Measure
Allocation	\$ 2,950	\$ 2,500	\$ 5,450	
Net Commitments	2,947	900	3,847	
Of which utilized				
Guarantees			\$ 795	Face value of outstanding guarantees
Derivatives			276	Notional amount
Funding of IFC's PSW related debt and equity investments			95	Initial value of investment
Loans			102	Amortized cost
Total utilization of IDA PSW			\$ 1,268	

Arrears Clearance Framework

IDA has a policy of not providing additional financing to borrowers who are overdue on their payments to IDA or IBRD. However, IDA may engage with these countries under limited and clearly defined circumstances. IDA's arrears clearance framework sets out these circumstances, including (i) pre-arrears clearance grants; and (ii) the arrears clearance set-aside, that can only be financed under the arrears clearance operations. In IDA20, no allocation was set aside towards arrears clearance to support the possible reengagement of IDA countries that are currently in arrears. However, during the IDA20 period, should meaningful progress arise in any country in arrears, a reallocation discussion with IDA members will be initiated.

i. Pre-Arrears Clearance Grants (PACG)

The PACG mechanism enables IDA to engage early in support of a government undertaking convincing reforms. This was first introduced in IDA12 to be used to finance high priority activities related to the preparation of a program of social and economic recovery and to build resilience until the arrears are fully cleared. Conditions constituting this framework include indications that:

- early performance is promising as evidenced by the recipient country having taken convincing steps towards social and economic recovery.
- arrears to IDA and/or IBRD are large and protracted and cannot be easily or quickly cleared using domestic resources.
- a concerted international effort to provide positive financial flows and other assistance is underway, and other creditors have agreed not to make net withdrawals of financial resources from the country.
- alternative sources of financing for post-conflict recovery are inadequate or available only on inappropriate terms; and
- Pari passu sharing arrangements are in place between preferred creditors, for any payments made by the country in advance of arrears clearance.

The PACG program has met its objectives with each of the prior PACG recipients successfully clearing all their arrears to IDA. Prior PACG recipients are Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Afghanistan, Liberia, Myanmar, Somalia, and Sudan for an amount totaling \$802 million between FY01 and FY23.

ii. Arrears Clearance Set-Aside

The arrears clearance set-aside (ACSA) forms part of IDA's overall financing commitments. It is financed by additional member contributions under the replenishments. In IDA15, the arrears clearance was further enhanced. IDA members agreed to ring-fence arrears clearance support to IDA countries that were in arrears as of December 31, 2006 and meet a very narrow and well-defined set of criteria— see below, including eligibility for support under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt initiative. Amounts were set aside within the IDA replenishment so that when circumstances allow, IDA would be able to help countries clear arrears and fully re-engage with the World Bank.

To be considered for any arrears clearance support, the country would need to meet the following criteria:

- be eligible for HIPC debt relief;
- agree to implement a medium-term growth-oriented reform program endorsed by the World Bank;
- ensure a sustainable macro and sustainable debt service after arrears clearance;
- agree on a stabilization program endorsed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) management and monitored by IMF staff or supported by an IMF arrangement; and
- agree to a financing plan for full clearance of arrears, including normalization with other Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs).

In addition, to receive support for arrears clearance, project proposals should meet re-engagement criteria based on facts and circumstances of each case.

Section IV: Financial Results

Financial Results and Portfolio Performance

Net Loss

IDA had a net loss of \$3.3 billion in FY23 compared with net income of \$12 million in FY22 (See Table 4). The decrease in net income during the year was primarily driven by:

- An increase of \$1.6 billion in development grant expenses due to higher disbursements of conditional grants in FY23 as the conditions for recognition were met;
- A decrease of \$1.3 billion in unrealized mark-to-market gains on non-trading portfolios. The decrease was mainly driven by lower mark-to-market gains from the derivatives held for the Capital Value Protection Program (CVP), as the increase in U.S. dollar and Euro interest rates for long tenors during the year was more prominent in FY22;
- An increase of \$0.7 billion in borrowing expenses as a result of the increase in interest rates;
- An increase of \$0.4 billion in provision expense for losses on loans and other exposures mainly due to the increase in exposure; partially offset by
- An increase of \$0.9 billion in net interest revenue on investments as a result of higher interest rates in FY23.

Adjusted Net Income

Adjusted Net Income, a non-GAAP measure, reflects the economic results of IDA's operations and is used by IDA's management and the Board as a financial sustainability measure. ANI is defined as IDA's net income, adjusted to exclude the following items.

- *Development financing activities directly funded by contributions from members:* These are mainly comprised of development grants, provision for HIPC / Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) debt relief, and amortization of discounts on CPL. For financial reporting, these activities are treated as expenses, while contributions from members which finance these activities, are reflected directly in IDA's equity since they carry voting rights.
- *Contributions/grants received from affiliated organizations or other similar contributions:* These are mainly comprised of contributions from IBRD, IFC and other contributions from trust funds. These are intended to finance development activities similar to member contributions but are not directly included in equity as they do not carry voting rights.
- *Non-functional currency translation adjustment (gains) losses:* These represent unrealized exchange rate gains/losses resulting from the translation of loans, borrowings, development grants payable and all other assets and liabilities still held on IDA's Balance Sheet that are denominated in currencies other than the component currencies of SDR.
- *Unrealized mark-to-market gains/losses on non-trading portfolios:* These are mainly comprised of unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on the asset/liability management (ALM), borrowing, and non-trading investment portfolios. For the purpose of ANI, the result of loan revenue hedges is not part of the adjustment related to unrealized mark-to-market gains/losses on non-trading portfolio since the objective of the loan revenue hedges is to stabilize IDA's revenue against any currency risk.
- *Unrealized mark-to-market gains/losses on certain positions in the investment trading portfolios, net:* This adjustment applies to trades where the unrealized gains and losses on derivative forward contracts are recorded in the income statement and the underlying physical assets being purchased and sold are recorded at amortized cost during the holding period. In these cases, the unrealized gains and losses on the forward contract at the end of the reporting period (if any) are excluded from net income when calculating adjusted net income.
- *Pension, Post-Employment Benefit Plan (PEBP) and Post-Retirement Contribution Reserve (PCRF) adjustments:* While IDA is not a participating sponsor to these benefit plans, IDA shares in the costs and reimburses IBRD for its proportionate share of any contributions made to these plans by IBRD, as part of a

Board-approved cost sharing ratio. The Pension adjustment reflects the difference between IDA's share of cash contributions to both the pension plans and PCRFB, and the accounting expense, as well as the investment revenue earned on those assets related to the PEBP and PCRFB. The PCRFB was established by the Board to stabilize contributions to the pension and post-retirement benefits plans. Management has designated the income from these assets to meet the needs of the pension plans. As a result, PEBP and PCRFB investment revenue is excluded from adjusted net income.

- *Other Adjustments:*

- i. Under certain arrangements (such as Externally Funded Outputs (EFOs)), IDA receives a share of the revenue earned from agreements with donors under which funds received are to be used to finance specified outputs or services. These funds may be utilized only for the purposes specified in the agreements and are therefore considered contractually restricted until applied for these purposes. Income attributable to these arrangements is excluded from reported income when determining adjusted net income since there is no discretion about the use of these funds.
- ii. Under the Board-approved framework, RAMP fees are dedicated for the purpose of providing technical assistance and asset management services to external clients. Due to the potential timing mismatch between fee revenue (recognized as earned) and program expenditures (recognized as incurred), fees earned in a given fiscal year may be used to provide services in a future fiscal year. To ensure that RAMP revenues are only used for the delivery of RAMP services, and not allocated for other purposes, any difference between fee revenue and expenses from RAMP included in reported net income is excluded to arrive at adjusted net income.

IDA's adjusted net income was \$193 million in FY23 compared with adjusted net income of \$260 million in FY22 (See Table 4). The decrease was primarily driven by the following offsetting factors:

- An increase of \$712 million in borrowing expenses, excluding amortization of the discount on CPL, as a result of the increase in interest rates;
- An increase of \$439 million in the provision expense for losses on loans and other exposures, excluding the provision expense for HIPC/MDRI and grant advances, mainly due to the increase in exposure, partially offset by:
- An increase of \$864 million in net interest revenue on investments as a result of higher interest rates in FY23; and
- An increase of \$296 million in net interest revenue from loans due to the higher average balance and the increase in interest rates on non-concessional loans in FY23.

Table 4: Condensed Statements of Income*In millions of U.S. dollars*

For the fiscal year ended June 30,	2023	2022	Negative Impact	Positive Impact
Interest Revenue				
Loans, net ^a	\$ 2,256	\$ 1,960		296
Investments, net	1,053	189		864
Asset-liability management derivatives, net	15	1		14
Borrowing expenses, net	(957)	(249)	(708)	
Interest Revenue, net of borrowing expenses	\$ 2,367	\$ 1,901		466
Provision for losses on loans and other exposures	(688)	(278)	(410)	
Other revenue (expenses), net (Table 10)	55	(2)		57
Net non-interest expenses (Table 8)	(1,464)	(1,392)	(72)	
Transfers from affiliated organizations and others	117	274	(157)	
Non-functional currency translation adjustment gains, net	192	511	(319)	
Unrealized mark-to-market losses on investments-trading portfolio, net ^b	(29)	(104)		75
Unrealized mark-to-market gains on non-trading portfolios, net	134	1,474	(1,340)	
Development grants	(3,946)	(2,372)	(1,574)	
Net (Loss) Income	\$ (3,262)	\$ 12	(3,274)	
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to adjusted net income:				
Activities directly funded by member contributions	4,000	2,508		1,492
Contributions from affiliated organizations and others	(117)	(274)		157
Non-functional currency translation adjustment gains, net	(192)	(511)		319
Unrealized mark-to-market gains on non-trading portfolios, net ^c	(32)	(1,432)		1,400
Pension and other adjustments	(204)	(43)	(161)	
Adjusted Net Income	\$ 193	\$ 260	(67)	

a. Includes interest rate swap income or expense from loan related derivatives.

b. Includes IDA's share of returns from Post-Employment Benefit Plan (PEBP) and Post-Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund (PCRF) assets – \$83 million positive return (FY22- \$37 million negative return).

c. Excludes \$102 million of gains from revenue-related forward currency contracts (FY22 - \$42 million of gains).

Table 5: Condensed Balance Sheets*In millions of U.S. dollars*

As of June 30,	2023	2022	Decrease	Increase
Assets				
Due from banks	\$ 689	\$ 686		3
Investments	31,822	39,827	(8,005)	
Net Loans Outstanding	187,669	174,490		13,179
Derivative assets, net	364	404	(40)	
Other assets	6,938	4,607		2,331
Total assets	\$ 227,482	\$ 220,014		7,468
Liabilities				
Borrowings	\$ 32,567	\$ 32,899	(332)	
Derivative liabilities, net	1,244	579		665
Other liabilities	7,889	7,868		21
Equity	185,782	178,668		7,114
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 227,482	\$ 220,014		7,468

The main drivers for the movements in the Balance Sheets from June 30, 2022 to June 30, 2023 are as follows:

- An increase in net loans outstanding due to net loan disbursements during the year;
- An increase in other assets due to higher grant advances;
- A decrease in investments due to net cash outflows for funding loan and grant disbursements during the year;
- An increase in derivative liabilities primarily due to unrealized mark-to-market losses on borrowing-related derivatives as a result of the increase in interest rates;
- An increase in equity due to higher subscriptions and contributions paid in, partially offset by the increase in demand obligations and the increase in the accumulated deficit.

Equity

See Figure 2 below for the change in IDA's equity during FY23:

Figure 2: Changes in Equity

In billions of U.S. dollars

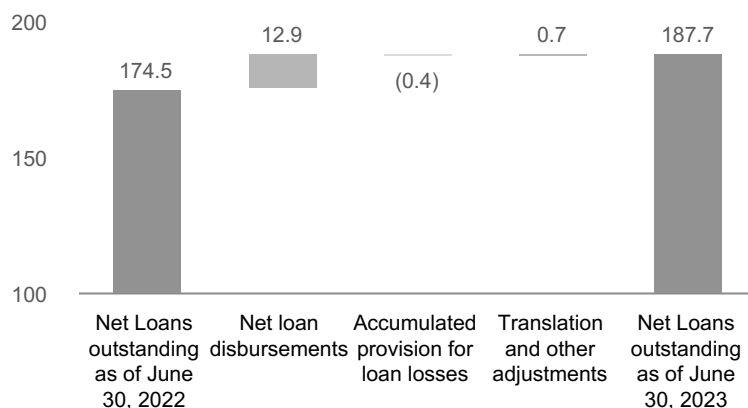
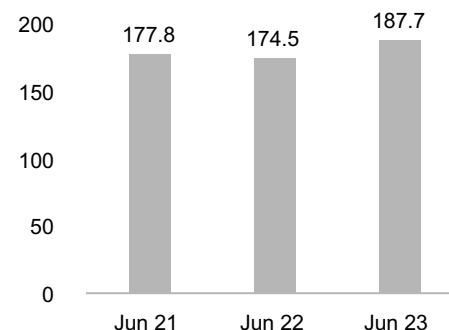


Results from Financing Activities

Loan Portfolio and Grant Activity

As of June 30, 2023, net loans outstanding were \$187.7 billion, \$13.2 billion higher compared with June 30, 2022. The increase was mainly due to net loan disbursements during the year.

As of June 30, 2023, 83% of IDA's total loans outstanding were denominated in the SDR. For the regional presentation of total loans outstanding, see Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, Note D – Loans and Other Exposures – Table D7.

Figure 3: Net Loans Outstanding Activity*In billions of U.S. dollars***Figure 4: Net Loans Outstanding***In billions of U.S. dollars*

IDA's loans generally disburse within five to ten years for Investment Project Financing (IPF) and one to three years for Development Policy Financing (DPF). Therefore, each year's disbursements also include amounts relating to commitments made in earlier years (See Table 6).

Table 6: Gross Disbursements of Loans and Grants by Region*In millions of U.S. dollars*

For the fiscal year ended June 30,	2023			2022			Variance
	Loans ^a	Grants ^b	Total	Loans ^a	Grants ^b	Total	
Eastern and Southern Africa	\$ 6,345	\$ 4,072	\$ 10,417	\$ 4,520	\$ 2,613	\$ 7,133	\$ 3,284
Western and Central Africa	6,034	1,914	7,948	4,942	1,602	6,544	1,404
East Asia and Pacific	1,297	151	1,448	1,365	137	1,502	(54)
Europe and Central Asia	2,104	281	2,385	631	133	764	1,621
Latin America and the Caribbean	235	87	322	346	164	510	(188)
Middle East and North Africa	46	506	552	63	496	559	(7)
South Asia	4,487	159	4,646	3,952	250	4,202	444
Total	<u>\$ 20,548</u>	<u>\$ 7,170</u>	<u>\$ 27,718</u>	<u>\$ 15,819</u>	<u>\$ 5,395</u>	<u>\$ 21,214</u>	<u>\$ 6,504</u>

a. Excludes PSW related disbursements - \$53 million (FY22 - \$41 million).

b. Excludes Project Preparation Advances (PPA)

As of June 30, 2023, 56% of IDA's loans were on regular terms (75 basis points SDR equivalent service charge) See Table 7. The increase in IDA's revenue from loans in FY23 compared to FY22 was primarily due to the higher average balances of loans outstanding and the increase in interest rates on non-concessional loans.

Table 7: Revenue and Loan Balances by Product Category*In millions of U.S. dollars*

Category	Balance as of June 30,		Interest revenue on loans ^a	
	2023	2022	For the fiscal year ended June 30,	
			2023	2022
Loans				
Concessional				
Regular	\$ 106,720	\$ 104,716	\$ 806	\$ 829
Blend	69,908	65,617	1,072	970
Hard ^b	1,280	1,327	44	47
SML	3,014	NA	NA	NA
50-year	1,113	NA	NA	NA
Non-concessional ^c	9,497	6,381	322	116
Others ^d	152	50	6	1
Total	\$ 191,684	\$ 178,091	\$ 2,250	\$ 1,963

a. Excludes interest rate swap income or expense from loan related derivatives - \$6 million of income in FY23 (\$3 million of expense in FY22)

b. Effective FY18, Hard-term loans are no longer offered.

c. In addition, \$27 million of commitment charges were earned in FY23 on undisbursed balances of non-concessional loans (\$24 million in FY22).

d. Represents loans under the PSW and others.

Provision for losses on loans and other exposures

In FY23, IDA recorded a provision expense for losses on loans and other exposures of \$688 million compared to a provision expense of \$278 million in FY22 (see Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, Note D – Loans and Other Exposures – Table D5). The increase in provision expense was primarily due to higher exposure in FY23 compared to FY22. For adjusted net income purposes, the provision for losses on loans and other exposures excludes the provision for debt relief under HIPC/MDRI, and the provision for grant advances, since these are funded by contributions from members.

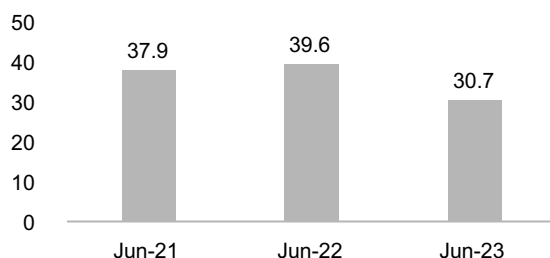
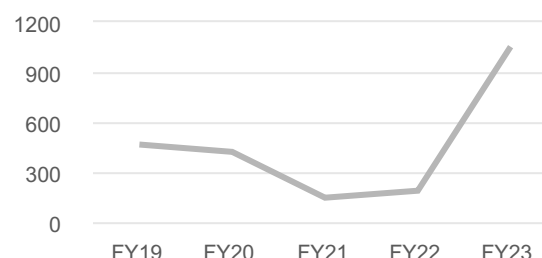
Results from Investing Activities

Investment Portfolio

IDA's net investment portfolio decreased to \$30.7 billion as of June 30, 2023, from \$39.6 billion as of June 30, 2022. The decrease was primarily due to net cash outflows from net loan and grant disbursements, offset by cash received from member contributions. See Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, Note C - Investments.

Investment interest revenue, net of derivatives

During FY23, IDA's net interest revenue from investments was \$1,053 million, an increase of \$864 million compared with FY22. The increase in interest revenue was mainly driven by the higher interest rates in FY23 compared to FY22.

Figure 5: Net Investment Portfolio*In billions of U.S. dollars***Figure 6: Net Investment Revenue***In millions of U.S. dollars*

Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) on investments-trading portfolio

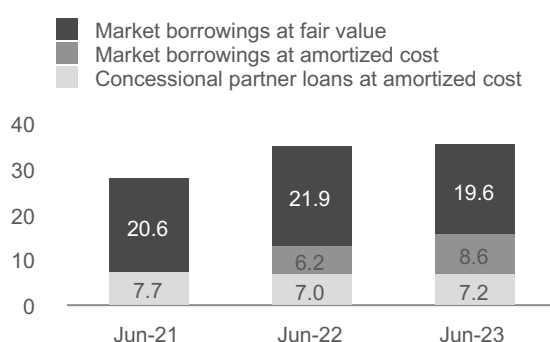
During FY23, IDA's investments-trading portfolio, excluding IDA's share of returns from PEBP and PCRF, had unrealized mark-to-market losses of \$112 million, compared to \$67 million of unrealized mark-to-market losses in FY22. The increase in losses was mainly due to the increase in yield curves of certain non-USD denominated bonds in FY23.

Results from Borrowing Activities

As of June 30, 2023, the fair value of the market borrowing portfolio was \$19.6 billion, a decrease of \$2.2 billion compared to June 30, 2022 (\$21.9 billion). The decrease was mainly due to the maturities during the year.

As of June 30, 2023, the market borrowings recorded at amortized cost were \$8.6 billion, an increase of \$2.4 billion from June 30, 2022 (\$6.2 billion). The increase was due to an issuance of new long-term fixed rate market debt during the year. See Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, Note E – Borrowings.

Concessional partner loans from members recorded at amortized cost were \$7.2 billion as of June 30, 2023, an increase of \$0.2 billion from June 30, 2022 (\$7.0 billion).

Figure 7: Borrowing Portfolio*In billions of U. S. dollars*

Transfers from Affiliated Organizations

Since 1964, IBRD has made transfers to IDA out of its net income, upon approval by the Board of Governors. Under a formula-based approach for IBRD's income support to IDA, the amount of income transfer recommended for IDA is a function of IBRD's financial results. On October 14, 2022, IBRD's Board of Governors approved a transfer from FY22 allocable income of \$117 million to IDA which was received by IDA on October 20, 2022.

Net Non-Interest Expense

IDA's net non-interest expenses are primarily comprised of administrative expenses, net of revenue from externally-funded activities. IBRD and IDA's administrative budget is a single resource envelope that funds the combined work

programs of both entities. The allocation of administrative expenses between IBRD and IDA is based on an agreed cost and revenue sharing methodology, approved by their Boards. The allocation is primarily driven by the relative level of activities relating to lending, knowledge services and other services between the two institutions. The administrative expenses shown in the table below include costs related to IDA executed trust funds and other externally funded activities.

The increase in net non-interest expenses from FY22 to FY23, on both a U.S. GAAP basis and on an adjusted net income basis, was primarily driven by higher travel and higher staff costs (See Table 8). Travel expenses have been increasing since the easing of the COVID-19 related travel restrictions and office closures and are now approximately at 83% of the pre-COVID levels for the World Bank.

Table 8: Net Non-Interest Expenses

In millions of U.S. dollars

For the fiscal year ended June 30,	2023	2022	Variance
Administrative expenses:			
Staff costs	\$ 1,228	\$ 1,137	\$ 91
Travel	165	71	94
Consultant and contractual services	588	588	—
Pension and other post-retirement benefits	163	191	(28)
Communications and technology	100	83	17
Premises and equipment	144	144	—
Other expenses	22	24	(2)
Total administrative expenses ^a	\$ 2,410	\$ 2,238	\$ 172
Contributions to special programs ^b	20	19	1
Revenue from externally funded activities:			
Reimbursable advisory services	(47)	(41)	(6)
Reimbursable revenue – IDA executed trust funds	(686)	(613)	(73)
Revenue – trust funds administration	(57)	(43)	(14)
Restricted revenue	(3)	(3)	—
Other revenue	(173)	(165)	(8)
Total revenue from externally funded activities	\$ (966)	\$ (865)	\$ (101)
Total net non-interest expenses (Table 4) - GAAP Basis	\$ 1,464	\$ 1,392	\$ 72
Adjustments to arrive at Net non-interest expenses - Adjusted Net Income basis			
Pension, RAMP and EFO adjustments (Table 9) ^c	121	80	41
Net non-interest expenses - Adjusted Net Income basis	\$ 1,585	\$ 1,472	\$ 113

a. Includes expenses related to IDA executed trust funds of \$686 million for FY23 and \$613 million for FY22.

b. Included in Non-interest expenses – Other in the Statements of Income.

c. Adjustments are included in the Pension and other adjustments line in Table 4.

IDA aims to have its net administrative expenses covered by its loan revenue (interest, service charges, commitment fees, and guarantee fees). Thus, IDA monitors its net administrative expenses as a percentage of its loan revenue, using a measure referred to as the budget anchor. In FY23, IDA's budget anchor was 69.9%, improved by 4.4 percentage points compared to FY22 primarily due to a higher increase in loan revenue than the increase in administrative expenses. See Table 9.

Table 9: Budget Anchor*In millions of U.S. dollars*

For the fiscal year ended June 30,	2023	2022	Variance
Total net Non-interest Expenses (Table 8)	\$ 1,464	\$ 1,392	\$ 72
Pension, RAMP and EFO adjustments (Table 8) ^a	121	80	41
Net administrative expenses for Budget Anchor	\$ 1,585	\$ 1,472	\$ 113
Interest Revenue from Loans, net of associated borrowing expenses	\$ 2,106	\$ 1,892	\$ 214
Commitment charges and Guarantee fees (Table 10)	58	46	12
Gains on revenue-related forward currency contracts	102	42	60
Total revenue for Budget Anchor	\$ 2,266	\$ 1,980	\$ 286
Budget Anchor	69.9%	74.3%	(4.4)%

a. These adjustments are made to arrive at net administrative expenses used for adjusted net income purposes.

In FY23, IDA's net other revenue was \$55 million compared to \$2 million net other expenses in FY22. The change was due to lower PPA grant expenses, net of cancellations and refinancing of PPA grants previously approved. Refinanced PPA grants are included in the loan provided to the borrower, and correspondingly, prior grant expenses are reversed.

Table 10: Other Revenue (Expenses), net*In millions of U.S. dollars*

For the fiscal year ended June 30,	2023	2022	Variance
PPA grants and others ^a	\$ (3)	\$ (48)	\$ 45
Guarantee fees and others ^b	31	22	9
Commitment charges	27	24	3
Other Revenue (Expenses), net (Table 4)	\$ 55	\$ (2)	\$ 57

a. Included in Non-interest expenses – Other in the Statements of Income.

b. Included in Non-interest revenue – Other in the Statements of Income.

Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) on non-trading portfolios, net

During FY23, the non-trading portfolios had \$134 million net unrealized mark-to-market gains (\$1,474 million net unrealized mark-to-market gains in FY22). The decrease was mainly driven by lower unrealized mark-to-market gains from the derivatives held for the CVP, managed as part of Asset-Liability Management (ALM), as a result of a smaller increase in the U.S. dollar and EUR interest rates for long tenors in FY23 compared to FY22. (Section IX: Risk Management).

Table 11: Unrealized Mark-to-Market gains (losses) on non-trading portfolios, net*In millions of U.S. dollars*

For the fiscal year ended June 30,	2023	2022	Variance
Asset-liability management	\$ 143	\$ 1,441	\$ (1,298)
Investment portfolio	(5)	(26)	21
Other ^a	(4)	59	(63)
Total	\$ 134	\$ 1,474	\$ (1,340)

a. Other comprises mark-to-market gains (losses) on borrowings, loan related derivatives and on PSW associated instruments.

Non-functional currency translation adjustment gains (losses), net

Non-functional currency translation adjustment gains or losses represent unrealized exchange rate gains or losses resulting from the hedging of exchange rate risk related to future donor contributions, borrowings, and all other assets and liabilities held on IDA's Balance Sheet, that are denominated in currencies other than the SDR and its component currencies. The translation adjustment gains in FY23 and FY22 were primarily driven by the hedging of exchange rate risk related to future donor contributions. Certain members pledge their future equity contributions in non-SDR currencies. These future cash flows are economically hedged using currency forwards. The economic

offset is inherent in the future contribution inflows. The payable portion of the currency forward contracts are denominated in non-functional currencies. The depreciation or appreciation of these currencies against the U.S. dollar results in exchange rate gains or losses which are recorded in the income statements. Accordingly, the translation adjustment gains on non-functional currencies were \$192 million in FY23, compared to translation adjustment gains of \$511 million in FY22. The decrease in translation gains in FY23 was primarily driven by less depreciation of certain non-functional currencies against the U.S. dollar when compared to FY22.

Section V: Development Activities, Products and Programs

Lending Framework

IDA provides financing to lower-income countries primarily through loans, grants and guarantees. IDA has a common framework which extends across all its development activities. The main elements of this framework are financing principles, financing cycles and financing categories.

Financing Principles

IDA's operations are required to conform to the general principles derived from its Articles of Agreement. These financing principles are described in Box 2. Within the scope permitted by the Articles of Agreement, application of these financing principles must be developed and adjusted in light of experience and changing conditions.

Box 2: Financing Principles

- (i) IDA may provide financing for its development operations in the form of loans, grants, and guarantees directly to its members, public or private entities and regional or public international organizations.
- (ii) IDA's financing of its development operations is designed to promote economic development, increase productivity, and thus raise standards of living in its member countries. Investment projects financed by IDA are required to meet IDA's standards for technical, economic, financial, institutional, and environmental soundness. Specific provisions apply to development policy financing, including the treatment of the macroeconomic framework, poverty and social impact, environment, forests, and other natural resources.
- (iii) Decisions to approve financing are based upon, among other things, studies by IDA of a member country's economic structure, including assessments of its resources and ability to generate sufficient foreign exchange to meet debt-service obligations.
- (iv) IDA must be satisfied that in the prevailing market conditions (taking into account the member's overall external financing requirements); the recipient would be unable to obtain financing under conditions which, in the opinion of IDA, are reasonable for the recipient. This would include loans made by private sources or IBRD.
- (v) The use of funds by recipients is supervised. IDA makes arrangements intended to ensure that funds provided are used only for authorized purposes and, where relevant, with due attention to considerations of cost-effectiveness. This policy is enforced primarily by requiring recipients (a) to submit documentation establishing, to IDA's satisfaction, that the expenditures financed with the proceeds of loans or grants are made in conformity with the applicable financing agreements, and (b) to maximize competition in the procurement of goods and services by using, wherever possible, international competitive bidding procedures or, when it is not appropriate, other procedures that ensure maximum economy and efficiency. In addition, IDA considers the use of recipient country procurement, financial management and environmental and social safeguard systems in selected operations once these systems and capacity have been assessed by IDA as acceptable.

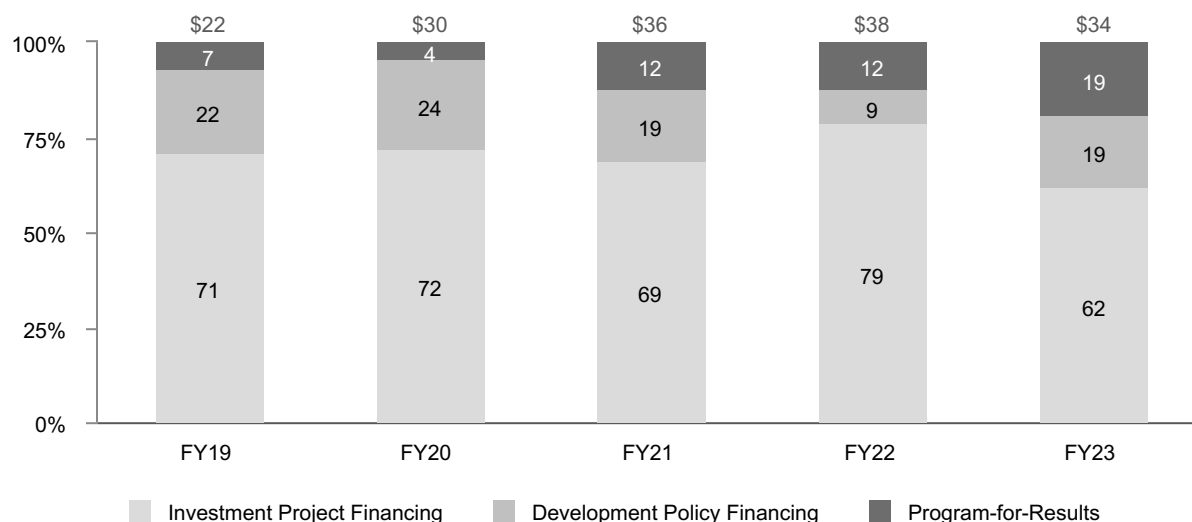
Financing Cycles

Financing cycles involve identifying and appraising a project and approving and disbursing the funds. In response to emergency situations, such as natural disasters and other crises, IDA is able to accelerate the preparation and approval cycle. In most cases, IDA's Board approves each loan, grant, and guarantee after appraisal of a project by staff. Under a Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA) approved by the Board in FY18, the Board may approve an overall program framework, its financing envelope and the first appraised phase, and then authorize management to appraise and commit financing for later program phases. Disbursements are subject to the fulfillment of conditions set out in the loan or grant agreement. As of June 30, 2023, \$15.5 billion was committed under the MPA.

During implementation of IDA-supported operations, staff review progress, monitor compliance with IDA's policies, and assist in resolving any problems that may arise. An independent unit, the Independent Evaluations Group, also assesses the extent to which operations have met their major objectives, and these evaluations are reported directly to the Board. From July 1, 2023, new financing and guarantees provided by IDA are being tracked against the objectives of the Paris Agreement and a country's pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

Financing Categories

Most of IDA's lending is of three types: investment project financing, development policy financing, and program-for-results. Figure 8 shows the percentage of loans approved for investment lending, development policy operations and program-for-results over the past five fiscal years.

Figure 8: Net Annual Commitments and Percentage Share of Financing Categories*In billions of U.S. dollars, except rates in percentages***Investment Project Financing (IPF)**

IPF provides financing for a wide range of activities aimed at creating the physical and social infrastructure necessary to reduce poverty and create sustainable development. IPF is usually disbursed over the long-term (approximately 5 to 10 years). FY23 net commitments under IPF totaled \$21.3 billion, compared with \$29.9 billion in FY22.

Development Policy Financing (DPF)

DPF aims to support borrowers in achieving sustainable development through a program of policy and institutional actions. Examples of DPF projects include strengthening public financial management, improving the investment climate, addressing bottlenecks to improve service delivery, and diversifying the economy. DPF supports such reforms through non-earmarked general budget financing. DPF provides fast-disbursing financing (approximately 1 to 3 years) to help borrowers address actual or anticipated financing requirements. FY23 net commitments under DPF totaled \$6.5 billion, compared with \$3.4 billion in FY22.

Program-for-Results (PforR)

PforR helps countries improve the design and implementation of their development programs and achieve specific results by strengthening institutions and building capacity. PforR disburses when agreed results are achieved and verified. Results are identified and agreed upon during the preparation stage. FY23 net commitments under PforR totaled \$6.4 billion, compared with \$4.4 billion in FY22. Observable increases in the proportion of PforR reflect borrower preferences.

These three complementary categories support the policy and institutional changes needed to create an environment conducive to sustained and equitable growth.

Financial Terms

Commitment Currency

The currency of commitment for IDA grants and concessional loans is predominantly the SDR. However, in response to client needs to reduce currency exposure and simplify debt management, IDA offers a Single Currency Lending option that allows IDA financing recipients to denominate new IDA loans in U.S. dollar, euro, pound sterling or Japanese yen. For cumulative loans approved under Single Currency program as of June 30, 2023, see Table 12.

Table 12: Cumulative Loans approved under Single Currency program

In billions of U.S. dollar equivalent value

As of June 30,	2023
Euro	\$ 38.7
U.S. dollar	32.1
Japanese Yen	1.2
Pound Sterling	\$ 0.1
Total	\$ 72.1
Of the above, loans outstanding at the end of the year	\$ 30.3

Table 13: Summary of Financial Terms for IDA Lending Products, effective July 1, 2023

Instrument type ^a	Currencies	Maturity/Grace Period	Service Charges	Interest rates
Grant	SDR	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Regular-Term loan	SDR, USD, EUR, GBP, JPY	38/6 years	75bps SDR equivalent service charge	Not applicable
Regular-Small Economy loan	SDR, USD, EUR, GBP, JPY	40/10 years	75bps SDR equivalent service charge	Not applicable
Blend-Term loan	SDR, USD, EUR, GBP, JPY	30/5 years	75bps SDR equivalent service charge	1.25% SDR equivalent interest rate
50-year loan	SDR, USD, EUR, GBP, JPY	50/10 years	Zero interest and service charge	Zero interest and service charge
Shorter Maturity Loan (SML)	SDR, USD, EUR, GBP, JPY	12/6 years	Zero interest and service charge	Zero interest and service charge
Non-concessional loans - Scale-up Window (SUW)	USD, EUR, GBP, JPY	Up to 35 years maximum; up to 20 years average maturity	25 bps one-time front-end fee 25 bps commitment fee	IBRD Flexible Loan terms ^b
Catastrophe Deferred Draw Down Option (CAT DDO) ^c	SDR, USD, EUR, GBP, JPY	Before Drawdown: Front end fee and renewal fee are set at 0.5% and 0.25% respectively under SUW option, and at 0% under PBA or Undisbursed balances option. After Drawdown: - Under PBA or Undisbursed balances option - IDA concessional rates would apply. - Under SUW option - non-concessional rates would apply.		

a. Prior to July 1, 2017, IDA offered Hard-Term loans to Blend Countries (excluding Small Island Economies). They had a single currency option, and had terms equivalent to IBRD's fixed spread loans, less 200 bps, a variable option was also available. Hard-term loans are no longer offered.

b. There is an implicit floor of zero on the overall interest rate in IDA's non-concessional loans.

c. The volume of committed and undisbursed CAT DDOs financed by IDA is limited to 0.5 percent of the country's GDP or USD 250 million, whichever is lower. The CAT DDO may be renewed once, for a maximum of six years in total.

Charges on Loans and Grants

Service charges and interest income earned on IDA's loans are reported as Interest revenue on loans, net in the Statements of Income. Commitment charges earned on loans and grants, if any, are reported as non-interest revenue in the Statements of Income.

Service Charge: A service charge is levied on the principal amount disbursed and outstanding on all Regular, Small Economy, and Blend term loans, regardless of repayment terms, at 0.75% per annum.

Interest: Interest is charged on all loans subject to blend terms, hard-term loans, and non-concessional loans. Further, loans offered under non-concessional terms are available at variable interest rates on IBRD terms. All other rates are fixed.

Commitment Charge: A commitment charge, which is payable on any undisbursed loan or grant amount, is set by the Board at the beginning of each fiscal year. Commitment charges are set at a level to ensure that net loan revenue covers administrative expenses over the medium term. From FY09 to FY23, the commitment charge on undisbursed concessional loans had been set at zero, and for grants it had been set at zero from FY03 to FY23. For FY24, commitment charges on concessional loans remain at zero. The commitment charge on non-concessional loans is aligned to IBRD terms, which is 0.25% per annum.

Repayment Terms

IDA's lending terms recognize the variation in economic development of broad categories of IDA recipients. Since 1987, the legal agreements of regular, blend and hard-term loans include an accelerated repayment clause to double the principal repayments of the loan if the borrower's GNI per capita exceeds a specific threshold and the borrower is eligible for IBRD financing. Implementation is subject to negotiation with the borrower and approval by IDA's Board after considering a borrower's economic development. The borrower can further negotiate either to (a) shorten the loan's maturity (principal option), (b) pay interest at a rate that would result in the same net present value (interest option), or a combination of the two options.

As of June 30, 2023, \$27.0 billion of qualifying loans outstanding from 15 borrowers that have graduated from IDA since the introduction of the accelerated repayment clause were under the accelerated repayment terms. Of these 15 borrowers, 9 borrowers selected the principal option, 5 borrowers selected the interest option, and 1 borrower selected a combination of the two options.

The accelerated repayment clauses in all of these legal agreements also allow a borrower to subsequently request pausing of those accelerated terms or cancellation if economic conditions in the borrower's country have deteriorated, in which case, the terms of repayment can revert to the original terms of the financing agreements. As repayment accelerations, pausing of accelerations, and cancellation are contemplated in the original terms of the instruments, they do not constitute loan modifications.

Loans, Grants and Guarantee Activity

Commitments

FY23 net loan commitments were \$27.0 billion, an increase of \$2.5 billion or 10% over FY22 (\$24.5 billion), mainly driven by higher DPF commitments. There were no guarantee commitments in either FY23 or FY22. (See Table 14). Also, see Section VI: Other Development Activities and Programs.

FY23 net commitments of grants were \$7.3 billion, a decrease of \$5.9 billion compared to FY22 (\$13.2 billion) (See Table 15). This decrease was mainly driven by lower grant commitments to Eastern and Southern Africa and Western and Central Africa.

Table 14: Net Commitments of Loans and Guarantees by Region*In millions of U.S. dollars*

For the fiscal year ended June 30,	2023	% of total	2022	% of total	Variance
Eastern and Southern Africa	\$ 9,661	36 %	\$ 7,751	32 %	\$ 1,910
Western and Central Africa	9,790	36	8,779	36	1,011
East Asia and Pacific	826	3	1,039	4	(213)
Europe and Central Asia	898	4	2,046	8	(1,148)
Latin America and the Caribbean	51	*	534	2	(483)
Middle East and North Africa	15	*	162	1	(147)
South Asia	5,720	21	4,183	17	1,537
Total	\$ 26,961	100 %	\$ 24,494	100 %	\$ 2,467

* indicates percentage less than 0.5%.

Table 15: Net Commitments of Grants by Region*In millions of U.S. dollars*

For the fiscal year ended June 30,	2023	% of total	2022	% of total	Variance
Eastern and Southern Africa	\$ 4,707	64 %	\$ 7,515	57 %	\$ (2,808)
Western and Central Africa	1,600	22	3,434	26	(1,834)
East Asia and Pacific	51	1	634	5	(583)
Europe and Central Asia	200	3	465	3	(265)
Latin America and the Caribbean	130	2	496	4	(366)
Middle East and North Africa	546	7	655	5	(109)
South Asia	50	1	34	*	16
Total	\$ 7,284	100	\$ 13,233	100 %	\$ (5,949)

* indicates percentage less than 0.5%.

Section VI: Other Development Activities and Programs

IDA has products, services, and programs, other than lending, that it offers to its borrowing member countries to help them meet their development goals. These include guarantees, debt relief, trust fund administration, and externally funded reimbursable advisory services.

Guarantees

IDA offers both project-based and policy-based guarantees. These guarantees are available for projects and programs in member countries to help mobilize private financing for development purposes. IDA's guarantees are partial in nature as they are intended to cover risks only to the extent necessary to obtain the required private financing, taking into account country, market and, if appropriate, project circumstances. IDA's guarantees require a sovereign counter-guarantee and indemnity, comparable to the requirement of a sovereign guarantee for IDA lending to sub-sovereign and non-sovereign borrowers. See Table 16 for the types of guarantees that IDA provides. These guarantees are separate and distinct from those offered under the Private Sector Window. The Corporate Risk Guarantee Committee reviews the choice of instrument for all proposed new guarantee operations.

Table 16: Types of Guarantees

Project-based guarantees	Project-based guarantees are provided to mobilize private financing for a project and/or mitigate payment and/or performance related risks of a project. There are two types: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loan guarantees: these cover loan-related debt service defaults caused by the government's failure to meet specific payment and/or performance obligations arising from contract, law, or regulation. Loan guarantees include coverage for debt service defaults on: (i) commercial debt, normally for a private sector project; and, (ii) a specific portion of commercial debt irrespective of the cause of such default, normally for a public-sector project. 2. Payment guarantees: These cover payment default on non-loan related government payment obligations to private entities and foreign public entities arising from contract, law, or regulation.
Policy-based guarantees	Policy-based guarantees are provided to mobilize private financing for sovereigns or sub-sovereigns. They cover debt service default, irrespective of the cause of such default, on a specific portion of commercial debt owed by government and associated with the supported government's program of policy and institutional actions.

Table 17: Pricing for IDA's Project-Based and Policy-Based Guarantees, effective July 1, 2023

Charges	Guarantees on Concessional Terms		Guarantees on Non-Concessional Terms	
	Private Projects	Public Projects	Private Projects	Public Projects
Front-end fee	NA	NA	25 bps	25 bps
Initiation fee ^a	15 bps	NA	15 bps	NA
Processing fee ^b	Up to 50 bps	NA	Up to 50 bps	NA
Standby fee	0 bps	0 bps	25 bps	25 bps
Guarantee fee	75 bps	75 bps	50-100 bps ^c	50-100 bps ^c

a. The Initiation fee is 15 basis points of the guaranteed amount or \$100,000, whichever is greater.

b. The processing fee is determined on a case-by-case basis.

c. Based on the weighted average maturity of the guarantee.

Guarantee Exposure

IDA's guarantee exposure is measured by discounting each guaranteed amount from its next call date. See Table below for IDA's guarantee exposure and maximum potential undiscounted future payments that IDA could be required to make under these guarantees. In addition, IDA had \$795 million of exposure under PSW guarantees as of June 30, 2023 (\$638 million — June 30, 2022). See Section III: IDA's Financial Resources for PSW guarantees. For additional information, see Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, Notes D – Loans and Other Exposures and Note G – Transactions with Affiliated Organizations.

In millions of U.S. dollars

As of June 30,	2023	2022
Guarantee Exposure	\$ 1,744	\$ 1,845
Maximum potential undiscounted future payments	1,763	1,869

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, IDA's partial guarantee of certain Eurobonds that had been issued by the Republic of Ghana (Ghana) was called and in accordance with the terms of the guarantee, IDA made a payment of \$50 million to the guaranteed bondholders out of the total \$372 million Eurobonds guarantee exposure. Pursuant to the terms of the related indemnity agreement between IDA and Ghana, IDA directed Ghana to reimburse IDA for the \$50 million in twelve equal semi-annual installments, commencing April 15, 2029, and to repay interest on the outstanding amount at 2.73% per annum. The outstanding amount of \$50 million is included in Loans Outstanding on the Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2023. No other guarantees provided by IDA to sovereign or sub-sovereign borrowers have been called during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022.

Other Financial Products and Services

IDA facilitates access to risk management solutions to mitigate the financial effects of natural disasters for borrowing members. Financial solutions can include disaster risk financing through catastrophe swaps, insurance and reinsurance contracts, and regional pooling facilities.

The Catastrophe Deferred Draw-Down Option (CAT-DDO) promotes countries' resilience to disasters and expands the range of IDA's crisis instruments. The CAT-DDO is a contingent credit line that provides immediate liquidity to countries in the aftermath of a catastrophe and serves as early financing while funds from other sources such as bilateral aid or reconstruction loans are being mobilized. CAT-DDOs are intended to enhance IDA countries' capacity to plan for and manage crises. As of June 30, 2023, the amount of CAT DDOs disbursed and outstanding was \$367 million (\$359 million as of June 30, 2022), and the undisbursed amount of effective CAT DDOs was \$194 million, compared to \$53 million a year earlier.

Grant Making Facilities

Grant Making Facilities (GMFs) are contributions to specific trust funds and complementary to IDA's work. In FY23, the amount under this program was \$20 million in accordance with the cost sharing agreement with IBRD (FY22 - \$19 million). These amounts are reflected in Non-Interest Expenses - Contribution to Special Programs in IDA's Statements of Income.

Debt Relief

The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative (HIPC Initiative) was launched in 1996 as a joint effort by bilateral and multilateral creditors to provide debt relief to the poorest countries to reduce their external debt payments to sustainable levels. Under the HIPC initiative, implementation mechanisms include partial forgiveness of IDA debt service as it comes due and partial repayment with IDA resources of outstanding IBRD debt. The Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) was implemented in 2006 and provides debt relief by writing-off eligible loans upon qualifying borrowers reaching the HIPC Completion Point. Both of the initiatives are part of a global effort focused on heavily indebted poor countries with strong policy performance. The initiatives aim to reduce the external debt of eligible countries as part of a broader poverty reduction strategy, whilst safeguarding the long-term financial capacity of IDA and other participating multilateral institutions; and encouraging the best use of additional member resources for development, by allocating these resources to low-income countries on the basis of policy performance.

In order to receive irrevocable debt relief, eligible countries are required to maintain macroeconomic stability, carry out key structural and social reforms, and implement a Poverty Reduction Strategy, in addition to being in good standing with respect to all eligible debt repayments. To ensure IDA's financial capacity was not eroded, members agreed to compensate IDA with additional contributions to offset the impact of the forgone reflows, resulting from the provision of debt relief.

The accumulated provision for debt relief was recorded at the inception of the initiative and is based on both quantitative and qualitative analyses of various factors, including estimates of the Decision and the Completion Point dates. These factors are periodically reviewed, and the adequacy of the accumulated provision is reassessed and adjusted to reflect the impact of any changes.

During FY23, HIPC debt relief was provided on \$22 million of loans (\$30 million in FY22). There was no HIPC debt relief on service charges in FY23 or FY22. On a cumulative basis, debt relief has been provided on \$2.2 billion of loans and \$335 million of service charges under HIPC as of June 30, 2023.

During FY23 and FY22, there was no cancellation of eligible loans under MDRI. On a cumulative basis, debt relief has been provided on \$40.2 billion of loans under the MDRI as of June 30, 2023. The provision for the debt relief was recorded at the beginning of the MDRI Initiative.

Externally-Funded Activities

Mobilization of external funds from third-party partners includes trust funds. Additional external funds include reimbursable funds and revenues from fee-based services to member countries, which are related to Reimbursable Advisory Services (RAS) and EFO.

Trust Funds Activity

Trust Funds are a part of the WBG's development activities, providing resources and added flexibility in providing development solutions that serve member recipients and donors alike. The partnerships funded by trust funds often serve as a platform from which IDA and its members can draw on the WBG's diverse technical and financial resources to achieve development goals that cannot be addressed effectively by any single member, given their complexity, scale, and scope.

IDA's roles and responsibilities in managing trust funds depend on the type of fund, outlined as follows:

IDA-Executed Trust Funds (BETFs): IDA, alone or jointly with one or more of its affiliated organizations, manages the funds and implements the activities financed. These trust funds support IDA's work program. IDA, as an executing agency, disbursed \$686 million in FY23 (\$613 million in FY22) of trust fund program funds, which was included in Non-interest expense, Administrative in IDA's Statements of Income.

Recipient-Executed Trust Funds (RETFs): Funds are provided to a third party, normally in the form of project grant financing, and are supervised by IDA.

Financial Intermediary Funds (FIFs): IDA, as a trustee, administrator, or treasury manager, offers specific administrative or financial services with a limited operational role. Arrangements include the administration of debt service trust funds, fiscal agency funds and other more specialized limited fund management roles.

IDA uses a cost recovery framework for trust funds, which aims to recover the costs of performing agreed roles in administering trust funds, and is guided by principles of transparency, fairness, simplification, standardization, predictability, and consistent treatment across all trust fund donors.

Management continues to implement measures to better integrate planning, support sustainability and enhance alignment of external funds with mission priorities through greater use of umbrella trust fund programs, increased cost recovery, and new budgetary planning measures to manage External Funds usage.

During FY23, IDA's share of revenue and fees from Trust Fund administration activity was \$57 million (\$43 million in FY22). For additional information, see Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, Note H - Trust Funds Administration.

As noted in the discussion of Trust Fund activities above, IDA, alone or jointly with one or more of its affiliated organizations, administers on donors' behalf funds restricted for specific uses. Such administration is governed by agreements with donors, who include members, their agencies, and other entities. These funds are held in trust and are not included on IDA's Balance Sheet. See Table 18. These funds did not include \$729 million of undisbursed third-party contributions made to IDA executed trust funds, which are recognized on the Balance Sheet. These amounts are included in Other assets and the corresponding liabilities are included in Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities on the Balance Sheets.

Table 18: Funds Held in Trust by IDA*In millions of U.S. dollars*

As of June 30,	Total Fiduciary Assets	
	2023	2022
IDA executed	\$ 39	\$ 38
Jointly executed with affiliated organization	1,027	1,004
Recipient-executed	2,017	1,855
Financial intermediary funds	292	285
Execution not yet assigned ^a	8,213	5,800
Total	\$ 11,588	\$ 8,982

a. These represent assets held in trust for which the determination as to the type of execution is yet to be finalized.

Reimbursable Advisory Services (RAS)

While most of IDA's advisory and analytical work is financed by its own budget or donor contributions (e.g., trust funds), clients may also pay for services. IDA offers technical assistance and other advisory services to its member countries, in connection with, and independent of, lending operations. Available services include, for example, assigning qualified professionals to survey developmental opportunities in member countries; analyzing member countries fiscal, economic, and developmental environments; helping members devise coordinated development programs; and improving their asset and liability management techniques. In FY23, income relating to reimbursable advisory services was \$47 million (FY22 - \$41 million).

Externally Financed Outputs (EFOs)

IDA offers donors the ability to contribute to specific projects and programs. EFO contributions are recorded as restricted revenue when received because they are for contractually specified purposes. IDA received and recorded \$3 million of restricted revenue in FY23 (FY22 - \$3 million), which was included in the line "Total net non-interest expenses – GAAP basis" in Table 8.

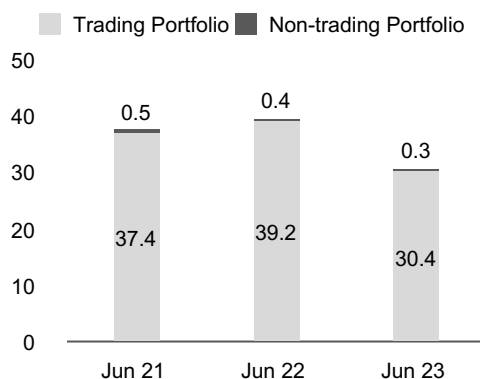
Restrictions are released once the funds are used for the purposes specified by donors. In FY23, there was a release of \$13 million (FY22 - \$17 million).

Section VII: Investment Activities

As of June 30, 2023, IDA's net investment portfolio totaled \$30.7 billion (Figure 9). See the Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, Note C – Investments.

Figure 9: Net Investment Portfolio

In billions of U.S. dollars



Investments – Trading Portfolio

The primary objective of IDA's investments-trading portfolio strategy continues to be preservation of capital within institutional constraints. Consistent with this primary objective, IDA invests in high quality instruments. IDA aims to earn reasonable investment returns, while ensuring timely availability of funds for future cash flow requirements, including disbursements for loans, grants, debt service, and administrative expenses.

The investments-trading portfolio is held in three sub-portfolios: Operational, Stable, and Discretionary. Each may have different risk profiles and performance guidelines (See Table 19).

- *Operational portfolio* is used to meet IDA's day-to-day cash flow requirements.
- *Stable portfolio* is mainly an investment portfolio holding all or a portion of the Prudential Minimum level of liquidity, set at the start of each fiscal year.
- *Discretionary portfolio* gives IDA the flexibility to execute its borrowing program and can be used to tap attractive market opportunities. Additional portions of the Prudential Minimum may also be held in this portfolio.

As of June 30, 2023, the operational sub-portfolio decreased by \$11.7 billion compared to June 30, 2022 mainly driven by large loan and grant disbursements during FY23. As of June 30, 2023, \$20.4 billion (approximately 66% of total volume) of the net investment portfolio was due to mature within six months, of which \$9.2 billion was expected to mature within one month.

IDA's total return on its investments-trading portfolio for FY23 (excluding unrealized mark-to-market gains / losses on PEBP assets) was 2.63%, compared to 0.26% in FY22, primarily due to higher interest revenue resulting from the increase in average interest rates in FY23, partially offset by higher unrealized mark-to-market losses in FY23 compared to FY22. The unrealized mark-to-market losses in FY23 primarily reflected the increase in yield curves of certain non-USD denominated bonds during the year.

Table 19 provides a breakdown of the outstanding balances, average balances and returns of IDA's investments-trading portfolio. For details on returns of the total portfolio, refer to Section IV: Financial Results.

Table 19: Investments Trading Portfolio

In millions of U.S. dollars, except rates in percentages

Sub Portfolios	Outstanding as of June 30		Average Balance		Average Return	
	2023	2022	FY23	FY22	FY23	FY22
Operational	\$ 4,235	\$ 15,929	\$ 11,200	\$ 16,136	3.01 %	0.25 %
Stable	22,494	22,734	21,332	23,959	2.12	0.26
Discretionary *	3,699	552	3,116	167	5.00	—
Total	\$ 30,428	\$ 39,215	\$ 35,648	\$ 40,262	2.63 %	0.26 %

* Discretionary sub-portfolio was terminated between December 2020 and September 2021.

IDA's liquid assets are held mainly in the following types of highly rated, fixed-income instruments. See Table 26 for eligibility criteria for IDA's investments.

- Government and Agency Obligations.
- Time deposits, and other unconditional obligations of banks and financial institutions.
- Asset-backed securities (including mortgage-backed securities).
- Currency and interest rate derivatives (including currency forward contracts).
- Exchange-traded options and futures.

IDA's prudential minimum liquidity policy ensures that it holds sufficient liquidity. The prudential minimum liquidity level is set at 80% of 24 months of projected net outflows. The prudential minimum for FY24 has been set at \$24.7 billion, compared to \$20.8 billion for FY23, a \$3.9 billion increase due to higher projected net disbursements. See Section IX: Risk Management for details on how IDA manages liquidity risk.

Investments - Non-Trading Portfolio

During FY15, with the proceeds of a concessional loan from a member, IDA purchased a debt security issued by the IFC. IDA elected to measure the security at fair value, so that the measurement method could be consistently applied to all its investments. As of June 30, 2023, the investments non-trading portfolio had a fair value of \$244 million (\$346 million in FY22). The changes in fair value for this security are recognized in the Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) on non-trading portfolios, net line in the Statements of Income. See Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, Note C – Investments and Note G - Transactions with Affiliated Organizations.

Section VIII: Borrowing Activities

IDA's borrowing portfolio comprises market borrowings (carried at amortized cost or fair value) and concessional partner loans made by IDA members (carried at amortized cost).

Table 20: Borrowing Portfolio

In millions of U.S. dollars, except rates in percentages

	Outstanding as of June 30,		Interest expense ^a		Weighted average rate	
	2023	2022	FY23	FY22	FY23	FY22
Market debt including related derivatives, at fair value	\$ 19,612	\$ 21,851	\$ 703	\$ 64	4.99 %	1.54 %
Market debt, at amortized cost	8,627	6,201	97	14	1.28	0.86
Concessional partner loans	7,154	6,980	139	144	2.02	1.99
Total	\$ 35,393	\$ 35,032	\$ 939	\$ 222	3.47 %	1.51 %

a. Excludes interest expenses associated with repurchase agreements - \$18 million in FY23 (FY22 - \$27 million).

Market Debt

IDA has been issuing bonds in the international capital markets since FY18 including long-term fixed rate bonds recorded at amortized cost to fund its fixed rate loans since FY22. As of June 30, 2023, market borrowings recorded at fair value were \$19.6 billion, a decrease of \$2.2 billion compared to June 30, 2022, primarily due to net maturities during the year. As of June 30, 2023, market borrowings recorded at amortized cost were \$8.6 billion, an increase of \$2.4 billion compared to June 30, 2022, primarily due to a new issuance during the year.

Concessional Partner Loans

Concessional partner loans (CPLs) continue as a source of funding, whereby the borrowing terms of the concessional loans from members aim to follow the concessional features of IDA's loans.

The maturities of the CPLs can be 25, 40 or 50 years to match the terms of IDA's loans, with a grace period of 5 years for a 25-year loan and 10 years for a 40-year or a 50-year loan. The loans have an all-in SDR equivalent coupon of up to one percent.

Voting rights are allocated to members who provide concessional loans following the drawdowns by IDA, and are based on the cash paid, computed as the derived grant element of the loan. The grant element, which is paid in cash and recorded as equity, is a function of the terms of the loan and the discount rate agreed upon during the replenishment discussions. See Table 21.

Table 21: Concessional Partner Loans Terms

Maturity	Grace period	SDR Discount rates (IDA20)
25-year	5 years	1.41%
40-year	10 years	1.79%
50-year	10 years	1.84%

The increase of \$0.2 billion in concessional partner loans outstanding was primarily due to net new issuance during the year. Interest expense associated with these loans was \$139 million in FY23 (FY22 - \$144 million).

IDA uses currency and interest rate derivatives in connection with its borrowings for asset and liability management purposes. For more details, see Section IX: Risk Management.

Figure 10: Effect of Derivatives on Currency Composition of the Borrowing Portfolio—June 30, 2023

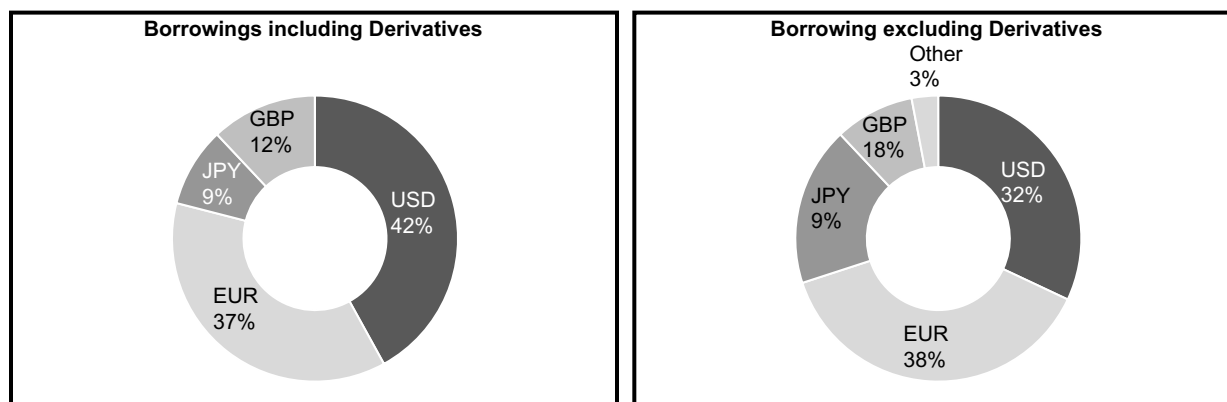
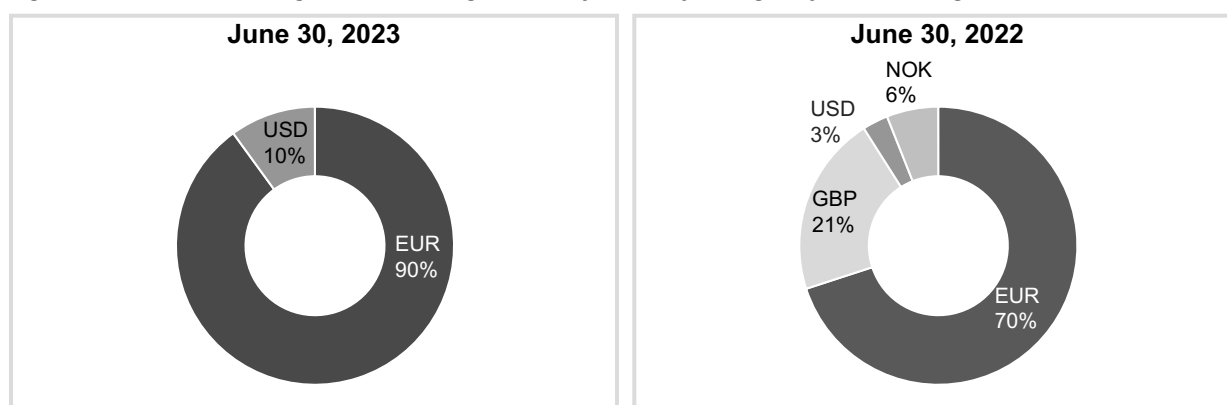


Figure 11: Medium- and Long-Term Borrowings Issued by Currency during the year, excluding Derivatives



Other Short-Term Borrowings

Under its Investment Guidelines, IDA is allowed to enter into transactions involving securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lent under securities lending agreements. These transactions are accounted for as short-term borrowings. The agreements are secured predominantly by high quality collateral, including government issued debt, and are used both to enhance returns and for liquidity management purposes.

Table 22: Short-Term Borrowings

As of June 30,	2023	2022
Securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lent under securities lending agreements		
Average monthly balance during the year	464	*
Weighted average rate during the fiscal year	2.06 %	0.04 %

* Indicates less than \$0.5 million.

Contractual Obligations

In conducting its business, IDA takes on contractual obligations that may require future payments which are mainly associated with IDA's borrowings. See Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, Note E – Borrowings – Table E6. Other contractual obligations are reflected on IDA's balance sheet including undisbursed loans, amounts payable for currency and interest rate swaps, amounts payable for investment securities purchased, guarantees, and cash received under agency arrangements.

Section IX: Risk Management

Risk Governance

IDA's risk management processes and practices continually evolve to reflect changes in activities in response to market, credit, product, operational, and other developments. The Board, particularly the Audit Committee members, periodically review trends in IDA's risk profiles and performance, and any major developments in risk management policies and controls.

Management believes that effective risk management is critical for IDA's overall operations. Accordingly, the risk management governance structure is designed to manage the principal risks IDA assumes in its activities, and supports management in its oversight function, particularly in coordinating different aspects of risk management and in connection with risks that are common across functional areas.

IDA's financial and operational risk governance structure is built on the "three lines model" where:

- Business units are responsible for directly managing risks in their respective functional areas,
- The Vice President and WBG Chief Risk Officer (CRO) provides direction, challenge, and oversight over financial and operational risk activities, and
- Internal Audit provides independent oversight.

IDA's risk management process comprises risk identification, assessment, response, and risk monitoring and reporting. IDA has policies and procedures under which risk owners and corporate functions are responsible for identifying, assessing, responding to, monitoring, and reporting risks.

Risk Oversight and Coverage

Financial and Operational Risk Management

The Vice President and WBG Chief Risk Officer (CRO) oversees both financial and operational risks. These risks include (i) country credit risks in the core sovereign lending business, (ii) market and counterparty risks including liquidity risk, and (iii) operational risks relating to people, processes, and systems, or from external events. In addition, the CRO works closely with IBRD, IFC, and MIGA's management to review, measure, aggregate, and report on risks and share best practices across the WBG. The CRO also helps enhance cooperation between the entities and facilitates knowledge sharing in the risk management function.

The risk of IDA's operations not meeting the expected development outcomes (development outcome risks) in IDA's lending activities is monitored at the corporate level by Operations Policy and Country Services (OPCS). Where fraud and corruption risks may impact IDA-financed projects, OPCS, the Regions and Practice Groups, and the Integrity Vice Presidency jointly address such issues.

The following three departments report directly to the CRO:

Credit Risk Department

- Identifies, measures, monitors, and manages country credit risk faced by IDA. By agreement with the Board, the individual country credit risk ratings are not shared with the Board and are not made public.
- Assesses loan portfolio risk and capital requirements, determines the adequacy of provisions for losses on loans and other exposures, and monitors borrowers that are vulnerable to crises in the near term. The department assesses the consistency of country lending programs as determined in IDA's PBA allocation framework with overall capital adequacy.
- Reviews proposed new financial products for any implications for country credit risk.

Market and Counterparty Risk Department

- Responsible for market, liquidity, and counterparty credit risk oversight, assessment, and reporting. It does these in coordination with IDA's financial managers who are responsible for the day-to-day execution of trades for the liquid asset and derivative portfolios, within applicable policy and guideline limits.

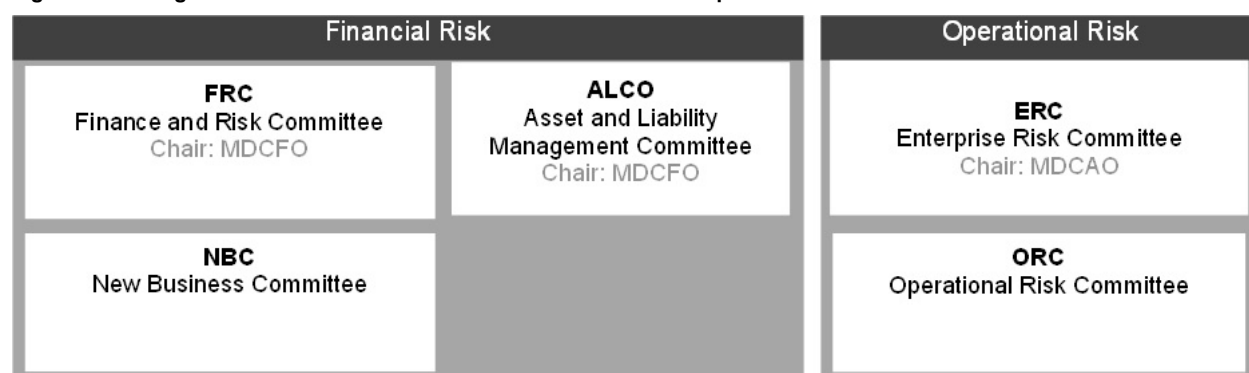
- Ensures effective oversight, including: i) maintaining sound credit assessments, ii) addressing transaction and product risk issues, iii) providing an independent review function, iv) monitoring market and counterparty risk in the investment, borrowing and client operation portfolios, and v) implementing the model risk governance framework. It also provides reports to the Audit Committee and the Board on the extent and nature of risks, risk management, and oversight.

Operational Risk Department

- Provides direction and oversight for operational risk activities by business function.
- Key operational risk management responsibilities include: (i) administering the Operational Risk Committee (ORC) for IDA, (ii) implementing the operational risk management framework which is aligned with Basel principles and provides direction to business unit partners to ensure consistent application, (iii) assisting and guiding business units in identifying and prioritizing significant operational risks and enabling monitoring and reporting of risks through suitable metrics (or risk indicators), (iv) helping identify emerging risks and trends through monitoring of internal and external risk events, (v) supporting risk response and mitigating actions, and prepares a corporate Operational Risk Report for review and discussion by the ORC.
- Responsible for the oversight of the enterprise risk, operational risk, business continuity, corporate insurance, and data privacy functions.

Risk Committees

Figure 12: Management Risk Committee Structure for Financial and Operational Risks



Financial Risk Committees:

The Finance and Risk Committee (FRC), a Vice President level committee, provides a high-level governance structure for decisions that may have financial risks. The FRC is chaired by the Managing Director and WBG Chief Financial Officer (MDCFO) and approves, clears, or discusses: (a) policy and procedure documents related to financial integrity, income sustainability and balance sheet strength, and (b) issues and new business initiatives with policy implications related to IDA's financial and operational risks in the areas of finance, which include country credit, market, counterparty, liquidity, and model risks, and operational risks related to the finance business functions. The FRC helps to integrate individual components of finance and risk management activities by building on mechanisms and processes already in place and provides a forum for discussing and communicating significant risk related issues. The FRC meets regularly to discuss the new products and services and financial risk management of IDA.

The New Business Committee (NBC) is a standing subcommittee of the FRC. The NBC provides advice, guidance, and recommendations to the FRC, by performing due diligence over new financial products or services to ensure that management has a full understanding of the rationale, costs, risks and rewards of the product or service being considered.

Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO), a Vice President level committee chaired by the MDCFO provides a high-level forum to ensure prudent balance sheet management of IDA by: a) monitoring its financial positions and ALM activities for compliance with its respective guidelines, policies and procedures, including

borrowing and investment activities; b) identifying and providing recommendations on emerging ALM issues for IDA, as well as those related to capital, balance-sheet planning, and financial sustainability; and c) serving as a reviewing and recommending body for ongoing decisions as part of implementing the ALM policies and procedures of IDA, including those that impact lending rates and net income.

Operational Risk Committees:

The Enterprise Risk Committee (ERC) is a Vice President-level committee chaired by the Managing Director and Chief Administrative Officer (MDCAO) that oversees IDA's non-financial risks through reviewing, discussing and/or formulating proposed policies, procedures, directives, guidance, and other matters requested by its members. ERC's scope comprises : a) operational risk, including business continuity, corporate security, cyber security, and IT service continuity; b) enterprise risk; c) Integrity Vice Presidency (INT) and Ethics and Business Conduct (EBC) policies and methodologies; d) shared services; and e) any other matters brought by the MDCAO. The ERC leverages existing risk management mechanisms that are in place to provide a corporate view of operational and non-financial risks.

Operational Risk Committee (ORC) is the main governance committee for operational risk and provides a mechanism for an integrated review and response across IDA units on operational risks associated with people, processes, and systems or from external events and recognizing that business units remain responsible for managing operational risks. The Committee's key responsibilities include monitoring significant operational risk matters and events on a quarterly basis to ensure that appropriate risk-response measures are taken and reviewing and concluding on IDA's overall operational risk profile. The ORC is chaired by the CROVP and escalates significant risks and decisions to the FRC and ERC.

Management of IDA's Risks

IDA assumes financial risks in order to achieve its development and strategic objectives. IDA's financial risk management framework is designed to enable and support the institution in achieving its goals in a financially sustainable manner. IDA manages credit, market, and operational risks in its financial activities, which include lending, borrowing and investing (Table 23). The primary financial risk to IDA is the country credit risk inherent in its loan and guarantee portfolio. IDA is also exposed to risks in its liquid asset and derivative portfolios, where the major risks are interest rate, exchange rate, commercial counterparty, and liquidity risks. IDA's operational risk management framework is based on a structured and uniform approach to identify, assess, and monitor key operational risks across business units.

Table 23: Summary of IDA's Specific Risk Categories

Types of Financial Risk	How the risk is managed
Credit Risk	
Country Credit Risk	IDA's credit-risk-bearing capacity and individual country exposure limits.
Counterparty Credit Risk	Counterparty credit limits and collateral.
Market Risk	
Interest Rate Risk	Interest rate derivatives to match the sensitivity of assets and liabilities.
Exchange Rate Risk	Currency derivatives to align the currency composition of assets and liabilities.
Liquidity Risk	Prudential Minimum liquidity level.
Operational Risk	Risk assessment and monitoring of key risk indicators and internal and external operational risk events.

Geopolitical events and Global Outlook

In response to geopolitical events and other ongoing challenges to the global outlook, IDA continues to support its client needs in a financially sustainable manner.

As of June 30, 2023, IDA had sufficient resources to meet its liquidity requirements and continues to have access to capital market resources. IDA continues to maintain a robust liquidity position and flexibility to access the necessary liquidity resources. Management remains vigilant in assessing funding needs in the medium and longer-term to manage the effect of possible severe market movements.

IDA's capital remains adequate and above the zero percent policy minimum as indicated by the DSC ratio (See Table 24).

As of the reporting date, country credit risk and counterparty credit risk remain in line with the existing governance framework and established credit limits. The loan loss provisions include IDA's current assessment of country credit risk. The fair values of related financial instruments reflect counterparty credit risk in IDA's portfolios. Developments in the market continue to be closely monitored and managed.

IDA continues to monitor associated risks and mitigates its exposures and risks in line with the risk governance framework.

Capital Adequacy

IDA uses a solvency-based capital adequacy model, which mandates that IDA hold capital for credit risk, market risk and operational risk covering all activities and assets on its books. The main measure of capital adequacy is DSC, a non-GAAP measure, which is the capital available to support future commitments, over and above the current portfolio. IDA is required, by the Board, to keep the DSC at levels greater than or equal to zero percent. The DSC is calculated as the amount by which Total Resources Available (TRA) exceed Total Resources Required (TRR), plus a Conservation Buffer (CB). The TRA consists of IDA's existing equity plus accumulated provision for loan losses and other exposures. The TRR is the minimum capital required to cover expected and unexpected losses, (under a stressed but still plausible downside scenario), in connection with all of IDA's currently existing operations and assets. Within the TRR, there is also a capital allowance to reflect losses that result from valuing IDA's concessional loan portfolio in present value terms using market interest rates. This allowance is calculated using a stressed interest rate to account for a potential future rise in market interest rates. In addition, TRR includes capital requirements to account for development grants which are approved but not yet expensed. It also takes into consideration the capital adequacy protection provided by long-term fixed rate borrowings against changes in market interest rates. The CB is equivalent to 10 percent of TRA.

As of June 30, 2023, the DSC was 24.1%, lower by 2.3 percentage points compared with June 30, 2022 (26.4%). The decrease was mainly due to the increase in TRR exceeding the increase in TRA. The increase in TRR was primarily due to higher capital requirements for the increase in total exposure and the increase in conditional development grants approved but not yet expensed. The increase in TRA was primarily due to the increase in equity from subscriptions and contributions. IDA's capital continues to be adequate to support its operations. See Table 24.

Table 24: Deployable Strategic Capital Ratio

In billions of U.S. dollars except ratios in percentages

As of June 30,	2023	2022	Variance
Total Resources Available (TRA)	\$ 191.3	\$ 183.5	\$ 7.8
Total Resources Required (TRR)	126.1	116.7	9.4
Conservation Buffer (CB)	19.1	18.4	0.7
Deployable Strategic Capital (DSC = TRA-TRR-CB)	\$ 46.1	\$ 48.4	\$ (2.3)
Deployable Strategic Capital as a percentage of TRA	24.1 %	26.4 %	(2.3)%

Asset-Liability Management

Since FY22, IDA's interim ALM policy allows, under specific criteria, funding fixed rate loans with long-term fixed rate market debt and CPLs (both reported at amortized cost), as part of IDA's interest rate risk management to align the interest rate and maturities of the debt with those of the loan portfolio. For more details, see Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, Note E - Borrowings.

Capital Value Protection Program

In FY20, as part of IDA's ALM policies, IDA executed pay fixed, receive floating forward-starting swaps with a notional of \$15.0 billion under a Board-approved Capital Value Protection Program. The objective of the program is to partially reduce the sensitivity of IDA's capital adequacy model to changes in long-term interest rates and allow for more resources to be available for lending under the capital adequacy framework.

Changes in the values of these forward-starting swaps partially offset changes in the present value of loans, thereby reducing the sensitivity of IDA's capital adequacy to long-term interest rate movements and providing greater stability in IDA's long-term financing to clients. These swaps are included in the ALM portfolio. For more details, see Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, Note F - Derivative Instruments.

Asset Coverage Principles

In addition to the DSC framework, IDA has policies in place to ensure alignment of its lending and borrowing activities. Specifically, the Board approved the following asset coverage principles:

- Management monitors the level of assets available to satisfy all of IDA's borrowings and adjusts future lending and grant commitments should the level of asset coverage fall below the level expected for a triple-A rated entity.
- Management monitors IDA's liquidity to ensure its ability to satisfy its borrowing and commitment obligations even under stressed conditions taking into account the level expected for a triple-A rated entity without callable capital.
- If IDA's access to the capital markets or alternative sources of cash funding is impaired, then no additional loan or grant commitments will be approved until access to cash funding has resumed or all market debt is repaid.

Credit Risk

IDA faces two types of credit risk: country credit risk and counterparty credit risk. Country credit risk is the risk of loss due to a country not meeting its contractual obligations, and counterparty credit risk is the risk of loss attributable to a counterparty not honoring its contractual obligations. IDA is exposed to commercial as well as noncommercial counterparty credit risk.

Country Credit Risk

IDA's lending management framework encompasses the long-standing PBA mechanism and allocation framework agreed at each replenishment, complemented by additional considerations required when accessing debt markets to ensure adherence to risk management (capital adequacy) requirements.

While the PBA framework was not originally intended as a credit quality metric, it incorporates factors related to country credit risk. The PBA determines the volume of concessional IDA resources allocated to each country, based on performance in implementing policies that promote economic growth and poverty reduction, as assessed under the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA). The CPIA includes economic management criteria, such as fiscal policy and debt policy and management.

In addition to these considerations in the PBA, IDA regularly assesses the country credit risk of all its borrowers. IDA produces credit risk ratings for all its borrowing countries, which reflect country economic, financial, and political circumstances, and also considers environmental, social and governance (ESG) risk factors. Based on these risk ratings, to manage overall portfolio risk, the allocation outcomes of the PBA and other mechanisms are reviewed to ensure that they are compatible with the Deployable Strategic Capital Framework and Single Borrower Limit.

Single Borrower Limit

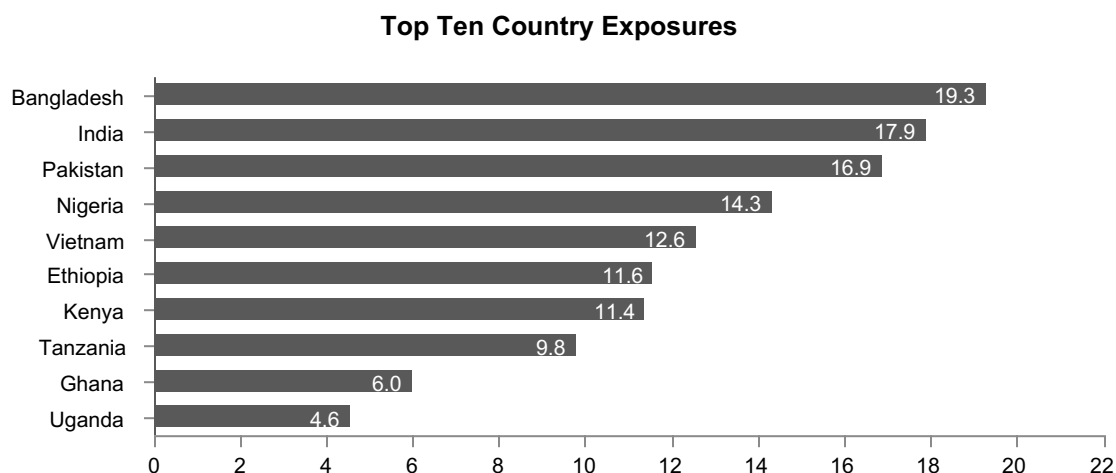
Portfolio concentration risk, which arises when a small group of borrowing countries account for a large share of loans outstanding, is a key consideration for IDA. Concentration risk is managed through the SBL, which caps exposure to any single borrowing country at 25 percent of equity, in line with the Basel-based maximum exposure limit.

For FY24, the SBL has been set at \$46 billion (25 percent of \$185.8 billion of equity as of June 30, 2023), a marginal increase compared to FY23 (\$45 billion). Currently, the maximum country exposure levels compatible with IDA's overall capital adequacy target are lower than the SBL for all IDA borrowing countries. As a consequence, the SBL is currently not a constraining factor.

As of June 30, 2023, the ten countries with the highest exposures accounted for 64% of IDA's total exposure (Figure 13). Monitoring these exposures relative to the SBL, requires consideration of the repayment profiles of existing loans, as well as disbursement profiles and projected new loans and guarantees.

Figure 13: Country Exposures as of June 30, 2023

In billions of U.S. dollars



Debt Relief

IDA has participated in two comprehensive debt relief initiatives, HIPC and MDRI, adopted by the global development community to reduce the debt burdens of developing countries. In each case, IDA agreed to provide debt relief in return for future compensation from members for forgone reflows, ensuring that IDA's financial capacity would not be reduced. For a borrower to be eligible for debt relief on its loans with IDA, it is required to maintain macroeconomic stability, carry out key structural and social reforms, and maintain all loans in accrual status.

Expected Losses, Overdue Payments and Non-Performing Loans

When a borrower fails to make payments on any principal, interest, or other charges due to IDA, IDA may suspend disbursements immediately on all loans and grants to that borrower. IDA's current practice is to exercise this option using a gradual approach (Table 25). These practices also apply to member countries eligible to borrow from both IDA and IBRD, and whose payments on IBRD loans may become overdue. It is IDA's practice not to reschedule service charges, interest or principal payments on its loans or participate in debt rescheduling agreements with respect to its loans. As of June 30, 2023, none of the IDA borrowing countries in the accrual portfolio had overdue payments beyond three months.

Table 25: Treatment of Overdue Payments

Overdue by 30 days	Where the borrower is the member country, no new loans, or grants to the member country, or to any other borrower in the country, will be presented to the Board for approval nor will any previously approved loans or grants be signed, until payments for all amounts 30 days overdue or longer have been received. Where the borrower is not the member country, no new loans or grants to that borrower will be signed or approved.
Overdue by 45 days	In addition to the provisions cited above for payments overdue by 30 days, to avoid proceeding further on the notification process leading to suspension of disbursements, the country as borrower or guarantor and all borrowers in the country must pay not only all payments overdue by 30 days or more, but also all payments due regardless of the number of days since they have fallen due. Where the borrower is not the member country, no new loans, or grants to, or guaranteed by, the member country, will be signed or approved.
Overdue by 60 days	In addition to the suspension of approval for new loans or grants and signing of previously approved loans or grants, disbursements on all grants or loans to or guaranteed by the member country are suspended until all overdue amounts are paid. This policy applies even when the borrower is not the member country. Under exceptional circumstances, disbursements can be made to a member country upon the Board's approval.
Overdue by more than six months	All loans made to or guaranteed by a member or to the territory of a member of IDA are placed in nonaccrual status, unless IDA determines that the overdue amount will be collected in the immediate future. Unpaid service charges and other charges not yet paid on loans outstanding are deducted from loan revenue in the current period. To the extent that these payments are received, they are included in loan revenue. At the time of arrears clearance, if collectability risk is considered to be particularly high, the member's exposures may not automatically emerge from nonaccrual status. In such instances, a decision is made on the restoration of accrual status on a case-by-case basis and in certain cases, this decision may be deferred until after a suitable period of payment or policy performance has passed.

As an exception to the practices set forth in Table 25, IDA has provided financing to countries with overdue payments, in very specific situations:

- IDA has provided grants from its Crisis Response Window to third party agencies for use in Somalia and Zimbabwe in response to major crises, during FY17 and FY19 respectively, and;
- IDA has financed a few regional projects, for the benefit of countries with overdue payments to IDA, through its Regional Program Window.

In the past, on an exceptional basis, IDA financed through concessional loans and grants the following regional projects, where participation of a country with overdue payments was crucial to the success of the regional project.

- In April 2017, the Kenya Displacement project (\$103 million) through Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) that included financing for Somalia, a country with overdue payments at the time.
- In December 2014, Kariba Dam Rehabilitation Project (\$75 million) that included benefits for Zimbabwe, a country with overdue payments.
- In September 2003, West Africa HIV/AIDS project for the Abidjan-Lagos Transport Corridor (\$17 million) that included benefits for Togo, a country with overdue payments at that time.

In the above cases, financing was not made directly to the country with overdue payments. Implementation arrangements were such that a regional bank or another participating country took on the obligation of the regional project on behalf of the country with overdue payments to IDA.

In addition, IDA may engage with countries with overdue payments when a very narrow and well-defined set of criteria are met, including a clear path to arrears clearance. For more details on exceptional financing, see Section III: IDA's Financial Resources.

Accumulated Provision for Losses on Loans and other Exposures

The total exposure for provisioning is the current exposure and the estimated exposure taking into account expected disbursements and repayments over the life of the instruments. The expected credit losses related to loans and other exposures are calculated over the life of the instruments based on the expected exposures, the expected default frequency (probability of default to IDA) and the estimated loss given default. The provision for expected losses is the sum of the expected annual losses over the life of the instruments. A key determinant in the provision for losses on loans and other exposures is IDA's borrowing country credit risk ratings. These ratings are IDA's own assessment of borrowers' ability and willingness to repay IDA on time and in full.

As of June 30, 2023, IDA had \$191.7 billion of loans outstanding, of which loans in nonaccrual status represent 0.5%. IDA's total provision for losses on loans and other exposures was \$5.5 billion, which represents a

provisioning rate of 2.0% of the underlying exposures (\$4.8 billion as of June 30, 2022, 1.9% of the underlying exposures). For a summary of countries with loans or guarantees in nonaccrual status as of June 30, 2023, see Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, Note D – Loans and Other Exposures.

Commercial Counterparty Credit Risk

Commercial counterparty credit risk is the risk that counterparties fail to meet their payment obligations under the terms of the contract or other financial instruments. Effective management of counterparty credit risk is vital to the success of IDA's funding, investment, and asset/liability management activities. The monitoring and management of these risks is continuous as the market environment evolves.

IDA mitigates the counterparty credit risk from its investment and derivative holdings through the credit approval process, the use of collateral agreements and risk limits, and other monitoring procedures. The credit approval process involves evaluating counterparty and product specific creditworthiness, assigning internal credit ratings and limits, and determining the risk profile of specific transactions. Credit limits are set and monitored throughout the year. Counterparty exposure is updated daily, taking into account current market values of assets held, estimates of potential future movements of exposure for derivative instruments, and related counterparty collateral agreements. Collateral posting requirements are based on thresholds driven by public credit ratings. Collateral held includes cash and highly rated liquid investment securities. Commercial credit risk management includes ESG related assessments in the approval and monitoring of higher exposure counterparts for the liquid asset portfolio and for derivative counterparties.

IDA's liquid asset portfolio consists mostly of sovereign government bonds, debt instruments issued by sovereign government agencies, and time deposits with banks.

Derivative Instruments

In the normal course of its business, IDA enters into various derivative instruments to manage foreign exchange and interest rate risks. These instruments are also used to help borrowers to manage their financial risks. Derivative transactions are conducted with other financial institutions and, by their nature, entail commercial counterparty credit risk.

While the volume of derivative activity can be measured by the contracted notional value of derivatives, notional value is not an accurate measure of credit or market risk. IDA uses the estimated replacement cost of the derivative instruments, or potential future exposure (PFE), to measure credit risk with counterparties.

Under IDA's mark-to-market collateral arrangements, IDA receives collateral when mark-to-market exposure is greater than the ratings-based collateral threshold. As of June 30, 2023, IDA received \$439 million of cash collateral for its derivative transactions (\$772 million - June 30, 2022).

IDA is not required to post collateral under its derivative agreements as long as it maintains a triple-A credit rating. (For the contractual value, notional amounts, related credit risk exposure amounts, and the amount IDA would be required to post in the event of a downgrade, see Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, Note F–Derivative Instruments).

Investment Securities

IDA's Board-approved General Investment Authorization provides the basic authority for IDA to invest its liquid assets. Furthermore, all investment activities are conducted in accordance with a more detailed set of Investment Guidelines set by management. The Investment Guidelines are approved by the MDCFO and implemented by the Treasurer. The most recent update was in FY18, to incorporate the changes required under the IDA18 hybrid financial model. Issuer and product investment eligibility and risk parameters relative to benchmarks are core components of these Guidelines. The Guidelines also include a consultative loss limit to reflect a level of tolerance for the risk of underperforming the benchmark in any fiscal year and a duration deviation metric. Clear lines of responsibility for risk monitoring and compliance are highlighted in the Guidelines. Credit risk appetite is conveyed through specific eligibility criteria (Table 26). IDA has procedures in place to monitor performance against this limit and potential risks, and it takes appropriate actions if the limit is reached. All investments are subject to additional conditions specified by the market and counterparty risk department, as deemed necessary.

Table 26: Eligibility Criteria for IDA's Investments

Eligible Investments ^a	Description
Sovereigns	IDA may only invest in obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by governments of member countries with a minimum credit rating of AA-. However, no rating is required if government obligations are denominated in the national currency of the issuer.
Agencies	IDA may invest only in obligations issued by an agency or instrumentality of a government of a member country, a multilateral organization, or any other official entity other than the government of a member country, with a minimum credit rating of AA-.
Corporates and asset-backed securities	IDA may only invest in securities with a triple-A credit rating.
Time deposits ^b	IDA may only invest in time deposits issued or guaranteed by financial institutions, whose senior debt securities are rated at least A-.
Commercial paper	IDA may only invest in short-term borrowings (less than 190 days) from commercial banks, corporates, and financial institutions with at least two Prime-1 ratings.
Securities lending, and borrowing, repurchases, resales, and reverse repurchases	IDA may engage in securities lending, against adequate collateral repurchases and reverse repurchases, against adequate margin protection, of the securities described under the sovereigns, agencies, and corporates and asset-backed security categories.
Collateral assets	IDA may engage in collateralized forward transactions, such as swap, repurchase, resale, securities lending, or equivalent transactions that involve certain underlying assets not independently eligible for investment. In each case, adequate margin protection needs to be received.

a. All investments are subject to approval by the Market and Counterparty Risk department and must appear on the "Approved List" created by the department.

b. Time deposits include certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and other obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by banks or other financial institutions.

The credit quality of IDA's investment portfolio remains in the upper end of the credit spectrum with 78% of the portfolio rated AA or above as of June 30, 2023, reflecting IDA's continued preference for highly-rated securities and counterparties across all categories of financial instruments.

Commercial Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure

As a result of IDA's use of mark-to-market collateral arrangements for swap transactions, its residual commercial counterparty credit risk exposure is concentrated in the investment portfolio, in instruments issued by sovereign governments and non-sovereign holdings (including Agencies, Asset-backed securities, Corporates, and Time Deposits). Total commercial counterparty credit exposure, net of collateral held, was \$32,384 million as of June 30, 2023. (See Table 27).

Table 27: Commercial Credit Exposure, Net of Collateral Held, by Counterparty Rating

In millions of U.S. dollars, except rates in percentages

As of June 30, 2023					
Counterparty Rating ^a	Sovereigns	Non-Sovereigns	Net Swap Exposure	Total Exposure	% of Total
AAA	\$ 9,128	\$ 3,021	\$ —	\$ 12,149	38 %
AA	5,563	7,401	148	13,112	40
A	2,353	4,555	215	7,123	22
Total	\$ 17,044	\$ 14,977	\$ 363	\$ 32,384	100 %

As of June 30, 2022					
Counterparty Rating ^a	Sovereigns	Non-Sovereigns	Net Swap Exposure	Total Exposure	% of Total
AAA	\$ 10,567	\$ 5,038	\$ —	\$ 15,605	39 %
AA	2,226	11,949	155	14,330	35
A	4,256	5,901	284	10,441	26
Total	\$ 17,049	\$ 22,888	\$ 439	\$ 40,376	100 %

a. Average rating is calculated using available ratings from the three major rating agencies; however, if ratings are not available from each of the three rating agencies, IDA uses the average of the ratings available from any of such rating agencies or a single rating to the extent that an instrument or issuer (as applicable) is rated by only one rating agency.

For the contractual value, notional amounts and related credit risk exposure amounts by instrument see Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, Note F - Derivative Instruments.

Credit and Debit Valuation Adjustments

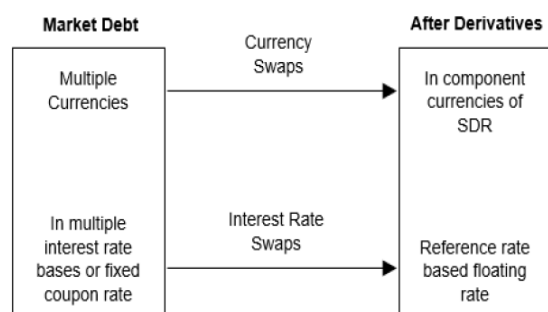
Most outstanding derivative positions are transacted over-the-counter and therefore valued using internally developed valuation models. For commercial and non-commercial counterparties where IDA has a net exposure (net receivable position), IDA calculates a Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) to reflect credit risk. For net derivative positions with commercial and non-commercial counterparties where IDA is in a net payable position, IDA calculates a Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA) to reflect its own credit risk.

The CVA is calculated using future projected exposures of the derivative contracts, net of collateral received under credit support agreements, and the probability of counterparty default based on the Credit Default Swaps (CDS) spread and, where applicable, proxy CDS spreads. IDA does not currently hedge this exposure. The DVA calculation is generally consistent with the CVA methodology and incorporates IDA's own credit spread as observed through the CDS market. As of June 30, 2023, IDA recorded a CVA on its balance sheet of \$102 million, and a DVA of \$27 million.

Market Risk

IDA is exposed to changes in interest and exchange rates and uses derivatives to manage its exposure to market risks. Derivatives are used to align the interest and currency composition of its assets (loan and investment trading portfolios) with that of its liabilities (borrowing portfolio) and equity, with the exception of the long-term fixed rate market debt that is used to fund fixed rate loans. Figure 14 below illustrates the use of derivatives for market borrowing portfolios. The loan, investment and borrowing portfolios are largely maintained in SDR and its component currencies.

Figure 14: Use of Derivatives for Market Borrowings at fair value



Interest Rate Risk

IDA is exposed to interest rate risk due to mismatches between its assets (loan and investment portfolios) and its liabilities (borrowing portfolio) both in terms of maturity and instrument type. Given IDA's lengthy disbursement profile, the duration of IDA's loans is relatively long (11 years). This long duration, combined with volatility in market interest rates, results in significant year-on-year variability in the fair value of loans. However, since the loan portfolio is not reported at fair value under U.S. GAAP, the impact of this variability on IDA's Balance Sheet is not fully evident. IDA's investment-trading portfolio (liquid asset portfolio) has a relatively low sensitivity to interest rates with a duration of five months as of June 30, 2023.

Under its integrated financial model, IDA employs the following strategies to manage interest rate risk:

- The capital adequacy policies factor in the sensitivity to interest rates.
- Matching interest rates between assets and related funding to minimize open interest rate positions.
- The funding risk related to the mismatch between the maturity profile of the debt funding and the related assets is monitored through duration measurements and adjustments to capital requirements to cover this risk.

Alternative Reference Rate

The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), the regulator of London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), confirmed that effective December 31, 2021, all the LIBOR settings, except for certain USD LIBOR, which were available until June 30, 2023, ceased to be provided by any administrator or were no longer representative. In consideration of the regulatory guidance and in preparation for the global markets' transition away from LIBOR, IDA took the necessary steps to facilitate a smooth and orderly transition of its financial instruments to alternative reference rates. This transition started on January 1, 2022.

Out of the total loans outstanding as of June 30, 2023, 98% were not subject to transition to alternative reference rates as they are on fixed-rate terms. The remaining 2% have either transitioned or will be transitioned as the loans reset by December 31, 2023.

As of June 30, 2023, IDA's borrowing portfolio before associated derivatives carries only fixed interest rates and was not subject to transition to alternative reference rates. Out of the total derivative portfolio notional as of June 30, 2023, 60% of the total derivative portfolio notional were not subject to transition to alternative reference rates, approximately 5% had transitioned, and 35% were subject to transition which started in July 2023, as derivatives reset. For the vast majority of the derivative portfolio subject to transition, IDA either has sufficient provisions in the derivative agreements with its counterparties or has adhered to the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) 2020 IBOR Fallbacks Protocol (IBOR Protocol) or works bilaterally with counterparties to ensure smooth transition to alternative reference rates.

IDA will continue to work with key stakeholders, including internal subject matter experts, senior management, borrowers, industry groups and other market participants, to mitigate potential financial and operational risks to which IDA is exposed and to ensure an orderly transition to alternative reference rates.

Exchange Rate Risk

IDA faces foreign exchange rate risk exposure as a result of the currency mismatch between its commitments for loans and grants, which are mainly denominated in SDRs; equity contributions from members, which are typically denominated in national currencies; and the portion of IDA's internal resources and expenditures that are denominated in U.S. dollars.

Changes in exchange rates affect the capital adequacy of IDA when the currency of the equity supporting the loan portfolio and other assets is different from that of the risk exposure. Accordingly, the primary objective of IDA's currency risk management is to protect IDA's financial capacity from exchange rate movements, as measured by the capital adequacy framework. To achieve this, IDA's balance sheet is managed in multiple currencies: SDR and the currencies comprising the SDR basket. The exchange rate risk management methodology includes the hedging of: (i) currency risk arising from settlement of loan disbursements, loan repayments and donor contributions; (ii) debt funding; (iii) IDA loans; (iv) donor contributions; and (v) administrative budget.

The reported levels of its assets, liabilities, income, and expenses in the financial statements are affected by exchange rate movements in all the currencies in which IDA transacts, relative to its reporting currency, the U.S. dollar. These movements are shown as currency translation adjustments. Translation adjustments relating to the revaluation of assets and liabilities denominated in SDR and SDR component currencies, (IDA's functional currencies), are reflected in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), in equity. Translation adjustments relating to non-functional currencies are reported in IDA's Statements of Income (see Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting and Related Policies).

IDA uses currency forward contracts to convert future inflows from members' receivables provided in national currencies into the five currencies of the SDR basket, thereby aligning the currency composition of member contributions with the net cash outflows relating to loans and grants, which are primarily denominated in SDR.

The payable leg of the currency forward contracts economically hedging member equity contribution pledges is denominated in non-functional currencies. IDA pays the market counterparty in a non-SDR currency. Accordingly, (depreciation) appreciation of the non-SDR currencies against the U.S. dollar results in exchange rate gains or losses, which are reported in the Statements of Income. The translation adjustment on future inflows from members, even though they are not recorded in the balance sheet, is the economic offset to the translation adjustment on nonfunctional currencies of currency forward contracts.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises in the general funding of IDA's activities and in managing its financial position. It includes the risk of IDA being unable to fund its portfolio of assets at appropriate maturities and rates, and the risk of being unable to liquidate a position in a timely manner at a reasonable price.

IDA's aggregate liquid asset holdings are kept above a specified prudential minimum to safeguard against cash flow interruptions. The Prudential Minimum is equal to 80% of 24 months of projected net outflows. For FY23, the prudential minimum was \$20.8 billion. For FY24, the prudential minimum has been set at \$24.7 billion. As of June 30, 2023, IDA's liquid assets were \$30.4 billion, 146% of the FY23 prudential minimum.

IDA will hold liquidity above the prudential minimum to ensure sufficient liquidity under a wide range of shock scenarios as well as to give it flexibility in timing its borrowing transactions and to meet working capital needs.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of financial loss, or damage to IDA's reputation resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems, or from external events.

IDA recognizes the importance of operational risk management activities, which are embedded in its financial operations. As part of its business activities, IDA is exposed to a range of operational risks including physical security and staff health and safety, data and cyber security, business continuity, and third party vendor risks. IDA's approach to identifying and managing operational risk includes a dedicated program for these risks and a robust process that includes identifying, assessing, and prioritizing operational risks, monitoring, and reporting relevant key risk indicators, aggregating and analyzing internal and external events, and identifying emerging risks that may affect business units and developing risk response and mitigating actions.

Cybersecurity Risk Management

IDA's operations rely on the secure processing, storage, and transmission of confidential and other information in computer systems and networks. As is the case for financial institutions generally, cybersecurity risk continues to be significant for IDA due to the evolving sophistication and complexity of the cyber threat landscape. These risks are unavoidable, and IDA seeks to manage them on a cost-effective basis consistent with its risk appetite.

To protect the security of its computer systems, software, networks and other technology assets, IDA has developed its cybersecurity risk management program, consisting of cybersecurity policies, procedures, compliance, and awareness programs. IDA deploys a multi-layered approach for cybersecurity risk management to help prevent and detect malicious activity, both from within the organization and from external sources. In managing emerging cyber threats such as malware including ransomware, denial of service and phishing attacks, IDA strives to adapt its technical and process-level controls and raise the level of user awareness to mitigate the risk.

IDA periodically assesses the maturity and effectiveness of its cyber defenses through risk mitigation techniques, including but not limited to, targeted testing, internal and external audits, incident response desktop exercises and industry benchmarking.

Section X: Critical Accounting Policies and the Use of Estimates

IDA's significant accounting policies, as well as estimates made by management, are integral to its financial reporting. While all of these policies require a certain level of judgment and estimates, significant policies require management to make highly difficult, complex, and subjective judgments as these relate to matters inherently uncertain and susceptible to change. Note A to the financial statements contains a summary of IDA's significant accounting policies including a discussion of recently issued accounting pronouncements.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

All fair value adjustments are recognized through the Statements of Income, except for changes in the fair value of debt related to IDA's own credit, which are reported in Other Comprehensive Income. The fair values of financial instruments are based on a three-level hierarchy.

For financial instruments classified as Level 1 or 2, less judgment is applied in arriving at fair value measures as the inputs are based on observable market data. For financial instruments classified as Level 3, unobservable inputs are used. These require management to make important assumptions and judgments in determining fair value measures.

Derivative contracts generally include currency forward contracts, to-be-announced (TBA) securities, swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts, currency swaps, and interest rate swaps. Plain vanilla swaps and structured swaps are valued using the standard discounted cash flow methods using observable market inputs such as yield curves, foreign exchange rates and basis spreads.

In instances where management relies on instrument valuations supplied by external pricing vendors, there are procedures in place to validate the appropriateness of the models used as well as the inputs applied in determining those values.

IDA's financial instruments recorded at fair value are classified as either Level 1 or Level 2 as of June 30, 2023, as the inputs are based on observable market data and less judgment is applied in arriving at fair value measures.

On a quarterly basis, the methodology, inputs, and assumptions are reviewed to assess the appropriateness of the fair value hierarchy classification of each financial instrument. All the financial models used for input to IDA's financial statements are subject to both internal and periodic external verification and review by qualified personnel.

Provision for Losses on Loans and Other Exposures

IDA's accumulated provision for losses on loans and other exposures reflects the expected losses inherent in its nonaccrual and accrual portfolios after taking into consideration the expected relief under the HIPC Debt Initiative and MDRI and any provision for losses on the buy-down of loans.

Adjustments to the accumulated provision are recorded as a charge to or a release of provision in the Statements of Income. Actual losses may differ from expected losses due to unforeseen changes in any of the factors that affect borrowers' creditworthiness.

The Credit Risk Committee monitors aspects of country credit risk, in particular, reviewing the provision for losses on loans and guarantees taking into account, among other factors, any changes in exposure, risk ratings of borrowing member countries, or movements between the accrual and nonaccrual portfolios.

Additional information on IDA's provisioning policy and the status of nonaccrual loans can be found in the Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting and Related Policies and Note D - Loans and Other Exposures.

Section XI: Governance and Internal Controls

Business Conduct

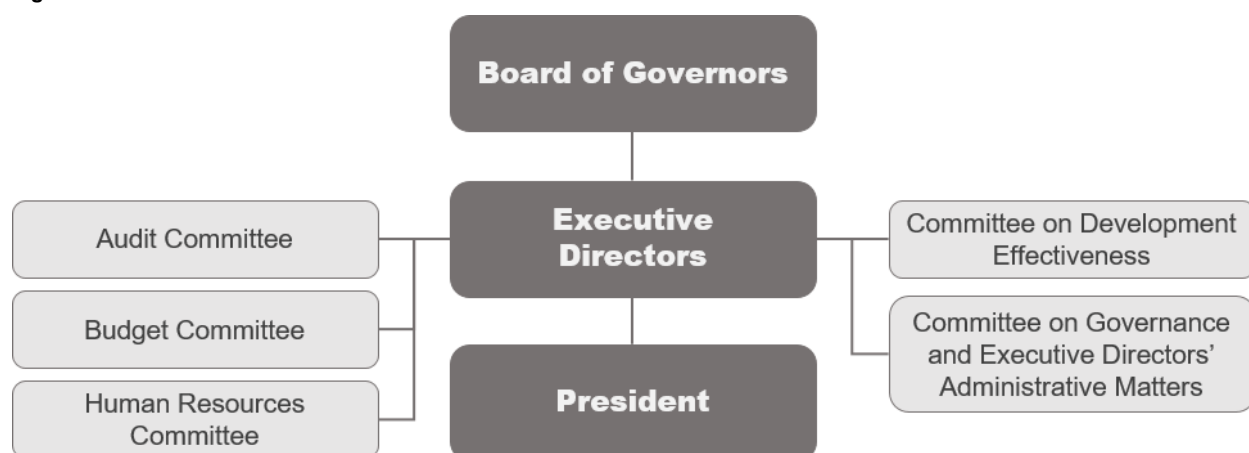
The WBG promotes a positive work environment in which staff members understand their ethical obligations to the institution. In support of this commitment, the institution has a Code of Conduct in place. The WBG has both an Ethics Helpline and a Fraud and Corruption hotline. A third-party service offers many methods of worldwide communication. Reporting channels include telephone, mail, email, or confidential submission through a website.

IDA has in place procedures for receiving, retaining, and handling recommendations and concerns relating to business conduct identified during the accounting, internal control, and auditing processes.

WBG staff rules clarify and codify the staff's obligations in reporting suspected fraud, corruption, or other misconduct that may threaten the operations or governance of the WBG. These rules also offer protection from retaliation.

General Governance

Figure 15: Governance Structure



IDA's decision-making structure consists of the Board of Governors, the Executive Directors, the President, management, and staff. The Board of Governors is the highest decision-making authority. Governors are appointed by their member governments for a five-year term, which is renewable. The Board of Governors may delegate authority to the Executive Directors (referred to as the Board in this document) to exercise any of its powers, except for certain powers enumerated in IDA's Articles. IDA has its own policies and frameworks that are carried out by staff that share responsibilities for both IDA and IBRD.

In addition, IBRD and IDA have joint internal institutional oversight units which play an assurance role to shareholders and management that IDA's work is impactful and accountable, informed by best practices, and delivered to the highest ethical standards with risk management controls and governance processes that are functioning effectively.

Executive Directors

In accordance with the Articles, Executive Directors are appointed or elected every two years by their member governments. The Board currently has 25 Executive Directors who represent all 174-member countries. Executive Directors are neither officers nor staff of IDA. The President is the only member of the Board from management, and he serves as a non-voting member and as Chairman of the Board.

The Board is required to consider proposals made by the President on IDA loans, grants, and guarantees and on other policies that affect its general operations. The Board is also responsible for presenting to the Board of Governors, at the Annual Meetings, audited accounts, an administrative budget, and an annual report on operations and policies and other matters.

The Board and its committees are in continuous sessions based in Washington DC, as business requires. Each committee's terms of reference establish its respective roles and responsibilities. As committees do not vote on issues, their role is primarily to serve the Board in discharging its responsibilities.

The committees are made up of eight members and function under their respective terms of reference. These committees are as follows:

- Audit Committee - assists the Boards in overseeing IDA's finances, accounting, risk management and internal controls (See further explanation below).
- Budget Committee - assists the Boards in approving the World Bank's budget and in overseeing the preparation and execution of IDA's business plans. The committee provides guidance to management on strategic directions of IDA.
- Committee on Development Effectiveness - supports the Boards in assessing IDA's development effectiveness, providing guidance on strategic directions of IDA, monitoring the quality and results of operations.
- Committee on Governance and Executive Directors' Administrative Matters - assists the Boards in issues related to the governance of IDA, the Boards' own effectiveness, and the administrative policy applicable to Executive Directors' offices.
- Human Resources Committee - strengthens the efficiency and effectiveness of the Board in discharging its oversight responsibility on the World Bank's human resources strategy, policies and practices, and their alignment with the business needs of the organization.

Audit Committee

Membership

The Audit Committee consists of eight Executive Directors. Membership in the Audit Committee is determined by the Board, based on nominations by the Chairman of the Board, following informal consultation with Executive Directors.

Key Responsibilities

The Audit Committee is appointed by the Board for the primary purpose of assisting the Board in overseeing IDA's finances, accounting, risk management, internal controls, and institutional integrity. Specific responsibilities include:

- Oversight of the integrity of IDA's financial statements.
- Appointment, qualifications, independence, and performance of the External Auditor.
- Performance of the Group Internal Audit Vice Presidency.
- Adequacy and effectiveness of financial and accounting policies and internal controls and the mechanisms to deter, prevent and penalize fraud and corruption in IDA operations and corporate procurement.
- Effective management of financial, fiduciary and compliance risks in IDA.
- Oversight of the institutional arrangements and processes for risk management across IDA.

In carrying out its role, the Audit Committee discusses financial issues and policies that affect IDA's financial position and capital adequacy, with management, external auditors, and internal auditors. It also recommends the annual audited financial statements for approval to the Board. The Audit Committee monitors and reviews developments in corporate governance and its own role on an ongoing basis.

Executive Sessions

Under the Audit Committee's terms of reference, it may convene an executive session at any time, without management's presence. The Audit Committee meets separately in executive session with the external and internal auditors.

Access to Resources and to Management

Throughout the year, the Audit Committee receives a large volume of information to enable it to carry out its duties and meets both formally and informally throughout the year to discuss relevant matters. It has complete access to management, and reviews and discusses with management topics considered in its terms of reference.

The Audit Committee has the authority to seek advice and assistance from outside legal, accounting, or other advisors as it deems necessary.

Auditor Independence

The appointment of the external auditor for IDA is governed by a set of Board-approved principles. These include:

- Limits on the external auditor's provision of non-audit-related services;
- Requiring all audit-related services to be pre-approved on a case-by-case basis by the Board, upon recommendation of the Audit Committee; and
- Renewal of the external audit contract every five years, with a limit of two consecutive terms and mandatory rotation thereafter.

The external auditor may provide non-prohibited, non-audit related services subject to monetary limits.

Broadly, the list of prohibited non-audit services includes those that would put the external auditor in the roles typically performed by management and in a position of auditing their own work, such as accounting services, internal audit services, and provision of investment advice. The total non-audit services fees over the term of the relevant external audit contract shall not exceed 70 percent of the audit fees over the same period.

Communication between the external auditor and the Audit Committee is ongoing and carried out as often as deemed necessary by either party. The Audit Committee meets periodically with the external auditor and individual committee members have independent access to the external auditor. IDA's external auditors also follow the communication requirements with the Audit Committee set out under generally accepted auditing standards in the United States.

External Auditors

The external auditor is appointed to a five-year term, with a limit of two consecutive terms, and is subject to annual reappointment based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee and approval of a resolution by the Board.

In May 2022, IDA's Board approved Deloitte & Touche LLP as IDA's external auditor for a second five-year term commencing in FY24.

Senior Management Changes

Effective June 1, 2023, David Malpass resigned as World Bank Group President. Ajay Banga was appointed as President of the World Bank Group effective June 2, 2023.

On March 1, 2023, Mari Pangestu retired as Managing Director for Development Policy and Partnerships.

Effective April 3, 2023, Axel van Trotsenburg became the Senior Managing Director for the World Bank's Development Policy and Partnerships and Anna Bjerde was appointed Managing Director for Operations, succeeding Axel van Trotsenburg in that role.

Internal Controls

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Each fiscal year, management evaluates the internal control over financial reporting to determine whether any changes made in these controls during the fiscal year materially affect, or would be reasonably likely to materially affect, IDA's internal control over financial reporting. The internal control framework promulgated by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), "Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)" provides guidance for designing, implementing, and conducting internal control and assessing its effectiveness. IDA uses the 2013 COSO framework to assess the effectiveness of the internal control over

financial reporting. As of June 30, 2023, management maintained effective internal control over financial reporting. See "Management's report regarding effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting" on page 58.

IDA's internal control over financial reporting was audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, and their report expresses an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of IDA's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2023. See Independent Auditor's Report on page 60.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed is gathered and communicated to management as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure by IDA. Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of such controls and procedures and the President and the MDCFO have concluded that these controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2023.

Appendix

Glossary of Terms

Blend Borrower: IDA Member that is eligible to borrow from IDA on the basis of per capita income and is also eligible to borrow from IBRD. Given the access to both sources of funds, blend borrowers are expected to limit IDA funding to social sector projects and to use IBRD resources for projects in the other sectors.

Board: The Executive Directors as established by IDA's Articles of Agreement.

Replenishment Envelope: Total value of resources available during a particular replenishment including member equity contributions, borrowings, internal resources, IBRD transfers, IFC grants and other resources.

Completion Point: When conditions specified in the legal notification sent to a country are met and the country's other creditors have confirmed their full participation in the HIPC debt relief initiative. When a country reaches its Completion Point, IDA's commitment to provide the total debt relief for which the country is eligible, becomes irrevocable.

Consultative Loss Limit: Reflects a level of IDA's tolerance for risk of underperforming the benchmark in any fiscal year.

Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA): The CVA represents the counterparty credit risk exposure and is reflected in the fair value of derivative instruments.

Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA): DVA on Fair Value Option (FVO) Elected Liabilities that corresponds to the change in fair value of the liability presented under the FVO that relate to the instrument specific credit risk ("own-credit risk").

Deputies: Representatives of IDA's contributing partners, known as "the IDA Deputies".

Duration: Provides an indication of the sensitivity of underlying yield to changes in interest rates.

Encashment: Draw down (payment in cash) of a demand note in accordance with a schedule agreed for each replenishment.

Externally Financed Output (EFO): An instrument for receiving external contributions to support the Bank's work program, typically, for amounts under \$1 million, however larger amounts can also be received.

Graduate Member: A member country that was once eligible to borrow from IDA, however due to improvements in the member's economic results is no longer eligible to borrow from IDA and is deemed to have "graduated" to IBRD.

Instrument of Commitment (IoC): The instrument through which a government commits to make a subscription or a subscription and contribution to IDA's resources.

Lending operations: Total projects from a fiscal year based on project approval date as of June 30 of the fiscal year.

Net Commitments: Commitments of Loans, grants and guarantees, net of full cancellations and terminations approved in the same fiscal year.

Net Disbursements: Loans and grant disbursements net of repayments and prepayments.

Prudential Minimum: The minimum amount of liquidity that IDA is required to hold. It represents 80% of twenty-four months coverage as calculated at the start of every fiscal year.

Replenishment: The process of regular review of the adequacy of IDA resources and authorization of additional subscriptions. Under IDA's Articles, replenishments are required to be approved by IDA's Board of Governors by a two-thirds majority of the total voting power.

Special Drawing Rights (SDR): The SDR is an international reserve asset, created by the International Monetary Fund in 1969 to supplement the existing official reserves of member countries. The SDR is defined as a basket of currencies, consisting of the Chinese Renminbi, Euro, Japanese Yen, Pound Sterling, and U.S. dollar. The basket composition is reviewed every five years to ensure that it reflects the relative importance of currencies in the world's trading and financial systems.

Voting Rights: IDA's voting rights consist of a combination of membership and subscription votes.

World Bank (WB): The World Bank consists of IBRD and IDA.

World Bank Group (WBG): The World Bank Group consists of the IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA and ICSID.

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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INTERNAL CONTROL REPORTS JUNE 30, 2023

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Management's Report on Effectiveness of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
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Management's Report Regarding Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

August 4, 2023

The management of the International Development Association (IDA) is responsible for the preparation, integrity, and fair presentation of its published financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and include amounts based on informed judgments and estimates made by management.

The financial statements have been audited by an independent audit firm, which was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data, including minutes of all meetings of the Executive Directors and their Committees. Management believes that all representations made to the independent auditors during their audit of IDA's financial statements and audit of its internal control over financial reporting were valid and appropriate. The independent auditors' reports accompany the audited financial statements.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting for financial statement presentations in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Management maintains a comprehensive system of controls intended to ensure that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization, assets are safeguarded, and financial records are reliable. The system of internal control contains monitoring mechanisms, and actions are taken to correct deficiencies identified. Management believes that internal control over financial reporting supports the integrity and reliability of the external financial statements.

There are inherent limitations in the effectiveness of any internal control, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of controls. Accordingly, even effective internal controls can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation. Further, because of changes in conditions, the effectiveness of internal controls may vary over time.

IDA assessed its internal control over financial reporting for financial statement presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as of June 30, 2023. This assessment was based on the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting described in the *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based upon this assessment, management believes that IDA maintained effective internal control over financial reporting presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as of June 30, 2023. The independent audit firm that audited the financial statements has issued an Independent Auditors Report which expresses an opinion on IDA's internal control over financial reporting.

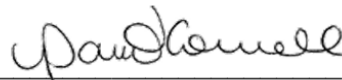
The Executive Directors of IDA have appointed an Audit Committee responsible for monitoring the accounting practices and internal controls of IDA. The Audit Committee is comprised entirely of Executive Directors who are independent of IDA's management. The Audit Committee is responsible for recommending to the Executive Directors the selection of independent auditors. It meets periodically with management, the independent auditors, and the internal auditors to ensure that they are carrying out their responsibilities. The Audit Committee is responsible for performing an oversight role by reviewing and monitoring the financial, accounting and auditing procedures of IDA in addition to reviewing IDA's financial reports. The independent auditors and the internal auditors have full and free access to the Audit Committee, with or without the presence of management, to discuss the adequacy of internal control over financial reporting and any other matters which they believe should be brought to the attention of the Audit Committee.



Ajay Banga
President



Anshula Kant
Managing Director and World Bank Group Chief Financial Officer



Pamela O'Connell
Vice President and World Bank Group Controller

Independent Auditor's Report on Effectiveness of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

President and Board of Executive Directors
International Development Association

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of International Development Association ("IDA") as of June 30, 2023, based on the criteria established in the *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, IDA maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2023, based on the criteria established in the *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS), the financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, of IDA, and our report dated August 4, 2023, expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with GAAS. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Internal Control over Financial Reporting section of our report. We are required to be independent of IDA and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for designing, implementing, and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment about the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report Regarding Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion on internal control over financial reporting. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit of internal control over financial reporting conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material weakness when it exists.

In performing an audit of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assess the risks that a material weakness exists, and test and evaluate the design and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on the assessed risk.

Definition and Inherent Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

An entity's internal control over financial reporting is a process effected by those charged with governance, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the preparation of reliable financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. An entity's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the entity; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures of the entity are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and those charged with governance; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention, or timely detection and correction of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements. Also, projections of any assessment of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

August 4, 2023



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

President and Board of Executive Directors
International Development Association

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of International Development Association ("IDA"), which comprise the balance sheets as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the related statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in accumulated deficit, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of IDA as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2023 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS), IDA's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2023, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated August 4, 2023, expressed an unmodified opinion on IDA's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with GAAS. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of IDA and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about IDA's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about IDA's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Report on Supplementary Information

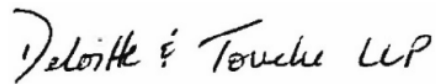
Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The supplementary information listed in the table of contents is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. These schedules are the responsibility IDA's management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audits of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, such information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Independent Auditor's Report

Other Information Included in Management's Discussion & Analysis and Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the other information included in Management's Discussion & Analysis and Financial Statements. The other information comprises the information included in Management's Discussion & Analysis and Financial Statements but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audits of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Deloitte & Touche LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

August 4, 2023

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2023

BALANCE SHEETS

June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	2023	2022
Assets		
Due from banks—Notes C and K		
Unrestricted cash	\$ 665	\$ 662
Restricted cash	24	24
	<u>689</u>	<u>686</u>
Investments (including securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements of \$217 million - June 30, 2023; Nil - June 30, 2022) —Notes C, G and K	31,822	39,827
Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements—Notes C and K	168	—
Derivative assets, net—Notes C, F, G and K	364	404
Receivable from affiliated organization—Note G	1,291	1,006
Other receivables		
Receivable from investment securities traded—Note C	3	9
Accrued interest and commitment charges	669	531
	<u>672</u>	<u>540</u>
Loans outstanding (Summary statement of loans, Notes D, G and K)		
Total loans approved	269,364	250,300
Less: Undisbursed balance (including signed loan commitments of \$68,542 million—June 30, 2023; \$61,812 million—June 30, 2022)	(77,680)	(72,209)
Loans outstanding	191,684	178,091
Less: Accumulated provision for loan losses	(3,993)	(3,583)
Deferred loan income	(22)	(18)
Net loans outstanding	<u>187,669</u>	<u>174,490</u>
Other assets—Notes H and I	4,807	3,061
Total assets	<u>\$ 227,482</u>	<u>\$ 220,014</u>

	2023	2022
Liabilities		
<i>Borrowings—Notes E and K</i>		
Market borrowings, at fair value	\$ 16,786	\$ 19,718
Market borrowings, at amortized cost	8,627	6,201
Concessional partner loans, at amortized cost	7,154	6,980
	<u>32,567</u>	<u>32,899</u>
<i>Securities sold under repurchase agreements, securities lent under securities lending agreements, and payable for cash collateral received—Notes C and K</i>	221	—
<i>Derivative liabilities, net—Notes C, F, G and K</i>	1,244	579
<i>Payable for development grants—Note I</i>	3,092	4,615
<i>Payable to affiliated organization—Note G</i>	594	578
<i>Other liabilities</i>		
Payable for investment securities purchased—Note C	1,322	343
Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities—Notes D and H	2,660	2,332
	<u>3,982</u>	<u>2,675</u>
Total liabilities	<u>41,700</u>	<u>41,346</u>
Equity		
<i>Members' subscriptions and contributions (Statement of voting power and subscriptions and contributions and Note B)</i>		
Unrestricted	310,351	289,214
Restricted	321	322
Subscriptions and contributions committed	<u>310,672</u>	<u>289,536</u>
Less:		
Subscriptions and contributions receivable	(35,201)	(27,902)
Cumulative discounts/credits on subscriptions and contributions, net	<u>(4,213)</u>	<u>(3,857)</u>
Subscriptions and contributions paid-in	<u>271,258</u>	<u>257,777</u>
<i>Nonnegotiable, noninterest-bearing demand obligations on account of members' subscriptions and contributions</i>		
Unrestricted	(13,431)	(10,120)
Restricted	<u>(46)</u>	<u>(47)</u>
	<u>(13,477)</u>	<u>(10,167)</u>
<i>Deferred amounts to maintain value of currency holdings</i>	(247)	(246)
<i>Accumulated deficit (Statements of changes in accumulated deficit)</i>	(62,806)	(59,544)
<i>Accumulated other comprehensive loss —Note J</i>	<u>(8,946)</u>	<u>(9,152)</u>
Total equity	<u>185,782</u>	<u>178,668</u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$ 227,482</u>	<u>\$ 220,014</u>

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these Statements.

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	2023	2022	2021
Interest revenue			
Loans, net—Note D	\$ 2,256	\$ 1,960	\$ 2,050
Investments, net—Notes C, F, G and K	1,053	189	147
Asset-liability management derivatives, net—Notes F and K	15	1	(14)
Borrowing expenses, net—Note E	(957)	(249)	(187)
Interest revenue, net of borrowing expenses	<u>2,367</u>	<u>1,901</u>	<u>1,996</u>
Provision for losses on loans and other exposures, (charge) release—Note D	(688)	(278)	539
Non-interest revenue			
Revenue from externally funded activities—Notes G and H	966	865	814
Commitment charges—Note D	27	24	19
Other	31	22	17
Total	<u>1,024</u>	<u>911</u>	<u>850</u>
Non-interest expenses			
Administrative—Notes G and H	(2,410)	(2,238)	(2,406)
Contribution to special programs—Note G	(20)	(19)	(20)
Other	(3)	(48)	20
Total	<u>(2,433)</u>	<u>(2,305)</u>	<u>(2,406)</u>
Transfers from affiliated organizations and others—Notes G and H	117	274	544
Development grants—Note I	(3,946)	(2,372)	(2,830)
Non-functional currency translation adjustment gains (losses), net	192	511	(372)
Unrealized mark-to-market (losses) gains on Investments-Trading portfolio, net—Notes F and K	(29)	(104)	144
Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) on Non-Trading portfolios, net			
Asset-liability management derivatives—Notes F and K	143	1,441	1,080
Other non-trading portfolios—Note K	(9)	33	22
Total	<u>134</u>	<u>1,474</u>	<u>1,102</u>
Net (loss) Income	<u>\$ (3,262)</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ (433)</u>

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these Statements.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	2023	2022	2021
Net (loss) income	\$ (3,262)	\$ 12	\$ (433)
Other Comprehensive income (loss)—Note J			
Currency translation adjustments on functional currencies	224	(10,851)	5,647
Net Change in Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA) on Fair Value option elected liabilities	(18)	43	(64)
Comprehensive (loss) income	<u>\$ (3,056)</u>	<u>\$ (10,796)</u>	<u>\$ 5,150</u>

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEFICIT

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	2023	2022	2021
Accumulated Deficit at beginning of the fiscal year	\$ (59,544)	\$ (59,556)	\$ (58,321)
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle—Note D	—	—	(802)
Adjusted Accumulated Deficit at beginning of the fiscal year	\$ (59,544)	\$ (59,556)	\$ (59,123)
Net (loss) income	(3,262)	12	(433)
Accumulated Deficit at end of the fiscal year	<u>\$ (62,806)</u>	<u>\$ (59,544)</u>	<u>\$ (59,556)</u>

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these Statements.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	2023	2022	2021
Cash flows from investing activities			
Loans			
Disbursements	\$ (20,601)	\$ (15,860)	\$ (16,681)
Principal repayments	7,751	6,738	6,457
Non-trading securities—Investments			
Repayments	96	114	125
Net cash used in investing activities	(12,754)	(9,008)	(10,099)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Members' subscriptions and contributions	10,171	8,589	8,355
Medium and long-term borrowings			
New issues	2,276	9,756	9,405
Retirements	(1,606)	(101)	(96)
Short-term borrowings (original maturities greater than 90 days)			
New issues	6,762	5,716	8,219
Retirements	(5,783)	(8,131)	(9,561)
Net short-term borrowings (original maturities less than 90 days)	(2,187)	1,890	120
Net derivatives-borrowings	(7)	8	29
Net cash provided by financing activities	9,626	17,727	16,471
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net (loss) income	(3,262)	12	(433)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Provision for losses on loans and other exposures charge (release)	688	278	(539)
Non-functional currency translation adjustment (gains) losses, net	(192)	(511)	372
Unrealized mark-to-market gains on non-trading portfolios, net	(134)	(1,474)	(1,102)
Other non-interest expenses (income), net	3	48	(20)
Amortization of discount on borrowings	175	105	96
Changes in:			
Investments—Trading	8,651	(5,936)	(2,090)
Net receivable/payable from investment securities traded/purchased	984	299	603
Net derivatives—Investments	(304)	973	160
Net derivatives—Asset-liability management	510	58	19
Net securities purchased/sold under resale/repurchase agreements and payable for cash collateral received	(278)	775	(109)
Net receivable/payable from/to affiliated organizations	(269)	(124)	45
Payable for development grants	(1,526)	(1,808)	(2,652)
Accrued interest and commitment charges	(135)	(55)	(57)
Other assets	(1,873)	(1,171)	(1,367)
Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities	100	37	471
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	3,138	(8,494)	(6,603)
Effect of exchange rate changes on unrestricted and restricted cash	(7)	(35)	53
Net increase (decrease) in unrestricted and restricted cash	3	190	(178)
Unrestricted cash and restricted cash at beginning of the fiscal year	686	496	674
Unrestricted and restricted cash at end of the fiscal year	<u>\$ 689</u>	<u>\$ 686</u>	<u>\$ 496</u>

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	2023	2022	2021
Supplemental disclosure			
Increase (Decrease) in ending balances resulting from exchange rate fluctuations:			
Loans outstanding	\$ 767	\$ (12,505)	\$ 5,909
Investment portfolio	273	(2,205)	1,180
Borrowings	761	(2,950)	627
Derivatives—Borrowings	(26)	446	(173)
Derivatives—Asset-liability management	190	1,253	(880)
Principal repayments written off under Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative	22	30	9
Interest paid on borrowing portfolio	778	119	118

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these Statements.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF LOANS

June 30, 2023

Amounts expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

Borrower or guarantor	Total loans	Undisbursed balance		Loans outstanding	Percentage of total loans outstanding ^a
		Loans approved but not yet signed	Signed loan commitments		
Afghanistan	\$ 301	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 301	0.16 %
Albania	409	—	—	409	0.21
Angola	364	—	—	364	0.19
Armenia	765	—	3	762	0.40
Azerbaijan	167	—	—	167	0.09
Bangladesh	27,548	296	8,002	19,250	10.04
Benin	3,344	148	1,460	1,736	0.90
Bhutan	404	—	18	386	0.20
Bolivia	878	—	157	721	0.37
Bosnia and Herzegovina	694	—	—	694	0.36
Botswana	*	—	—	*	*
Burkina Faso	3,851	—	1,530	2,321	1.21
Burundi	119	—	—	119	0.06
Cabo Verde, Republic of	632	—	105	527	0.28
Cambodia	2,039	—	776	1,263	0.66
Cameroon	4,637	1,113	1,531	1,993	1.04
Central African Republic	123	—	—	123	0.06
Chad	152	—	—	152	0.08
China	181	—	—	181	0.09
Comoros	142	—	101	41	0.02
Congo, Democratic Republic of	6,318	690	2,690	2,938	1.53
Congo, Republic of	749	89	223	437	0.23
Côte d'Ivoire	7,016	203	3,397	3,416	1.78
Djibouti	478	—	223	255	0.13
Dominica	217	—	74	143	0.08
Egypt, Arab Republic of	156	—	—	156	0.08
El Salvador	1	—	—	1	*
Equatorial Guinea	15	—	—	15	0.01
Eritrea	416	—	—	416	0.22
Eswatini	*	—	—	*	*
Ethiopia	14,648	50	3,063	11,535	6.02
Fiji	378	61	26	291	0.15
Gambia, The	140	—	12	128	0.07
Georgia	649	—	—	649	0.34
Ghana	7,784	650	2,034	5,100	2.66
Grenada	296	—	97	199	0.10
Guinea	1,045	—	409	636	0.33
Guinea-Bissau	267	—	67	200	0.10
Guyana	191	—	61	130	0.07
Honduras	1,632	60	653	919	0.48
India	18,243	57	273	17,913	9.35
Indonesia	345	—	—	345	0.18
Iraq	232	—	—	232	0.12
Jordan	201	—	42	159	0.08
Kenya	15,467	1,439	2,836	11,192	5.84
Kosovo	402	20	122	260	0.13
Kyrgyz Republic	1,112	98	348	666	0.35
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,330	95	430	805	0.42
Lebanon	94	—	10	84	0.04
Lesotho	668	—	219	449	0.23

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF LOANS

June 30, 2023

Amounts expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

Borrower or guarantor	Total loans	Undisbursed balance		Loans outstanding	Percentage total of loans outstanding ^a
		Loans approved but not yet signed	Signed loan commitments		
Liberia	\$ 1,233	\$ —	\$ 505	\$ 728	0.38 %
Madagascar	4,361	—	2,090	2,271	1.19
Malawi	2,064	—	617	1,447	0.76
Maldives	153	—	58	95	0.05
Mali	3,222	—	1,107	2,115	1.10
Mauritania	568	—	154	414	0.22
Mauritius	*	—	—	*	*
Moldova	1,038	—	254	784	0.41
Mongolia	901	10	126	765	0.40
Montenegro	10	—	—	10	0.01
Morocco	*	—	—	*	*
Mozambique	3,564	—	553	3,011	1.57
Myanmar	2,730	—	1,136	1,594	0.83
Nepal	5,970	100	1,549	4,321	2.25
Nicaragua	1,052	—	135	917	0.48
Niger	4,369	227	1,727	2,415	1.26
Nigeria	21,391	798	6,512	14,081	7.34
North Macedonia	148	—	—	148	0.08
Pakistan	22,098	400	5,022	16,676	8.70
Papua New Guinea	888	41	292	555	0.29
Paraguay	1	—	—	1	*
Philippines	12	—	—	12	0.01
Rwanda	3,895	—	892	3,003	1.57
Samoa	97	—	—	97	0.05
São Tomé and Príncipe	10	—	—	10	0.01
Senegal	6,456	397	1,864	4,195	2.19
Serbia	43	—	—	43	0.02
Sierra Leone	491	—	18	473	0.25
Solomon Islands	196	—	126	70	0.04
Somalia	99	—	—	99	0.05
South Sudan	75	—	—	75	0.04
Sri Lanka	4,017	198	641	3,178	1.66
St. Kitts and Nevis	*	—	—	*	*
St. Lucia	284	—	126	158	0.08
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	355	—	135	220	0.12
Sudan	275	—	—	275	0.14
Syrian Arab Republic	14	—	—	14	0.01
Tajikistan	499	—	129	370	0.19
Tanzania	14,656	200	4,652	9,804	5.12
Timor-Leste	316	49	226	41	0.02
Togo	937	99	435	403	0.21
Tonga	45	—	4	41	0.02
Uganda	6,831	824	1,459	4,548	2.37
Ukraine	1,027	—	1	1,026	0.54
Uzbekistan	5,176	—	2,148	3,028	1.58
Vanuatu	167	—	69	98	0.05
Vietnam	14,049	261	1,212	12,576	6.56
Yemen, Republic of	1,210	—	26	1,184	0.62
Zambia	3,468	353	949	2,166	1.13
Zimbabwe	439	—	—	439	0.23
Subtotal—Members ^a	\$ 268,140	\$ 9,026	\$ 67,941	\$ 191,173	99.74 %

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF LOANS

June 30, 2023

Amounts expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

Borrower or guarantor	Total loans	Undisbursed balance		Loans outstanding	Percentage of total loans outstanding ^a
		Loans approved but not yet signed	Signed loan commitments		
African Trade Insurance Agency	\$ 422	\$ —	\$ 334	\$ 88	0.05 %
Bank of the States of Central Africa	54	—	10	44	0.02
Caribbean Development Bank	8	—	—	8	*
West African Development Bank	345	—	76	269	0.14
Subtotal—Regional development banks	\$ 829	\$ —	\$ 420	\$ 409	0.21 %
Private Sector Window (PSW) Loans	395	112	181	102	0.05
Total—June 30, 2023^a	\$ 269,364	\$ 9,138	\$ 68,542	\$ 191,684	100.00 %
Total—June 30, 2022	\$ 250,300	\$ 10,397	\$ 61,812	\$ 178,091	

* Indicates amount less than \$0.5 million or 0.005 percent

a. May differ from the calculated amounts or sum of individual figures shown due to rounding.

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these Statements.

STATEMENT OF VOTING POWER AND SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

June 30, 2023

Expressed in millions US Dollars except vote data

Member ^{a, c}	Number of votes	Percentage of total votes	Subscriptions and contributions committed ^b
Non-Recipients			
Albania	61,859	0.20 %	\$ 0.38
Algeria	127,203	0.41	58.57
Argentina	427,350	1.37	161.21
Australia	384,733	1.24	5,776.11
Austria	302,625	0.97	4,586.81
Bahamas, The	59,906	0.19	8.54
Barbados	62,860	0.20	2.36
Belgium	346,034	1.11	5,865.12
Belize	19,834	0.06	0.27
Botswana	53,986	0.17	3.63
Brazil	477,996	1.53	834.53
Bulgaria	113,171	0.36	8.02
Canada	837,069	2.69	14,470.50
Chile	58,505	0.19	39.11
China	781,230	2.51	3,437.26
Colombia	133,290	0.43	25.17
Costa Rica	31,091	0.10	0.28
Croatia	95,847	0.31	8.97
Cyprus	79,580	0.26	37.52
Czechia	139,232	0.45	173.49
Denmark	296,662	0.95	4,621.68
Dominican Republic	27,780	0.09	0.58
Ecuador	50,151	0.16	0.94
Egypt, Arab Republic of	134,452	0.43	18.52
El Salvador	46,516	0.15	0.49
Equatorial Guinea	6,167	0.02	0.41
Estonia	58,533	0.19	27.28
Eswatini	22,322	0.07	0.42
Finland	194,585	0.62	2,386.12
France	1,200,618	3.86	22,043.35
Gabon	2,093	0.01	0.63
Germany	1,655,219	5.31	30,624.96
Greece	60,515	0.19	220.58
Guatemala	41,077	0.13	0.56
Hungary	214,794	0.69	185.37
Iceland	70,287	0.23	116.61
Indonesia	262,094	0.84	168.69
Iran, Islamic Republic of	115,867	0.37	24.18
Iraq	73,274	0.24	1.12
Ireland	119,570	0.38	1,038.13

STATEMENT OF VOTING POWER AND SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

June 30, 2023

Expressed in millions US Dollars except vote data

Member ^{a, c}	Number of votes	Percentage of total votes	Subscriptions and contributions committed ^b
Israel	96,476	0.31 %	\$ 180.40
Italy	702,983	2.26	11,813.50
Japan	2,601,407	8.35	51,927.09
Jordan	24,865	0.08	0.41
Kazakhstan	23,297	0.07	8.50
Korea, Republic of	337,179	1.08	3,131.05
Kuwait	128,191	0.41	1,185.44
Latvia	65,067	0.21	25.82
Lebanon	8,562	0.03	0.56
Libya	44,771	0.14	1.31
Lithuania	58,437	0.19	26.16
Luxembourg	85,872	0.28	459.29
Malaysia	113,209	0.36	77.74
Mauritius	75,861	0.24	1.31
Mexico	142,236	0.46	168.34
Montenegro	59,680	0.19	0.76
Morocco	115,160	0.37	10.57
Netherlands	639,396	2.06	11,470.93
New Zealand	87,597	0.28	446.88
North Macedonia	47,095	0.15	1.09
Norway	330,435	1.06	4,827.19
Oman	59,388	0.19	1.42
Palau	3,804	0.01	0.03
Panama	10,185	0.03	0.03
Paraguay	46,493	0.15	0.43
Peru	93,174	0.30	18.09
Philippines	155,919	0.50	40.28
Poland	610,208	1.96	166.37
Portugal	81,355	0.26	353.94
Romania	96,010	0.31	5.11
Russian Federation	95,340	0.31	799.81
Saudi Arabia	1,042,180	3.35	3,906.49
Serbia	86,096	0.28	7.09
Singapore	65,695	0.21	386.49
Slovak Republic	99,993	0.32	40.36
Slovenia	63,329	0.20	51.54
South Africa	81,077	0.26	259.26
Spain	344,843	1.11	5,241.78
St. Kitts And Nevis	13,868	0.04	0.17
Sweden	660,445	2.12	10,454.28

STATEMENT OF VOTING POWER AND SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

June 30, 2023

Expressed in millions US Dollars except vote data

Member ^{a, c}	Number of votes	Percentage of total votes	Subscriptions and contributions committed ^b
Switzerland	428,265	1.37 %	\$ 7,339.75
Thailand	119,054	0.38	27.80
Trinidad And Tobago	81,067	0.26	2.13
Tunisia	2,793	0.01	1.89
Türkiye	184,701	0.59	215.23
Ukraine	115,569	0.37	8.01
United Arab Emirates	1,367	*	5.58
United Kingdom	2,152,475	6.91	37,738.83
United States	3,008,614	9.67	59,755.96
Subtotal Non-Recipients	24,837,060	79.73 %	\$ 309,571
Interstitial ^d			
Angola	153,437	0.50 %	\$ 8.24
Armenia	69,842	0.22	1.67
Azerbaijan	73,224	0.24	6.35
Bolivia	79,231	0.25	1.67
Bosnia And Herzegovina	60,630	0.19	5.52
Georgia	70,833	0.23	3.00
India	904,384	2.90	816.96
Moldova	56,582	0.18	0.88
Mongolia	45,818	0.15	0.30
Vietnam	61,168	0.20	2.23
Subtotal Interstitials	1,575,149	5.06 %	\$ 847
Total Non-Recipients	26,412,209	84.79 %	\$ 310,418
Recipients			
Afghanistan	59,204	0.19 %	\$ 1.50
Bangladesh	176,234	0.57	7.95
Benin	69,166	0.22	0.78
Bhutan	66,532	0.21	0.08
Burkina Faso	75,064	0.24	0.81
Burundi	64,460	0.21	1.09
Cabo Verde	43,840	0.14	0.13
Cambodia	71,089	0.23	1.60
Cameroon	60,782	0.20	1.61
Central African Republic	48,910	0.16	0.77
Chad	52,210	0.17	0.78
Comoros	47,140	0.15	0.13
Congo, Democratic Republic of	82,699	0.27	4.59
Congo, Republic of	52,211	0.17	0.74
Cote D'Ivoire	67,377	0.22	1.55
Djibouti	48,116	0.15	0.26
Dominica	58,892	0.19	0.14
Eritrea	46,636	0.15	0.14
Ethiopia	60,179	0.19	0.70
Fiji	19,809	0.06	0.75

STATEMENT OF VOTING POWER AND SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

June 30, 2023

Expressed in millions US Dollars except vote data

Member ^{a, c}	Number of votes	Percentage of total votes	Subscriptions and contributions committed ^b
Gambia, The	55,208	0.18 %	\$ 0.42
Ghana	86,677	0.28	3.10
Grenada	29,027	0.09	0.14
Guinea	37,287	0.12	1.33
Guinea-Bissau	44,500	0.14	0.22
Guyana	83,979	0.27	1.29
Haiti	54,638	0.18	1.11
Honduras	59,206	0.19	0.44
Kenya	87,732	0.28	2.36
Kiribati	43,592	0.14	0.10
Kosovo	77,778	0.25	0.91
Kyrgyz Republic	64,522	0.21	0.56
Lao People's Democratic Republic	57,255	0.18	0.73
Lesotho	57,106	0.18	0.23
Liberia	52,038	0.17	1.12
Madagascar	70,583	0.23	1.38
Malawi	58,641	0.19	0.98
Maldives	55,046	0.18	0.05
Mali	62,445	0.20	1.36
Marshall Islands	4,902	0.02	0.01
Mauritania	60,555	0.19	0.79
Micronesia, Federated States of	26,189	0.08	0.03
Mozambique	73,310	0.24	2.10
Myanmar	82,096	0.26	2.56
Nepal	54,710	0.18	0.72
Nicaragua	62,982	0.20	0.44
Niger	52,210	0.17	0.76
Nigeria	134,137	0.43	60.40
Pakistan	268,537	0.86	105.84
Papua New Guinea	67,754	0.22	1.27
Rwanda	52,038	0.17	1.12
St. Lucia	30,532	0.10	0.23
St. Vincent And The Grenadines	49,929	0.16	0.12
Samoa	43,901	0.14	0.14
Sao Tome And Principe	49,519	0.16	0.12
Senegal	84,615	0.27	2.70
Sierra Leone	63,638	0.20	1.02
Solomon Islands	43,901	0.14	0.13
Somalia	10,506	0.03	0.95
South Sudan	52,447	0.17	0.45

STATEMENT OF VOTING POWER AND SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

June 30, 2023

Expressed in millions US Dollars except vote data

Member ^{a, c}	Number of votes	Percentage of total votes	Subscriptions and contributions committed ^b
Sri Lanka	114,721	0.37 %	\$ 4.23
Sudan	65,003	0.20	1.50
Syrian Arab Republic	24,077	0.08	1.22
Tajikistan	53,918	0.17	0.53
Tanzania	78,715	0.25	2.35
Timor-Leste	45,123	0.14	0.44
Togo	61,840	0.20	1.18
Tonga	49,514	0.16	0.11
Tuvalu	8,938	0.03	0.03
Uganda	50,392	0.16	2.31
Uzbekistan	73,936	0.24	1.92
Vanuatu	50,952	0.16	0.31
Yemen, Republic of	78,475	0.25	2.24
Zambia	87,127	0.28	3.66
Zimbabwe	118,693	0.38	6.52
Total Recipients	4,737,642	15.21 %	\$ 254
Total All Members ^b	31,149,851	100 %	\$ 310,672
Total—June 30, 2022 ^b	29,898,233		\$ 289,536

NOTES

a. See Notes to Financial Statements—Note A for an explanation of the two categories of membership.

b. May differ from the calculated amounts or sum of individual figures shown due to rounding.

c. Pursuant to the new IDA Voting Rights Framework approved by IDA's Board effective July 1, 2022, for the purposes of additional subscriptions, IDA's membership structure was changed from either Part I or Part II to either Non-Recipient or Recipient, driven by their IDA borrowing eligibility (See Notes to Financial Statements—Note A for Members' Subscriptions and Contributions).

d. If a Non-Recipient member has graduated within the last five replenishments, they are classified as Interstitial Non-Recipient members (See Notes to Financial Statements—Note A for Members' Subscriptions and Contributions).

* Indicates amounts less than 0.005 percent.

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these Statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PURPOSE AND AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

The International Development Association (IDA) is an international organization established in 1960. IDA's main goal is reducing poverty through promoting sustainable economic development in the less developed countries of the world that are members of IDA, by extending concessionary and non-concessionary financing in the form of grants, loans and guarantees, and by providing related technical assistance. The activities of IDA are complemented by those of three affiliated organizations, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). Each of these organizations is legally and financially independent from IDA, with separate assets and liabilities, and IDA is not liable for their respective obligations. Transactions with these affiliates are disclosed in the notes that follow.

IDA is immune from taxation pursuant to Article VIII, Section 9, *Immunities from Taxation*, of IDA's Articles of Agreement.

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND RELATED POLICIES

IDA's financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making those estimates, actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant judgment has been used in the valuation of certain financial instruments and the determination of the adequacy of the accumulated provisions for debt relief and losses on loans and other exposures that include signed loan commitments, including deferred drawdown options that are effective and irrevocable commitments, guarantees and project preparation facilities.

The Executive Directors approved these financial statements for issuance on August 4, 2023, which was also the date through which IDA's management evaluated subsequent events.

Certain reclassifications to the prior year's information have been made to conform with the current year's presentation.

Translation of Currencies

IDA's financial statements are expressed in U.S. dollars for the purpose of reporting its financial position and the results of its operations.

IDA conducts its operations in Special Drawing Rights (SDR) and its component currencies of U.S. dollar, euro, Japanese yen, pound sterling and Chinese renminbi. These constitute the functional currencies of IDA.

Assets and liabilities are translated at market exchange rates in effect at the end of the accounting period. Revenue and expenses are translated at either the market exchange rates in effect on the dates of revenue and expense recognition, or at an average of the market exchange rates in effect during each month. Translation adjustments relating to the revaluation of all assets and liabilities denominated in either SDR or the component currencies of SDR, are reflected in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. Translation adjustments relating to other currencies (non-functional currencies) are reported in the Statements of Income.

Members' Subscriptions and Contributions

Recognition

Members' subscriptions and contributions committed for each IDA replenishment are initially recorded as both subscriptions and contributions committed and, correspondingly, as subscriptions and contributions receivable. Prior to effectiveness, only a portion of the value of Instruments of Commitment (IoCs) received as specified in the replenishment resolution is recorded as subscriptions and contributions committed. Upon effectiveness, the remainder of the value of IoCs received is subsequently recorded as subscriptions and contributions committed.

IoCs can contain unqualified or qualified commitments. Under an unqualified commitment, a contributing member agrees to pay a specified amount of its subscription and contribution without requiring appropriation legislation. A qualified commitment is subject to the contributing member obtaining the necessary appropriation legislation. Subscriptions and contributions made under IoCs become available for commitment for loans, grants and guarantees by IDA for a particular replenishment in accordance with the IDA replenishment envelope as approved by the Executive Directors.

A replenishment becomes effective when IDA receives IoCs from contributing members whose subscriptions and contributions aggregate to a specified portion of the full replenishment. Amounts not yet paid in at the date of effectiveness, are recorded as subscriptions and contributions receivable and shown as a reduction of subscriptions and contributions committed. These receivables become due throughout the replenishment period, generally three years, in accordance with an agreed payment schedule. The actual payment of receivables when they become due may be subject to the budgetary appropriation processes for certain members.

The subscriptions and contributions receivable are settled through payment of cash or deposit of nonnegotiable, non-interest bearing demand notes. The notes are encashed by IDA on an approximately pro rata basis either as provided in the relevant replenishment resolution over the disbursement period of the loans and grants committed under the replenishment, or as needed.

In certain replenishments, donors receive discounts (a reduced obligation) when they pay a contribution amount before the relevant due date, and acceleration credits when they pay their full contribution amount before the due date. IDA retains any related revenue earned on these early payments, with subscriptions and contributions committed being recorded at contribution amounts received, grossed up for discounts and acceleration credits. Acceleration credits and discounts are presented on the Balance Sheet in the line item cumulative discounts/credits on subscriptions and contributions, net. The discounts and acceleration credits are deducted in arriving at the subscriptions and contributions paid-in.

Under the Seventeenth Replenishment of IDA's Resources (IDA17), which became effective beginning fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, IDA's Executive Directors approved the use of a limited amount of concessional debt funding, referred to as concessional partner loans (CPL), which continued in the subsequent Replenishments of IDA's Resources. The borrowing terms of this concessional debt funding aim to match the concessional features of IDA's loans. Proceeds received under this arrangement have two separate components: (1) a borrowing component and (2) a grant component, for which voting rights are allocated to providers of the CPL. The borrowing component of the CPL is recognized and reported at amortized cost (see borrowings section for more details). The grant component is calculated as a function of the terms of the loan and the discount rate agreed upon during the replenishment discussions. This grant component is recorded as equity, equivalent to the cash received.

For the purposes of determining its initial subscriptions and additional subscriptions and contributions up to and including IDA19, the membership of IDA is divided into two categories: (1) Part I members, which make payments of subscriptions and contributions provided to IDA in convertible currencies that may be freely used or exchanged by IDA in its operations and (2) Part II members, which make payments of ten percent of their initial subscriptions in freely convertible currencies, and the remaining 90 percent of their initial subscriptions, and all additional subscriptions and contributions in their own currencies or in freely convertible currencies. Certain Part II members provide a portion of their subscriptions and contributions in the same manner as mentioned in (1) above. IDA's Articles of Agreement and subsequent replenishment resolutions provide that the currency of any Part II member paid in by it may not be used by IDA for projects financed by IDA and located outside the territory of the member except by agreement between the member and IDA. The national currency portion of subscriptions of Part II members is recorded as restricted under Members' subscriptions and contributions unless released under an agreement between the member and IDA, or used for administrative expenses. The cash paid and notes deposited in nonconvertible local currencies for the subscriptions of Part II members are recorded either as Restricted cash under Due from Banks, or as restricted notes included under Nonnegotiable, Noninterest-bearing Demand Obligations on Account of Members' subscriptions and contributions.

From IDA20 and onwards, under the new Voting Rights Framework, IDA members are classified as either a Non-Recipient, Interstitial Non-Recipient, or Recipient member. The payment terms for Non-Recipient members corresponds to those outlined above for Part I members. Payment terms for Interstitial Non-Recipient and Recipient members follow those outlined above for Part II members.

Following adoption by the Board of Governors on April 21, 2006 of a resolution authorizing additions to IDA's resources to finance the MDRI (Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative), pledges received in the form of IoCs for financing the MDRI are recorded and accounted for in their entirety. Therefore, the full value of all IoCs received is recorded as Subscriptions and contributions committed. Correspondingly, the IoCs are recorded as Subscriptions and contributions receivable and deducted from equity.

Withdrawal of Membership

Under IDA's Articles of Agreement, a member may withdraw from membership in IDA at any time. When a government ceases to be a member, it remains liable for all financial obligations undertaken by it to IDA, whether as a member, borrower, guarantor or otherwise. The Articles provide that upon withdrawal, IDA and the government shall proceed to a settlement of accounts. If agreement is not reached within six months, standard arrangements are provided. Under these arrangements, IDA would pay to the government the lower of the member's total paid-in subscriptions and contributions or the member's proportionate share of IDA's net assets. These funds would be paid as a proportionate share of all principal repayments received by IDA on loans made during the period of the government's membership.

Valuation of Subscriptions and Contributions

The subscriptions and contributions provided through the Third Replenishment are expressed in terms of "U.S. dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on January 1, 1960" (1960 dollars). Following the abolition of gold as a common denominator of the monetary system and the repeal of the provision of the U.S. law defining the par value of the U.S. dollar in terms of gold, the pre-existing basis for translating 1960 dollars into current dollars or any other currency disappeared. The Executive Directors of IDA decided, that until such time as the relevant provisions of the Articles of Agreement are amended, the words "U.S. dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on January 1, 1960" in Article II, Section 2(b) of the Articles of Agreement of IDA are interpreted to mean the SDR introduced by the International Monetary Fund as the SDR was valued in terms of U.S. dollars immediately before the introduction of the basket method of valuing the SDR on July 1, 1974, such value being equal to \$1.20635 for one SDR (the 1974 SDR). The Executive Directors also decided to apply the same standard of value to amounts expressed in 1960 dollars in the relevant resolutions of the Board of Governors.

The subscriptions and contributions provided through the Third Replenishment are expressed on the basis of the 1974 SDR. Prior to the decision of the Executive Directors, IDA had valued these subscriptions and contributions on the basis of the SDR at the current market value of the SDR.

The subscriptions and contributions provided under the Fourth Replenishment and thereafter are expressed in members' currencies or SDRs and are payable in members' currencies. Subscriptions and contributions made available for disbursement in cash to IDA are translated at market exchange rates in effect on the dates they were made available. Subscriptions and contributions not yet available for disbursements are translated at market exchange rates in effect at the end of the reporting period.

Maintenance of Value

Article IV, Section 2(a) and (b) of IDA's Articles of Agreement provides for maintenance of value payments on account of the local currency portion of the initial subscription whenever the par value of the member's currency or its foreign exchange value has depreciated or appreciated to a significant extent, so long as, and to the extent that, such currency shall not have been initially disbursed or exchanged for the currency of another member. The provisions of Article IV, Section 2(a) and (b) have by agreement been extended to cover additional subscriptions and contributions of IDA through the Third Replenishment, but are not applicable to those of the Fourth and subsequent replenishments.

The Executive Directors decided on June 30, 1987 that settlements of maintenance of value, which would result from the resolution of the valuation issue on the basis of the 1974 SDR, would be deferred until the Executive Directors decide to resume such settlements. These amounts are shown as Deferred Amounts to Maintain Value of Currency Holdings and deducted from equity; any changes relate solely to translation adjustments.

Nonnegotiable, Noninterest-bearing Demand Obligations on Account of Members' Subscriptions and Contributions

Payments on these instruments are due to IDA upon demand and these instruments are held in bank accounts in IDA's name. These instruments are carried and reported at face value as a reduction to equity on the Balance Sheets.

Loans and Other Exposures

In fulfilling its mission, IDA makes concessional and non-concessional loans to the poorest countries. These loans and other exposures (collectively "exposures") are made to, or guaranteed by, member governments or to the government of a territory of a member (except for loans which have been made to regional development institutions for the benefit of members or territories of members of IDA). In order to qualify for lending on IDA terms, a country's per capita income must be below a certain level (\$1,255 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 and \$1,205 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022) and the country may have only limited or no access to IBRD lending.

Loans are carried at amortized cost. Commitment charges on the undisbursed balance of loans, are recognized in revenue as earned. Any loan origination fees incorporated in the terms of a loan are deferred and recognized over the life of the loan as an adjustment of the yield. Accrued interest is presented on the Balance Sheets in the line item Other receivables, accrued interest and commitment charges.

It is IDA's practice not to reschedule service charges, interest or principal payments on its loans or participate in debt rescheduling agreements with respect to its loans. Should modifications be made to the terms of existing loans, IDA would perform an evaluation to determine the required accounting treatment, including whether the modifications would result in the affected loans being accounted for as a trouble debt restructuring, a new loan, or as a continuation of the existing loans.

It is the policy of IDA to place into nonaccrual status all loans and other exposures made to, or guaranteed by, a member or to the territory of a member if principal or charges with respect to any such loan and other exposures are overdue by more than six months, unless IDA's management determines that the overdue amount will be collected in the immediate future. In addition, if loans by IBRD to a member government are placed into nonaccrual status, all loans and other exposures to that member will also be placed into nonaccrual status by IDA. On the date a member's loans and other exposures are placed into nonaccrual status, unpaid charges that had been accrued on loans are deducted from loan revenue in the current period.

Interest and other charges on nonaccruing exposures are included in revenue only to the extent that payments have been received by IDA. A decision on the restoration of accrual status is made upon arrears clearance. If collectibility risk is considered to be particularly high at the time of arrears clearance, the member's exposures may not automatically emerge from nonaccrual status until a suitable period of payment or policy performance has passed.

The repayment obligations of loans funded from resources through the Fifth Replenishment are expressed in the loan agreements in terms of 1960 dollars. In June 1987, the Executive Directors decided to value those loans at the rate of \$1.20635 per 1960 dollar on a permanent basis. Loans funded from resources provided under the Sixth Replenishment and thereafter are denominated in SDRs, with the exception of loans provided under the Single Currency Lending program, which allows IDA recipients to denominate new IDA loans in one of the five constituent currencies of the SDR basket.

Loan commitments: Undisbursed loans relate to operations approved by the Executive Directors for which disbursements are yet to be made. IDA records a provision for expected losses on undisbursed loan commitments including Deferred Drawdown Options (DDOs), when signed by both parties. The signature of the loan agreement is a binding event that prevents IDA from unconditionally withdrawing from the agreement.

Buy-down of Loans

IDA enters into loan buy-down agreements with third party donors who make payments on the borrower's service and commitment charges through a trust fund until the borrower reaches agreed performance goals. The trust fund then buys down the related loans for an amount equivalent to the present value of the remaining cash flows of the related loans.

Development Grants

Development grants made by IDA that are deemed to be conditional, are expensed when all the conditions have been met, which generally occurs at the time of disbursement. At times, grant advances may be disbursed to recipients prior to the conditions stipulated in the grant agreement being met and are presented in the Other assets line on the Balance Sheets. Once the conditions for the grant advances are met, they are expensed. Development grants that are deemed to be unconditional are expensed upon approval.

Commitment charges on the undisbursed balance of development grants are recognized in revenue as earned.

Project Preparation Advances

Project Preparation Advances (PPAs) are advances made to borrowers to finance project preparation costs pending the approval of follow-on development operations. If approved under grant terms, these amounts are expensed upon approval by management. To the extent there are follow-on loans or grants, these PPAs are refinanced out of the proceeds of the loans and grants. Accordingly, the PPA grant amounts initially charged to expense are reversed upon approval of the follow-on development grants or loans.

Guarantees

Financial guarantees are commitments issued by IDA to guarantee payment performance by a member country (the debtor) to a third party in the event that a member government (or government-owned entity) fails to perform its contractual obligations to a third party.

Guarantees are regarded as outstanding when the underlying financial obligation of the borrower is incurred, and called when a guaranteed party demands payment under the guarantee. IDA would be required to perform under its guarantees if the payments guaranteed are not made by the borrower and the guaranteed party called the guarantee by demanding payment from IDA in accordance with the terms of the guarantee.

At inception of the guarantees, IDA records the fair value of the obligation to stand ready and a corresponding guarantee fee receivable, included in Other Liabilities - Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities and in Other Assets, respectively, on the Balance Sheets. Upfront guarantee fees received are deferred and amortized over the life of the guarantee.

In the event that a sovereign guarantee is called, IDA has the contractual right to require payment from the member country under an indemnity agreement. The receivable arising out of the indemnity agreements for amounts paid by IDA are presented as Loans outstanding on the Balance Sheets.

HIPC Debt Initiative

The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Initiative was launched in 1996 as a joint effort by bilateral and multilateral creditors to ensure that reform efforts of HIPCs would not be put at risk by unsustainable external debt burdens.

Under the Enhanced HIPC Framework, implementation mechanisms include: (i) partial forgiveness of IDA debt service as it comes due, and ii) in the case of countries with a substantial amount of outstanding IBRD debt, partial repayment with IDA resources (excluding transfers from IBRD) of outstanding IBRD debt.

Upon signature by IDA of the country specific legal notification, immediately following the decision by the Executive Directors of IDA to provide debt relief to the country (the Decision Point), the country becomes eligible for debt relief up to the nominal value equivalent of one third of the net present value of the total HIPC debt relief committed to the specific country. Completion Point is reached when the conditions specified in the legal notification are met and the country's other creditors have confirmed their full participation in the debt relief initiative. When the country reaches its Completion Point, IDA's commitment to provide the total debt relief for which the country is eligible, becomes irrevocable. IDA's provisioning policy for the HIPC Debt Initiative is discussed below.

Donors compensate IDA on a "pay-as-you-go" basis to finance IDA's forgone loan reflows (principal and service charge repayments) under the HIPC Debt Initiative. This means that for the debt relief provided by writing off the principal and charges during a replenishment, the donors compensate IDA for the forgone reflows through additional

contributions in the relevant replenishment. These additional resources are accounted for as equity, as subscriptions and contributions, because they carry voting rights.

MDRI

Debt relief provided under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), which is characterized by the write-off of eligible loans upon qualifying borrowers reaching the HIPC Completion Point, is in addition to existing debt relief commitments provided by IDA and other creditors under the HIPC Debt Initiative. When a country reaches Completion Point, the applicable loans are written off. This write off occurs at the beginning of the quarterly period following the date on which the country reaches Completion Point. For forgone repayments under MDRI, donors established a separate MDRI replenishment spanning fiscal years 2007 through 2044 and pledged to compensate IDA for the costs of providing debt relief under MDRI on a “dollar-for-dollar” basis. These additional resources are accounted for as equity, as subscriptions and contributions, because they carry voting rights.

Accumulated Provision for Losses on Loans and Other Exposures

Management determines the appropriate level of accumulated provisions for losses on loan exposures, which reflects the expected losses inherent in IDA’s exposures.

The accumulated provision for losses on loans and other exposures includes the accumulated provision for the HIPC Debt Initiative and MDRI.

HIPC Debt Initiative and MDRI

The adequacy of the accumulated provision for the HIPC Debt Initiative and MDRI is based on both quantitative and qualitative analyses of various factors, including estimates of the Decision and the Completion point dates. IDA periodically reviews these factors and reassesses the adequacy of the accumulated provision for the HIPC Debt Initiative and MDRI.

Upon approval by the Executive Directors of a country as potentially eligible for IDA debt relief under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, the principal component of the estimated debt relief costs is recorded within the accumulated provision for loan losses on the Balance Sheets, and as a provision expense in the Statements of Income. This estimate is subject to periodic revision. Adjustments to the accumulated provision are recorded as a charge to or release of provision in the Statements of Income. The accumulated provision for HIPC Debt Initiative is reduced as debt relief is provided. The accumulated provision for the HIPC Debt Initiative is reduced by the amount of the eligible loans written off when the country reaches Completion Point and becomes eligible for MDRI debt relief.

Following the Executive Directors' approval of IDA's participation in the MDRI in June 2006, IDA fully provided for the estimated write-off of the principal component of debt relief to be delivered under the MDRI for the HIPC eligible countries confirmed by the Executive Directors as eligible for relief at that time.

Loans

Loan exposures are disaggregated into two groups: exposures in accrual status and exposures in nonaccrual status. In each group, a credit risk rating is then assigned to the exposures for each borrower (defined as the nominal amount of loans outstanding less the accumulated provision for loss under the HIPC Debt Relief Initiative and MDRI).

The total exposure for provisioning is the current exposure and the estimated exposure taking into account expected disbursements and repayments over the life of the instruments. The expected credit losses related to loans and other exposures are calculated over the life of the instruments based on the expected exposures, the expected default frequency (probability of default to IDA) and the estimated loss given default. The provision for expected losses is the sum of the expected annual losses over the life of the instruments.

For countries in accrual status, these exposures are grouped in pools of borrowers with a similar risk rating. The determination of a borrower’s rating is based on various factors (see Note D—Loans and other exposures). Each risk rating is mapped to an expected default frequency using IDA’s credit migration matrix, based on historical observations of credit ratings at the beginning and at the end of each year.

Expected losses on loan exposures comprise estimates of potential losses arising from default and nonpayment of principal and interest amounts due, and any economic loss due to delays in receiving payments. The estimated loss given default is determined at each balance sheet date, based on IDA’s historical experience as well as parameters

adjusted for current conditions during the reasonable and supportable forecast period of IDA. The loss given default is based on the borrower's eligibility, namely: IDA, Blend (IBRD and IDA) and IBRD, with the highest loss given default associated with IDA eligibility. The borrower's eligibility is assessed at least annually. The main factors used to determine the loss given default are the estimated length of delays in receiving loan payments and the effective interest rate of the exposures. IDA's loan portfolio comprises mostly fixed interest rate loans, therefore, the measurement of loss severity is not sensitive to market interest rate movements.

For the calculation of expected credit losses, IDA applies a three-year reasonable and supportable forecast period representing the most reliable and available economic data during this period. IDA also applies a ten-year straight-line reversion to the mean to reflect the historical pattern of rating migration to the mean of its loan portfolio.

This methodology is also applied to countries with exposures in nonaccrual status, although the expected default frequency is equal to 100%. At times, to reflect certain distinguishing circumstances of a particular nonaccrual situation, different input assumptions may be used for a specific country.

All exposures for countries in nonaccrual status are individually assessed. Except for debt relief provided under the HIPC Debt Initiative and MDRI, it is IDA's practice not to write off its loans. To date, no loans have been written off, other than under the HIPC Debt Initiative, MDRI and buy-down of loans.

Management reassesses the adequacy of the accumulated provision on a quarterly basis and adjustments to the accumulated provision are recorded as a charge to or release of provision in the Statements of Income. In addition, reasonableness of the inputs used is reassessed at least annually.

When a member country prepays its outstanding loans, it may receive a discount equivalent to the difference between the outstanding carrying amount and the present value of the remaining cash flows. In such instances, IDA records a provision for losses on loans equivalent to the discount provided at the time when the prepayment terms are agreed between IDA and the member country.

Loan Commitments

IDA records the expected credit losses on loan commitments based on the projected disbursements of signed loan commitments (adjusted by cancellations based on historical experience), the probability of default and loss given default. The provision is included in Other liabilities - Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities on the Balance Sheets.

Guarantees

IDA records a contingent liability for the expected losses related to guarantees over the projected life of the instruments, which is determined based on the estimated exposure at default multiplied by the corresponding loss given default and expected default probability for the projected life of the guarantee. This provision, as well as the unamortized balance of the deferred guarantee fees, and the unamortized balance of the obligation to stand ready, are included in Other liabilities - Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities on the Balance Sheets.

Statements of Cash Flows: For the purpose of IDA's Statements of Cash Flows, cash is defined as the amount of both Unrestricted cash and Restricted cash presented under the Due from banks line on the Balance Sheets.

Restricted Cash: This mainly includes amounts which have been received from members as part of their subscriptions, which are restricted for specified purposes.

Investments

Investment securities are classified based on management's intention on the date of purchase, their nature, and IDA's policies governing the level and use of such investments. All investment securities are held in the trading portfolio except for a security purchased from IFC in 2015 which is classified as non-trading. While IDA does not plan to sell the IFC security, IDA elected to measure it at fair value, so that all of its investment securities are measured on the same basis. All investment securities and related financial instruments held by IDA are carried and reported at fair value, or at face value which approximates fair value. Where available, quoted market prices are used to determine the fair value of trading securities. Examples include most government and agency securities, asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS). For instruments for which market quotations are not available, fair values are determined using model-based valuation techniques, whether internally generated or

vendor-supplied, that include the standard discounted cash flow method using observable market inputs such as yield curves, credit spreads, and constant prepayment rates. Unless quoted prices are available, time deposits are reported at face value, which approximates fair value, as they are short term in nature. The first-in first-out method is used to determine the cost of securities sold in computing the realized gains and losses on these instruments.

Interest revenue is included in the Investments, net line in the Statements of Income. Unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses for investment trading securities and related financial instruments held in the investment portfolio are included in the Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) on Investments-Trading portfolio, net line in the Statements of Income. Realized gains and losses on investment trading securities are recognized in the same line in the Statements of Income when securities are sold.

IDA may require collateral in the form of cash or approved liquid securities from individual counterparties under legal agreements that provide for collateralization, in order to mitigate its credit exposure to these counterparties. For collateral received in the form of cash from counterparties, IDA invests the amounts received and records the investment and a corresponding obligation to return the cash. Collateral received in the form of liquid securities is only recorded on IDA's Balance Sheets to the extent that it has been transferred under securities lending agreements in return for cash.

Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements, Securities Sold Under Repurchase Agreements, Securities Lent Under Securities Lending Agreements and Payable for Cash Collateral Received

Securities purchased under resale agreements, securities sold under repurchase agreements, securities lent under securities lending agreements and payable for cash collateral received are recorded at face value, which approximates fair value, as they are short term in nature. IDA receives securities purchased under resale agreements, monitors the fair value of the securities and, if necessary, closes out transactions and enters into new repriced transactions. The securities transferred to counterparties under the repurchase and security lending arrangements and the securities transferred to IDA under the resale agreements have not met the accounting criteria for treatment as a sale. Therefore, securities transferred under repurchase agreements and security lending arrangements are retained as assets on the Balance Sheets, and securities received under resale agreements are not recorded on the Balance Sheets. Securities lent under securities lending agreements and sold under securities repurchase agreements as well as securities purchased under resale agreements are presented on a gross basis, which is consistent with the manner in which these instruments are settled. The interest earned with respect to securities purchased under resale agreements is included in Investments, net, line in the Statements of Income. The interest expense pertaining to the securities sold under repurchase agreements and security lending arrangements is included in the Borrowing expenses, net line in the Statements of Income.

Borrowings

IDA introduced long term borrowings through CPL for the first time in the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2014. The borrowing terms of the CPL aim to match the features of IDA's concessional loans. These borrowings are unsecured and unsubordinated debt in SDR component currencies. IDA may prepay some or the entire outstanding amounts without penalty. These borrowings are carried and reported at amortized cost.

IDA also issues debt instruments in the capital markets that are reported at either fair value or amortized cost. Through June 30, 2021, all market debt was carried at fair value. Starting July 1, 2021, IDA only elects fair value for market debt designated to fund liquidity or variable rate loans. Market debt not meeting the fair value election criteria are reported at amortized cost. For debt carried at fair value, changes in fair value are recognized in the related Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) on non-trading portfolios, net, line in the Statements of Income, except for changes in the fair value that relate to IDA's own credit risk, which are reported in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) as a Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA). The DVA on fair value option elected liabilities is measured by revaluing each liability to determine the changes in fair value of that liability arising from changes in IDA's cost of funding relative to the applicable reference rates.

Plain vanilla bonds and discount notes, if any, are valued using the standard discounted cash flow method which relies on observable market inputs such as yield curves, foreign exchange rates, basis spreads and funding spreads. Where available, quoted market prices are used to determine the fair value of short-term notes.

Interest expense relating to all debt instruments in IDA's borrowing portfolio is measured on an effective yield basis

and is reported as part of the Borrowing expenses, net line in the Statements of Income.

Amortization of discounts and premiums is also included in the Borrowing expenses, net line in the Statements of Income.

For the purpose of the Statements of Cash Flows, short term borrowings, if any, with an original maturity of less than 90 days, are presented net of new issuances and retirements. In contrast, short term borrowings with an original maturity greater than 90 days and less than one year are presented on a gross basis.

Accounting for Derivatives

IDA has elected not to designate any hedging relationships for accounting purposes. Rather, all derivative instruments are recorded at fair value on the Balance Sheets, with changes in fair value accounted for through the Statements of Income.

The presentation of derivative instruments on IDA's Balance Sheets reflects the netting of derivative asset and liability positions and the related cash collateral received from the counterparty when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists, and other conditions are met. In addition, in the Notes to the financial statements, unless stated differently, derivatives are presented on a net basis by instrument.

A master netting agreement is an industry standard agreement with a counterparty that permits multiple transactions governed by that agreement to be terminated or accelerated and settled through a single payment in a single currency in the event of a default (e.g., bankruptcy, failure to make a required payment or transfer securities or deliver collateral when due). Obligations under master netting agreements are often secured by collateral posted under an industry standard credit support annex to the master netting agreement. Upon default by the counterparty, the collateral agreement grants an entity the right to set-off any amounts payable by the counterparty against any posted collateral.

IDA uses derivative instruments in its investment trading portfolio to manage interest rate and currency risks. These derivatives are carried and reported at fair value. Interest revenue (expenses) from these instruments are reflected as part of Investment interest revenue, while unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on these derivatives are reflected as part of the Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) on Investments-Trading portfolio, net line in the Statements of Income.

IDA also uses derivatives in its loan, asset-liability management and borrowing portfolios. Within the asset-liability management portfolio, currency forward contracts are used to manage foreign exchange fluctuation risks and interest rate swap contracts under the Capital Value Protection program are used to manage interest rate volatility of IDA's capital adequacy model. In the loan and borrowing portfolios, interest rate swaps are used to modify the interest rate characteristics of these portfolios. The interest component of these derivatives is recognized as an adjustment to the loan revenue and borrowing costs over the life of the derivative contracts and is included in Loans, net and Borrowing expenses, net lines in the Statements of Income. Changes in fair values of these derivatives are recorded in the Statements of Income as Unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on non-trading portfolios, net.

For the purpose of the Statements of Cash Flows, IDA has elected to report the cash flows associated with the derivative instruments that are used to economically hedge its borrowings and investments, in a manner consistent with the presentation of the related borrowing and investment cash flows.

Derivative contracts include currency forward contracts, TBA securities, swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts, currency swaps and interest rate swaps. Currency swaps and interest rate swaps are primarily plain vanilla instruments and they are valued based on standard discounted cash flow methods using observable market inputs such as yield curves, foreign exchange rates, basis spreads and funding spreads.

Most outstanding derivative positions are transacted over-the-counter and are therefore valued using internally developed valuation models. For commercial and non-commercial counterparties where IDA is in a net receivable position, IDA calculates a Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) to reflect credit risk. For net derivative positions with commercial and non-commercial counterparties where IDA is in a net payable position, IDA calculates a DVA to reflect its own credit risk. The CVA is calculated using future projected exposures of the derivative contracts, net of collateral received under credit support agreements, and the probability of counterparty default based on the Credit Default Swaps (CDS) spread and, where applicable, proxy CDS spreads. The DVA calculation is generally

consistent with the CVA methodology and incorporates IDA's own credit spread as observed through the CDS market.

Valuation of Financial Instruments

IDA has an established and documented process for determining fair values. Fair value is based upon quoted market prices for the same or similar securities, where available.

Financial instruments for which quoted market prices are not readily available are valued based on discounted cash flow models and other established valuation models. These models primarily use market-based or independently sourced market parameters such as yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, foreign exchange rates and credit curves, and may incorporate unobservable inputs. Selection of these inputs may involve some judgment. In instances where management relies on instrument valuations supplied by external pricing vendors, there are procedures in place to validate the appropriateness of the models used as well as the inputs applied in determining those values.

IDA also has various internal controls in place to ensure that the valuations are appropriate where internally developed models are used.

As of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022, IDA had no financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial instruments are categorized based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1), the next highest priority to observable market-based inputs or inputs that are corroborated by market data (Level 2) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data (Level 3).

Financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on the Balance Sheets are categorized based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2: Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in non-active markets; or pricing models for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

IDA's policy is to recognize transfers in and transfers out of levels as of the end of the reporting period in which they occur.

Accounting for Contributions to Special Programs

IDA recognizes unconditional grants such as contributions to special programs as an expense upon approval by the Executive Directors.

Transfers

Transfers from IBRD's net income to IDA are recognized in the Statements of Income upon approval by the Board of Governors of IBRD. Similarly, transfers relating to grants made from IFC's retained earnings to IDA are recognized in the Transfers from affiliated organizations and others on the Statements of Income upon execution of a grant agreement between IFC and IDA.

In addition, IDA periodically receives contributions from trust funds and private institutions. IDA does not assign any voting rights for these contributions. Temporary restrictions relating to these contributions may arise from the timing of receipt of cash, or donor imposed restrictions as to use.

Trust Funds

To the extent that IDA acts as an agent for or controls IDA-executed trust funds, assets held on behalf of specified beneficiaries are recorded on IDA's Balance Sheets, along with corresponding liabilities. Amounts disbursed from these trust funds are recorded as expenses with the corresponding amounts recognized as revenue. For Recipient-executed trust funds, since IDA acts as a trustee, no assets or liabilities relating to these activities are recorded on the Balance Sheets.

In some trust funds, execution is split between Recipient-executed and IDA-executed portions. Decisions on assignment of funding resources between the two types of execution may be made on an ongoing basis; therefore, the execution of a portion of these available resources may not yet be assigned.

IDA also acts as a financial intermediary to provide specific administrative or financial services with a limited fiduciary or operational role. These arrangements, referred to as Financial Intermediary Funds, include, for example, administration of debt service trust funds, financial intermediation and other more specialized limited fund management roles. For these arrangements, funds are held and disbursed in accordance with instructions from donors or, in some cases, an external governance structure or a body operating on behalf of donors. For Financial Intermediary Funds, since IDA acts as a trustee, no assets or liabilities relating to these activities are recorded on IDA's Balance Sheets.

Segment Reporting

Based on an evaluation of its operations, management has determined that IDA has only one reportable segment since financial results are reviewed and resource allocation decisions are made at the entity level.

Accounting and Reporting Developments

Evaluated Accounting Standards:

In December 2022, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standard Update (ASU) 2022-06 - *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Deferral of the Sunset Date of Topic 848*. The ASU extended the timeline for temporary relief to certain contract modification guidance provided by ASU 2020-04 - *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting* from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2024. ASU 2022-06 was effective upon issuance, and the adoption did not have a material impact on IDA's financial statements.

In March 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-02, *Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures*, which eliminates the accounting guidance on troubled debt restructurings for creditors and amends the guidance on "vintage disclosures" to require disclosure of current-period gross write-offs by year of origination. This ASU will be effective for IDA from the quarter ending September 30, 2023 (fiscal year 2024), and the adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material impact on IDA's financial statements.

In November 2021, the FASB issued the ASU 2021-10, *Disclosure by Business Entities about Government Assistance*, which requires entities to make certain annual disclosure about government assistance transactions. This is effective for IDA from the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023 (annual statements of fiscal year 2023). IDA has evaluated the ASU and determined no additional disclosures are required in its financial statements.

NOTE B—MEMBERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS, AND MEMBERSHIP

The movement in subscriptions and contributions paid-in is summarized below:

Table B1: Subscriptions and contributions paid-in

<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>		
	<i>June 30, 2023</i>	<i>June 30, 2022</i>
Beginning of the fiscal year	\$ 257,777	\$ 250,452
Cash contributions received ^a	5,100	3,937
Demand obligations received	8,506	4,668
Translation adjustment	(125)	(1,280)
End of the fiscal year	\$ 271,258	\$ 257,777

a. Includes any restricted cash subscriptions.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, IDA encashed demand obligations totaling \$5,071 million (\$4,652 million - fiscal year ended June 30, 2022).

NOTE C—INVESTMENTS

The investment securities held by IDA are designated as either trading or non-trading. All securities are carried and reported at fair value, or at face value which approximates fair value.

As of June 30, 2023, IDA's Investments were mainly comprised of government and agency obligations (62%) and time deposits (37%), with all the instruments being classified as either Level 1 or Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. As of June 30, 2023, the largest holding of Investments-Trading with a single counterparty was German Government instruments (11%).

A summary of IDA's investments composition is as follows:

Table C1: Investments-composition

<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>		
	<i>June 30, 2023</i>	<i>June 30, 2022</i>
Trading		
Government and agency obligations	\$ 19,770	\$ 23,902
Time deposits	11,703	15,411
Asset-backed securities	105	168
	\$ 31,578	\$ 39,481
Non-trading		
Debt security	244	346
Total	\$ 31,822	\$ 39,827

IDA manages its investments on a net portfolio basis. IDA uses derivative instruments to manage currency and interest rate risk in the investment portfolio. For details regarding these instruments, see Note F—Derivative Instruments. The following table summarizes IDA’s net portfolio position:

Table C2: Net investment portfolio position

<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>		
	<i>June 30, 2023</i>	<i>June 30, 2022</i>
Investments		
Trading	\$ 31,578	\$ 39,481
Non-trading	244	346
Total	31,822	39,827
Securities purchased under resale agreements	168	—
Securities sold under repurchase agreements, securities lent under securities lending agreements, and payable for cash collateral received ^a	(660)	(772)
Derivative Assets		
Currency swaps and currency forward contracts	135	306
Interest rate swaps	5	2
Total	140	308
Derivative Liabilities		
Currency swaps and currency forward contracts	(49)	(50)
Interest rate swaps	—	(1)
Total	(49)	(51)
Cash held in investment portfolio ^b	570	583
Receivable from investment securities traded ^c	3	9
Payable for investment securities purchased ^d	(1,322)	(343)
Net Investment Portfolio	<u>\$ 30,672</u>	<u>\$ 39,561</u>

a. As of June 30, 2023, this amount includes cash collateral of \$439 million received from counterparties under derivative agreements (\$772 million - June 30, 2022).

b. These amounts are included in Unrestricted cash under Due from Banks on the Balance Sheets.

c. These amounts are included in Other receivables on the Balance Sheets.

d. As of June 30, 2023 \$112 million of liabilities related to short sales (Nil - June 30, 2022).

The maturity structure of IDA’s non-trading investment portfolio (principal amount due on a debt security with IFC) was as follows. For details regarding this instrument, see Note G - Transactions With Affiliated Organizations.

Table C3: Maturity structure of non-trading investment portfolio

<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>		
<i>Period</i>	<i>June 30, 2023</i>	<i>June 30, 2022</i>
Less than 1 year	\$ 77	\$ 96
Between		
1 - 2 years	62	77
2 - 3 years	34	62
3 - 4 years	12	34
4 - 5 years	11	12
Thereafter (through 2039)	66	77
	<u>\$ 262</u>	<u>\$ 358</u>

Commercial Credit Risk

For the purpose of risk management, IDA is party to a variety of financial transactions, certain of which involve elements of credit risk. Credit risk exposure represents the maximum potential loss due to possible nonperformance by obligors and counterparties under the terms of the contracts. For all securities, IDA limits trading to a list of authorized dealers and counterparties. In addition, credit limits have been established for counterparties by type of instrument and maturity category.

Swap Agreements: Credit risk is mitigated through a credit approval process, volume limits, monitoring procedures and the use of mark-to-market collateral arrangements. IDA may require collateral in the form of cash or other approved liquid securities from individual counterparties to mitigate its credit exposure.

IDA has entered into master derivative agreements, which contain legally enforceable close-out netting provisions. These agreements may further reduce the gross credit risk exposure related to the swaps. Credit risk with financial assets subject to a master derivative arrangement is further reduced under these agreements to the extent that payments and receipts with the counterparty are netted at settlement. The reduction in exposure as a result of these netting provisions can vary due to the impact of changes in market conditions on existing and new transactions. The extent of the reduction in exposure may therefore change substantially within a short period of time following the balance sheet date. For more information on netting and offsetting provisions, see Note F—Derivative Instruments.

The following table is a summary of the collateral received by IDA related to swap transactions:

Table C4: Collateral received

<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>			
	<i>June 30, 2023</i>		<i>June 30, 2022</i>
Collateral received			
Cash	\$	439	\$ 772
Securities		104	—
Total collateral received	\$	543	\$ 772
Collateral permitted to be repledged	\$	543	\$ 772
Amount of collateral repledged		—	—
Amount of Cash Collateral invested	\$	349	\$ 659

Securities Lending: IDA may engage in securities lending and repurchases, against adequate collateral, as well as securities borrowing and reverse repurchases (resales) of government and agency obligations, and ABS. These transactions have been conducted under legally enforceable master netting arrangements, which allow IDA to reduce its gross credit exposure related to these transactions. IDA presents its securities lending and repurchases, as well as resales, on a gross basis on the Balance Sheets. As of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022, there were no amounts that could potentially be offset as a result of legally enforceable master netting arrangements.

Transfers of securities by IDA to counterparties are not accounted for as sales as the accounting criteria for the treatment as a sale have not been met. Counterparties are permitted to repledge these securities until the repurchase date.

Securities lending agreements and repurchase agreements expose IDA to several risks, including counterparty risk, reinvestment risk, and risk of a collateral gap (increase or decrease in the fair value of collateral pledged). IDA has procedures in place to ensure that trading activity and balances under these agreements are below predefined counterparty and maturity limits, and to actively monitor net counterparty exposure, after collateral, through daily mark-to-market. Whenever the collateral pledged by IDA related to its borrowings under securities lending agreements and repurchase agreements declines in value, the transaction is re-priced as appropriate by returning cash or pledging additional collateral.

The following is a summary of the carrying amount of the securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements, and the related liabilities:

Table C5: Amounts related to securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements

<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>				
	<i>June 30, 2023</i>	<i>June 30, 2022</i>		<i>Financial Statement Presentation</i>
Securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements	\$ 217	\$ —		Included under Investments - Trading on the Balance Sheets
Liabilities relating to securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements	\$ 221	\$ —		Included under Securities Sold under Repurchase Agreements, Securities Lent under Securities Lending Agreements, and Payable for Cash Collateral Received on the Balance Sheets

As of June 30, 2023, liabilities relating to securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements amounted to \$221 million (Nil—June 30, 2022) and there were no unsettled trades relating to repurchase or securities lending agreements. There were no replacement trades entered into in anticipation of maturing trades of a similar amount (Nil—June 30, 2022). The remaining contractual maturity of these agreements as of June 30, 2023 was less than 30 days. The securities transferred were mainly comprised of government and agency obligations.

In the case of resale agreements, IDA receives collateral in the form of liquid securities and is permitted to repledge these securities. While these transactions are legally considered to be true purchases and sales, the securities received are not recorded on IDA's Balance Sheets as the accounting criteria for treatment as a sale have not been met. As of June 30, 2023, and June 30, 2022, there were no unsettled trades pertaining to securities purchased under resale agreements. For resale agreements, IDA received securities with a fair value of \$169 million as of June 30, 2023 (Nil—June 30, 2022). As of June 30, 2023, and June 30, 2022, none of these securities had been transferred under repurchase or security lending agreements.

NOTE D—LOANS AND OTHER EXPOSURES

IDA's loans and other exposures are generally made to, or guaranteed by, member countries of IDA. Loans are carried at amortized cost. Based on IDA's internal credit quality indicators, the majority of the loans outstanding are in the Medium and High risk classes.

IDA excludes the interest and service charges receivable balance from the amortized cost basis and the related disclosures. As of June 30, 2023, accrued interest income and service charges on loans of \$659 million (\$521 million — June 30, 2022) million is presented in Other receivables – Accrued interest and commitment charges on the Balance Sheets.

As of June 30, 2023, 0.5% of IDA's loans were in nonaccrual status and related to three borrowers. The total accumulated provision for losses on loans in accrual status and nonaccrual status was 2% of total loans as of June 30, 2023.

Maturity Structure

The maturity structure of loans outstanding was as follows:

Table D1: Loans - Maturity structure

<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>			
<i>June 30, 2023</i>		<i>June 30, 2022</i>	
July 01, 2023 through June 30, 2024	\$ 8,759	July 01, 2022 through June 30, 2023	\$ 8,280
July 01, 2024 through June 30, 2028	38,782	July 01, 2023 through June 30, 2027	36,219
July 01, 2028 through June 30, 2038	85,693	July 01, 2027 through June 30, 2037	78,617
Thereafter	58,450	Thereafter	54,975
Total	<u>\$ 191,684</u>	Total	<u>\$ 178,091</u>

Currency Composition

Loans outstanding had the following currency composition:

Table D2: Loans outstanding- Currency composition

<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>		
	<i>June 30, 2023</i>	<i>June 30, 2022</i>
SDR	\$ 159,759	\$ 156,527
U.S. dollar	17,139	12,600
Euro	14,571	8,823
Japanese yen	133	64
Pound sterling	82	77
Total	<u>\$ 191,684</u>	<u>\$ 178,091</u>

Credit Quality of Sovereign Loans

Based on an evaluation of IDA's exposures, management has determined that IDA has one portfolio segment – Sovereign Exposures. IDA's loans constitute the majority of the Sovereign Exposures portfolio segment.

IDA's country risk ratings are an assessment of its borrowers' ability and willingness to repay IDA on time and in full. These ratings are internal credit quality indicators. Individual country risk ratings are derived on the basis of both quantitative and qualitative analyses. The components considered in the analysis can be grouped broadly into eight categories: political risk, external debt and liquidity, fiscal policy and public debt burden, balance of payments risks, economic structure and growth prospects, monetary and exchange rate policy, financial sector risks, and corporate sector debt and vulnerabilities. The analysis also takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance factors. For the purpose of analyzing the risk characteristics of IDA's exposures, these exposures are grouped into three classes in accordance with assigned borrower risk ratings, which relate to the likelihood of loss: Low, Medium and High risk classes, as well as exposures in nonaccrual status.

IDA's borrower country risk ratings are key determinants in the provision for loan losses. Country risk ratings of borrowers in accrual status are grouped in pools with similar credit ratings for the purpose of the calculation of the expected credit losses. Exposure for certain countries in accrual status may be individually assessed on the basis that they do not share common risk characteristics with an existing pool of exposures. All exposures for countries in nonaccrual status are individually assessed. Country risk ratings are determined in review meetings that take place several times a year. All countries are reviewed at least once a year, or more frequently if circumstances warrant, to determine the appropriate ratings.

An assessment was also performed to determine whether a qualitative adjustment of the loan loss provision was needed as of June 30, 2023, including consideration of global and macroeconomic events. Management concluded that a qualitative adjustment beyond the regular application of IDA's loan loss provision framework was not warranted.

IDA considers loans to be past due when a borrower fails to make payment on any principal, interest or other charges due to IDA on the dates provided in the contractual loan agreement.

The following tables provide an aging analysis of loans outstanding:

Table D3: Loans-Aging structure

In millions of U.S. dollars

Days past due	June 30, 2023					Total Past Due	Current	Total
	Up to 45	46-60	61-90	91-180	Over 180			
Risk Class								
Low	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ *	\$ *
Medium	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,659	18,659
High	22	*	—	—	—	22	172,134 ^a	172,156
Loans in accrual status	22	*	—	—	—	22	190,793	190,815
Loans in nonaccrual status	7	—	3	9	445	464	405	869
Total	\$ 29	\$ *	\$ 3	\$ 9	\$ 445	\$ 486	\$ 191,198	\$ 191,684

Table D3.1

In millions of U.S. dollars

Days past due	June 30, 2022					Total Past Due	Current	Total
	Up to 45	46-60	61-90	91-180	Over 180			
Risk Class								
Low	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 374	\$ 374
Medium	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,491	20,491
High	7	*	6	11	—	24	156,335 ^a	156,359
Loans in accrual status	7	*	6	11	—	24	177,200	177,224
Loans in nonaccrual status	7	*	3	8	408	426	441	867
Total	\$ 14	\$ *	\$ 9	\$ 19	\$ 408	\$ 450	\$ 177,641	\$ 178,091

a. Includes PSW related loans of \$102 million (\$50 million-June 30, 2022)

** Indicates amount less than \$0.5 million.*

The table below discloses the outstanding balances of IDA's loan portfolio classified by the year the loan agreement was signed. IDA considers the signature date of a loan as the best indicator of the decision point in the origination process, rather than the disbursement date.

Table D4: Loan portfolio vintage disclosure*In millions of U.S. dollars*

June 30, 2023									
Risk Class	Fiscal Year of origination						CAT DDOs disbursed and revolving	CAT DDOs Converted to Term Loans	Loans Outstanding as of June 30, 2023
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Prior Years			
Low	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ *	\$ —	\$ —	\$ *
Medium	83	111	394	542	243	17,286	—	—	18,659
High	6,964	7,162	10,338	8,956	10,961	127,408	24	343	172,156
Loans in accrual status	7,047	7,273	10,732	9,498	11,204	144,694	24	343	190,815
Loans in nonaccrual status	—	—	—	—	—	869	—	—	869
Total	<u>\$7,047</u>	<u>\$7,273</u>	<u>\$10,732</u>	<u>\$9,498</u>	<u>\$11,204</u>	<u>\$145,563</u>	<u>\$ 24</u>	<u>\$ 343</u>	<u>\$ 191,684</u>

Table D4.1:*In millions of U.S. dollars*

June 30, 2022									
Risk Class	Fiscal Year of origination						CAT DDOs disbursed and revolving	CAT DDOs Converted to Term Loans	Loans Outstanding as of June 30, 2022
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	Prior Years			
Low	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 374	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 374
Medium	111	394	542	243	77	19,124	—	—	20,491
High	3,678	7,509	7,233	9,365	10,042	118,173	182	177	156,359
Loans in accrual status	3,789	7,903	7,775	9,608	10,119	137,671	182	177	177,224
Loans in nonaccrual status	—	—	—	—	—	867	—	—	867
Total	<u>\$3,789</u>	<u>\$7,903</u>	<u>\$7,775</u>	<u>\$9,608</u>	<u>\$10,119</u>	<u>\$138,538</u>	<u>\$ 182</u>	<u>\$ 177</u>	<u>\$ 178,091</u>

* Indicates amount less than \$0.5 million.

The amount of Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (CAT DDO) outstanding and revolving converted to term loans during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 was \$158 million (\$177 million — June 30, 2022).

Accumulated Provision for Losses on Loans and Other Exposures

Management determines the appropriate level of accumulated provisions for losses, which reflects the expected losses inherent in IDA's exposures.

The provision for the HIPC Debt Initiative and MDRI is based on quantitative and qualitative analyses of various factors, including estimates of Decision Point and Completion Point dates. These factors are reviewed periodically as part of the reassessment of the adequacy of the accumulated provision for loan losses. Provisions are released as qualifying debt service becomes due and is forgiven under the HIPC Debt Initiative and are reduced by the amount of the eligible loans written off when the country reaches Completion Point and becomes eligible for MDRI debt relief.

The balance of the accumulated provision as of July 1, 2020 was increased by an \$802 million transition adjustment recorded upon the adoption of ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses* (ASC 326) that increased the accumulated deficit by the same amount. The transition adjustment corresponds to the difference between the accumulated provision calculated under the previous "incurred loss" model and the current expected credit loss model. Changes to the accumulated provision for losses on loans and other exposures are summarized below.

Table D5: Accumulated provisions*In millions of U.S. dollars*

	June 30, 2023				
	<i>Loans outstanding</i>	<i>Loan commitments</i>	<i>Debt relief under HIPC/MDRI</i>	<i>Other^a</i>	<i>Total</i>
Accumulated provision, beginning of the fiscal year	\$ 2,876	\$ 1,082	\$ 707	\$ 155	\$ 4,820
Provision, net - charge (release)	441	223	(18)	42	688
Loans written off under:					
HIPC/MDRI and other	(3)	—	(22) ^b	—	(25)
Translation adjustment	11	15	1	1	28
Accumulated provision, end of the fiscal year	<u>\$ 3,325</u>	<u>\$ 1,320</u>	<u>\$ 668</u>	<u>\$ 198</u>	<u>\$ 5,511</u>
Including accumulated provision for losses on:					
Loans in accrual status	\$ 3,089		\$ 402		\$ 3,491
Loans in nonaccrual status	236		266		502
Total	<u>\$ 3,325</u>		<u>\$ 668</u>		<u>\$ 3,993</u>
Loans:					
Loans in accrual status					\$ 190,815
Loans in nonaccrual status					869
Loans outstanding					<u>\$ 191,684</u>

Table D5.1:*In millions of U.S. dollars*

	June 30, 2022				
	<i>Loans outstanding</i>	<i>Loan commitments</i>	<i>Debt relief under HIPC/MDRI</i>	<i>Other^a</i>	<i>Total</i>
Accumulated provision, beginning of the fiscal year	\$ 2,946	\$ 1,054	\$ 772	\$ 120	\$ 4,892
Provision, net - charge (release)	135	109	(5)	39	278
Loans written off under:					
HIPC/MDRI	—	—	(30) ^b	—	(30)
Translation adjustment	(205)	(81)	(30)	(4)	(320)
Accumulated provision, end of the fiscal year	<u>\$ 2,876</u>	<u>\$ 1,082</u>	<u>\$ 707</u>	<u>\$ 155</u>	<u>\$ 4,820</u>
Including accumulated provision for losses on:					
Loans in accrual status	\$ 2,641		\$ 433		\$ 3,074
Loans in nonaccrual status	235		274		509
Total	<u>\$ 2,876</u>		<u>\$ 707</u>		<u>\$ 3,583</u>
Loans:					
Loans in accrual status					\$ 177,224
Loans in nonaccrual status					867
Loans outstanding					<u>\$ 178,091</u>

*a. These amounts primarily relate to outstanding guarantees**b. Represents debt service reduction under HIPC*

	Reported as Follows	
	Balance Sheets	Statements of Income
Accumulated Provision for Losses on:		
Loans Outstanding	Accumulated provision for loan losses	Provision for losses on loans and other exposures, release (charge)
Debt Relief under HIPC/MDRI	Accumulated provision for loan losses	Provision for losses on loans and other exposures, release (charge)
Loan commitments and Other Exposures	Other liabilities	Provision for losses on loans and other exposures, release (charge)

Loans to be written off under MDRI

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022, there were no loans written off under the MDRI.

Overdue Amounts

IDA considers loans to be past due when a borrower fails to make payment on any principal, service charges or interest due to IDA on the dates provided in the contractual loan agreement. As of June 30, 2023, there were no principal or charges under sovereign loans in accrual status which were overdue by more than three months.

The following tables provide a summary of selected financial information for loans in nonaccrual status:

Table D6: Loans in nonaccrual status

In millions of U.S. dollars

Borrower	Nonaccrual since	Recorded investment	Average recorded investment	Principal Outstanding	Provision for debt relief	Provision for loan losses ^a	Overdue amounts	
							Principal	Charges
Eritrea	March 2012	\$ 416	\$ 413	\$ 416	\$ 266	\$ 15	\$ 127	\$ 37
Syrian Arab Republic	June 2012	14	14	14	—	1	14	1
Zimbabwe	October 2000	439	436	439	—	220	323	69
Total - June 30, 2023		<u>\$ 869</u>	<u>\$ 863</u>	<u>\$ 869</u>	<u>\$ 266</u>	<u>\$ 236</u>	<u>\$ 464</u>	<u>\$ 107</u>
Total - June 30, 2022		<u>\$ 867</u>	<u>\$ 907</u>	<u>\$ 867</u>	<u>\$ 274</u>	<u>\$ 235</u>	<u>\$ 426</u>	<u>\$ 101</u>

a. Loan loss provisions are determined after taking into account accumulated provision for debt relief.

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022, no new loans were placed into nonaccrual status.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, service charge revenue not recognized as a result of loans being in nonaccrual status was \$6 million (\$7 million and \$7 million – fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively).

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, service charge revenue recognized on loans in nonaccrual status was \$1 million (less than \$1 million — fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 and Nil —fiscal year ended June 30, 2021).

Guarantees

Guarantees of \$2,558 million were outstanding as of June 30, 2023 (\$2,507 million – June 30, 2022). This amount includes \$795 million relating to the PSW (\$638 million—June 30, 2022). The outstanding amount of guarantees represent the maximum potential undiscounted future payments that IDA could be required to make under these guarantees that is not included on the Balance Sheets. The guarantees issued by IDA have original maturities ranging between 3 and 22 years, and expire in decreasing amounts through 2043.

As of June 30, 2023, liabilities related to IDA's obligations under guarantees included the obligation to stand ready of \$135 million (\$145 million—June 30, 2022), and the accumulated provision for guarantee losses of \$177 million (\$126 million—June 30, 2022). These have been included in Other liabilities on the Balance Sheets.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, IDA's partial guarantee of certain Eurobonds that had been issued by the Republic of Ghana (Ghana) was called and in accordance with the terms of the guarantee, IDA made a payment of \$50 million to the guaranteed bondholders out of the total \$372 million Eurobonds guarantee exposure. Pursuant to the terms of the related indemnity agreement between IDA and Ghana, IDA directed Ghana to reimburse IDA for the \$50 million paid in twelve equal semi-annual installments, commencing October 15, 2029, and to repay interest on the outstanding amount at 2.73%. The outstanding amount of \$50 million is included in Loans Outstanding on the balance sheet as of June 30, 2023. No other guarantees provided by IDA to sovereign or sub-sovereign borrowers have been called during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, less than \$1 million IDA-PSW Blended Finance Facility guarantees under the Small Loan Guarantee Program pursuant to the risk-sharing agreement between IDA and IFC were called (less than \$0.5 million — fiscal year ended June 30, 2022).

Concentration Risk

Loan revenue comprises service charges, interest and commitment charges, net of waivers. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, loan revenue of \$306 million and \$257 million from two countries, both in the South Asia region, were each in excess of ten percent of total loan revenue.

The following table presents IDA's loans outstanding and associated loan revenue by geographic region:

Table D7: Loan revenue and outstanding balance by geographic region

Region	As of and for the fiscal years ended June 30,			
	2023		2022	
	Service and Interest Charges ^a	Loans Outstanding	Service and Interest Charges ^a	Loans Outstanding
South Asia	\$ 835	\$ 62,121	\$ 733	\$ 61,062
Eastern and Southern Africa	507	54,291	449	48,863
Western and Central Africa	464	41,920	385	36,232
East Asia and Pacific	236	18,734	234	18,912
Europe and Central Asia	150	9,014	115	7,435
Latin America and the Caribbean	59	3,418	48	3,317
Middle East and North Africa	18	2,084	20	2,220
Others ^b	8	102	3	50
Total	<u>\$ 2,277</u>	<u>\$ 191,684</u>	<u>\$ 1,987</u>	<u>\$ 178,091</u>

a. Excludes \$6 million of interest rate swap income related to loan hedges (interest rate swap expense of \$3 million-June 30, 2022). Includes net commitment charges of \$27 million (\$24 million – June 30, 2022).

b. Represents loans under the PSW.

NOTE E—BORROWINGS

IDA's borrowings comprise market borrowings (carried at amortized cost or fair value) and concessional partner loans made by IDA members (carried at amortized cost).

CPL are unsecured and unsubordinated fixed rate debt in SDR component currencies. IDA may prepay some or the entire outstanding amounts without penalty. These borrowings are reported at amortized cost, and as of June 30, 2023, have original contractual maturities of 25 and 40 years, with the final maturity in 2063. This does not include the proceeds received under the grant component of the CPL, included in equity for which voting rights have been attributed.

Market borrowings are unsecured and unsubordinated fixed rate debt in a variety of currencies. Some of these instruments are callable. IDA has elected the fair value option for certain instruments. Overall market borrowings have original maturities that range from 91 days to 20 years, with the final maturity in 2042.

IDA uses derivative contracts to manage the currency risk as well as the interest rate risk in the market borrowings portfolio. For example, IDA may enter into derivative transactions to convert fixed rate bonds into floating rate instruments. For details regarding the derivatives used in the borrowing portfolio, see Note F—Derivative Instruments.

As of June 30, 2023, instruments in IDA's borrowing portfolio measured at fair value were classified as Level 2, within the fair value hierarchy. A summary of IDA's borrowings are as follows (for details on principal due upon maturity, see Note K—Fair Value Disclosures):

Table E1: Market borrowings and borrowing-related derivatives, at fair value

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>June 30, 2023</i>	<i>June 30, 2022</i>
Market borrowings	\$ 16,786	\$ 19,718
Currency swaps, net	682	547
Interest rate swaps, net	2,144	1,586
Total	<u>\$ 19,612</u>	<u>\$ 21,851</u>

Table E2: Market borrowings outstanding, at amortized cost

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Principal at face value</i>	<i>Net unamortized premium (discount)</i>	<i>Total</i>
June 30, 2023	\$ 8,682	\$ (55)	\$ 8,627
June 30, 2022	\$ 6,240	\$ (39)	\$ 6,201

Table E3: Concessional partner loans outstanding, at amortized cost

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Principal at face value</i>	<i>Net unamortized discount</i>	<i>Total</i>
June 30, 2023	\$ 8,708	\$ (1,554)	\$ 7,154
June 30, 2022	\$ 8,508	\$ (1,528)	\$ 6,980

The following table provides a summary of the interest rate characteristics of IDA's borrowings:

Table E4: Borrowings-Interest rate composition before derivatives

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>June 30, 2023</i>	<i>WAC^a (%)</i>	<i>June 30, 2022</i>	<i>WAC^a (%)</i>
Fixed	\$ 34,996	1.42 %	\$ 34,679	1.17 %
Variable	—	—	—	—
Borrowings ^b	\$ 34,996	1.42 %	\$ 34,679	1.17 %
Fair Value Adjustment	(2,429)		(1,780)	
Total Borrowings	<u>\$ 32,567</u>		<u>\$ 32,899</u>	

a. WAC refers to weighted average borrowing cost as of the reporting date.

b. At amortized cost.

The currency composition of debt in IDA's borrowing portfolio before derivatives was as follows:

Table E5: Borrowings-Currency composition before derivatives

	<i>June 30, 2023</i>	<i>June 30, 2022</i>
Euro	38 %	30 %
U.S. dollar	32	40
Pound sterling	18	18
Japanese yen	9	9
Others	3	3
	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>

The maturity structure of IDA's borrowings outstanding was as follows:

Table E6: Borrowings-Maturity structure

In millions of U.S. dollars

<i>Period</i>	<i>June 30, 2023</i>	<i>June 30, 2022</i>
Less than 1 year	\$ 3,112	\$ 5,677
1 - 2 years	2,334	135
2 - 3 years	3,794	2,331
3 - 4 years	2,612	3,847
4 - 5 years	1,261	2,667
Thereafter	21,063	19,809
Total ^a	<u>\$ 34,176</u>	<u>\$ 34,466</u>

a. As of June 30, 2023, total includes net unamortized discount of \$1,554 million (\$1,528 million—June 30, 2022) for CPL and \$55 million (\$39 million—June 30, 2022) for market borrowings at amortized cost.

The following table provides information on the unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses on market borrowings recorded at fair value included in the Statements of Income:

Table E7: Unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses relating to market borrowings recorded at fair value

In millions of U.S. dollars

<i>Reported as</i>	<i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</i>		
	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Unrealized mark-to-market gains on non-trading portfolios, net	\$ 573	\$ 1,713	\$ 318

NOTE F—DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

IDA uses derivative instruments in its investment, loan and borrowing portfolios, for asset/liability management purposes, and to assist clients in managing risks.

The following table summarizes IDA's use of derivatives in its various financial portfolios.

Table F1: Use of derivatives in various financial portfolios

Portfolio	Derivative instruments used	Purpose/Risk being managed
Risk management purposes:		
Investments-Trading	Interest rate swaps, currency forward contracts, currency swaps, options, swaptions, futures contracts and to-be-announced (TBA) securities	Manage currency and interest rate risks
Other assets/liabilities management	Currency forward contracts, currency swaps and interest rate swaps	Manage currency and interest rate risks
Loans	Interest rate swaps	Manage interest rate risks
Borrowings	Interest rate swaps and currency swaps	Manage currency and interest rate risks
Other purposes:		
Client operations	Currency swaps	Assist clients in managing risks

The derivatives in the related tables of Note F are presented on a net basis by instrument. A reconciliation to the Balance Sheets presentation is shown in table F2.

Offsetting assets and liabilities

IDA enters into International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA) master netting agreements with substantially all of its derivative counterparties. These legally enforceable master netting agreements give IDA the right to liquidate securities held as collateral and to offset receivables and payables with the same counterparty, in the event of a default by the counterparty.

The following tables summarize the gross and net derivative positions by instrument type. Instruments that are in a net asset position are included in the Derivative Assets columns and instruments that are in a net liability position are included in the Derivative Liabilities columns. The gross columns represent the fair value of the instrument leg that is in an asset or liability position that are then netted with the other leg of the instrument in the gross offset columns. The effects of the master netting agreements are applied on an aggregate basis to the total derivative asset and liability positions and are presented net of any cash collateral received on the Balance Sheets. The net derivative asset positions in the tables below have been further reduced by any securities received as collateral to disclose IDA's net exposure on its derivative asset positions.

Table F2: Derivatives assets and liabilities before and after netting adjustments*In millions of U.S. dollars*

	June 30, 2023					
	Derivative Assets			Derivative Liabilities		
	Gross Amounts	Gross Amounts Offset	Net Amounts	Gross Amounts	Gross Amounts Offset	Net Amounts
Interest rate swaps	\$ 3,432	\$ (1,601)	\$ 1,831	\$ 2,763	\$ (620)	\$ 2,143
Currency swaps ^a	13,107	(12,251)	856	10,781	(9,871)	910
Total	<u>\$ 16,539</u>	<u>\$ (13,852)</u>	<u>\$ 2,687</u>	<u>\$ 13,544</u>	<u>\$ (10,491)</u>	<u>\$ 3,053</u>
Less:						
Amounts subject to legally enforceable master netting agreements			\$ 1,884 ^b			\$ 1,809 ^c
Cash collateral received			439			
Net derivative positions on the Balance Sheet			<u>\$ 364</u>			<u>\$ 1,244</u>
Less:						
Securities collateral received			104			
Net derivative exposure after collateral			<u>\$ 260</u>			

Table F2.1*In millions of U.S. dollars*

	June 30, 2022					
	Derivative Assets			Derivative Liabilities		
	Gross Amounts	Gross Amounts Offset	Net Amounts	Gross Amounts	Gross Amounts Offset	Net Amounts
Interest rate swaps	\$ 3,267	\$ (1,678)	\$ 1,589	\$ 2,321	\$ (727)	\$ 1,594
Currency swaps ^a	16,624	(15,355)	1,269	6,569	(5,918)	651
Total	<u>\$ 19,891</u>	<u>\$ (17,033)</u>	<u>\$ 2,858</u>	<u>\$ 8,890</u>	<u>\$ (6,645)</u>	<u>\$ 2,245</u>
Less:						
Amounts subject to legally enforceable master netting agreements			\$ 1,682 ^b			\$ 1,666 ^c
Cash collateral received			772			
Net derivative positions on the Balance Sheet			<u>\$ 404</u>			<u>\$ 579</u>
Less:						
Securities collateral received			—			
Net derivative exposure after collateral			<u>\$ 404</u>			

*a. Includes currency forward contracts.**b. Includes \$102 million CVA adjustment (\$35 million-June 30, 2022).**c. Includes \$27 million DVA adjustment (\$19 million-June 30, 2022).*

The following table provides information about the credit risk exposures at fair value, at the instrument level, of IDA's derivative instruments.

Table F3: Credit risk exposure of the derivative instruments:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2023		
	Interest rate swaps	Currency swaps (including currency forward contracts)	Total
Investments - Trading	\$ 5	\$ 135	\$ 140
Asset/liability management	1,715	721	2,436
Borrowings	—	—	—
Other ^a	111	—	111
Total Exposure	\$ 1,831	\$ 856	\$ 2,687

Table F3.1:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2022		
	Interest rate swaps	Currency swaps (including currency forward contracts)	Total
Investments - Trading	\$ 2	\$ 306	\$ 308
Asset/liability management	1,513	963	2,476
Borrowings	2	—	2
Other ^a	72	—	72
Total Exposure	\$ 1,589	\$ 1,269	\$ 2,858

a. Includes derivatives related to loans and PSW.

The volume of derivative contracts is measured using the U.S. dollar equivalent notional balance. The notional balance represents the face value or reference value on which the calculations of interim and final payments by IDA on the derivative instrument are determined. As of June 30, 2023, the notional amounts of IDA's derivative contracts outstanding were as follows: interest rate swaps \$30,815 million (\$33,267 million as of June 30, 2022), currency swaps \$24,670 million (\$23,120 million as of June 30, 2022). There were no long or short positions of other derivatives as of June 30, 2023 (Nil as of June 30, 2022).

Collateral: IDA is not required to post collateral under its derivative agreements as long as it maintains a triple-A credit rating. The aggregate fair value of all derivative instruments with credit-risk related contingent features that are in a liability position as of June 30, 2023 is \$1,217 million (\$586 million—June 30, 2022). As of June 30, 2023, IDA was not required to post any collateral in accordance with the relevant agreements.

If the credit-risk related contingent features underlying these agreements were triggered to the extent that IDA would be required to post collateral as of June 30, 2023, the amount of collateral that would need to be posted would be \$349 million (\$41 million—June 30, 2022). Subsequent triggers of contingent features would require posting of additional collateral, up to a maximum of \$1,217 million as of June 30, 2023 (\$586 million—June 30, 2022).

The gains and losses on the non-trading derivatives, by instrument type and their location in the Statements of Income are as follows:

Table F4: Unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses on non-trading derivatives

In millions of U.S. dollars

Type of instrument	Reported as	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
		2023	2022	2021
Interest rate swaps	Unrealized mark-to-market (losses) gains on non-trading portfolios, net	\$ (252)	\$ 80	\$ 898
Currency forward contracts and currency swaps		(182)	(293)	(101)
Total		<u>\$ (434)</u>	<u>\$ (213)</u>	<u>\$ 797</u>

The majority of the instruments in IDA's investment portfolio are held for trading purposes. Within the trading portfolio, IDA holds highly rated fixed income instruments as well as derivatives. The trading portfolio is primarily held to ensure the availability of funds to meet future cash flow requirements and for liquidity management purposes.

The following table provides information on the amount of gains and losses on IDA's investment trading portfolio (derivative and non-derivative instruments), and their location in the Statements of Income:

Table F5: Unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses on Investment-Trading portfolio

In millions of U.S. dollars

Type of instrument	Reported as	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
		2023	2022	2021
	Unrealized mark-to-market (losses) gains on Investment-Trading portfolios, net			
Fixed income (including related derivatives)		<u>\$ (29)</u>	<u>\$ (104)</u>	<u>\$ 144</u>

NOTE G—TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

IDA transacts with affiliated organizations as a recipient of transfers and grants, administrative and derivative intermediation services, and through cost sharing of IBRD's sponsored pension and other postretirement benefit plans.

On October 14, 2022, IBRD's Board of Governors approved a transfer of \$117 million to IDA. This transfer was received on October 20, 2022.

Transfers and Grants

Cumulative transfers and grants made to IDA as of June 30, 2023 were \$20,593 million (\$20,476 million—June 30, 2022). Details by transferor are as follows:

Table G1: Transfers and grants

In millions of U.S. dollars

Transfers from	Beginning of the fiscal year	Transfers during the fiscal year	End of the fiscal year
Total	\$ 20,476	\$ 117	\$ 20,593
Of which transfers from:			
IBRD	16,361	117	16,478
IFC	3,885	—	3,885
Nonaffiliated organizations	230	—	230

Receivables and Payables

The total amounts receivable from (payable to) affiliated organizations is comprised of the following:

Table G2: IDA's receivables and payables with affiliated organizations

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2023			June 30, 2022		
	IBRD	IFC	Total	IBRD	IFC	Total
Administrative Services	\$ (594)	\$ —	\$ (594)	\$ (578)	\$ —	\$ (578)
Post-Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund ^a	579	—	579	404	—	404
Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits	712	—	712	602	—	602
Derivative (liabilities)/assets, net	—	(49) ^b	(49)	(8)	(9)	(17)
PSW-Blended Finance Facility ^c	—	96	96	—	54	54
Investments	—	244	244	—	346	346
Total	<u>\$ 697</u>	<u>\$ 291</u>	<u>\$ 988</u>	<u>\$ 420</u>	<u>\$ 391</u>	<u>\$ 811</u>

a. Receivable from IBRD for IDA's share of investments associated with Post-Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund (PCRF), which is a fund established to stabilize contributions made to the pension plans.

b. Includes other receivable of \$4 million related to unsettled Local Currency Facility trades that is included in Other assets on the Balance Sheets.

c. Refer to Table G4: Summary of PSW related transactions.

The receivables from (payables to) these affiliated organizations are reported on the Balance Sheets as follows:

Receivables / Payables related to:	Reported as:
Receivable for pension and other postretirement benefits	Receivable from affiliated organization
Receivable for PCRF	Receivable from affiliated organization
Net receivables (payables) for derivative transactions	Derivative assets/liabilities, net
Payable for administrative services	Payable to affiliated organization
Receivable for PSW - Blended Finance Facility	Other Assets
Receivable for Investments	Investments

Administrative Services

The payable to IBRD represents IDA's share of joint administrative expenses, including contributions to special programs, net of other revenue jointly earned. The allocation of expenses is based upon an agreed cost sharing formula, and amounts are settled quarterly.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, IDA's share of joint administrative expenses and contributions to special programs totaled \$1,744 million (\$1,644 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 and \$1,873 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2021). This amount excludes IDA-executed trust fund expenses of \$686 million (\$613 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 and \$553 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2021).

Other revenue

IDA's share of other revenue jointly earned with IBRD during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 totaled \$280 million (\$252 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 and \$261 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2021). This amount excludes IDA-executed trust fund revenue of \$686 million (\$613 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 and \$553 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2021).

The amount of fee revenue associated with services provided to other affiliated organizations is included in Other revenue in the Statements of Income, and is summarized as follows:

Table G3: Fee revenue from affiliated organizations

<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>			
	<i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</i>		
	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Fees charged to IFC	\$ 93	\$ 84	\$ 77
Fees charged to MIGA	6	5	5

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits: The staff of IBRD perform functions for both IBRD and IDA, but all staff compensation is paid directly by IBRD. Accordingly, a portion of IBRD's staff and associated administrative costs is allocated to IDA based on an agreed cost sharing ratio using various indicators. The methodology for computing this share ratio is approved by the Executive Directors for both institutions.

IBRD, along with IFC and MIGA, sponsor a defined benefit Staff Retirement Plan and Trust (SRP), the Retired Staff Benefits Plan and Trust (RSBP) and the Post-Employment Benefits Plan (PEBP) that cover substantially all of their staff members.

The SRP provides regular defined pension benefits and also includes a cash balance component. The RSBP provides certain health and life insurance benefits to eligible retirees. The PEBP provides certain pension benefits administered outside the SRP.

June 30 is used as the measurement date for these pension and other postretirement benefit plans. All costs, assets and liabilities associated with these plans are allocated between IBRD, IFC, and MIGA based upon their employees' respective participation in the plans.

While IDA is not a participating entity to these benefit plans, IDA shares in the costs and reimburses IBRD for its proportionate share of any contributions made to these plans by IBRD. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, IDA's share of IBRD's costs relating to all three plans totaled \$163 million (\$191 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 and \$494 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2021).

The receivable from IBRD represents IDA's net share of prepaid costs for pension and other postretirement benefit plans and PEBP assets. These will be realized over the lives of the plan participants.

The cost of any potential future liability arising from these plans would be shared by IBRD and IDA using the applicable share ratio. As of June 30, 2023, the SRP and the RSBP were overfunded by \$3,357 million and \$940 million, respectively. The PEBP, after reflecting IBRD and IDA's share of assets which are included in IBRD's investment portfolio of \$1,953 million, was underfunded by \$104 million.

Derivative transactions: IDA enters into currency forward contracts with IBRD acting as the intermediary with the market, primarily to convert donors' expected contributions in national currencies into the five currencies of the SDR basket.

Investments – Non-trading

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, IDA purchased a debt security issued by IFC for a principal amount of \$1,179 million, amortizing over a period of 25 years. The investment carries a fixed interest rate of 1.84% and has a weighted average maturity of 3 years. As of June 30, 2023, the principal amount due on the debt security was \$262 million (\$358 million—June 30, 2022), and it had a fair value of \$244 million (\$346 million—June 30, 2022). The investment is reported under Investments on the Balance Sheets. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, IDA recognized interest income of \$6 million from this investment (\$8 million fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 and \$10 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2021).

Private Sector Window

The PSW was created under Eighteenth Replenishment of IDA's Resources (IDA18) to mobilize private sector investment in IDA-only countries and IDA-eligible Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations. The PSW continued under IDA's Twentieth Replenishment of Resources (IDA20), which commenced on July 1, 2022 with an initial allocation of \$2.5 billion. Under the fee arrangement for the PSW, IDA receives fee income for transactions executed under this window and reimburses IFC and MIGA for the related costs incurred in administering these transactions.

The following tables provide a summary of all PSW related transactions under which IDA had an exposure as of June 30, 2023:

Table G4: Summary of PSW related transactions

In millions of U.S. dollars

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Notional</i>	<i>Net Asset/ (Liability) position</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location on the Balance Sheets</i>	
Local Currency Facility	\$ 233	\$ (53)	Currency swaps with IFC to support local currency denominated loans	Derivative assets/ liabilities, net	

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Exposure</i>	<i>Accumulated Provision</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location on the Balance Sheets</i>	
				<i>Exposure</i>	<i>Accumulated Provision</i>
MIGA Guarantee Facility	\$ 358	\$ 80	Expanding the coverage of MIGA Political Risk Insurance products through shared first-loss or risk participation similar to reinsurance	Off Balance Sheet item	Other liabilities
Blended Finance Facility	\$ 437	\$ 71	Sharing the coverage of IFC programs through shared first loss	Off Balance Sheet item	Other liabilities
	96	Not applicable	Funding for IFC's PSW debt and equity investments recorded at fair value	Other assets	Not applicable
	102	15	Concessional senior and subordinated loans to support medium term projects	Loans outstanding	Accumulated provision for loan losses

NOTE H—TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION

IDA, alone or jointly with one or more of its affiliated organizations, administers on behalf of the donors, including members, their agencies and other entities, funds restricted for specific uses in accordance with administration agreements with the donors. Specified uses of the funds include, among others, co-financing of IDA lending projects, debt reduction operations for IDA members, technical assistance for borrowers including feasibility studies and project preparation, global and regional programs, and research and training programs. These funds are held in trust by IDA and/or IBRD, and are held in a separate investment portfolio which is not commingled with IDA and/or IBRD funds.

Trust fund execution may be carried out in one of two ways: Recipient-executed or IDA-executed.

Recipient-executed trust funds involve activities carried out by a recipient third-party executing agency. IDA enters into agreements with and disburses funds to such recipients, who then exercise spending authority to meet the objectives and comply with terms stipulated in the agreements.

IDA-executed trust funds involve execution of activities by IDA as described in relevant administration agreements with donors, which define the terms and conditions for use of the funds. Spending authority is exercised by IDA, under the terms of the administration agreements. The executing agency services provided by IDA include, among others, activity preparation, analytical and advisory activities and project-related activities, including procurement of goods and services.

The following table summarizes the expenses pertaining to IDA-executed trust funds:

Table H1: Expenses pertaining to IDA-executed trust funds

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</i>		
	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
IDA-executed trust funds' expenses	\$ 686	\$ 613	\$ 553

These amounts are included in Administrative expenses and the corresponding revenue is included in Revenue from externally funded activities in the Statements of Income. Administrative expenses primarily relate to staff cost, travel and consultant fees.

The following table summarizes undisbursed contributions made by third party donors to IDA-executed trust funds, recognized on the Balance Sheets:

Table H2: Undisbursed contributions made by third party donors to IDA-executed trust funds

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>June 30, 2023</i>	<i>June 30, 2022</i>
IDA-executed trust funds	\$ 729	\$ 707

These amounts are included in Other Assets and the corresponding liabilities are included in Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities on the Balance Sheets.

Revenues

IDA's revenues for the administration of trust fund operations were as follows:

Table H3: IDA's revenues for the administration of trust fund operations

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</i>		
	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Revenues	\$ 57	\$ 43	\$ 38

These amounts are included in Other non-interest revenue in the Statements of Income.

Amounts collected from donor contributions for administration activities, but not yet earned, totaling \$69 million at June 30, 2023 (\$67 million—June 30, 2022) are included in Other Assets and in Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities, respectively, on the Balance Sheets.

Transfers Received

Under the agreements governing the administration of certain trust funds, IDA may receive any surplus assets as transfers upon the termination of these trust funds. In addition, as loans are repaid to trust funds, in certain cases the repayments are transferred to IDA. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 no funds were recorded as Transfers from affiliated organizations and others under these arrangements (Nil—fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 and Nil —fiscal year ended June 30, 2021).

NOTE I—DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

A summary of changes to the amounts payable for development grants is presented below:

Table I1: Grants payable

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>June 30, 2023</i>	<i>June 30, 2022</i>
Balance, beginning of the fiscal year	\$ 4,615	\$ 6,820
Disbursements (including PPA grant activity) ^a	(1,385)	(1,659)
Cancellations	(141)	(149)
Translation adjustment	3	(397)
Balance, end of the fiscal year	<u>\$ 3,092</u>	<u>\$ 4,615</u>

a. Project Preparation Advances (PPA).

A summary of the development grant expenses is presented below:

Table I2: Grant activity

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</i>	
	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>
Disbursements for conditional grants ^a	\$ 5,785	\$ 3,736
Disbursements not meeting expense condition ^b	(1,698)	(1,215)
Cancellations of unconditional grants	(141)	(149)
Grant expenses for the year	<u>\$ 3,946</u>	<u>\$ 2,372</u>
Grants approved	<u>\$ 7,263</u>	<u>\$ 13,083</u>

a. Disbursements of conditional grants approved on or after July 1, 2019.

b. Disbursements made over the period for which the expense recognition criteria has not yet been met.

As of June 30, 2023, the cumulative amount of conditional grants approved but not yet expensed since all of the conditions have not been met was \$27,407 million. Out of which, the outstanding amount of conditional grant advances disbursed but not yet expensed, totaling \$3,887 million as of June 30, 2023 (\$2,189 million – June 30, 2022), are included in Other assets on the Balance Sheets.

NOTE J—ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Comprehensive income consists of net income (loss) and other gains and losses affecting equity that, under U.S. GAAP, are excluded from net income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of currency translation adjustments on functional currencies and DVA on fair value option elected liabilities. These items are presented in the Statements of Comprehensive Income.

The following table presents the changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (AOCL) and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI) balances:

Table J1: Changes in AOCL/AOCI

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</i>		
	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Balance, beginning of the fiscal year	\$ (9,152)	\$ 1,656	\$ (3,927)
Currency translation adjustments on functional currencies	224	(10,851)	5,647
DVA on fair value option elected liabilities	(18)	43	(64)
Balance, end of the fiscal year	<u>\$ (8,946)</u>	<u>\$ (9,152)</u>	<u>\$ 1,656</u>

NOTE K—FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES

Valuation Methods and Assumptions

As of June 30, 2023, and June 30, 2022, IDA had no financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Due from Banks

The carrying amount of unrestricted and restricted cash is considered a reasonable estimate of the fair value of these positions.

Loans and Loan commitments

There were no loans carried at fair value as of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022. IDA's loans and loan commitments would be classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

Summarized below are the techniques applied in determining the fair values of IDA's financial instruments.

Investment securities

Where available, quoted market prices are used to determine the fair value of trading securities. For instruments for which market quotations are not available, fair values are determined using model-based valuation techniques, whether internally-generated or vendor-supplied, that include the standard discounted cash flow method using observable market inputs such as yield curves, credit spreads, and constant prepayment spreads. Where applicable, unobservable inputs such as conditional prepayment rates, probability of default, and loss severity are used.

Unless quoted prices are available, time deposits are reported at face value, which approximates fair value, as they are short term in nature.

Securities purchased under resale agreements, securities sold under repurchase agreements, and securities lent under securities lending agreements

These securities are of a short-term nature and are reported at face value, which approximates fair value.

Borrowings

The fair value of IDA's borrowings carried at fair value is calculated using a discounted cash flow method which relies on observable market inputs such as yield curves, foreign exchange rates, basis spreads and funding spreads.

As of June 30, 2023, and June 30, 2022, the fair value of borrowings measured at amortized cost would be calculated using the same methodology as described above for borrowings at fair value and classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

Derivative instruments

Derivative contracts include currency forward contracts, TBA securities, swaptions, options and futures contracts, currency swaps and interest rate swaps. Where available, quoted market prices are used to determine the fair value of trading securities. Examples include options and futures contracts.

For instruments for which market quotations are not available, fair values are determined using model-based valuation techniques, whether internally-generated or vendor-supplied, that include the standard discounted cash flow method using observable market inputs such as yield curves, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, basis spreads, funding spreads and constant prepayment spreads. Where applicable, unobservable inputs such as constant prepayment rates, probability of default, and loss severity are used.

Valuation adjustments on fair value option elected liabilities

The DVA on fair value option elected liabilities (market borrowings carried at fair value) is measured by revaluing each liability to determine the changes in fair value of that liability arising from changes in IDA's cost of funding applicable to the relevant reference rates.

The table below presents IDA's estimates of fair value of its financial assets and liabilities along with their respective carrying amounts.

Table K1: Fair value and carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities

In millions of U.S dollars

	June 30, 2023		June 30, 2022	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Assets				
Due from banks	\$ 689	\$ 689	\$ 686	\$ 686
Investments (including securities purchased under resale agreements)	31,990	31,990	39,827	39,827
Net loans outstanding	187,669	141,478	174,490	141,193
Derivative assets, net	364	364	404	404
Liabilities				
Borrowings				
Market borrowings, at fair value	16,786	16,786	19,718	19,718
Market borrowings, at amortized cost	8,627	6,938	6,201	5,073
Concessional partner loans	7,154	6,698	6,980	7,123
Securities sold under repurchase agreements, securities lent under securities lending agreements, and payable for cash collateral received	221	221	—	—
Derivative liabilities, net	1,244	1,244	579	579

As of June 30, 2023, IDA's signed loan commitments were \$68.5 billion (\$61.8 billion – June 30, 2022) and had a fair value of \$(9.7) billion (\$(8.2) billion – June 30, 2022).

The following tables present IDA's fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Table K2: Fair value hierarchy of IDA's assets and liabilities

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis As of June 30, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Investments—Trading				
Government and agency obligations	\$ 11,037	\$ 8,733	\$ —	\$ 19,770
Time deposits	792	10,911	—	11,703
ABS	—	105	—	105
Total Investments—Trading	11,829	19,749	—	31,578
Investments—Non-trading	—	244	—	244
Total Investments	\$ 11,829	\$ 19,993	\$ —	\$ 31,822
Securities purchased under resale agreements	\$ —	\$ 168	\$ —	\$ 168
Derivative assets:				
Currency swaps and currency forward contracts	\$ —	\$ 856	\$ —	\$ 856
Interest rate swaps	—	1,831	—	1,831
	\$ —	\$ 2,687	\$ —	\$ 2,687
Less:				
Amounts subject to legally enforceable master netting agreements ^a				1,884
Cash collateral received				439
Derivative assets, net				\$ 364
Liabilities:				
Market Borrowings, at fair value	\$ —	\$ 16,786	\$ —	\$ 16,786
Securities sold under repurchase agreements, securities lent under securities lending agreements, and payable for cash collateral received ^c	\$ —	\$ 221	\$ —	\$ 221
Derivative liabilities:				
Currency swaps and currency forward contracts	\$ —	\$ 910	\$ —	\$ 910
Interest rate swaps	—	2,143	—	2,143
	\$ —	\$ 3,053	\$ —	\$ 3,053
Less:				
Amounts subject to legally enforceable master netting agreements ^b				1,809
Derivative liabilities, net				\$ 1,244

a. Includes \$102 million CVA.

b. Includes \$27 million DVA.

c. Excludes amount payable for cash collateral received of \$439 million.

Table K2.1*In millions of U.S. dollars*

	Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis			
	As of June 30, 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Investments—Trading				
Government and agency obligations	\$ 7,699	\$ 16,203	\$ —	\$ 23,902
Time deposits	569	14,842	—	15,411
ABS	—	168	—	168
Total Investments—Trading	8,268	31,213	—	39,481
Investments—Non-trading	—	346	—	346
Total Investments	\$ 8,268	\$ 31,559	\$ —	\$ 39,827
Securities purchased under resale agreements	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Derivative assets:				
Currency swaps and currency forward contracts	\$ —	\$ 1,269	\$ —	\$ 1,269
Interest rate swaps	—	1,589	—	1,589
	\$ —	\$ 2,858	\$ —	\$ 2,858
Less:				
Amounts subject to legally enforceable master netting agreements ^a				1,682
Cash collateral received				772
Derivative assets, net				\$ 404
Liabilities:				
Market Borrowings, at fair value	\$ —	\$ 19,718	\$ —	\$ 19,718
Derivative liabilities:				
Currency swaps and currency forward contracts	\$ —	\$ 651	\$ —	\$ 651
Interest rate swaps	—	1,594	—	1,594
	\$ —	\$ 2,245	\$ —	\$ 2,245
Less:				
Amounts subject to legally enforceable master netting agreements ^b				1,666
Derivative liabilities, net				\$ 579

*a. Includes \$35 million CVA.**b. Includes \$19 million DVA.*

Presented below is the difference between the aggregate fair value and aggregate contractual principal balance of non-trading securities in the investment portfolio:

Table K3: Investment portfolio-Non-trading security

In millions of U.S dollars

	<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Principal Due Upon Maturity</i>	<i>Difference</i>
June 30, 2023	\$ 244	\$ 262	\$ (18)
June 30, 2022	\$ 346	\$ 358	\$ (12)

Presented below is the difference between the aggregate fair value and aggregate contractual principal balance of market borrowings at fair value:

Table K4: Market Borrowings at fair value

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Principal Due Upon Maturity</i>	<i>Difference</i>
June 30, 2023	\$ 16,786	\$ 19,259	\$ (2,473)
June 30, 2022	\$ 19,718	\$ 21,506	\$ (1,788)

The following table provides information on the changes in fair value due to the change in IDA's own credit risk for financial liabilities measured under the fair value option, included in the Statements of Comprehensive Income:

Table K5: Changes in fair value due to IDA's own credit risk

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</i>	
<i>Unrealized mark-to-market gains/(losses) due to DVA on fair value option elected liabilities</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>
DVA on Fair Value Option Elected Liabilities	\$ (18)	\$ 43
Amounts reclassified to net income upon derecognition of a liability	—	—
Net change in DVA on Fair Value Option Elected Liabilities	<u>\$ (18)</u>	<u>\$ 43</u>

As of June 30, 2023, IDA's Balance Sheets included a DVA of \$31 million cumulative loss (\$13 million cumulative loss—June 30, 2022) in Accumulated other comprehensive income, associated with the changes in IDA's own credit for its market borrowings reported at fair value.

The following tables reflect the components of the unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses on IDA's trading and non-trading portfolios, net.

Table K6: Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) on trading and non-trading portfolios, net

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023</i>		
	<i>Realized gains (losses)</i>	<i>Unrealized gains (losses) excluding realized amounts^a</i>	<i>Unrealized gains (losses)</i>
Investments- Trading—Note F	<u>\$ (254)</u>	<u>\$ 225</u>	<u>\$ (29)</u>
Non-trading portfolios, net			
Asset-liability management—Note F	—	143	143
Other Non-trading portfolios			
Investment portfolio—Note C	—	(5)	(5)
Borrowing portfolio—Note E	—	—	—
Other ^b	(1)	(3)	(4)
Total	<u>\$ (1)</u>	<u>\$ 135</u>	<u>\$ 134</u>

Table K6.1:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022</i>		
	<i>Realized gains (losses)</i>	<i>Unrealized gains (losses) excluding realized amounts^a</i>	<i>Unrealized gains (losses)</i>
Investments- Trading—Note F	<u>\$ 407</u>	<u>\$ (511)</u>	<u>\$ (104)</u>
Non-trading portfolios, net			
Asset-liability management—Note F	—	1,441	1,441
Other Non-trading portfolios			
Investment portfolio—Note C	—	(26)	(26)
Borrowing portfolio—Note E	—	(2)	(2)
Other ^b	—	61	61
Total	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,474</u>	<u>\$ 1,474</u>

Table K6.2:*In millions of U.S. dollars*

	<i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021</i>		
	<i>Realized gains (losses)</i>	<i>Unrealized gains (losses) excluding realized amounts^a</i>	<i>Unrealized gains (losses)</i>
Investments- Trading—Note F	<u>\$ 185</u>	<u>\$ (41)</u>	<u>\$ 144</u>
Non-trading portfolios, net			
Asset-liability management—Note F	—	1,080	1,080
Other Non-trading portfolios			
Investment portfolio—Note C	—	(12)	(12)
Borrowing portfolio—Note E	—	15	15
Other ^b	—	19	19
Total	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,102</u>	<u>\$ 1,102</u>

*a. Adjusted to exclude amounts reclassified to realized gains/losses.**b. Other comprises mark to market gains or losses on the loan portfolio and on PSW.***NOTE L—CONTINGENCIES**

From time to time, IDA may be named as a defendant or co-defendant in legal actions on different grounds in various jurisdictions. The outcome of any existing legal action, in which IDA has been named as a defendant or co-defendant, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, is not expected to have a material adverse effect on IDA's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.