World Bank Group
Annual Reports 2020

Executive Summary

WORLD BANK GROUP
THE WORLD BANK  IFC  International Finance Corporation  MIGA  Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
The World Bank Group’s mission centers on two overarching goals:

End extreme poverty
By reducing the share of the global population living on less than $1.90 a day

Promote shared prosperity
By increasing the incomes of the poorest 40 percent of people
The **World Bank Group** is one of the world’s largest sources of funding and knowledge for developing countries. It consists of five institutions with a shared commitment to reducing poverty, increasing shared prosperity, and promoting sustainable growth and development.

- **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)** lends to governments of middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries.
- **International Development Association (IDA)** provides financing on highly concessional terms to governments of the poorest countries.
- **International Finance Corporation (IFC)** provides loans, equity, and advisory services to stimulate private sector investment in developing countries.
- **Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)** provides political risk insurance and credit enhancement to investors and lenders to facilitate foreign direct investment in emerging economies.
- **International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)** provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes.
In fiscal 2020, the World Bank Group collectively provided $77.1 billion in loans, grants, equity investments, and guarantees to partner countries and private businesses—including to multiregional and global operations.

Total includes financing from IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA, and Recipient-Executed Trust Funds. Regional breakdowns reflect World Bank country classifications.

- **Africa**: $25.4 billion
- **East Asia and Pacific**: $10.5 billion
- **Europe and Central Asia**: $9.2 billion
- **Latin America and the Caribbean**: $12.8 billion
- **Middle East and North Africa**: $4.8 billion
- **South Asia**: $14.4 billion
### World Bank Group Financing for Partner Countries

**by fiscal year, millions of dollars**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>World Bank Group</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Commitments&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>61,783</td>
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<td>45,724</td>
<td>49,395</td>
<td>54,367</td>
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<td><strong>IBRD</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Commitments&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>29,729</td>
<td>22,611</td>
<td>23,002</td>
<td>23,191</td>
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<td>Disbursements</td>
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<td>17,861</td>
<td>17,389</td>
<td>20,182</td>
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<td><strong>IDA</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Commitments&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>16,171</td>
<td>19,513</td>
<td>24,010</td>
<td>21,932</td>
<td>30,365</td>
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<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>13,191</td>
<td>12,718</td>
<td>14,383</td>
<td>17,549</td>
<td>21,179</td>
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<td><strong>IFC</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Commitments&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>11,117</td>
<td>11,854</td>
<td>11,629</td>
<td>8,920</td>
<td>11,135</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>9,953</td>
<td>10,355</td>
<td>11,149</td>
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<td><strong>MIGA</strong></td>
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<td>Gross issuance</td>
<td>4,258</td>
<td>4,842</td>
<td>5,251</td>
<td>5,548</td>
<td>3,961</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Recipient-Executed Trust Funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitments</td>
<td>2,910</td>
<td>2,962</td>
<td>2,976</td>
<td>2,749</td>
<td>3,641</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>3,363</td>
<td>2,919</td>
<td>2,803</td>
<td>2,590</td>
<td>2,433</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a.</sup> Includes IBRD, IDA, IFC, Recipient-Executed Trust Fund (RETF) commitments, and MIGA gross issuance. RETF commitments include all recipient executed grants, and therefore total WBG commitments differ from the amount reported in the WBG Corporate Scorecard, which includes only a subset of trust funded activities.

<sup>b.</sup> Includes IBRD, IDA, IFC, and RETF disbursements.

<sup>c.</sup> Amounts are net of full terminations and cancellations approved in the same fiscal year.

<sup>d.</sup> Figures include a $50 million grant to the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility.

<sup>e.</sup> Commitments and disbursements exclude IFC-MIGA Private Sector Window (PSW) activities.

<sup>f.</sup> Long-term commitments for IFC’s own account. Does not include short-term finance or funds mobilized from other investors.
The World Bank Group has been at the forefront of the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which could push as many as 150 million more people into extreme poverty by 2021.

Over a 15-month period ending June 2021, the Bank Group is making available up to $160 billion in financing tailored to the health, economic, and social shocks countries are facing.
Responding to the COVID-19 Pandemic

The World Bank Group’s response is aimed at saving lives, protecting the poor and vulnerable, ensuring sustainable business growth and jobs, and strengthening policies, institutions, and investment for rebuilding better.

With a lending capacity of up to $104 billion (through June 2021), the World Bank is supporting policies and actions to respond to the health crisis, support households and firms, and build the foundations of an early, sustainable recovery.

IFC expects to provide $47 billion in financial support through June 2021 as its part of the Bank Group’s response. In its initial package, IFC is providing $8 billion to help companies continue operating and sustain jobs during the crisis.

MIGA also launched a $6.5 billion fast-track facility to help private sector investors and lenders tackle the pandemic in low- and middle-income countries.
Responding to the COVID-19 Pandemic

The Bank, along with the IMF, called for the suspension of bilateral debt payments from IDA countries to ensure that countries have the liquidity needed to grapple with the challenges posed by the outbreak.

On April 15, leaders of the G20 nations heeded this call and issued the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) suspending bilateral debt service payments by poor countries beginning May 1.

In June 2020, we disclosed new information on the creditor country composition of projected annual debt service payments of all 73 countries eligible for relief under the DSSI through an online portal.

In October 2020, leaders of the G20 nations agreed to extend the DSSI until at least the end of June 2021.
The World Bank Group’s Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

**Relief**
- **Public health emergency**
  - WB global emergency health program and new Bank projects
  - Restructuring existing Bank projects

**Restructuring**
- **Restructuring health systems**
  - WB global emergency health program and new Bank projects
  - Mobilizing private investment to close health supply gaps

**Resilient Recovery**
- **Pandemic-ready health systems**
  - WB global emergency health program and new Bank projects
  - Long-term IFC financing for private firms

**Protect the Poor & Most Vulnerable**
- **Social emergency**
  - Cash and in-kind transfers
  - Community-driven development
  - Restructuring existing Bank projects
  - Guarantees to microfinance institutions (MFIs)

**Restoring human capital**
- Cash and in-kind transfers
- Community-driven development
- New Bank projects
- Recapitalization of MFIs through IFC support

**Building equity and inclusion**
- Cash and in-kind transfers
- Community-driven development
- Advisory services and analytics (ASAs) on labor market policies
- IFC lending to MFIs

**Ensure Sustainable Business Growth and Job Creation**
- **Economic emergency**
  - New Bank projects and programs
  - Support for trade and working capital from IFC
  - MIGA instruments
  - Financing from public–private partnerships (PPPs)

- **Firm restructuring & debt resolution**
  - New Bank projects
  - IFC support to recapitalize firms
  - Long-term financing from IFC
  - MIGA instruments
  - PPPs

- **Green business growth & job creation**
  - New Bank projects
  - IFC and MIGA instruments
  - PPPs

**Strengthen Policies, Institutions, and Investments for Rebuilding Better**
- **Maintaining focus on long-term goals**
  - New Bank projects on fiscal strengthening and service delivery
  - ASAs on debt sustainability and transparency
  - Guarantees for small and medium enterprises and MFIs

- **Policy and institutional reforms**
  - New Bank projects
  - ASAs on restructuring and to track progress toward shared development goals

- **Investments to rebuild better**
  - Full range of Bank Group instruments, with focus on PPPs and private sector solutions
  - ASAs to track progress toward shared development goals
About the World Bank

The **World Bank**—comprising IBRD and IDA—works closely with countries to provide assistance where it is needed most.

In addition to financing, we draw on **experience and knowledge that span regions and sectors** to provide evidence-based insights and policy support, helping countries address their development priorities and facilitating the exchange of ideas and best practices.
The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Established 1944
189 member countries

Fiscal 2020 commitments
$28.0 billion for
152 approved operations
(including 10 blended IBRD/IDA operations)

Cumulative lending (since 1945)
$755.5 billion

The International Development Association (IDA)

Established 1960
173 member countries

Fiscal 2020 commitments
$30.4 billion for
305 approved operations
(including 10 blended IBRD/IDA operations)

Cumulative lending (since 1945)
$421.8 billion
We are increasing our support to the poorest countries through IDA, which received a strong vote of confidence and $82 billion in financing at its latest three-year replenishment in December 2019.

Our footprint in IDA countries—and countries affected by FCV—continues to grow, even as physical distancing poses new challenges to working with clients and the people we serve.
World Bank Response to COVID-19

Between April and September 2020, the World Bank committed $43 billion in response to the pandemic. Of this, $25 billion was for IDA countries, and $18 billion from IBRD. Financing to FCV countries was $7.6 billion, and financing to small states was $0.6 billion.

We are using all our instruments to support the response, including investment projects, program for results, and development policy operations.

As part of our health response, the Bank’s Board of Executive Directors approved a $12 billion envelope to finance developing countries’ acquisition and deployment of vaccines, when they are deemed safe and effective.
World Bank Response to COVID-19

Bank financing and technical assistance is helping countries address the health, economic, and social impacts of the pandemic, such as:

- In **Ghana**, support to recruit and train more than 6,000 health professionals, contact tracers and laboratory technicians, as well as drone delivery of samples from remote areas to test centers.

- In **Papua New Guinea**, nearly 7,000 infection, prevention, and control supplies and more than 31,000 PPEs for nationwide use.

- In **Kosovo**, cash transfers for 24,000 poor families and for an additional 29,000 newly poor families under the government’s existing social assistance program.

*Selected results as of October 2020*
World Bank Response to COVID-19

Bank financing and technical assistance is helping countries address the health, economic, and social impacts of the pandemic, such as:

- In **Haiti**, support to help prevent, detect, and respond to COVID-19 while strengthening national systems for public health preparedness.

- In **Yemen**, the opening of six central public-health laboratories, as well as training in COVID-19 case management for more than 900 health professionals.

- In **Sri Lanka**, $89 million to support temporary scaled-up cash transfers under existing programs for registered elderly and disabled people and those with chronic diseases.

*Selected results as of October 2020*
Fiscal Year 2020 Highlights - Education

With operations in over 80 countries, the Bank is the largest external financier of education in developing countries. In fiscal year 2020, we mobilized over $2.5 billion for education in response to COVID-19.

In September 2019, we introduced a new concept, learning poverty (the percentage of 10-year-old children who cannot read and understand a simple story) and launched a new global target to reduce the learning poverty rate by at least half by 2030.
Fiscal Year 2020 Highlights - Climate

We surpassed our own climate targets for the third year in a row, committing $17.2 billion for climate-related investments in fiscal 2020.

We have provided $9.4 billion in financing over the past five years for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in developing countries.
Fiscal Year 2020 Highlights - Gender

To help **close gaps between men and women**, new IDA19 commitments are helping accelerate momentum in areas such as land rights, employment, financial services, and efforts to stop and respond to gender-based violence.

The **2020 edition of Women, Business, and the Law** analyzed laws and regulations affecting women’s economic inclusion in 190 economies.

With the onset of COVID-19, we are working with countries to ensure that response and recovery efforts reflect the pandemic’s **different impacts on women and men**.
Fiscal Year 2020 Highlights - FCV

In February 2020, we released the Bank Group’s first five-year Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV) strategy. It builds on our decades of experience in FCV situations and reflects consultations and feedback from over 2,000 stakeholders across 95 countries and territories.
Fiscal Year 2020 Highlights – Local Community

Through the Bank Group’s Community Connections program, we contributed **over $9 million to NGOs in our communities**, with over $4 million of it donated by staff. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, our staff disaster relief drive raised **$1 million for local and international partner organizations**. We also gave **more than $190,000** to D.C.-based organizations that work for racial justice. In June 2020, Community Connections announced an additional **$100,000 in grants to fight racism**.
In Uganda, we are supporting the $150 million Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project, which secured financing from IDA’s sub-window for refugees and host communities. It is improving access to basic social services, expanding economic opportunities, and upgrading social and economic infrastructure.

In Tonga, we are supporting the Pacific Regional Connectivity Program, which has reduced the costs of international connectivity and strengthened the telecommunications regulatory framework. This has improved the enabling environment for ICT, fostered healthier market competition, and increased access to infrastructure and health and government services.

In fiscal 2020, we committed about $5.3 billion to 42 operations across Europe and Central Asia that identify gender gaps in their design and work to address them throughout the project cycle. These efforts have helped address gender disparities at the local, country, and regional levels.
In Colombia, we are supporting a health project, composed of a $150 million Bank loan and $38 million from the Global Concessional Financing Facility, to strengthen the country’s health care system and support enrollment of migrants and refugees into the social security system.

In Egypt, we provided $500 million in for a second phase of the Strengthening Social Safety Nets Project, which supports Egypt’s national cash transfer program. It has reached over 3 million households to date, with over 67 percent of the cash directed to the poor and vulnerable and 74 percent of program cardholders being women.

In Afghanistan, at the onset of COVID-19, we fast-tracked financial assistance to mitigate the pandemic’s health, social, and economic impacts. This includes a $200 million emergency project, which is supporting faster recovery and keeping basic infrastructure—such as water, electricity, and telecommunications—up and running.
IBRD and IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2020
Share of total lending of $58.3 billion
IBRD Lending by Region | Fiscal 2020
Share of total lending of $28.0 billion

- Africa: 20%
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 6%
- East Asia and Pacific: 21%
- Middle East and North Africa: 17%
- Europe and Central Asia: 12%
- South Asia: 24%

IDA Lending by Region | Fiscal 2020
Share of total lending of $30.4 billion

- Africa: 20%
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 1%
- East Asia and Pacific: 3%
- Middle East and North Africa: 5%
- Europe and Central Asia: 8%
- South Asia: 63%
IBRD and IDA Lending by Sector | Fiscal 2020
Share of total lending of $58.3 billion

- Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry: 15%
- Education: 15%
- Energy & Extractives: 15%
- Financial Sector: 6%
- Health: 9%
- Industry, Trade, and Services: 6%
- Information and Communications Technologies: 9%
- Public Administration: 4%
- Social Protection: 14%
- Transportation: 6%
- Water, Sanitation, and Waste Management: 7%
### IBRD and IDA Lending by Theme | Fiscal 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Commitments (US dollar millions)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Policy</td>
<td>2,192</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environment and Natural Resources Management</td>
<td>20,583</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>7,995</td>
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<td>Human Development and Gender</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Sector Development</td>
<td>12,181</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Sector Management</td>
<td>7,364</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Development and Protection</td>
<td>9,451</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban and Rural Development</td>
<td>15,726</td>
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</table>

Note: As of fiscal 2017, new sector and theme categories have replaced the previous taxonomy as part of an internal data modernization effort. Themes are not mutually exclusive; therefore, shares may sum to more than 100 percent of project financing and cannot be represented as a pie chart.
The COVID-19 crisis transformed the world as we know it, exacting a massive toll on everyone, but especially the world’s poorest and most vulnerable. Over the last four years, IFC has also undergone a transformation. As a result of these changes, we are now far better equipped to help lay the seeds of a more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable recovery. For developing countries, such an outcome could be truly transformative.
About IFC

IFC — a member of the World Bank Group — is the largest global development institution focused on the private sector in emerging markets.

We work in more than 100 countries, using our capital, expertise, and influence to create markets and opportunities in developing countries.

In fiscal year 2020, we invested $22 billion in private companies and financial institutions in developing countries, leveraging the power of the private sector to end extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity.
In fiscal 2020, IFC’s long-term financial commitments increased to $22 billion:

- $11.1 billion of IFC’s own commitments
- $10.8 billion in mobilization, commitments from private investors, and others.

Our committed portfolio totaled $58.7 billion
Long-term Commitments by Industry | Fiscal 2020

Commitments for IFC’s account: $11.1 Billion

- Financial Markets: 52.1%
- Infrastructure: 6.0%
- Agribusiness and Forestry: 6.0%
- Funds: 6.0%
- Health and Education: 5.7%
- Manufacturing: 7.3%
- Tourism, Retail, and Property: 9.5%
- Natural Resources: 12.7%

World Bank Group

Creating Markets, Creating Opportunities
Long-term Commitments by Region | Fiscal 2020

Commitments for IFC’s account: $11.1 Billion

- Latin America and the Caribbean: 5.5%
- East Asia and the Pacific: 11.8%
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 12.1%
- Europe and Central Asia: 19.7%
- South Asia: 28.4%
- Middle East and North Africa: 22.4%
- Global: 0.2%

World Bank Group
IFC’s COVID-19 Response
In its initial package, IFC is providing $8 billion to help companies continue operating and sustain jobs during the crisis.

Real Sector Envelope: $2 billion
Global Trade Finance Program: $2 billion
Working Capital Solutions Program: $2 billion
Global Trade Liquidity & Critical Commodities Finance Programs: $2 billion

As of September 2020, $3.9 billion of the funding had been committed.

PHASE 1: Relief      PHASE 2: Restructuring, Recovery
Our corporate strategy, IFC 3.0, in place since December 2016, has become even more relevant as we support our member countries in coping with the shock of the COVID-19 crisis.

IFC 3.0 builds on the strengths of our historic approaches, IFC 1.0 and 2.0, which focus on finding the best opportunities to serve our client countries by providing advice and financing to mobilize private sector solutions to their development challenges.
IFC 3.0 is about being proactive, not reactive. We are committed not just to financing projects but also to creating markets — and mobilizing private capital at significant scale, with greater focus on the poorest and fragile and conflict-affected countries.

Our strategy brings together several foundational pillars — the Anticipated Impact Measurement and Monitoring (AIMM) method for ex-ante impact measurement, our Upstream approach to developing new investment opportunities, Country Private Sector Diagnostics, and Country Strategies, to name just a few.
As part of the historic capital increase that went into effect this year, IFC will:

- More than **double annual investments by 2030**
- More than triple own-account investment in **the poorest and most fragile countries**
- More than quintuple annual own-account commitments to **the poorest of the poor countries** (defined as low-income IDA and fragile and conflict-affected IDA countries)
- Triple annual **climate-related own-account financing**
- Quadruple annual own-account financing **dedicated to women and women-owned SMEs**
Working Upstream

**PROBLEM**
Not enough bankable projects addressing countries’ development priorities.

**IFC’S SOLUTION**
Working Upstream.

**UPSTREAM**

- With this approach, IFC creates opportunities to **deliver investments with high impact that solve countries’ development challenges**.
- **We are working across the World Bank Group** to help craft policy and regulatory conditions, with a clear line of sight to future investments.
- Rather than just responding to requests for financing, we take the initiative to **develop bankable projects** as sector policy reforms emerge.
- We target sectors with significant gaps.
Ramping Up Our Focus on Africa

• **We are expanding our business in Africa**, using the IDA Private Sector Window and all other elements of our 3.0 strategy to increase our impact at the country level.

• We are opening **nine new offices** in Sub-Saharan Africa.

• Our total committed investment portfolio is **approximately $10 billion**.
Ramping Up Our Focus on Africa

- We support **366 investment clients across 43 countries**. We have **267 advisory service projects in about 40 countries**.

- **Twelve COVID-19 response projects** are underway, and more are in development.

- We conducted **78 engagements with governments** on regulatory reforms to support the private sector.
Thought Leadership

- We delivered knowledge and training to existing staff and 233 new Upstream recruits.
- We led the launch of the Operating Principles for Impact Management in 2019. At the end of FY20, 101 investors had signed on, an important step in mobilizing the private sector for development finance.
- We provided sector-specific operational analyses and crisis response recommendations in several industries to inform the private sector response to COVID-19.

Diversity & Inclusion

- We have made measurable progress in building a more diverse workforce.
- We helped to build an inclusive workplace culture and strengthened our sense of community through various staff communities, including employee resource groups for women; LGBT staff; millennials; people of African descent; and people with disabilities.
- We are fully engaged in the World Bank Group Task Force on Racism.
Measuring Impact

Development Impact Targets

The AIMM system, launched in July 2017, is IFC’s development impact rating system.

In FY20, IFC committed 215 projects that were AIMM-scored compared to 187 projects scored in FY19.

The average AIMM score for projects committed during FY20 was 51, versus 50 in FY19 and just above the annual target. Of the 215 projects, 18 were rated “Very Strong” for market creation potential, corresponding to an 8 percent share of all AIMM-scored projects.

Job Creation

Based on a conservative estimate, IFC will contribute to the creation of 1.9 to 2.2 million jobs over the lifetime of the projects it financed in FY20. These estimates include direct and indirect jobs generated and are derived from projects accounting for about 80 percent of IFC’s FY20 investment commitments.

Climate Change

In FY20, committed investment projects are expected to help our clients reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by 8.1 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

Gender

In FY20, committed $1.8 billion in long-term finance for financial institutions specifically targeting women.
About MIGA

Our mandate is **to promote cross-border private investment in developing countries** by providing guarantees (political risk insurance and credit enhancement) to investors and lenders.

A member of the World Bank Group, MIGA is committed to **strong development impact and promoting projects that are economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable**. MIGA helps investors mitigate the risks of restrictions on currency conversion and transfer, breach of contract by governments, expropriation, war and civil disturbance, as well as offering credit enhancement on sovereign obligations.

Since its creation, MIGA has issued **over $59 billion in guarantees across 118 developing countries**.
MIGA’s Global Reach FY20

$3,961.4 million
FY20 Gross Issuance

$168 M
Middle East and North Africa

$1,282 M
Sub-Saharan Africa

$444.2 M
South Asia

$1,480 M
Latin America and the Caribbean

$499.2 M
Europe and Central Asia

$88.1 M
East Asia and Pacific
## Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By fiscal year, millions of dollars</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross premium income</td>
<td>139.8</td>
<td>179.7</td>
<td>210.1</td>
<td>237.9</td>
<td>232.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net premium income&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>93.2</td>
<td>104.1</td>
<td>115.1</td>
<td>117.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>61.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating income&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>56.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net income</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>200.2</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>57.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses to net premium income ratio</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Net premium income equals gross premium income and ceding commissions less premium ceded to reinsurers and brokerage costs

<sup>b</sup> Administrative expenses include expenses from pension and other post-retirement benefit plans

<sup>c</sup> Operating income equals net premium income minus administrative expenses

## Capital Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By fiscal year, millions of dollars</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total economic capital&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shareholder’s equity</td>
<td>989</td>
<td>1,213</td>
<td>1,261</td>
<td>1,320</td>
<td>1,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating capital</td>
<td>1,329</td>
<td>1,398</td>
<td>1,471</td>
<td>1,542</td>
<td>1,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total economic capital / operating capital (%)</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Total economic capital (EC) equals capital consumption from the guarantee portfolio, plus capital required for operational risk and investment risk. Effective FY17, EC is based on a new model and is not comparable with prior periods based on an older EC model.
In April 2020, MIGA launched a $6.5 billion facility to help developing countries and the private sector respond to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. MIGA’s response to the crisis is multi-dimensional, aimed at covering three stages of the pandemic:

1. The first response, dealing with immediate emergency needs that focus primarily on supporting the public and the financial sectors;

2. A recovery phase, supporting the restoration of ongoing economic activities in the short and medium term, particularly in the real sectors and private enterprise; and

3. Investment across the public and private sectors to ensure long-term resilience.

As of August 2020, MIGA has provided $2.6 billion for projects to mitigate the impact of the crisis in emerging markets and developing economies.
Pillars of the MIGA COVID-19 Fast-Track Facility

**Pillar 1**
Procurement of COVID-19 Medical Supplies/Services
- Support host governments in purchasing needed medical goods and services (for example, COVID-19 testing kits, hospital gowns, masks, ventilators, and medicines)

**Pillar 2**
Countering Adverse Economic Impacts during the COVID-19 Crisis
- Credit enhancement program—Supporting governments at eligible sovereign, sub-sovereign, or state-owned enterprise levels to provide short-term funding and working capital support to SMEs, corporates, and individuals during the crisis
- Capital optimization—Supporting financial institutions in extending lending in host countries by freeing up risk-weighted assets locked up in maintaining their mandatory reserves with central banks

**Pillar 3**
Supporting Trade Finance, Post COVID-19
- Supporting trade finance to enhance the flow of goods and services through global supply chains, including for critically needed commodities, especially in IDA and FCS countries
MIGA backed Djibouti’s first utility-scale wind project by providing US$91.6 million in guarantees to Djibouti Wind Company Ltd. These guarantees are supporting the design, development, construction, operation, and maintenance of a 58.9 megawatt wind farm in Ghoubet, Djibouti.

In FY20, MIGA backed investments in two pan-African banks, boosting lending in the region and increasing bank resiliency amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Lending will be focused on increasing financing for corporates and SMEs, as well as on projects with potential climate co-benefits.

MIGA has backed investments in the Tina River Hydropower Development Project to foster greater energy independence. The project consists of a 15 megawatt hydropower plant on the Tina River, 20 kilometers southeast of Honiara. The project could lead to a reduction of 1.3 million tCO2e emissions over its lifetime.
For more information and to download the 2020 annual reports:

- World Bank: www.worldbank.org/annualreport
- IFC: http://ifc.org/annualreport
- MIGA: miga.org/2020-annual-report