Annual Report 2018

THE WORLD BANK
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The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and
The International Development Association (IDA)

Management's Discussion & Analysis and Financial Statements (Fiscal 2018)

June 30, 2018

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Management's Discussion & Analysis
and
Financial Statements
June 30, 2018

Contents

This Management's Discussion & Analysis (MD&A) discusses the results of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development's (IBRD) financial performance for the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2018. For information relating to IBRD's development operations' results and corporate performance, refer to the World Bank Corporate Scorecard and Sustainability Review (http://www.worldbank.org/en/results).

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				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Lending Highlights (See Section IV)					
Commitments [a]	$ 23,002	$ 22,611	$ 29,729	$ 23,528	$ 18,604
Gross disbursements [b]	17,389	17,861	22,532	19,012	18,761
Net disbursements [b]	5,638	8,731	13,197	9,999	8,948
Reported Basis					
Income Statement (See Section III)					
Board of Governors-approved and other transfers	$ (178)	$ (497)	$ (705)	$ (715)	$ (676)
Net Income/(loss)	698	(237)	495	(786)	(978)
Balance Sheet					
Total assets	$ 403,056	$ 405,898	$ 371,260	$ 343,225	$ 358,883
Net investment portfolio (See Section VI)	73,492	71,667	51,760	45,105	42,708
Net loans outstanding (See Section IV)	183,588	177,422	167,643	155,040	151,978
Borrowing portfolio (See Section VII)	213,652	207,144	178,231	158,853	152,643
Allocable Income (See Section III)					
Allocable income	$ 1,161	$ 795	$ 593	$ 686	$ 769
Allocated as follows:					
General Reserve [c]	913	672	96	36	-
International Development Association	248	123	497	650	635
Surplus	-	-	-	-	134
Usable Equity [d, e] (See Section VIII)	$ 43,518	$ 41,720	$ 39,424	$ 40,195	$ 40,467
Capital Adequacy (See Section IX)					
Equity-to-loans ratio [f]	22.9%	22.8%	22.7%	25.1%	25.7%

a. Commitments include guarantee commitments and guarantee facilities that have been approved by the Executive Directors.

b. Amounts include transactions with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and loan origination fees.

c. The June 30, 2018 amount represents the proposed transfer to the General Reserve from FY18 net income, which was approved on August 9, 2018 by the Board.

d. Excluding amounts associated with unrealized mark-to-market gains/losses on non-trading portfolios, net and related cumulative translation adjustments.

e. As defined in Table 27: Usable Equity. Includes the proposed transfer to the General Reserve.

f. As defined in Table 28: Equity-to-Loans Ratio.

Section I: Executive Summary

Goals and the 2030 Development Agenda

With its many years of experience and its depth of knowledge in the international development arena, IBRD plays a key role in achieving the World Bank Group's (WBG[1]) overarching goals of ending extreme poverty by 2030 and promoting shared prosperity in a sustainable manner, and has identified three key priorities to achieve this: sustainable and inclusive growth, investment in human capital, and strengthening resilience. These goals and priorities reflect and support the international community's development agenda set for 2030, which include the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Forward Look: A Vision for the WBG in 2030, describes how the WBG will deliver on its twin goals and its three priorities. The Forward Look rests on four pillars: serving all clients; leading on global issues; mobilizing resources for development; and improving the business model. See Figure 1.

At IBRD's Spring Meetings in April 2018, the Board of Governors (Governors) endorsed a package that includes a General Capital Increase (GCI) and a Selective Capital Increase (SCI) that would provide up to $7.5 billion in additional paid-in capital, as well as institutional and financial reforms designed to ensure long-term financial sustainability. The package provides support for the priorities identified under the Forward Look strategy.

Figure 1: WBG Goals and 2030 Development Agenda

[1] *The other WBG institutions are the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).*

Significant progress has been made in the implementation of the Forward Look strategy. The following are key highlights of this progress:

Serving All Clients

IBRD is directing more resources to meet client countries' development priorities. In FY18, commitments in lower- middle-income countries represented 53% of total commitments (FY17 - 39%). The proposed capital increases would provide additional capacity for lending, consistent with maintaining an appropriate Equity-to-Loans ratio.

$23 billion
Total Commitments
Of which

$12 billion
Commitments to Lower-Middle-Income Countries

Leading on Global Issues

IBRD is bringing knowledge, convening power, and capacity to address global issues. It is increasing financing for projects with climate co-benefits as part of a broad climate action plan; expanding financing and integrating tools for crisis response to help countries recover from conflict, natural disasters, or pandemics; and helping to level the playing field for women in business.

39 %
Climate Co-Benefit Commitments

51 %
Gender Commitments

Improving the Business Model

IBRD, along with other WBG entities, is implementing ways to serve its clients more effectively and efficiently. Various administrative reforms and agile programs are underway to simplify procedures, create operating efficiencies and improve operational delivery. Procurement policy modernization, which promotes internationally recognized core principles of value for money[2], is creating more opportunities to deliver more value to borrowers. Significant progress has been made to ensure budget spending discipline and efficiency, which has resulted in an improvement in the Budget Anchor. In addition, as part of the package endorsed by the Governors in April 2018, IBRD will continue to strengthen its financial management by introducing a financial sustainability framework in FY19.

Financial Results and Portfolio Performance

The financial performance of IBRD reflects the impact from the measures put in place in previous years to increase its financial capacity, and ensure its long-term financial sustainability. At the end of the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2018, the Executive Directors (the Board) approved the retention of $913 million in the General Reserve out of the allocable income for the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2018 (FY18). This compares with a retention of $672 million at the end of the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2017. The key factor driving this increase in reserve retention was the higher allocable income as discussed in the next section.

[2] *Economy, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Cost-effectiveness.*

Net Income and Allocable Income

IBRD had a net income of $698 million on a reported basis for the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2018, compared with a net loss of $237 million in the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2017. In both fiscal years, the results were affected by net unrealized mark-to-market losses on IBRD's non-trading portfolios. Given IBRD's intention to maintain its non-trading portfolio positions, unrealized mark-to-market losses and gains are not included in IBRD's allocable income, which is the income measure used as the basis for making net income allocation decisions.

$698 million
Net Income

IBRD's allocable income was $1,161 million for the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2018, compared with $795 million for the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2017. The higher allocable income was primarily driven by the increase in loan spread revenue and the containment of net administrative expenses, as evidenced by the improvement in the Budget Anchor (FY18 88%; FY17 107%).

$1,161 million
Allocable Income

Loans

IBRD's lending operations during the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2018, resulted in $23 billion of loan commitments and $5.6 billion of net loan disbursements. The latter was the key driver in the increase in net loans outstanding, from $177 billion at the end of the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2017 to $184 billion at the end of the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2018.

$184 billion
Net Loans Outstanding

Investments

IBRD's investment portfolio increased by $2 billion, from $72 billion as of June 30, 2017 to $74 billion as of June 30, 2018. The investments remain concentrated in the upper end of the credit spectrum, with 70% rated AA or above, reflecting IBRD's objective of principal protection and resulting preference for high quality investments.

$74 billion
Net Investment Portfolio

Borrowings

IBRD raised medium and long-term debt of $36 billion during FY18, resulting in a $7 billion increase in the portfolio during the year, from $207 billion as of June 30, 2017 to $214 billion as of June 30, 2018. The funds raised financed development lending operations, and also satisfied the increase in liquidity requirements. The debt issuances were highly diversified; 27 currencies, ranging from sizes of $0.2 million to $3 billion, with an average maturity of 4.6 years.

$214 billion
Borrowing Portfolio

Usable Equity

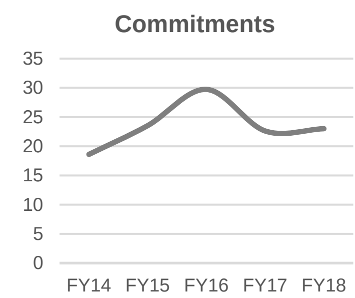
IBRD's usable equity continues to be adequate to support current lending operations. IBRD's Governors are voting on capital increase resolutions that would allow IBRD to lend more, consistent with maintaining an appropriate Equity-to-Loans ratio.

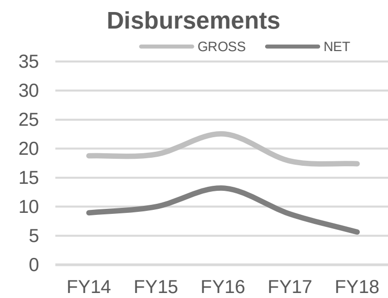
$44 billion
Usable Equity

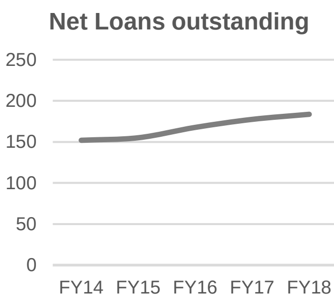
Key Performance Indicators

LENDING - In FY18, IBRD committed $23 billion through 124 projects to help developing countries find solutions to global and local development challenges. Lending commitments (including guarantees of $0.4 billion) were higher in FY18 relative to a year earlier by 2% (Table 8). At June 30, 2018, IBRD's net loans outstanding amounted to $184 billion (Table 2), 3.5% above a year earlier.

In billions of U.S dollars

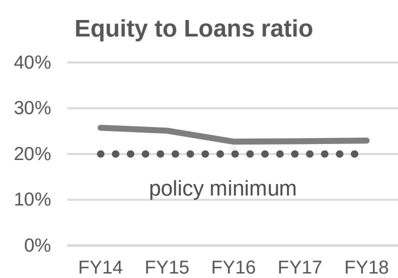


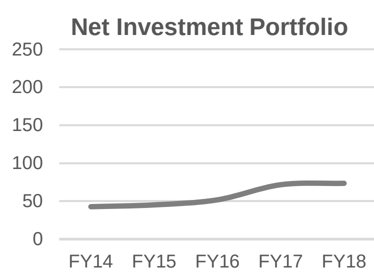


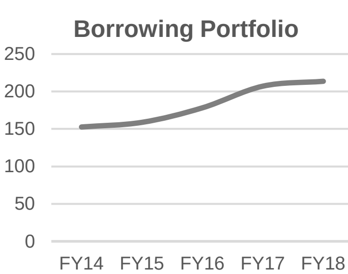


CAPITAL ADEQUACY AND LIQUIDITY – The Equity-to- Loans ratio of 22.9% as of June 30, 2018, remained largely unchanged (22.8% as of June 30, 2017), as the impact of the increase in loan and other exposures was offset by the favorable impact of the increase in the General Reserve, and the decrease in the underfunded status of the pension plans. The net investment portfolio remained at high-levels due to pre-funding activities and management's intention to keep liquidity volumes higher to enhance IBRD's ability to meet its financial commitments, even under potential scenarios of severe market disruptions.

In billions of U.S dollars (except for ratio)

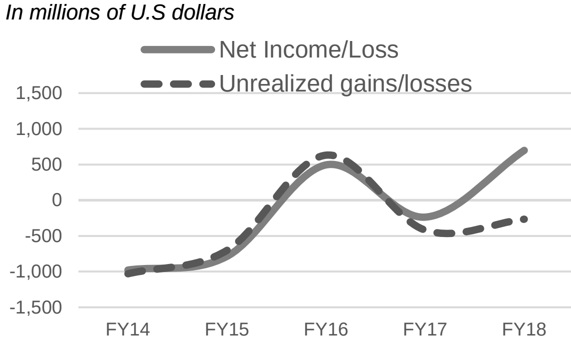


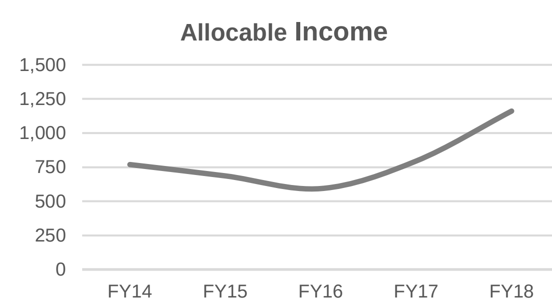




FINANCIAL RESULTS – On a reported basis, IBRD had a net income of $698 million for FY18. This net income primarily reflects strong net interest revenue results and contained net administrative expenses, partially offset by net unrealized mark-to-market losses experienced on the non-trading portfolios (See Table 6). After the standard adjustments to arrive at allocable income (See Table 7), IBRD had allocable income of $1,161 million for FY18, higher by $366 million as compared with the allocable income for FY17 (See Section III).

In millions of U.S dollars





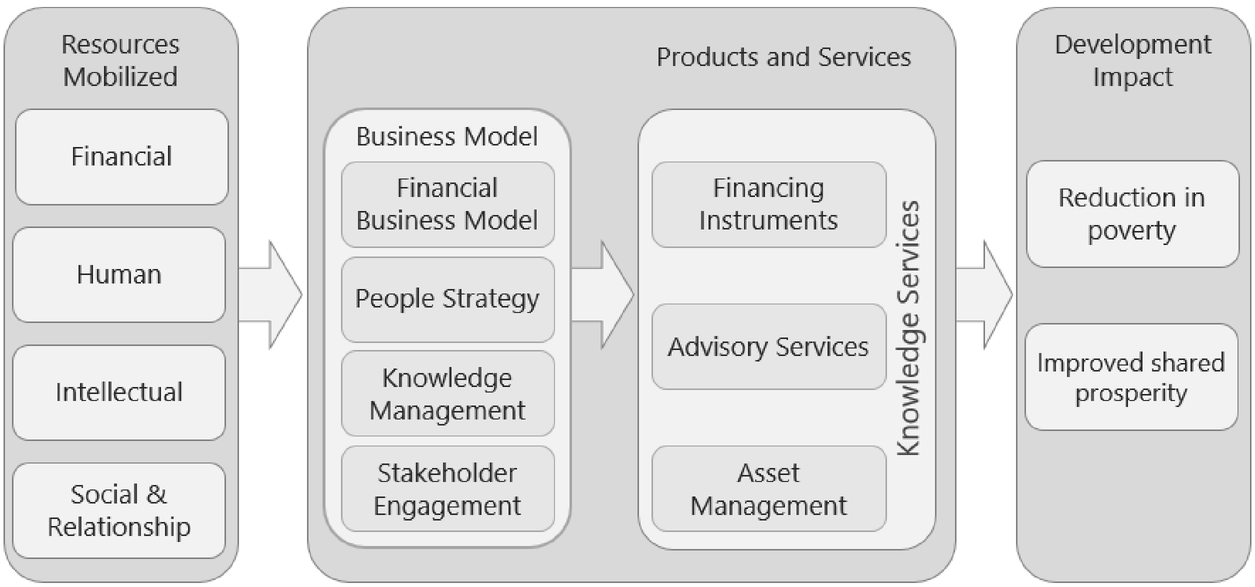
Section II: Overview

Introduction

IBRD, an international organization owned by its 189-member countries, is one of the five institutions of the WBG. Each of these institutions is legally and financially independent, with separate assets and liabilities. IBRD is not liable for the obligations of the other institutions.

IBRD is one of the largest Multilateral Development Banks (MDB) in the world and is able to combine knowledge services and financing with global reach. The value of IBRD is in its ability to help its eligible borrowing members address their development challenges and meet their rising demand for innovative products. Figure 2 illustrates how IBRD creates value.

Figure 2: How IBRD Creates Value



IBRD provides loans, guarantees, and knowledge for development focused projects and programs to creditworthy middle-income and low-income countries to support sustainable development. While its main business activity is extending loans to its eligible member countries, by operating across a full range of country clients, IBRD maintains a depth of development knowledge, uses its convening power to advance the global public goods agenda, and coordinates responses to regional and global challenges.

Member countries use IBRD's technical advice and analysis to develop or implement better policies, programs, and reforms that help to sustain development over the long term, with products ranging from flagship reports, development data, and reports on key economic and social issues, to knowledge-sharing workshops, policy notes, and implementation action plans. The analysis often underpins partnership frameworks, government programs, and projects supported by IBRD lending and guarantees.

Presentation

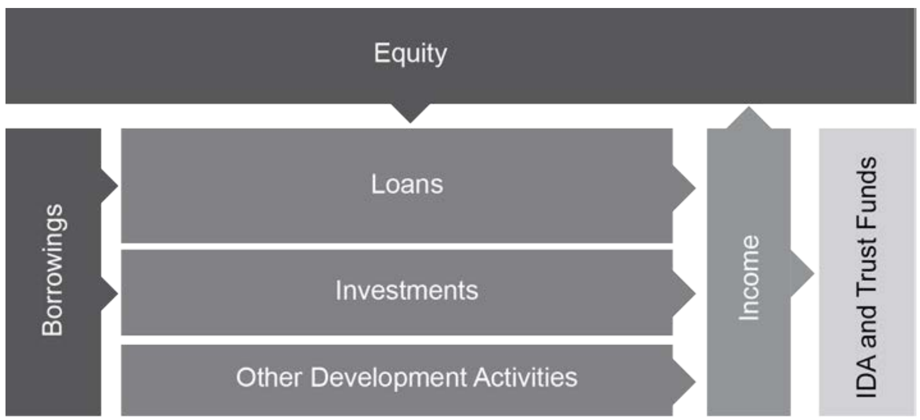
This document provides Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the financial condition and results of operations for IBRD for the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2018. At the end of this document there is a Glossary of Terms and a list of Abbreviations and Acronyms.

IBRD undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements. Certain reclassifications of prior years' information have been made to conform to the current year's presentation. For further details, see Note A: Summary of Significant Accounting and Related Policies in the Notes to the Financial Statements for the year-ended June 30, 2018.

Financial Business Model

IBRD's objective is not to maximize profits, but to earn adequate income to ensure that it has the long-term financial capacity necessary to support its development activities. IBRD seeks to generate sufficient revenue to finance its operations as well as to be able to set aside funds in reserves to strengthen its financial position, and provide support to IDA and to trust funds via income transfers for other developmental purposes.

Figure 3: IBRD's Financial Business Model



The financial strength of IBRD is based on the support it receives from its shareholders, and on its array of financial policies and practices. Shareholder support for IBRD is reflected in the capital backing it continues to receive from its members and in the record of its borrowing member countries in meeting their debt service obligations to IBRD. IBRD's sound financial and risk management policies and practices have enabled it to maintain its capital adequacy, diversify its funding sources, hold a portfolio of liquid investments to meet its financial commitments, and limit its risks, including credit and market risks.

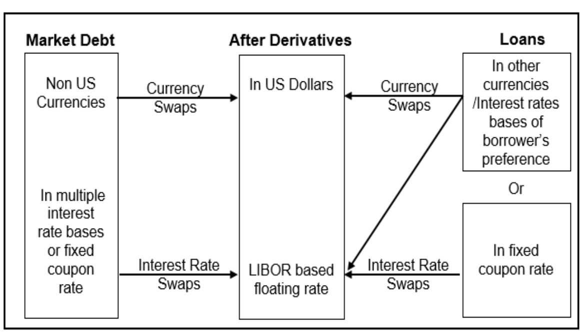
Figure 3 illustrates IBRD's financial business model. IBRD offers its borrowers, in middle income and creditworthy low-income countries, long-term loans that can have a final maturity of up to 35 years. Borrowers may customize their repayment terms to meet their debt management or project needs. Loans are offered on both fixed and variable terms, and in multiple currencies; though borrowers have generally preferred loans denominated in U.S dollars and euros. IBRD also supports its borrowers by providing access to risk management tools such as derivative instruments, including currency and interest rate swaps and interest rate caps and collars.

In order to be able to meet its development goals, it is important for IBRD to intermediate funds for lending from the international capital markets. IBRD's loans are financed through its equity, and from borrowings raised in the capital markets. IBRD is rated triple-A by the major rating agencies and its bonds are viewed as high quality securities by investors. IBRD's funding strategy is aimed at achieving the best long-term value on a sustainable basis for its borrowing members. This strategy has enabled IBRD to borrow at favorable market terms and pass the savings on to its borrowing members. IBRD issues its securities both through global offerings and bond issues tailored to the needs of specific markets or investor types. This is done by offering bonds to investors in various currencies, maturities, markets, and with fixed and variable terms, often opening new markets for international investors by offering new products or bonds in emerging-market currencies. IBRD's annual funding volumes vary from year to year, and funds raised are used to finance IBRD's development projects and programs in member countries. Funds not deployed for lending are maintained in IBRD's investment portfolio to supply liquidity for its operations.

IBRD makes extensive use of derivatives to manage its exposure to various market risks from the above activities. These 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 to stabilize the earnings on its equity.

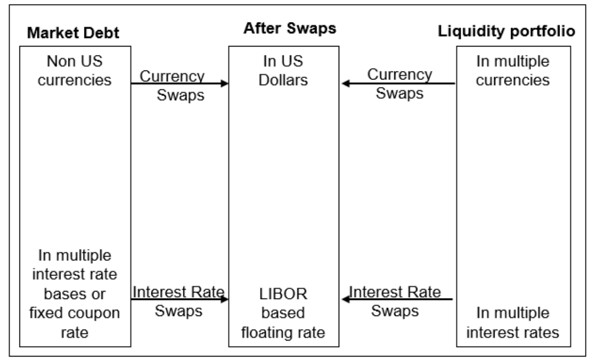
Alignment of Assets and Liabilities – IBRD borrows in multiple currency and interest rate bases on a global scale. It then lends the proceeds of these borrowings to eligible member countries. IBRD offers its borrowers the option of converting the currency and interest rate bases on their loans where there is a liquid swap market, thereby enabling them to select loan terms which are best matched to their circumstances. In addition to meeting borrower preferences, such options are expected to help borrowers mitigate their currency and interest rate risk. In the absence of active risk management, IBRD would be exposed to substantial market risk and asset-liability management imbalances. To address such imbalances, IBRD uses derivatives to swap its payment obligations on bonds to a currency and interest rate basis that is aligned with its loan portfolio. Likewise, when a borrower exercises a conversion option on a loan to change its currency or interest rate basis, IBRD uses derivatives to convert its exposure back to a currency and interest rate basis, that is aligned with its loan portfolio. Thus, IBRD's payment obligations on its borrowings are aligned with its loans funded by such borrowings – generally, after the effect of derivatives, IBRD primarily pays U.S. dollar, short-term variable rates on its borrowings, and receives U.S. dollar, short-term variable rates on its loans. Figure 4 below illustrates the use of derivatives in the loan and borrowing portfolios:

Figure 4:Use of Derivatives for Loans and Borrowings



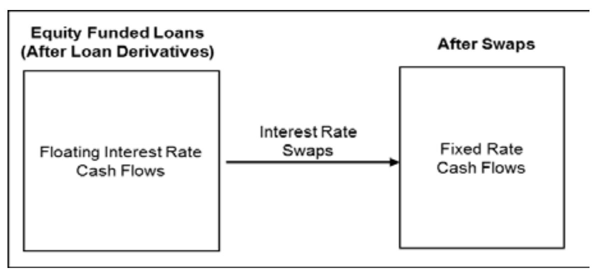
Derivatives are also used to manage market risk in the liquidity portfolio. In line with its development mandate, IBRD maintains a large liquidity balance to ensure that it can make payments on its borrowing obligations and loan disbursements, even in the event of severe market disruptions. Pending disbursement, the liquidity portfolio is invested on a global basis in multiple currencies and interest rates. Derivatives are also used to align the currency and duration of investments with the debt funding the liquidity portfolio. Figure 5 below illustrates the use of derivatives in the liquidity portfolio:

Figure 5: Use of Derivatives for Investments



Equity Management – IBRD's equity is deployed to fund its lending activities. Given IBRD's risk management strategy (See section IX), earnings on equity reflect short-term variable rates. If left unmanaged, the revenue from these loans would be highly sensitive to fluctuations in short-term interest rates. To manage this exposure, Management has put in place an Equity Management Framework (EMF) with the primary goal of providing income stability for IBRD. Under this framework, IBRD uses derivatives to convert the variable rate cash flows on loans funded by equity back to fixed rate cash flows (See Risk Management, Section IX). See Figure 6 below:

Figure 6: Use of Derivatives for EMF



Management believes that these risk management strategies, taken together, effectively manage market risk in IBRD's operations from an economic perspective. However, these strategies entail the extensive use of derivatives, which introduce volatility through unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on the reported basis income statement (particularly given the long-term nature of some of IBRD's assets and liabilities). Accordingly, Management makes decisions on income allocation without reference to unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on risk management instruments in the non-trading portfolios – see Basis of Reporting – Allocable Income.

Financial Performance

IBRD's primary sources of revenue are from loans and investments (both net of funding costs), and equity contribution. These revenues cover, administrative expenses, provisions for losses on loans and other exposures[3] (LLP), as well as transfers to Reserves, Surplus, and for other development purposes including transfers to IDA.

In addition to the revenue generated from activities as shown in Figure 7, IBRD also earns revenue from other development activities, in the form of non-interest revenue from externally funded activities. Mobilization of external funds from third-party partners includes trust funds, reimbursable funds and fee-based services from member countries, primarily from Reimbursable Advisory Services (RAS), Externally Financed Outputs (EFO), and the Reserves Advisory Management Program (RAMP). The growth of non-interest revenue from externally funded activities provides an additional means to expand capacity to support the development needs of client countries. Management continues to strengthen and align this revenue source with the overall WBG strategy and priorities. See Section V for a detailed discussion on externally funded activities.

The financial results for FY18 reflect the impact from the measures put in place to further enhance IBRD's financial position. These measures are intended to gradually increase IBRD's equity, lending capacity, and its ability to fund priorities that meet shareholder goals while also ensuring its long-term financial sustainability. The measures included:

- The introduction of pricing measures in FY14–15, which have led to an increase in loan spread revenue,
- Reducing the policy minimum for the Equity-to-Loans ratio from 23% to 20%,
- Adoption of an income-based formula to calibrate IBRD's annual income transfers to IDA,
- Implementation of a new external funds costs recovery framework, and
- The establishment and achievement of administrative spending targets.

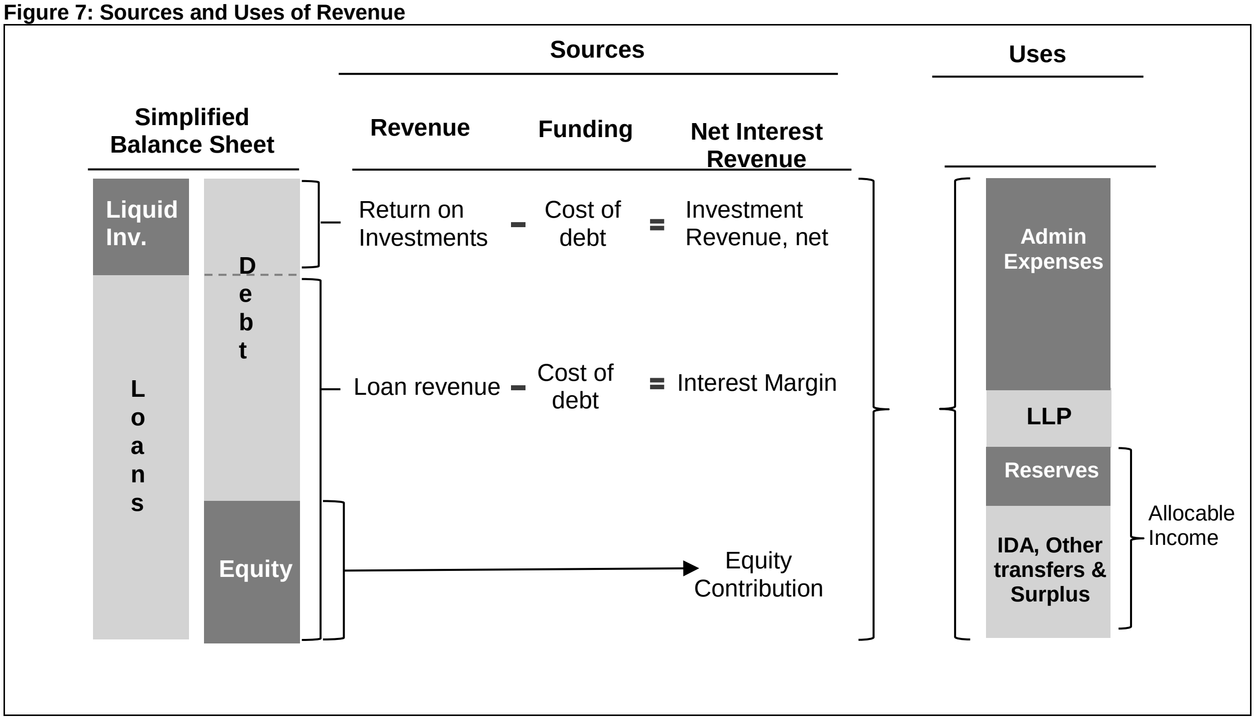
To increase capital utilization, IBRD has developed and implemented an MDB Exposure Exchange Framework (MDB EEA) with the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), helping all three institutions improve the diversification of their portfolios.

At IBRD's Spring Meetings in April 2018, the Governors endorsed in principle, a package designed to enhance IBRD's financial capacity on a sustainable basis. That package includes:

1) A General and Selective Capital increase that will provide up to $7.5 billion in additional paid-in capital; Governors are currently voting on resolutions to implement these capital increases;
2) New loan pricing measures implemented on July 1, 2018; the Executive Directors approved the new pricing structure on June 26, 2018;
3) An increase in the Single Borrower Limit (SBL) with differentiation based on per capita income; the Executive Directors approved the new SBL structure on June 28, 2018;
4) Continued efficiency measures and administrative simplification; and
5) A financial sustainability framework that will include a sustainable lending limit and crisis buffers; that framework will be developed by management and presented to the Executive Directors for approval in FY19.

[3] Other exposures include deferred drawdown options (DDO), irrevocable commitments, exposures to member countries' derivatives and guarantees.

Figure 7: Sources and Uses of Revenue



Basis of Reporting

Audited Financial Statements

IBRD's financial statements conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), referred to in this document as the "reported basis". All instruments in the investment and borrowing portfolios and all other derivatives are reported at fair value, with changes in fair value reported in the Statement of Income. IBRD's loans are reported at amortized cost, except for loans with embedded derivatives, if any, which are reported at fair value. Management uses the reported net income as the basis for deriving allocable income, as discussed below.

Fair Value Results

IBRD reflects all financial instruments at fair value in Section X of this document. The fair value of these instruments is affected by changes in market variables such as interest rates, exchange rates, and credit risk. Management uses fair value to assess the performance of the investment-trading portfolio; to manage various market risks, including interest rate risk and commercial counterparty credit risk.

Allocable Income

IBRD's Articles of Agreement (the Articles) require that the Governors determine the allocation of income at the end of every fiscal year. Allocable income, which is a non-GAAP financial measure, is an internal management measure which reflects income available for allocation. IBRD's definition of allocable income starts with the net income on a reported basis, and includes certain adjustments, which are approved by the Board at the end of every fiscal year. These adjustments relate to the following:

- Unrealized mark-to-market gains/losses on non-trading portfolios,
- Expenses related to transfers allocated from the previous years' allocable income but expensed in the current year,
- Differential between reported pension expense and the contributions made to the pension plans and the Post-Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund (PCRF),
- Investment revenue on the portion of assets related to the pension plan, which is included in IBRD's investment portfolio, and
- Other amounts including temporarily restricted revenue (i.e. funds received from donors/others to finance specific products or outputs and as a result not considered allocable), and revenue related to the Pilot Auction Facility (PAF) and the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF).

See Financial Results Section (Section III) and Table 7 for a detailed discussion on the adjustments made to reported net income to arrive at allocable income.

The volatility in IBRD's reported net income is primarily driven by the unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on the derivative instruments in IBRD's non-trading portfolios (loans, borrowings, and EMF). IBRD's risk management strategy entails the extensive use of derivatives to manage market risk. These derivatives are primarily used to align the interest rate and currency bases of its assets and liabilities. IBRD has elected not to designate any hedging relationships for accounting purposes. Rather, all derivative instruments are marked to fair value on the Balance Sheet, with changes in fair values accounted for through the Statement of Income.

In line with IBRD's financial risk management policies, IBRD expects to maintain its non-trading portfolio positions. As a result, for non-trading portfolios, allocable income only includes amounts which have been realized.

For trading portfolios (investment portfolio), allocable income includes both unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses, as well as realized amounts.

Management has consistently followed this practice of excluding unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on its non-trading portfolios from reported net income to arrive at allocable income, since adopting FASB's guidance on derivatives and hedging in FY01. Accordingly, in years in which reported net income has been positively impacted by unrealized mark-to-market gains on the non-trading portfolios, IBRD did not take these unrealized mark-to-market gains into account in making income allocation decisions. Likewise, in the case of unrealized mark-to-market losses on the non-trading portfolios, IBRD consistently excludes these amounts from reported net income to arrive at allocable income.

Section III: Financial Results

The following section is a discussion of IBRD's Results of Operations on a Reported and Allocable Income basis, for the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2018 compared with the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2017, as well as changes in its financial position between June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

Summary of Financial Results

Table 1: Condensed Statement of Income
In millions of U.S. dollars

For the fiscal year ended June 30,	2018	2017	2016	FY18 vs FY17	FY17 vs FY16
Interest Revenue, net of Funding Costs					
Interest margin	$ 1,184	$ 1,022	$ 921	$ 162	$ 101
Equity contribution, (including EMF) [a]	746	719	831	27	(112)
Investments, net	231	170	110	61	60
Net Interest Revenue	$ 2,161	$ 1,911	$ 1,862	$ 250	$ 49
Provision for losses on loans and other exposures, net - release /(charge) [b]	28	(14)	(15)	42	1
Net non-interest expenses (Table 4)	(1,185)	(1,347)	(1,319)	162	(28)
Net other revenue [b] (Table 3)	138	129	41	9	88
Board of Governors-approved and other transfers	(178)	(497)	(705)	319	208
Unrealized mark-to-market gains/(losses) on non- trading portfolios, net [a]	(266)	(419)	631	153	(1,050)
Net Income (Loss)	$ 698	$ (237)	$ 495	$ 935	$ (732)
Adjustments to reconcile net income/(loss) to allocable income:					
Pension and other adjustments	19	116	24	(97)	92
Board of Governors-approved and other transfers	178	497	705	(319)	(208)
Unrealized mark-to-market gains/(losses) on non-trading portfolios, net [a]	266	419	(631)	(153)	1,050
Allocable Income	$ 1,161	$ 795	$ 593	$ 366	$ 202

a. This includes the reclassification of net realized mark- to-market gains of $39 million for FY16, associated with the termination of certain positions under the EMF, from unrealized mark-to-market losses on non-trading portfolios, net, to equity contribution. There were no realized gains for FY17 & FY18 for the EMF portfolio (See Table 6).

b. Includes a $3 million reduction (expense) in the recoverable asset for FY18 and $3 million for FY17. FY16 amount includes a $42 million increase (income) in the recoverable asset. These amounts relate to the change in the value of the risk coverage received (recoverable assets) associated with the MDB EEA transactions and are included in other non-interest revenue on IBRD's Statement of Income.

Table 2: Condensed Balance Sheet
In millions of U.S. dollars

As of June 30,	2018	2017	Variance
Investments and due from banks	$ 73,188	$ 73,656	$ (468)
Net loans outstanding	183,588	177,422	6,166
Receivable from derivatives	141,716	150,112	(8,396)
Other assets	4,564	4,708	(144)
Total Assets	**$ 403,056**	**$ 405,898**	**$ (2,842)**
Borrowings	208,009	205,942	2,067
Payable for derivatives	147,096	153,129	(6,033)
Other liabilities	6,107	7,029	(922)
Equity	41,844	39,798	2,046
Total Liabilities and Equity	**$ 403,056**	**$ 405,898**	**$ (2,842)**

IBRD's principal assets are its loans to member countries. These are financed by IBRD's equity and proceeds from the capital markets.

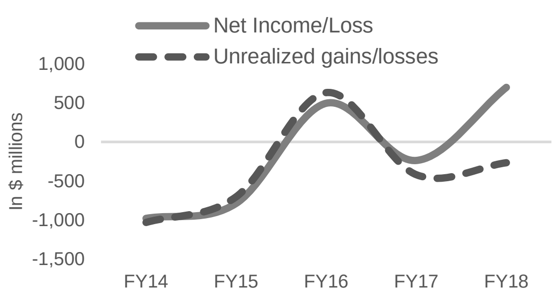
While IBRD's net loans outstanding grew by 3.5%, total assets as of June 30, 2018 decreased by about 1% compared to June 30, 2017, primarily as a result of a decrease in the receivable for derivatives, due to maturities and the increase in USD interest rates during the year. Derivatives are presented on IBRD's balance sheet based on the manner in which they are settled. As a result, currency swaps are presented on a gross basis and interest rate swaps are presented on a net basis. As of June 30, 2018, while IBRD's derivative assets were $141,716 million on the balance sheet, IBRD's net derivative exposure, after master netting agreements and collateral, was $1,454 million, of which $254 million was commercial credit exposure (See Table 29 and Notes to Financial Statements, Note F: Derivative Instruments).

The following is a discussion on the key drivers of IBRD's financial performance, including a reconciliation between IBRD's reported net income and allocable income.

Net Income

On a reported basis, IBRD had net income of $698 million for FY18. This net income primarily reflects higher net interest revenue, lower BOG transfers and lower unrealized mark-to-market losses experienced on the non-trading portfolios (See Figure 8). After adjustments, IBRD had allocable income of $1,161 million for FY18, higher by $366 million as compared to FY17 (See Table 1). The higher allocable income in FY18 was primarily due to increases in IBRD's business revenue (loan interest margin, net investment revenue, commitment and guarantee fees, and reimbursable revenue from IBRD executed trust funds); and the containment of net administrative expenses (See Table 5). Also contributing to the increase in allocable income was the favorable change in the provision for loan losses and other exposures, which resulted in a release of $28 million in FY18.

Figure 8: Net Income and Unrealized gains / (losses)



Results from Lending activities

Interest Margin

Net interest margin is the spread earned (loan revenue less associated funding costs) on loans funded by borrowings and IBRD's equity. This spread is largely unaffected by changes in short-term interest rates due to the cost-pass through nature of IBRD's loans (Figure 10). IBRD's FY18 net interest margin was $1,184 million, an increase of $162 million compared with FY17. The higher net interest margin was driven by the impact from the pricing measures adopted in FY14, as well as the increase in lending volume.

Figure 9: Net Interest Margin

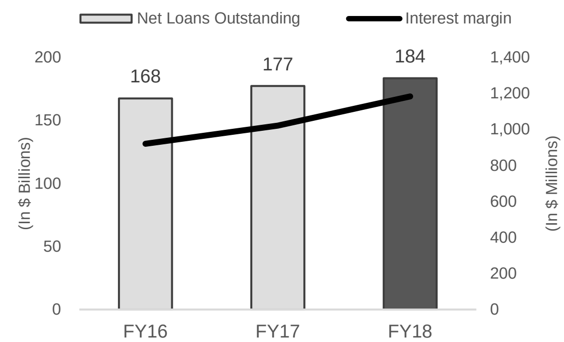
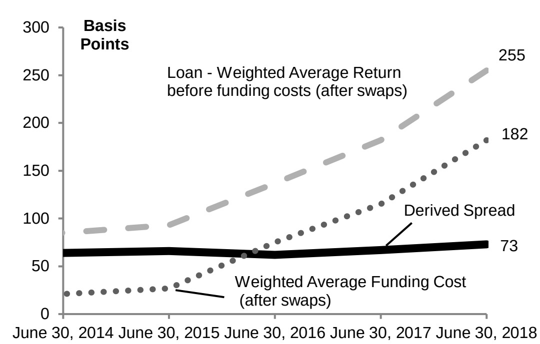


Figure 10: Derived Spread



Loan Portfolio

Client demand for IBRD's loans remains high; however, the 20% minimum threshold level for the Equity-to-Loans ratio has limited IBRD's lending capacity. The resolutions for the proposed General Capital Increase (GCI) and Selective Capital Increase (SCI) have been circulated to the Governors for their approval. The proposed capital increases would provide additional capacity for lending, consistent with maintaining an appropriate Equity-to-Loans ratio. At June 30, 2018, IBRD's net loans outstanding amounted to $184 billion, 3.5% above a year earlier (Figure 9). The increase was mainly attributable to

$5.6 billion in net loan disbursements made in FY18, and currency translation gains of $0.5 billion, primarily due to the 2% appreciation of the euro against the U.S. dollar during the year.

Gross disbursements in FY18 were $17.4 billion, 2.6% lower than FY17, primarily due to lower development policy operation disbursements during the year (Section IV).

Results from Investing activities

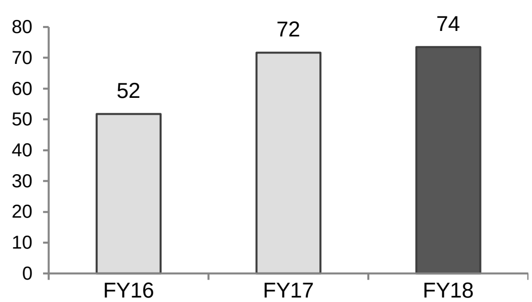
Net Investment Revenue

During FY18, interest revenue from investments, net of funding costs, amounted to $231 million. This compares with $170 million during FY17. The $61 million increase was primarily due to increased volume and the results from cross-currency management strategies.

Investment Portfolio

IBRD's investment portfolio consists mainly of the liquid asset portfolio. As of June 30, 2018, the net investment portfolio totaled $74 billion, with $72 billion representing the liquid asset portfolio. This compares with $72 billion a year earlier, of which $70 billion represented the liquid asset portfolio (see Note C: Investments in the Notes to the Financial Statements). The growth in the investment portfolio is primarily due to the increase in the net receivable for derivatives, associated with the increase in interest rates during the year.

Figure 11: Net Investment Portfolio
In billions of U.S. dollars



The level of liquidity reflects management's decision to increase the Prudential Minimum liquidity requirement, as well as, the higher projected debt service and loan disbursements for the coming fiscal year (Section IX).

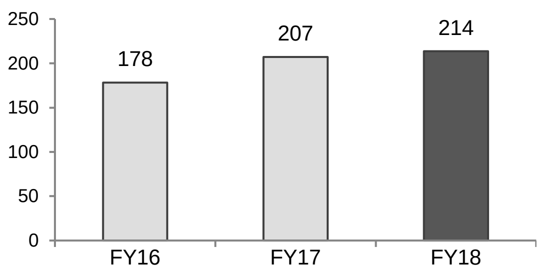
Results from Borrowing activities

Borrowing portfolio

As of June 30, 2018, the borrowing portfolio totaled $214 billion, $7 billion above June 30, 2017 (see Note E: Borrowings in the Notes to the Financial Statements).

In FY18, to fund its operations, IBRD raised medium- and long-term debt of $36 billion in 27 different currencies, $19.5 billion below FY17 (Table 22). The decrease in medium- and long-term debt issuances in FY18 is primarily a result of the decrease in net loan disbursements, as well as lower debt servicing and refinancing requirements.

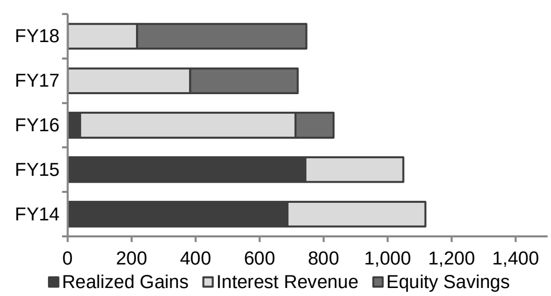
Figure 12: Borrowing Portfolio
In billions of U.S. dollars



Equity Contribution and Equity Management Framework

Equity contribution is comprised of interest revenue earned from the EMF positions, and any gains which have been realized during the year as a result of the termination of certain EMF positions. Equity contribution also includes equity savings (revenue earned from the proportion of loans funded by equity), and certain minor adjustments including those relating to discontinued loan products.

Figure 13: Equity Contribution
In millions of U.S. dollars



For FY18, equity contribution was $746 million, marginally higher compared with $719 million in FY17 (See Table 1). EMF continues to bring stability to equity contribution and represents 35% of the net interest revenue for FY18 (38% - FY17).

A further discussion on the EMF strategy and how IBRD manages its exposure to short-term interest rates is included in the Risk Management Section (Section IX).

Net Other Revenue

Table 3 below provides details on the composition of net other revenue.

Net other revenue increased by $9 million (7%) relative to FY17, driven by the increase in revenue from commitment and guarantee fees, partially offset by lower earnings from the Post-Employment Benefit Plan (PEBP) and PCRF assets. The increase in commitment fee revenue in FY18 compared with FY17, was due to the higher balance of undisbursed loans which are subject to the FY14 pricing measures.

Table 3: Net Other Revenue

In millions of U.S. dollars

For the fiscal year-ended June 30,	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*	*FY18 vs FY17*	*FY17 vs FY16*
Loan commitment fees	$ 87	$ 70	$ 34	$ 17	$ 36
Guarantee fees	14	8	7	6	1
Net Earnings from PEBP and PCRF	34	47	(6)	(13)	53
PAF and PEF [a]	1	8	6	(7)	2
Others	2	(4)	*	6	(4)
Net other revenue (Table 1)	$ 138	$ 129	$ 41	$ 9	$ 88

a. For further discussion on PAF and PEF, see "Other adjustments" on Table 7.

**indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

Expenses

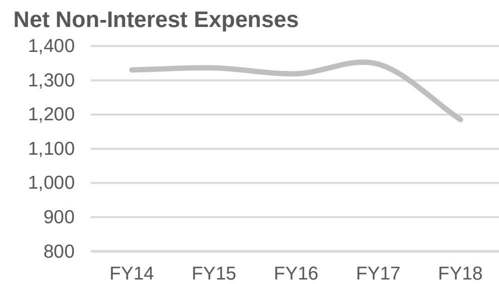
Net Non-Interest Expenses

As shown in Table 4, IBRD's net non-interest expenses primarily comprise administrative expenses, net of revenue from externally funded activities. IBRD/IDA's administrative budget is a single resource envelope that funds the combined work programs of IBRD and IDA. The allocation of administrative expenses and revenue between IBRD and IDA is based on an agreed cost and revenue sharing methodology, approved by their Boards, which is primarily driven by the relative level of lending, knowledge services, and other services between these two institutions. The staff costs and consultant and contractual services shown in the table below include costs related to IBRD executed trust funds, which are recovered through revenue from externally funded activities.

The decrease in net non-interest expenses relative to FY17 was primarily due to the impact of the lower allocation of administrative expenses to IBRD, and due to lower pension and post-retirement benefit costs, as a result of the lower amortization of unrecognized net actuarial losses and service costs during FY18.

Figure 14: Net Non-Interest Expenses

In millions of U.S. dollars



Efficiency Measures

IBRD aims to have its net administrative expenses covered by its loan spread revenue (loan interest margin, commitment and guarantee fees). Thus, IBRD monitors its net administrative expenses as a percentage of its loan spread revenue, using a measure referred to as the Budget Anchor.

Table 4: Net Non-Interest Expenses
In millions of U.S. dollars

For the fiscal year-ended June 30,	2018	2017	2016	FY18 vs FY17	FY17 vs FY16
Administrative expenses					
Staff costs	$ 951	$ 904	$ 915	$ 47	$ (11)
Travel	181	175	183	6	(8)
Consultant fees and contractual services	437	454	482	(17)	(28)
Pension and other post-retirement benefits	272	394	231	(122)	163
Communications and Technology	54	55	58	(1)	(3)
Equipment and buildings	128	130	139	(2)	(9)
Other expenses	26	33	45	(7)	(12)
Total administrative expenses	$ 2,049	$ 2,145	$ 2,053	$ (96)	$ 92
Grant Making Facilities (See Section V)	18	22	67	(4)	(45)
Revenue from externally funded activities (See Section V)					
Reimbursable revenue – IBRD executed trust funds	(595)	(542)	(515)	(53)	(27)
Reimbursable advisory services	(52)	(47)	(51)	(5)	4
Revenue - Trust fund administration	(48)	(47)	(51)	(1)	4
Restricted revenue (primarily externally financed outputs)	(22)	(24)	(20)	2	(4)
Revenue - Asset management services	(28)	(27)	(27)	(1)	-
Other revenue	(137)	(133)	(137)	(4)	4
Total Revenue from externally funded activities	(882)	(820)	(801)	(62)	(19)
Total Net Non-Interest Expenses (Table 1)	**$ 1,185**	**$ 1,347**	**$ 1,319**	**$ (162)**	**$ 28**

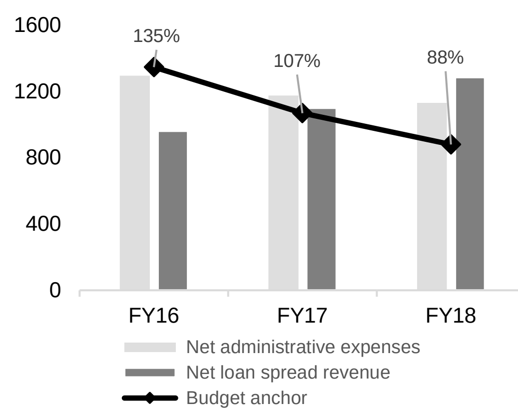
Table 5: Budget Anchor Ratio
In millions of U.S. dollars

For the fiscal year ended June	2018	2017	2016	FY18 vs FY17	FY17 vs FY16
Total net Non-Interest Expenses (From Table 4)	$ 1,185	$ 1,347	$ 1,319	$ (162)	$ 28
Pension adjustment (From Table 7) [a]	(56)	(175)	(18)	119	(157)
EFO adjustment [a]	2	4	(5)	(2)	9
Net administrative expenses	$ 1,131	$ 1,176	$ 1,296	$ (45)	$ (120)
Loan interest margin (From Table 1)	1,184	1,022	921	162	101
Loan commitment fees (From Table 3)	87	70	34	17	36
Guarantee fees (From Table 3)	14	8	7	6	1
Total loan spread revenue	$ 1,285	$ 1,100	$ 962	$ 185	$ 138
Budget Anchor	88%	107%	135%		

a. These adjustments are made to arrive at net administrative expenses used for allocable income purposes. For more information see Allocable Income and Income Allocation section.

In FY18, IBRD's Budget Anchor was 88%, an improvement of 19 percentage points compared with 107% in FY17, reflecting the increase in IBRD's loan spread revenue during the year, and the decrease in administrative expenses resulting from the improved discipline in administrative spending, and the impact of the lower allocation of administrative expenses to IBRD, in accordance with the IBRD/IDA cost sharing methodology (See Table 5 for details of the Budget Anchor components).

Figure 15: Budget Anchor
In millions of U.S. dollars



Provision for losses on loans and other exposures

In FY18, IBRD recorded a release of provision for losses on loans and other exposures of $28 million, compared with a charge of $14 million in FY17. The release was primarily due to the impact from the annual update of inputs to the loan loss provisioning methodology. The provisioning rate as of June 30, 2018, was largely unchanged compared with the prior year, and remained at less than 1% of IBRD's loan exposures (see Notes to Financial Statements, Note D: Loans and Other Exposures).

Board of Governors and approved transfers

For FY18, IBRD recorded expenses of $178 million relating to Board of Governors-approved and other transfers, which relates to the transfer to IDA from FY17 allocable income (see Notes to Financial Statements, Note G: Retained Earnings, Allocations and Transfers). This compares with $497 million recorded in FY17. The main reason for the decrease is the introduction in FY17 of a formula based approach for determining IBRD's transfers to IDA, which links such transfers with IBRD's allocable income level.

Unrealized mark-to-market gains/losses on non-trading portfolios

These mainly comprise unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on the loan, borrowing, and EMF portfolios. Since these are non-trading portfolios, any unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses associated with these positions, are excluded from reported net income to arrive at allocable income. As a result, from a long-term financial sustainability perspective, income allocations are made on the basis of amounts which have been realized (with the exception of the Investment trading portfolio, as previously discussed). For FY18, $266 million of net unrealized mark-to-market losses ($419 million net unrealized mark-to-market losses in FY17) were excluded from reported net income to arrive at allocable income (See Table 1).

Table 6: Unrealized Mark-to-Market gains/losses, net
In millions of U.S. dollars

	For the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2018		
	Unrealized gains (losses), excluding realized amounts [a]	*Realized gains (losses)*	*Total*
Borrowing portfolio [b]	$ (381)	$ *	$ (381)
Loan portfolio [b]	916	-	916
EMF	(799)	-	(799)
Asset-liability management portfolio [c]	(2)	-	(2)
Client operations portfolio	*	-	*
Total	$ (266)	$ *	$ (266)

	For the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2017		
	Unrealized gains (losses), excluding realized amounts [a]	*Realized gains (losses)*	*Total*
Borrowing portfolio [b]	$ (254)	$ 6	$ (248)
Loan portfolio [b]	1,529	-	1,529
EMF	(1,701)	-	(1,701)
Asset-liability management portfolio [c]	(5)	-	(5)
Client operations portfolio	12	-	12
Total	$ (419)	$ 6	$ (413)

a. Includes adjustments to reclassify net realized mark-to-market gains (losses) to the related interest revenue and expense lines for allocable income purposes.
b. Includes related derivatives.
c. Included in other derivatives on the Balance Sheet.
** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

Loan Portfolio

On a reported basis, all loans are reported at amortized cost, whereas the derivatives which convert loans to variable rate instruments are reported at fair value. As a result, while from an economic perspective, IBRD's loans after the effect of derivatives carry variable interest rates, and therefore have a low sensitivity to interest rates, this is not evident in the reported net income. In order to show the economic effect of its risk management policies, IBRD reflects its loans at fair value in the MD&A. See Section X for more details.

Borrowing Portfolio

On a reported basis, all the derivatives and the related underlying borrowings are at fair value, and therefore, unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on the borrowing related derivatives are correspondingly offset by unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on the underlying borrowings. Since IBRD does not hedge its own credit, the main component of the net unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses relates to the impact of the change in IBRD's own credit. See Section X for more details.

EMF

The EMF uses derivatives to convert variable rate cash flows on loans funded by equity to fixed rate cash flows. These derivatives are at fair value on a reported basis. See Sections IX and X for more details on the activity and the underlying strategy.

The following section is a discussion of IBRD's Results of Operations on a Reported and Allocable Income basis, for the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2017 compared with the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2016, and changes in its financial position between June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016.

FY17 Net Income

On a reported basis, IBRD had a net loss of $237 million for FY17. This net loss primarily relates to the unrealized mark-to-market losses experienced on the non-trading portfolios (See Figure 8). After adjustments, IBRD had allocable income of $795 million for FY17, higher by $202 million as compared to FY16 (See Table 1). The higher allocable income in FY17 was primarily due to increases in IBRD's business revenue (loan interest margin, net investment revenue, commitment and guarantee fees, and reimbursable revenue from IBRD executed trust funds); and a reduction in net administrative expenses (See Table 5). The impact of these factors was offset by the decrease in IBRD's equity contribution.

The following is a discussion of the key drivers of IBRD's financial performance:

Results from Lending activities

Interest Margin

IBRD's FY17 net interest margin was $1,022 million, an increase of $101 million compared with FY16. The higher net interest margin was driven by the increase in lending volumes, as well as the impact from the pricing measures adopted in FY14.

Loan Portfolio

At June 30, 2017, IBRD's net loans outstanding amounted to $177.4 billion (Table 2), 6% above a year earlier (Figure 9). The increase was mainly attributable to $8.7 billion in net loan disbursements made in FY17, and currency translation gains of $1.1 billion, primarily due to the 2% appreciation of the euro against the U.S. dollar during the year.

Gross disbursements in FY17 were $17.9 billion, 21% lower than FY16, primarily due to lower development policy operation disbursements during the year. (Section IV)

Results from Investing activities

Net Investment Revenue

During FY17, interest revenue from investments, net of funding costs, amounted to $170 million. This compares with $110 million during FY16. The $60 million increase was primarily due to higher unrealized mark-to-market gains on the investment portfolio, compared with FY16, primarily due to an improvement in market conditions in FY17.

Investment Portfolio

IBRD's investment portfolio consists mainly of the liquid asset portfolio. As of June 30, 2017, the net investment portfolio totaled $71.7 billion, with $70.1 billion representing the liquid asset portfolio. This compares with $51.8 billion a year earlier, of which $50.5 billion represented the liquid asset portfolio (see Note C: Investments in the Notes to the Financial Statements). The increased level of liquidity reflects management's decision to increase the Prudential Minimum liquidity requirement, as well as anticipation of higher projected debt service and loan disbursements for the coming fiscal year.

Results from Borrowing activities

Borrowing portfolio

As of June 30, 2017, the borrowing portfolio totaled $207.1 billion, $28.9 billion above June 30, 2016 (see Note E: Borrowings in the Notes to the Financial Statements). The increase in borrowing activity is in response to the higher liquidity requirements.

In FY17, to fund its operations, IBRD raised medium- and long-term debt of $55.5 billion in 24 different currencies, $7.5 billion below FY16. The decrease in medium- and long-term debt issuances in FY17 is primarily a result of the decrease in net loan disbursements.

Equity Contribution

For FY17, equity contribution was $719 million compared with $831 million in FY16 (See Table 1). The decrease is mainly due to lower revenue from the EMF as a result of the maturing of higher yielding instruments during the year. Despite the decrease, revenue from EMF continues to bring stability to equity contribution and represents 38% of the net interest revenue for FY17.

Net Other Income

The $88 million increase in net other revenue relative to FY16, was driven by the increase in earnings from PEBP and PCRF assets, and commitment fees. The increase in PEBP revenue is due to positive investment returns experienced during the year. The increase in commitment fee revenue in FY17 compared with FY16, was due to the higher balance of undisbursed loans which are subject to the FY14 pricing measures.

Expenses

Board of Governors and approved transfers

For FY17, IBRD recorded expenses of $497 million relating to Board of Governors-approved and other transfers, which relates to the transfer to IDA from FY16 allocable income (see Note G: Retained Earnings, Allocations and Transfers in the Notes to the Financial Statements).

Net Non-Interest Expenses

The increase in net non-interest expenses relative to FY16 was primarily due to higher pension and post-retirement benefit costs, as a result of the increase in the underfunded status at June 30, 2016. This increase was driven by the decrease in the discount rate during FY16, and resulted in a higher amortization of unrecognized actuarial losses during FY17.

Allocable Income and Income Allocation

Net income allocation decisions are based on allocable income. Management recommends to the Board, allocations out of net income at the end of each fiscal year to augment reserves and support developmental activities. As illustrated in Table 7, the key differences between allocable income and reported net income relate to unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on IBRD's non-trading portfolios, and expenses related to Board of Governors-approved and other transfers.

Unrealized mark-to-market gains/losses on non-trading portfolios

These mainly comprise unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on the loan, borrowing, and EMF portfolios as discussed previously. For FY18, Management recommended and the Board approved the exclusion of $266 million of net unrealized mark-to-market losses from reported net income to arrive to allocable income.

Board of Governors approved and other transfers

Board of Governors-approved and other transfers refer to the allocations recommended by the Board and approved by the Board of Governors, as part of the prior year's net income allocation process and subsequent decisions on uses of surplus, as well as on payments from restricted retained earnings.

Since these amounts primarily relate to allocations out of IBRD's FY17 allocable income, Surplus, or restricted retrained earnings, they are excluded from the FY18 reported net income to arrive at the FY18 allocable income.

Pension, PEBP and PCRF adjustments

The Pension adjustment reflects the difference between IBRD's cash contributions to the pension plans, PCRF, and the accounting expense, as well as investment revenue earned on those assets related to the PEBP and PCRF, the latter being established by the Board to stabilize contributions to the pension and post-retirement benefits plans. Management believes the allocation decision should be based on IBRD's cash contributions to the pension plans and PCRF rather than pension expenses. In addition, Management has designated the income from these assets to meet the needs of the pension plans. As a result, PEBP and PCRF investment revenue is excluded from allocable income. In FY18, Management recommended and the Board approved the exclusion of $22 million net, to arrive at allocable income.

Table 7: Allocable Income
In millions of U.S. dollars

For the fiscal years ended June 30,		*2018*		*2017*
Net Income (Loss)	$	698	$	(237)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Allocable Income:				
Board of Governors-approved and other transfers		178		497
Unrealized mark-to-market losses/(gains) on non-trading portfolios, net [a]		266		419
Pension		56		175
PEBP and PCRF income		(34)		(47)
Other Adjustments		(3)		(12)
Allocable Income	**$**	1,161	**$**	795
Recommended Allocations				
General Reserve		913		672
Transfer to IDA		248		123
Total Allocations	**$**	1,161	**$**	795

a. Includes adjustments to reclassify net realized mark-to-market gains (losses) to the related interest revenue and expense lines for allocable income purposes.

Other Adjustments

- Under certain arrangements (such as EFOs), IBRD enters into agreements with donors under which IBRD receives funds to be used to finance specified IBRD outputs or services. These funds may be utilized only for the purposes specified in the agreements, and are therefore considered restricted until applied by IBRD for these purposes. Management believes that income attributable to these arrangements should be excluded from allocable income since there is no discretion about the use of the funds. In line with this, these amounts are transferred to restricted retained earnings. In FY18, the net balance of these restricted funds increased by $2 million. Management recommended and the Board approved that this increase in restricted funds of $2 million be excluded from the reported net income to arrive at the FY18 allocable income.

- The income recognized for the right to receive reimbursement from the Financial Intermediary Fund (FIF) for the Pilot Auction Facility (PAF) for Methane and Climate Change Mitigation[4] is excluded, as this is required for the payout for the changes in market value on put options under the PAF. Therefore, it is not available for other uses. In FY18, $3 million of revenue was recognized in reported net income. Management recommended and the Board approved that this revenue of $3 million be excluded from the reported net income to arrive at the FY18 allocable income. The change in the market value of the put option is also excluded from reported net income to arrive at allocable income, as part of the unrealized mark-to market gains/(losses) on non-trading portfolios.
- The revenue (expense) associated with the right to receive reimbursement from the Financial Intermediary Fund for the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility[5] (PEF) is excluded, as this is required for payment obligations relating to the pandemic catastrophe bonds, and the pandemic catastrophe insurance; and therefore, it is not available for other uses. In FY18, $2 million of expense was recognized in reported net income. Management recommended and the Board approved that this expense of $2 million be excluded from the reported net income to arrive at the FY18 allocable income.

Income Allocation

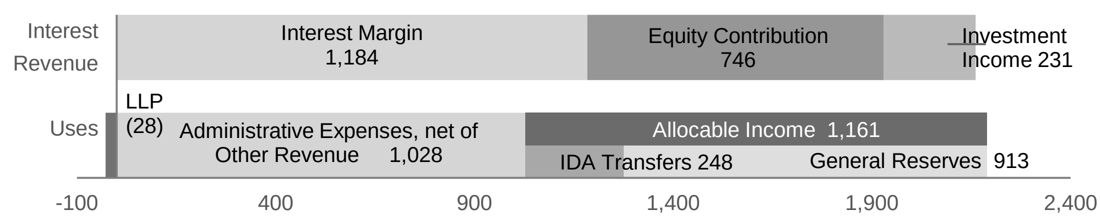
During FY17, the Board approved a formula-based approach for determining IBRD's transfers to IDA. The formula based approach, links transfers, to IBRD's allocable income level for that year, ensuring that the majority of allocable income is retained to grow IBRD's reserves.

IBRD's strong support to IDA is reflected in the $15 billion of cumulative income transfers, which have been made since IDA's first replenishment.

The annual IDA transfer recommendations are still subject to approval by the Board of Governors as part of the net income allocation process in accordance with IBRD's Articles. In making their decisions, Governors will continue to take the overall financial standing of IBRD into consideration.

Allocable income in FY18 was $1,161 million. Of this amount, the Board approved the allocation of $913 million to the General Reserve on August 9, 2018. Based on the new methodology, the Board recommended to IBRD's Board of Governors a transfer of $248 million to IDA.

Figure 16: FY18 Allocable Income and Income Allocation
In millions of U.S. dollars



[4] *In FY16, IBRD issued put options for methane and climate change mitigation. The PAF is a climate finance model developed by IBRD to stimulate investment in projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries. The PAF is a pay-for-performance mechanism which uses auctions to allocate public funds and attract private sector investment to projects that reduce methane emissions by providing a medium-term guaranteed floor price on emission rights. IBRD did not issue any put options under PAF for FY18. The notional amount of options issued during FY17 was $13 million.*

[5] *The PEF was launched with the aim of establishing a fast-disbursing mechanism that can provide funding for response efforts that help prevent low-frequency, high-severity outbreaks from becoming pandemics. The PEF has been established as a FIF.*

Section IV: Lending Activities

IBRD provides financing instruments and knowledge services to middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries to reduce poverty and promote shared prosperity, while ensuring that social, environmental, and governance considerations are taken into account. Country teams with an understanding of each country's circumstances work with clients to tailor the mix of instruments, products, and services.

Engagements with borrowing members are increasingly aligned with IBRD's strategic priorities, including engagements that support global public goods such as climate, fragility and women's empowerment.

During FY18, the growth in business in lower-middle income countries outpaced that of upper-middle income countries, resulting in more complex and riskier lending operations, which are generally also costlier to deliver. Despite the increase in costlier operations, IBRD has been able to maintain its financial sustainability through spending discipline and a commitment to efficiency measures, as evidenced by the improvement in the Budget Anchor.

Over the past decades, considerable advancements in poverty reduction have been made globally. The World Bank estimates suggest that, for the first time in history, the number of people living in extreme poverty has fallen below 10 percent of the global population. Despite this achievement, hundreds of millions of people still live on less than $1.90 a day, the current benchmark for extreme poverty. A continuation of these advancements offers an opportunity to end extreme poverty.

IBRD has both a country based focus and a global approach. To facilitate this, IBRD has established the Global Practices to assemble its best experts and knowledge, and make them more accessible to member countries. The Global Practices, which are grouped together into four thematic clusters, enhance the sharing of global technical expertise to deliver client solutions across 13 specialized areas of development that integrate the public and private sectors; capture and leverage knowledge; and build global leadership. Figure 17 illustrates the composition of the Global Practices.

Projects and programs supported by IBRD are designed to achieve a positive social impact and undergo a rigorous review and internal approval process, aimed at safeguarding equitable and sustainable economic growth, that includes early screening to identify environmental and social impacts and designing mitigation actions.

Identifying and appraising a project, and approving and disbursing a loan, can often take several years. However, IBRD has shortened the preparation and approval cycle for countries in emergency situations (e.g., natural disasters) and in crises (e.g., food, fuel, and global economic crises).

Loan disbursements must meet the requirements set out in loan agreements. During implementation of IBRD-supported operations, IBRD's staff review progress, monitor compliance with IBRD policies, and help resolve any problems that may arise. The Independent Evaluation Group, an IBRD unit whose director general reports to the Board, evaluates the extent to which operations have met their development objectives. Figure 18 illustrates the project life cycle for a World Bank project.

All IBRD loans, are made to, or guaranteed by, member countries. IBRD may also make loans to IFC without any guarantee. In most cases, IBRD's Executive Directors approve each loan and guarantee after appraisal of a project by staff. Under a new Multiphase Programmatic Approach approved by the Executive Directors on July 21, 2017, Executive Directors 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.

Figure 17: Global practices composition

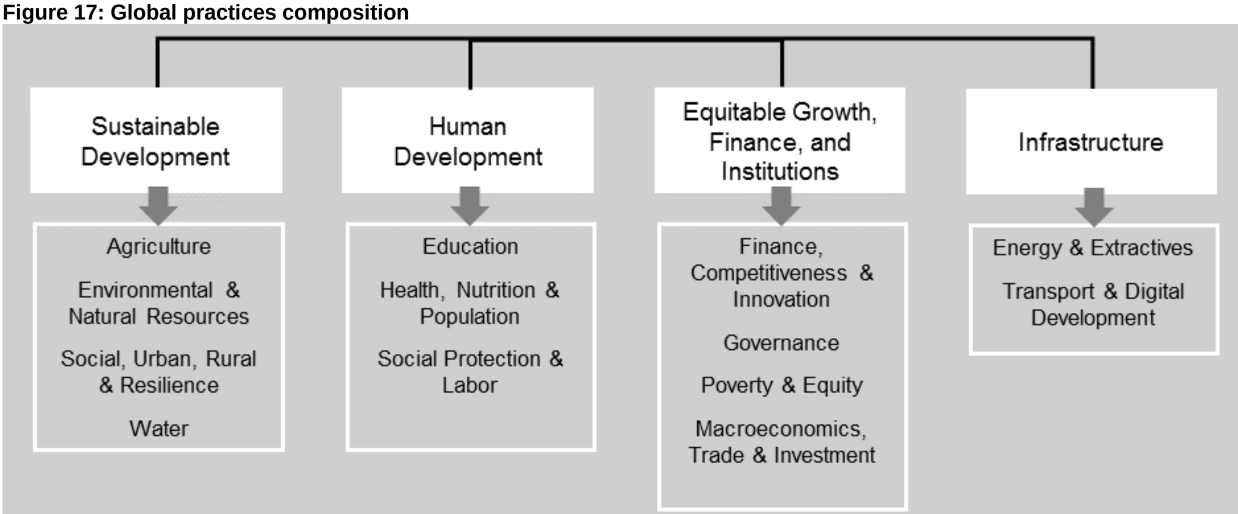
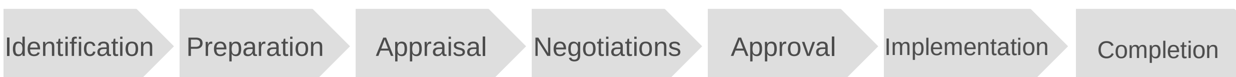


Figure 18: Project Life Cycle



Effective July 1, 2018, eligible countries with 2017 per capita Gross National Income (GNI) of more than $1,145 are eligible to borrow from IBRD. Since 1946, IBRD has extended, net of cumulative cancellations, about $635.3 billion in loans. IBRD does not currently sell its loans, nor does Management believe there is a market for such loans.

Lending Commitments and Disbursements

Demand for IBRD's loans remains high; however, the 20% minimum threshold level for the Equity-to-Loans ratio has limited IBRD's lending capacity. In FY18, IBRD had new loan commitments, through 124 projects, totaling $23 billion, which were 2% higher than FY17. The increase was evident in Investment Project Financing and Program For Results operations (Figure 21). New loan commitments in FY18 reflect a higher allocation of resources supporting operations in the Sustainable Development (SD) and Human Development (HD) global practice clusters, amounting to 40% and 20%, respectively, of the FY18 activity (Figure 20).

New loan commitments supporting operations in SD were largely concentrated in agriculture and water; while those in HD were largely concentrated in Health, Nutrition & Population, and Education.

Figure 19: Commitments and Disbursements Trend
In billions of U.S. dollars

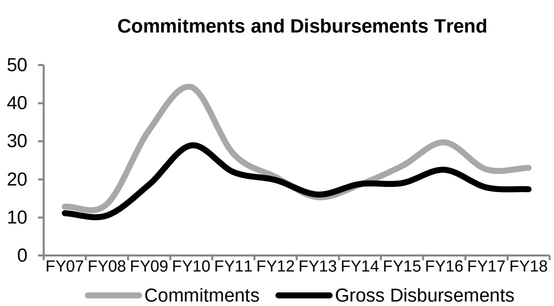


Figure 20: Commitments by Global Practice Cluster

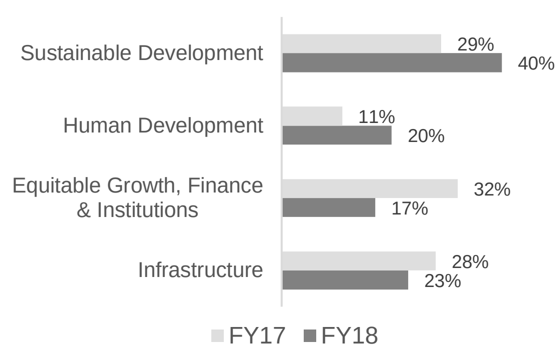


Table 8: Commitments by Region
In millions of U.S. dollars

For the fiscal year-ended June 30,	*2018*	*% of total*	*2017*	*% of total*	*Variance*
Africa	$ 1,120	5%	$ 1,163	5%	$ (43)
East Asia and Pacific	3,981	17	4,404	19	(423)
Europe and Central Asia	3,550	15	4,569	20	(1,019)
Latin America and the Caribbean	3,898	17	5,373	24	(1,475)
Middle East and North Africa	5,945	26	4,869	22	1,076
South Asia	4,508	20	2,233	10	2,275
Total	$ 23,002	100%	$ 22,611	100%	$ 391

Table 9: Gross Disbursements by Region
In millions of U.S. dollars

For the fiscal year-ended June 30,	*2018*	*% of total*	*2017*	*% of total*	*Variance*
Africa	$ 734	4%	$ 427	2%	$ 307
East Asia and Pacific	3,476	20	3,961	22	(485)
Europe and Central Asia	4,134	24	2,799	16	1,335
Latin America and the Caribbean	4,066	23	3,885	22	181
Middle East and North Africa	3,281	19	5,335	30	(2,054)
South Asia	1,698	10	1,454	8	244
Total	$ 17,389	100%	$ 17,861	100%	$ (472)

Lending Categories

IBRD's lending is classified in three categories: investment project financing, development policy financing, and program-for-results (Figure 21).

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 (roughly a 5 to 10-year horizon). FY18 commitments under this lending category amounted to $14.4 billion, compared with $12.9 billion in FY17. The increase in IPF commitments is evident in Middle East and North Africa ($2.2 billion), and South Asia ($1.6 billion), and reflects a shift in activity towards operations in lower-middle-income countries. In FY18 commitments to lower-middle-income countries increased by 38% compared with FY17.

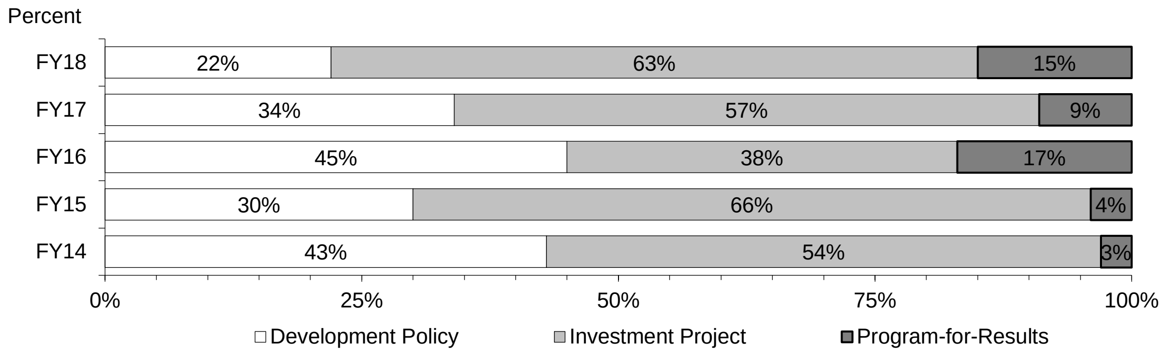
Development Policy Financing (DPF)

DPF aims to support borrowers in achieving sustainable development through a program of policy and institutional actions. Examples of DPF include strengthening public financial management, improving the investment climate, addressing bottlenecks to improve service delivery, and diversifying the economy. DPF supports reforms through non-earmarked general budget financing. DPF provides fast-disbursing financing (roughly 1 to 3 years) to help borrowers address actual or anticipated development financing requirements. FY18 commitments under this lending category totaled $5.0 billion, compared with $7.6 billion in FY17.

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 loan preparation stage. FY18 commitments under this lending category totaled $3.5 billion compared with $2.1 billion in FY17, reflecting an increase in commitments in South Asia.

Figure 21: Commitments by Instrument



Currently Available Lending Products

As of June 30, 2018, 85 member countries were eligible to borrow from IBRD. See Appendix for a list of eligible countries.

IBRD Flexible Loans (IFLs)

IFLs allow borrowers to customize their repayment terms (i.e., grace period, repayment period, and amortization profile) to meet their debt management or project needs. The IFL offers two types of loan terms: variable-spread terms and fixed-spread terms. As of June 30, 2018, 73% of IBRD's loans outstanding carried variable-spread terms and 27% had fixed-spread terms. See Table 11 for details of loan terms for IFL loans.

IFLs include options to manage the currency and/or interest rate risk over the life of the loan. The outstanding balance of loans, for which currency or interest rate conversions have been exercised as of June 30, 2018, was $25 billion (also $25 billion on June 30, 2017). IFLs may be denominated in the currency or currencies chosen by the borrower, as long as IBRD can efficiently intermediate in that currency. Through the use of currency conversions, some borrowing member countries have converted their IBRD loans into domestic currencies to reduce their foreign currency exposure for projects or programs that do not generate foreign currency revenue. These local currency loans may carry fixed or variable-spread terms. The balance of such loans outstanding as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, was $3.5 billion, respectively. Box 2 below shows the components of the spread on IBRD's IFLs and how these are determined.

Box 2: Determination of Spreads for IFLs

Contractual lending spread	Subject to the Board's periodic review
Maturity Premium	
Market Risk Premium	Set by Management
Funding Cost Margin	

For fixed-spread IFLs, Management ensures that the funding cost margin and the market risk premium reflect the underlying market conditions that are constantly evolving. These are communicated to the Board at least quarterly.

The ability to offer long-term financing distinguishes development banks from other sources of funding for member countries. Since IBRD introduced maturity-based pricing in 2010, most countries continue to choose loans with the longest maturities despite a higher maturity premium, highlighting the value of longer maturities to member countries (See Table 10).

Table 10: Commitments by Maturity
In millions of U.S. dollars

	For the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2018			For the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2017		
Maturity Bucket	Fixed Spread	Variable Spread	Total	Fixed Spread	Variable Spread	Total
< 8 years	$ 442	$ 514	$ 956	$ 288	$ 82	$ 370
8-10 years	133	2,476	2,609	871	67	938
10-12 years	7	2,387	2,394	445	3,176	3,621
12-15 years	2,016	3,172	5,188	1,461	3,104	4,565
15-18 years	915	3,218	4,133	1,195	2,579	3,774
>18 years	2,617	4,677	7,294	3,413	4,579	7,992
Guarantee Commitments			428			1,351
Total Commitments	$ 6,130	$ 16,444	$ 23,002	$ 7,673	$ 13,587	$ 22,611

Other Lending Products Currently Available

In addition to IFLs, IBRD offers loans with a deferred drawdown option, Special Development Policy Loans (SDPLs), loan-related derivatives, and loans to IFC (See Box 3).

Box 3: Other Lending Products Currently Available

Lending Product	Description
Loans with a Deferred Drawdown Option	The Development Policy Loan Deferred Drawdown Option (DPL DDO) gives borrowers the flexibility to rapidly obtain the financing they require. For example, such funds could be needed owing to a shortfall in resources caused by unfavorable economic events, such as declines in growth or unfavorable shifts in commodity prices or terms of trade. The Catastrophe Risk DDO (CAT DDO) enables borrowers to access immediate funding to respond rapidly in the wake of a natural disaster. Under the DPL DDO, borrowers may defer disbursement for up to three years, renewable for an additional three years. The CAT DDO has a revolving feature and the three-year drawdown period may be renewed up to four times, for a total maximum drawdown period of 15 years (Table 11). As of June 30, 2018, the amount of DDOs disbursed and outstanding was $6.1 billion (compared to $7.6 billion on June 30, 2017), and the undisbursed amount of effective DDOs totaled $3.7 billion, compared to $4.4 billion a year earlier.
Special Development Policy Loans (SDPLs)	SDPLs support structural and social reforms by creditworthy borrowers that face a possible global financial crisis, or are already in a crisis and have extraordinary and urgent external financing needs. As of June 30, 2018, the outstanding balance of such loans was $163 million (compared to $251 million a year earlier). IBRD made no new SDPL commitments in either FY18 or FY17.
Loan-Related Derivatives	IBRD assists its borrowers with access to better risk management tools by offering derivative instruments, including currency and interest rate swaps and interest rate caps and collars, associated with their loans. These instruments may be executed either under a master derivatives agreement, which substantially conforms to industry standards, or under individually negotiated agreements. Under these arrangements, IBRD passes through the market cost of these instruments to its borrowers. The balance of loans outstanding for which borrowers had entered into currency or interest rate derivative transactions under a master derivatives agreement with IBRD was $11 billion on June 30, 2018, compared with $11 billion – June 30, 2017.
Loans with IFC	IBRD provides loans to IFC in connection with the release of a member's National Currency Paid-In Capital (NCPIC) to IBRD. (See Section VIII for explanation of NCPIC). As of June 30, 2018, there were no loans outstanding with the IFC.

Lending Terms Applicable to IBRD Products

Until the end of FY18, loans for all eligible members were subject to the same pricing. However, as part of the capital package endorsed by the Governors at IBRD's Spring Meetings in April 2018, the Executive Directors approved on June 26, a new pricing structure of a standard set of maturity premium increases adopted for specific circumstances of different borrowers' income groups[6] via discounts/surcharges, as well as exemptions for specific categories of borrowers. The new pricing structure is effective July 1, 2018.

The new maturity premia are expected to increase loan interest revenue, while also offering borrowers flexibility by way of choices across the maturity spectrum.

Table 11: Loan Terms Available Through June 30, 2018
Basis points, unless otherwise noted

	IBRD Flexible Loan (IFL)[a]		*Special Development Policy Loans (SDPL)*
	Fixed-spread Terms	*Variable-spread Terms*	
Final maturity	35 years	35 years	5 to 10 years
Maximum weighted average maturity	20 years	20 years	7.5 years
Reference market rate	Six-month variable rate index	Six-month variable rate index	Six-month variable rate index
Spread			
Contractual lending spread	50	50	200
Maturity premium	0-50[b]	0-50[b]	–
Market risk premium	10-15[b]	–	–
Funding cost margin	Projected funding spread to six-month variable rate index[c]	Actual funding spread to variable rate index of IBRD borrowings in the previous six-month period	–
Charges			
Front-end fee	25	25	100
Late service charge on principal payments received after 30 days of due date[d]	50	50	–
Commitment Fee	25	25	–

	Development Policy Loan Deferred Drawdown Option	*Catastrophe Risk Deferred Drawdown Option*
Reference market rate	Six-month variable rate index	Six-month variable rate index
Contractual lending spread	IFL variable or fixed-spread in effect at the time of withdrawal	IFL variable or fixed-spread in effect at the time of withdrawal
Front-end fee	25	50
Renewal fee	–	25
Stand-by fee	50	–

a. There is an implicit floor of zero on the overall interest rate in IBRD's loans.
b. Based on the weighted average maturity of the loan.
c. Projected funding spread to variable rate index (e.g., London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR)) is based on the weighted average maturity of the loan.
d. See Box 8 in Section IX for a discussion of overdue payments.

Discontinued Lending Products

IBRD's loan portfolio includes a number of lending products whose terms are no longer available for new commitments. These products include currency pool loans and fixed-rate single-currency loans. As of June 30, 2018, loans outstanding of $524 million carried terms no longer offered.

Waivers

Loan terms offered prior to September 28, 2007, included a partial waiver of interest and commitment charges on eligible loans. Waivers are approved annually by the Board. For FY19, the Board has approved the same waiver rates as in FY18 for all eligible borrowers with eligible loans. The reduction in net income in FY18 due to previously approved waivers was $65 million (FY17: $80 million).

[6] *Blends, small states, FCS countries and recent IDA graduates are exempt from the maturity premium increase regardless of their income levels (Group A); Countries with above- Graduation Discussion Income (GDI) for at least two consecutive Fiscal Years are classified as above-GDI/below-HIC countries for pricing purposes; Applied increased maturity premium (Group C); Countries with high income for at least two consecutive Fiscal Years are classified as high-income countries for pricing purposes; Applied increased maturity premium and subject to surcharge (Group D); All other countries are classified as Below- GDI Countries: Applied increased maturity premium but eligible for discount (Group B).For additional information visit* https://www.worldbank.org/en/about/unit/treasury.

Figure 22 illustrates a breakdown of IBRD's loans outstanding and undisbursed balances by loan terms, as well as loans outstanding by currency composition.

The loans outstanding after the use of derivatives for risk management purposes is discussed under Market Risk in Section IX.

Figure 22: Loan Portfolio
In millions of U.S. dollars

Figure 22a. Loans Outstanding by Loan Terms
In millions of U.S. dollars, except for ratios

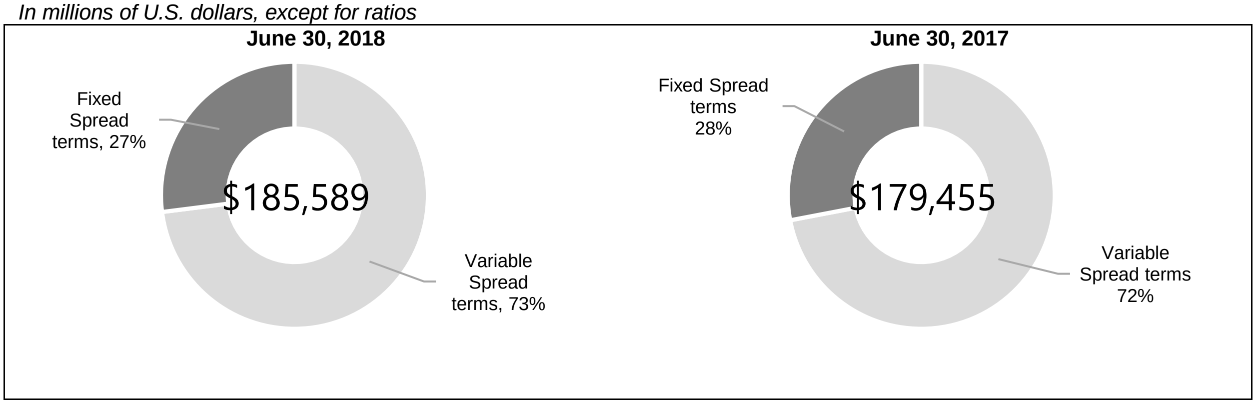


Figure 22b. Undisbursed Balances by Loan Terms
In millions of U.S. dollars, except for ratios

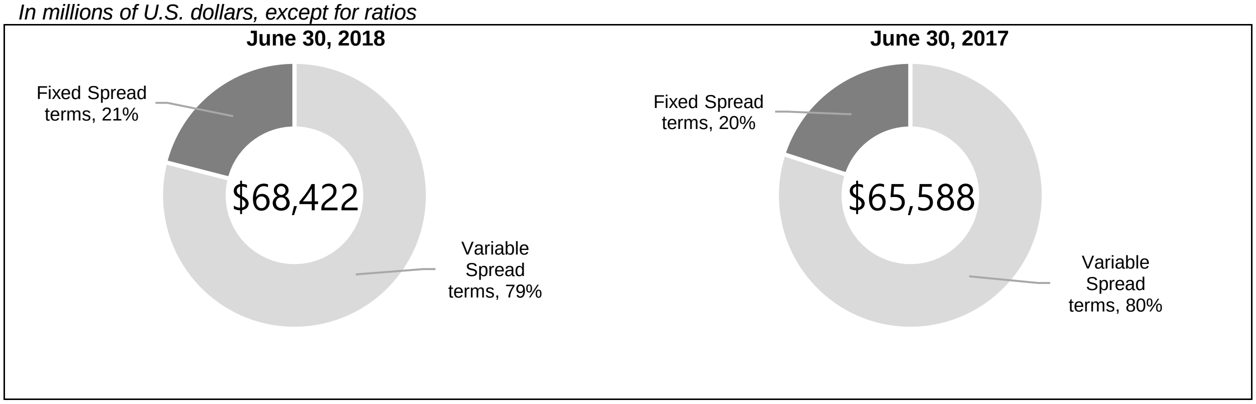
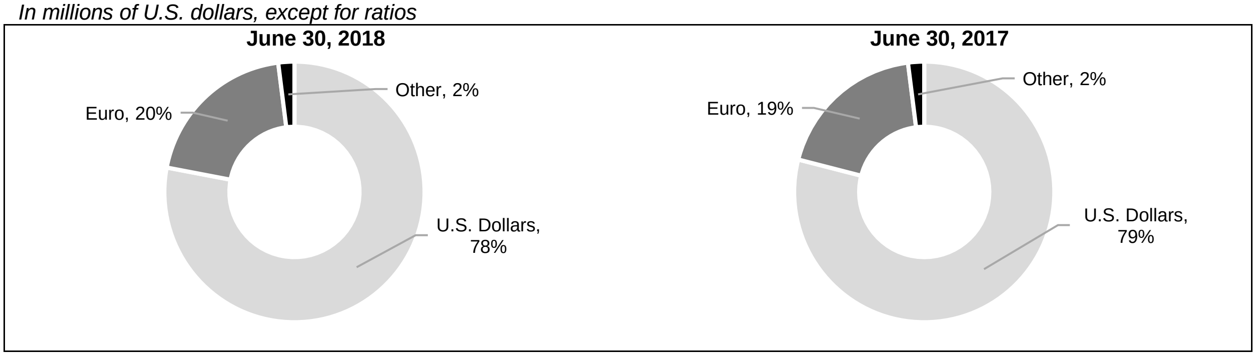


Figure 22c. Loans Outstanding by Currency
In millions of U.S. dollars, except for ratios



Section V: Other Development Activities

IBRD continues to deliver value to its client countries through its knowledge services, convening power, and capacity to implement solutions to address global issues where coordinated action is critical.

IBRD also assists clients with designing financial products and structuring transactions to help mobilize resources for development projects and mitigate the financial effects of market volatility and disasters.

Other financial products and services provided to borrowing member countries, and to affiliated and non-affiliated organizations, include financial guarantees, grants, externally-funded activities, and advisory services and analytics.

Guarantees

IBRD's exposure on its guarantees, measured by discounting each guaranteed amount from its next call date, was $6.3 billion as of June 30, 2018 compared to $5.7 billion as of June 30, 2017 (Table 12).

IBRD offers project-based and policy-based guarantees for priority projects and programs in member countries to help mobilize private financing for development purposes. Project-based guarantees are provided to mobilize private financing for a project and/or mitigate payment and/or performance related risks of a project. Policy-based guarantees are provided to mobilize private financing for sovereign or sub- sovereign projects. IBRD's guarantees are partial in nature as they cover risks only to the extent necessary to obtain the required private financing, taking into account country, market and, if appropriate, project circumstances. All guarantees require a sovereign counter-guarantee and indemnity, comparable to the requirement of a sovereign guarantee for IBRD lending to sub-sovereign and non-sovereign borrowers (Box 4).

Table 12: Guarantees Exposure
In million U.S. dollars

As of June 30,	*2018*	*2017*
Guarantees (project, policy and enclave)	$ 2,540	$ 1,801
Advance Market Commitment	114	175
Exposure Exchange Agreements	3,671	3,682
Total	$ 6,325	$ 5,658

Box 4: Types of Guarantees Provided by IBRD

Guarantee	Description
Project-based guarantees	Two types of project-based guarantees are offered: 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, in relation to a project. Loan guarantees include coverage for debt service defaults on: (i) commercial debt, normally for a private sector project where the cause of debt service default is specifically covered by IBRD's guarantee; 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	These cover debt service default, irrespective of the cause of such default, on a specific portion of commercial debt owed by national or sub national government and associated with the supported government's program of policy and institutional actions.
Guarantees for enclave operations	IBRD extends guarantees for projects in IDA-only member countries that (i) are expected to generate large economic benefits with significant developmental impact in the member country; and (ii) cannot be fully financed out of the country's own resources, IDA resources, or other concessional financing. Those projects are known as enclave operations. The provision of IBRD support to enclave operations is subject to credit enhancement features that adequately mitigate IBRD's credit risk.

Table 13: Pricing for IBRD Project-Based and Policy-Based Guarantees

Charges	Basis Points
Front-end fee	25
Processing fee	50[a]
Initiation fee	15[b]
Standby fees	25
Guarantee fee	50-100[c]

a. The processing fee is determined on a case-by-case basis.
b. The initiation fee is 15 basis points of the guaranteed amount or $100,000, whichever is greater.
c. Based on the weighted average maturity of the guarantee.

In addition, IBRD has entered into the following arrangements, which are treated as financial guarantees under U.S. GAAP:

- *Advance Market Commitment (AMC):* AMC is a multilateral initiative to accelerate the creation of a market and sustainable production capacity for pneumococcal vaccines for developing countries. IBRD provides a financial platform for AMC by holding donor-pledged assets as an intermediary agent and passing them on to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) when appropriate conditions are met. Moreover, should a donor fail to pay, or delay paying any amounts due, IBRD has committed to pay from its own funds any amounts due and payable by the donor, to the extent there is a shortfall in total donor funds received. The amount of the exposure is discussed under the guarantee program (see Notes to Financial Statements, Note I: Management of External Funds and Other Services).
- *Exposure Exchange Agreements (EEA):* IBRD had an exposure exchange agreement outstanding with MIGA under which IBRD and MIGA exchanged selected exposures, with each divesting itself of exposure in countries where their lending capacities are limited, in return for exposure in countries where they had excess lending capacity. Under the agreement, IBRD and MIGA each exchanged $120 million of notional exposure as follows: MIGA assumed IBRD's loan principal and interest exposure in exchange for IBRD's assumption of the principal and interest exposure of MIGA under its Non-Honoring of Sovereign Financial Obligation agreement.
- In December 2015, IBRD signed, together with the AfDB and IADB, an MDB EEA. Under the EEA, each MDB exchanged credit risk exposure of a reference portfolio supported by underlying loans to borrowing member countries. For each MDB, EEAs through diversification benefits, help reduce credit risk at the portfolio level; improve the risk-weighted capital ratios especially by addressing exposure concentration concerns; and create lending headroom for individual borrowing countries where MDBs may be constrained. The EEA involved the receipt of a guarantee and the provision of a guarantee for nonpayment in the reference portfolio by each MDB to the other. The guarantee received and the guarantee provided are two separate transactions: (a) a receipt of an asset for the right to be indemnified, and receive risk coverage (recoverable asset) and (b) the provision of a financial guarantee, respectively (see Note D: Loans and Other Exposures to the in the Notes to the Financial Statements).
- *Other guarantee arrangements*: During FY18, guarantees received totaling $1,094 million became effective ($944 million for FY17). These guarantees served as a credit enhancement to increase IBRD's lending capacity in certain countries.

Table 14: Exposure Exchange Agreements
In millions of U.S. dollars

As of	June 30, 2018		June 30, 2017	
	Guarantee Received	Guarantee Provided	Guarantee Received	Guarantee Provided
Exposure Exchange Agreement				
MIGA	$ 63	$ 62	$ 74	$ 73
IADB	2,021	2,021	2,021	2,021
AfDB	1,588	1,588	1,588	1,588
Total notional	$ 3,672	$ 3,671	$ 3,683	$ 3,682

Grants

Grant-Making Facilities (GMFs) are complementary to IBRD's work. These activities are increasingly being integrated into IBRD's overall operations. In FY18, IBRD deployed $18 million under this program, compared with $22 million in FY17. These amounts are reflected in contributions to special programs on IBRD's Statement of Income.

Externally Funded Activities

These funds have become an integral part of IBRD's activities. Mobilization of external funds from third-party partners includes Trust Funds. Additional external funds include reimbursable funds and fee based services from member countries, which are related to Reimbursable Advisory Services (RAS), Externally Financed Outputs (EFO), and Reserves Advisory Management Program (RAMP).

Reimbursable Advisory Services (RAS)

While most of IBRD's advisory and analytical work is financed by its own budget or donor contributions (e.g., Trust Funds), clients may also pay for services. IBRD offers technical assistance and other advisory services to its member countries, in connection with, and independent of, lending operations. Available services include 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 FY18, IBRD had revenue of $52 million ($47 million in FY17) from RAS.

Trust Fund Activity

Trust Funds are an integral part of IBRD's resource envelope, providing IBRD with 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 IBRD and its partners can draw on the WBG's diverse technical and financial resources to achieve development goals that cannot be addressed effectively by any single partner, given their complexity, scale, and scope. IBRD's roles and responsibilities in managing trust funds depend on the type of fund, outlined as follows:

- *IBRD-Executed Trust Funds (BETFs)*: IBRD, alone or jointly with one or more of its affiliated organizations, manages the funds and implements or supervises the activities financed. These trust funds support IBRD's work program.
- *Recipient-Executed Trust Funds (RETFs)*: Funds are provided to a third party, normally in the form of project grant financing, and are supervised by IBRD.
- *Financial Intermediary Funds (FIFs)*: IBRD, as trustee, administrator, or treasury manager, offers an agreed set of financial and administrative services, including managing donor contributions.

In FY17, IBRD introduced a new cost recovery framework for Trust Funds to strengthen the institution's financial sustainability. Key features of the new framework include the following measures:

- Ensuring IBRD recovers overhead costs incurred associated with trust fund activities.
- Simplifying the fee structure and types of trust funds that can be created.

Table 15 below shows IBRD's Trust Fund activity in FY18, (see Notes to Financial Statements, Note I: Management of External Funds and Other Services).

Table 15: Trust Fund Activity
In millions of U.S. dollars

As of June 30,	*2018*	*2017*
Revenue Fees from Trust Fund Administration	$ 48	$ 47
Trust Fund Disbursements (as an executing agency)	$ 595	$ 542

Externally Financed Outputs (EFOs)

IBRD offers donors the ability to contribute to specific projects and programs. Contributions for EFOs are recorded as restricted revenue when received because they are for contractually specified purposes. The restriction is released once the funds are used for the purposes specified by donors. In FY18, IBRD had $22 million of revenue, compared with $24 million in FY17.

Other Financial Products and Services

IBRD plays an active role in designing financial products and structuring transactions to help clients mobilize resources for development projects and mitigate the financial effects of market volatility and disasters.

Managing Financial Risks for Clients

IBRD helps member countries build resilience to shocks by facilitating access to risk management solutions to mitigate the financial effects of currency, interest rate, and commodity price volatility; disasters; and extreme weather events. Box 5 below illustrates the financial solutions and disaster risk financing options:

Box 5: Disaster Risk Financing Options

Hedging Transactions	*Disaster Risk Financing*
Interest Rate	Catastrophe Derivatives and Bonds
Currency	Insurance & Reinsurance
Commodity Price	Regional Pooling Facilities

At the end of FY17, the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF) was launched with the aim of establishing a fast-disbursing mechanism that can provide funding for response efforts that help prevent low-frequency, high-severity outbreaks from becoming pandemics. The PEF has been established as a FIF. On behalf of this facility, IBRD entered into a combination of specialized bonds and catastrophe derivatives with the market with a combined notional amount of $425 million. These instruments will provide funding to the PEF FIF for payouts, if and when, a trigger event occurs.

IBRD intermediates the following risk management transactions for clients:

- *Affiliated Organization:* To assist IDA with its asset/liability management IBRD executes currency forward contracts on its behalf. During FY18, IBRD did not execute any contracts on behalf of IDA.
- *Unaffiliated Organization*: To assist the International Finance Facility for Immunization (IFFIm) with its asset/liability management strategy, IBRD executes currency and interest rate swaps on its behalf. In addition, IBRD, as Treasury Manager, is IFFIm's sole counterparty and enters into offsetting swaps with market counterparties. During FY18, IBRD did not execute any interest rate derivatives under this agreement.

(See Risk Management, Section IX, for a detailed discussion of IBRD's risk mitigation of these derivative transactions).

Asset Management

The Reserves Advisory and Management Program (RAMP) provides capacity building to support the sound management of official sector assets. Clients include central banks, sovereign wealth funds, national pension funds, and supranational organizations. The main goal of RAMP is to help clients upgrade their asset management capabilities, including portfolio and risk management, operational infrastructure, and human resources capacity. Under most of these arrangements, IBRD is responsible for managing a portion of the assets of these institutions and, in return, it receives a fee based on the average value of the portfolios. The fees are used to provide training and capacity-building services. In addition to RAMP, IBRD also invests and manages investments on behalf of IDA, MIGA, and trust funds. These funds are not included in the assets of IBRD.

Table 16 summarizes the assets managed under RAMP as of June 30, 2018, as well as the revenue earned from these asset management services during FY18.

Table 16: RAMP
In millions of U.S. dollars

As of June 30,	*2018*	*2017*
Assets managed under RAMP	$ 22,091	$ 20,451
Revenue from RAMP	$ 25	$ 24

As noted in the discussion of Trust Fund Activities above, IBRD, alone or jointly with one or more of its affiliated organizations, administers on behalf of donors, including members, their agencies and other entities, funds restricted for specific uses, in accordance with administration agreements with donors. These funds are held in trust and, except for undisbursed third-party contributions made to IBRD-executed trust funds, are not included on IBRD's Balance Sheet. The cash and investment assets held in trust by IBRD as administrator and trustee totaled $27.7 billion in FY18, of which $68 million (compared to $77 million in FY17) relates to IBRD contributions to these trust funds (Table 17).

Table 17: Cash and Investment Assets Held in Trust
In millions of U.S dollars

As of June 30,	*2018*	*2017*
IBRD-executed	$ 292	$ 276
Jointly executed with affiliated organizations	810	819
Recipient-executed	2,796	2,634
Financial intermediary funds	19,497	19,766
Execution not yet assigned [a]	4,318	4,256
Total fiduciary assets	**$ 27,713**	**$ 27,751**

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

Section VI: Investment Activities

IBRD's investment portfolio consists mainly of the liquid asset portfolio. As of June 30, 2018, the net investment portfolio totaled $73.5 billion with $71.6 billion representing the liquid asset portfolio. This compares with $71.7 billion a year earlier, of which $70.1 billion represented the liquid asset portfolio (see Note C: Investments in the Notes to the Financial Statements). The level of liquidity reflects the higher Prudential Minimum, as well as the higher projected debt service and loan disbursements for the coming fiscal year.

Liquid Asset Portfolio

Funds raised through IBRD's borrowing activity which have not yet been deployed for lending, are held in the liquid asset portfolio to provide liquidity for IBRD's operations. This portfolio is managed with the goal of prioritizing principal protection and thus ensuring sufficient cash flow to meet all IBRD's financial commitments. While IBRD seeks a reasonable return on this portfolio, IBRD restricts its liquid assets to high-quality investments as its investment objective prioritizes principal protection over yield. Liquid assets are managed conservatively, and are primarily held for disruptions in IBRD's access to capital markets.

IBRD's liquid assets, are held mainly in highly rated, fixed-income instruments (See Box 9: Eligibility Criteria for IBRD's Investments) and include the following:

Box 6: Liquid Asset Portfolio Instruments

- Government & 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
- Swaption Contracts
- Exchange-traded options and futures

IBRD keeps liquidity volumes above a Prudential Minimum which is defined as 80% of the twelve-month Target Liquidity Level. The twelve- month Target Liquidity Level is calculated before the end of each fiscal year based on Management's estimates of projected net loan disbursements approved at the time of projection and-twelve months of debt-service for the upcoming fiscal year. This twelve-month estimate becomes the target for the upcoming fiscal year and the Prudential Minimum will be 80% of this target (see Section IX for details of how IBRD manages liquidity risk).

The liquid asset portfolio is composed largely of assets denominated in, or swapped into, U.S. dollars, with net exposure to short-term interest rates after derivatives. The portfolio has an average duration of less than three months, and the debt funding these liquid assets has a similar currency and duration profile. This is a direct result of IBRD's exchange-rate and interest-rate-risk-management policies (Section IX), combined with appropriate investment guidelines (Box 9).

Figure 23: Liquid Asset Portfolio by Asset Class
In millions of U.S. dollars, except for ratios

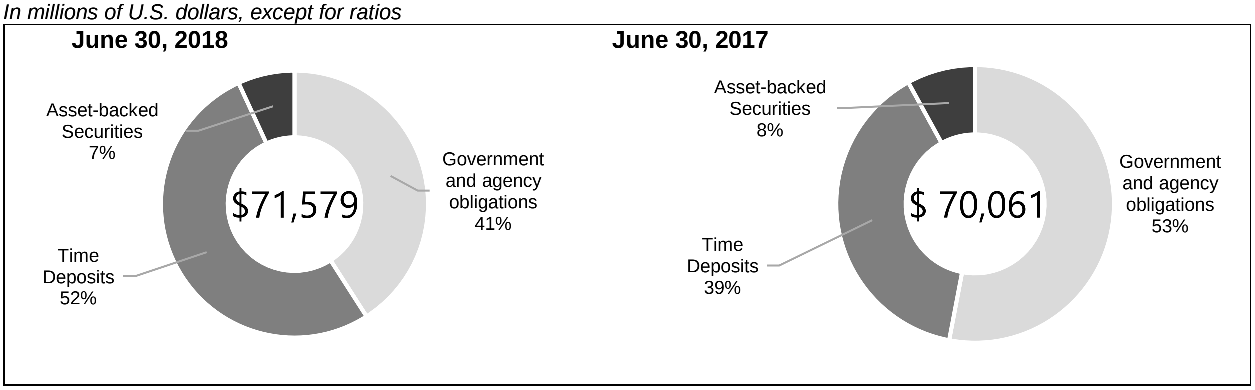


Table 18: Liquid Asset Portfolio Composition

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

As of June 30,	2018	%	2017	%
Liquid asset portfolio:				
Stable	$ 28,481	40%	$ 27,942	40%
Operational	14,451	20	20,915	30
Discretionary	28,647	40	21,204	30
	$ 71,579	100%	$ 70,061	100%

The maturity profile of IBRD's liquid asset portfolio reflects a high degree of liquidity. As of June 30, 2018, $59 billion (approximately 82% of total volume) is due to mature within six months, of which $27 billion is expected to mature within one month.

The liquid asset portfolio is held in three sub-portfolios: Stable, Operational, and Discretionary, each may have different risk profiles and performance guidelines (Table 18).

- *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.
- *Operational portfolio* is used to meet IBRD's day-to-day cash flow requirements.
- *Discretionary portfolio* gives IBRD 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.

During FY18, IBRD earned a return of 1.83% on its liquid asset portfolio, compared to 1.28% last year. The higher return in FY18 primarily reflects the increased volume and the impact of cross-currency management strategies.

In addition to monitoring gross investment returns relative to their benchmarks, IBRD also monitors overall earnings from the investment portfolio, net of funding costs. In FY18, IBRD earned $231 million of investment revenue, net of funding costs, as discussed in Section III.

Other Investments

In addition to the liquid asset portfolio, the investment portfolio also includes holdings related to AMC, PCRF and PEBP. Table 19 below summarizes the net carrying value of other investments (Notes to Financial Statements, Note I: Management of External Funds and Other Services for additional details on AMC):

Table 19: Net Carrying Value of Other Investments
In millions of U.S. dollars

As of June 30,	2018	2017
AMC	$ 250	$ 232
PEBP	1,393	1,173
PCRF	270	201
Total Other Investments	$ 1,913	$ 1,606

PEBP assets are included in IBRD's investment portfolio. These assets are invested mainly in fixed-income, equity instruments, and alternative investments.

Table 20: Liquid Asset Portfolio - Average Balances and Returns
In millions of U.S. dollars, except rates which are in percentages

	Average Balances		Financial Returns %	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Liquid asset portfolio				
Stable	$ 28,201	$ 27,365	1.98%	1.61%
Operational	21,191	24,324	1.59	0.82
Discretionary	23,485	10,070	1.89	1.43
	$ 72,877	$ 61,759	1.83%	1.28%

Section VII: Borrowing Activities

IBRD has been issuing bonds in the international capital markets since 1947. The proceeds of these bonds support IBRD's lending operations which are aimed at promoting sustainable development for IBRD's borrowing member countries. IBRD also develops innovative, demand-driven investment products to connect investors with the purpose of their investments. These include products such as green bonds, for investors seeking investments that support climate mitigation and adaptation projects. Since inception of the program in 2008, IBRD surpassed $10 billion in green bond issuances through 141 transactions in 19 currencies.

IBRD borrows at attractive rates underpinned by its strong financial profile and shareholder support that together are the basis for its triple-A credit rating. As a result of its financial strength and triple-A credit rating, IBRD is recognized as a premier borrower and its bonds and notes are viewed as a high credit quality investment in the global capital markets. IBRD has offered bonds and notes in more than 34 currencies and has opened up new markets for international investors by issuing in emerging-market currencies.

IBRD uses the proceeds to finance development activities in creditworthy middle-income and low-income countries eligible to borrow from IBRD at market-based rates. Funding raised in any given year is used for IBRD's general operations, including loan disbursements, replacement of maturing debt, and prefunding for lending activities. IBRD determines its funding requirements based on a three-year rolling horizon and funds about one-third of the projected amount in the current fiscal year.

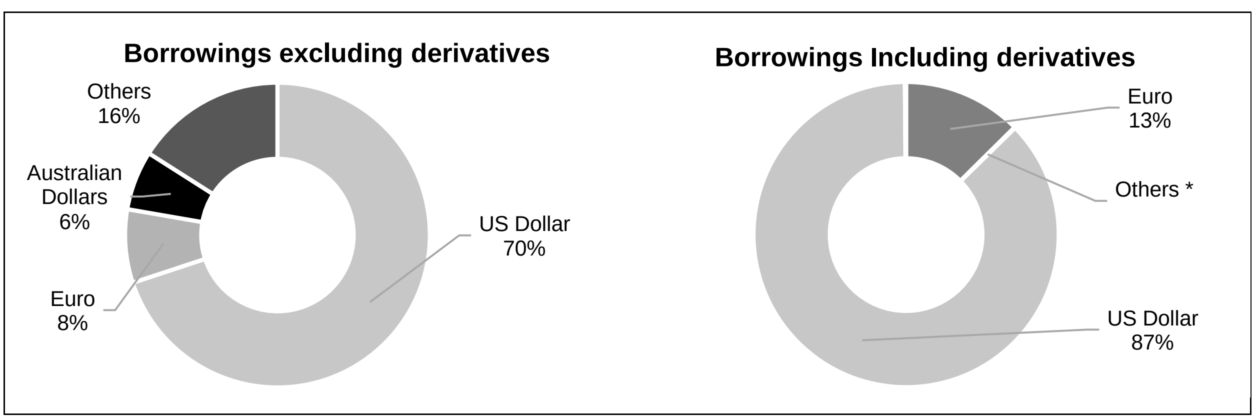
IBRD issues its securities both through global offerings and bond issues tailored to the needs of specific markets or investor types. Under its Articles, IBRD may borrow only with the approval of the member in whose market the funds are raised, and the approval of the member in whose currency the borrowing is denominated, and only if the member agrees that the proceeds may be exchanged for the currency of any other member without restriction.

As discussed in Section II, IBRD uses currency and interest rate derivatives in connection with its borrowings to diversify funding sources and offer a wide range of debt products to investors. New medium- and long-term funding is swapped into variable-rate U.S. dollar instruments, with conversion to other currencies carried out subsequently, in accordance with loan funding requirements. IBRD also uses derivatives to manage the re-pricing risks between loans and borrowings. A further discussion on how IBRD manages this risk is included in the Risk Management Section, Section IX.

In FY18, IBRD raised a total of $36 billion of medium and long-term debt in 27 different currencies (Table 22). IBRD issues short-term debt (maturing in one year or less), and medium- and long-term debt (with a maturity greater than one year). IBRD strategically calls its debt to reduce the cost of borrowings; it may also repurchase its debt to meet such other operational or strategic needs as providing liquidity to its investors (Table 22).

As of June 30, 2018, the borrowing portfolio totaled $214 billion, $6.5 billion above June 30, 2017 (see Note E: Borrowings in the Notes to the Financial Statements). This increase was mainly due to net new borrowing issuances of $4.7 billion during the year.

Figure 24: Effect of Derivatives on Currency Composition of the Borrowing Portfolio–June 30, 2018



** Denotes percentage less than 0.5%.*

As of June 30, 2018, IBRD's total borrowing portfolio, after the effects of derivatives, carried variable rates, with a weighted average cost of 1.8% (1.2% as of June 30, 2017). The increase in the weighted average cost from the prior year reflects the increase in the short-term interest rates during the year. The latter also resulted in an increase in IBRD's weighted average loan rates, which are also based on short-term interest rates. IBRD's lending spread was therefore not impacted negatively by the increase in short-term interest rates.

Short-Term Borrowings

Table 21 summarizes IBRD's short-term borrowings, which include discount notes, securities lent or sold under securities lending and repurchase agreements, and other short-term borrowings.

Discount Notes

IBRD's short-term borrowings consist mainly of discount notes issued in U.S. dollars. These borrowings have a weighted average maturity of approximately 90 days. As of June 30, 2018, the outstanding balance of discount notes was $10.4 billion, relatively unchanged as compared with the year earlier.

Securities Lent or Sold under Repurchase Agreements

These short-term borrowings are secured mainly by highly-rated collateral in the form of securities, including government-issued debt, and have an average maturity of less than 30 days.

Other Short-Term Borrowings

Other short-term borrowings have maturities of one year or less. The outstanding balance as of June 30, 2018 was $223 million, largely unchanged compared to last year ($269 million in FY17).

Table 21: Short-Term Borrowings

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

As of June 30,	2018	2017	2016
Discount notes [a]			
Balance at year-end	$ 10,376	$ 10,599	$ 3,665
Average daily balance during the fiscal year	$ 10,231	$ 5,265	$ 9,493
Maximum month-end balance	$ 13,845	$ 11,758	$ 14,870
Weighted-average rate at the end of fiscal year	2.02%	1.02%	0.36%
Weighted-average rate during the fiscal year	1.40%	0.63%	0.28%
Securities lent or sold under repurchase agreements [b]			
Balance at year-end	$ -	$ -	$ -
Average monthly balance during the fiscal year	$ 164	$ 17	$ 126
Maximum month-end balance	$ 797	$ 204	$ 676
Weighted-average rate at the end of fiscal year	-	-	-
Weighted-average rate during the fiscal year	1.65%	0.07%	0.38%
Other short-term borrowings [a]			
Balance at year-end	$ 223	$ 269	$ 569
Average daily balance during the fiscal year	$ 254	$ 280	$ 446
Maximum month-end balance	$ 372	$ 377	$ 772
Weighted-average rate at the end of the fiscal year	2.16%	1.00%	0.45%
Weighted-average rate during the fiscal year	1.50%	0.62%	0.28%

a. After swaps.
b. Excludes securities related to PEBP.

Medium- and Long-Term Borrowings

In FY18, medium- and long-term debt raised directly by IBRD in the capital markets amounted to $36 billion with an average maturity to first call of 4.6 years (Table 22). The decrease in medium-and-long-term debt issuances in FY18 is primarily due to the decrease in net loan disbursements, as well as lower debt servicing and refinancing requirements.

Table 22: Funding Operations Indicators
In millions of U.S. dollars, except rates which are in percentages

For the fiscal year-ended June 30,	*2018*	*2017*
Issuances [a]		
Medium- and long-term funding raised (In millions of U.S.dollars)	$ 36,006	$ 55,531
Average maturity to first call date (years)	4.6	4.4
Average maturity to contractual final maturity (years)	5.7	6.3
Maturities		
Medium- and long-term funding matured (In millions of U.S.dollars)	$ 28,704	$ 30,689
Average maturity of debt matured (years)	3.7	5.3
Called/Repurchased		
Medium- and long-term funding called/repurchased (In millions of U.S.dollars)	$ 1,489	$ 4,619

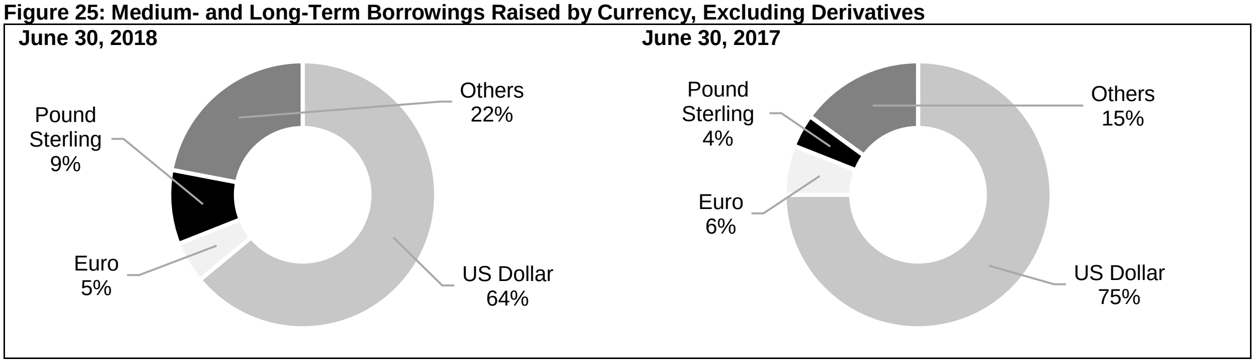
a. *Expected life of IBRD's bonds are generally between first call date and the contractual final maturity.*

Table 23: Maturity Profile of Medium and Long-Term Debt
In millions of U.S. dollars

	As of June 30, 2018						
	Less than 1 year	*1 to 2 years*	*2 to 3 years*	*3 to 4 years*	*4 to 5 years*	*Due After 5 years*	*Total*
Non-Structured borrowings	$ 30,630	$ 34,292	$ 33,318	$ 23,301	$ 10,465	$ 28,441	$ 160,447
Structured borrowings	3,637	5,388	6,384	4,227	3,885	13,442	36,963
Total	$ 34,267	$ 39,680	$ 39,702	$ 27,528	$ 14,350	$ 41,883	$ 197,410

As shown below, 64% of IBRD's medium- and long-term borrowings issued during the year are in U.S. dollars:

Figure 25: Medium- and Long-Term Borrowings Raised by Currency, Excluding Derivatives



Section VIII: Capital Activities

Capital Structure

Principal Shareholders and Voting Power

As of June 30, 2018, IBRD had 189 member countries, with the top six accounting for 39% of the total voting power (Figure 26). The percentage of shares held by members with credit ratings of AA and above was 43% (Figure 27).

The United States is IBRD's largest shareholder, with 15.98% of total voting power. Accordingly, it also has the largest share of IBRD's uncalled capital, $43,521 million, or 16.85% of total uncalled capital.

As part of the "Voice reforms" aimed at enhancing the voice and participation of Developing and Transitional Countries (DTCs) in IBRD, shareholders agreed to two Selective Capital Increases (SCI), one of which was for allocating fully callable shares to certain DTCs. As a result of these capital increases, the voting power of DTCs increased to 46.9% as of June 30, 2018.

Subscribed Capital

Total subscribed Capital is comprised of paid-in Capital and Uncalled subscribed capital. See Statement of Subscriptions to Capital Stock and Voting Power in IBRD's Financial Statements for balances by country.

Figure 26: Voting Power of Top Six Members as of June 30, 2018

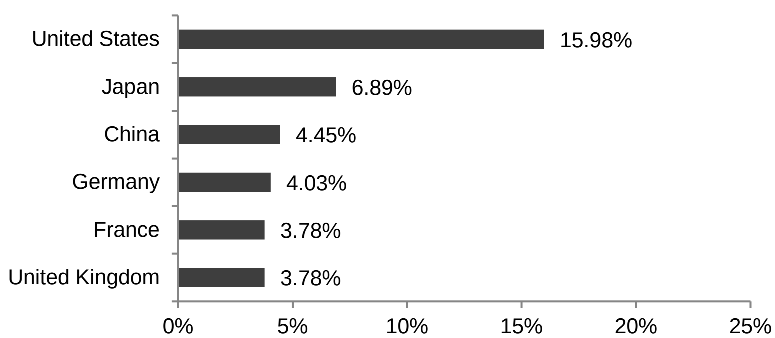


Figure 27: Credit Ratings Composition of Member Countries, as of June 30, 2018

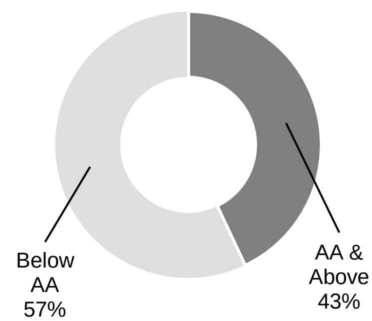


Table 24: Breakdown of IBRD Subscribed Capital
In millions of U.S. dollars, except ratios which are in percentages

As of June 30,	*%*	*2018*	*2017*	*Variance*
Subscribed capital				
Uncalled Subscribed capital	94%	$ 258,274	$ 252,828	$ 5,446
Paid-in capital	6	16,456	16,109	347
Total subscribed capital	100%	$ 274,730	$ 268,937	$ 5,793

Uncalled Subscribed Capital

As of June 30, 2018, the total uncalled portion of subscriptions was $258,274 million. Of this amount, $219,784 million may be called only when required to meet obligations of IBRD for funds borrowed or on loans guaranteed by it. This amount is thus not available for use by IBRD in making loans. The remaining uncalled portion of subscriptions of $38,490 million is to be called only when required to meet obligations for funds borrowed or on loans guaranteed by IBRD, pursuant to resolutions of the Governors (though such conditions are not required by IBRD's Articles). While these resolutions are not legally binding on future Governors, they do record an understanding among members that this amount will not be called for use by IBRD in its lending activities or for administrative purposes.

No call has ever been made on IBRD's capital. Any such calls are required to be uniform, but the obligations of IBRD's members to make payment on such calls are independent of one another. If the amount received on a call is insufficient to meet the obligations of IBRD for which the call is made, IBRD has the right to make further calls until the amounts received are sufficient to meet such obligations. On any such call or calls, however, no member is required to pay more than the unpaid balance of its capital subscription.

Under the Bretton Woods Agreements Act and other U.S. legislation, the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury is permitted to pay approximately $7,663 million of the uncalled portion of the subscription of the United States, if called for use by IBRD, without need for further congressional action.

The balance of the uncalled portion of the U.S. subscription, $35,858 million, has been authorized but not appropriated by the U.S. Congress. Further action by the U.S. Congress is required to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay any portion of this balance. The General Counsel of the U.S. Treasury has rendered an opinion that the entire uncalled portion of the U.S. subscription is an obligation backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S., notwithstanding that congressional appropriations have not been obtained with respect to certain portions of the subscription.

Paid-In Capital

Paid-in capital has two components:

- The U.S. dollar portion, which is freely available for use by IBRD.
- National Currency Paid- In Capital (NCPIC) portion, usage of which is subject to certain restrictions under IBRD's Articles, and is also subject to Maintenance-Of-Value (MOV) requirements. For additional details see the Notes to the Financial Statements, Note A: Summary of Significant Accounting and Related Policies.

Capital Increases

The subscription periods for the GCI and SCI agreed by shareholders in 2010 have both ended, resulting in a $4,952 million increase in paid-in capital. This increase has strengthened IBRD's usable equity, enabling it to support additional lending. Table 25 shows the status of subscriptions and paid-incapital as of June 30, 2018.

During FY18, a total of $5,793 million was subscribed under the GCI, resulting in additional paid-in capital of $347 million.

At IBRD's Spring Meetings in April 2018, the Governors endorsed in principle, a package of policy and financial measures designed to enhance IBRD's financial capacity on a sustainable basis. The package includes a GCI and SCI that will provide IBRD with up to $7.5 billion in additional paid-in capital. Governors are currently voting on resolutions to implement these capital increases.

Usable Paid-in Capital

Usable paid-in capital represents the portion of paid-in capital that is available to support IBRD's risk bearing capacity and includes all U.S. dollar paid-in capital, as well as NCPIC for which restrictions for use have been lifted (referred to as released NCPIC). The adjustments made to paid-in capital to arrive at usable paid-in capital are provided in Table 26.

The $396 million increase in usable paid-in capital between FY18 and FY17 was primarily due to the following:

Paid-in Capital: The increase of $347 million primary reflects subscriptions by members in connection with the GCI.

Changes in released NCPIC: The movement in net deferred MOV of $47 million was mainly due to exchange rate movements in euro and Japanese yen.

Table 25: Capital Subscriptions
In millions of U.S. dollars

As of June 30, 2018	Subscribed				Paid-in			
	Expected		Actual		Expected		Actual	
GCI	$	58,400	$	56,742	$	3,504	$	3,404
SCI		28,609		27,771		1,585		1,548
Total	**$**	87,009	**$**	84,513	**$**	5,089	**$**	4,952

Table 26: Usable Paid-In Capital
In millions of U.S dollars

As of June 30,	2018		2017		Variance	
Paid-in Capital	$	16,456	$	16,109	$	347
Adjustments for deferred MOV on released NCPIC						
Net deferred MOV (receivable) payable [a]		27		(20)		47
Adjustments for unreleased NCPIC :						
Restricted cash		(83)		(83)		-
Demand notes		(361)		(305)		(56)
MOV receivable		(313)		(369)		56
MOV payable		6		4		2
Total Adjustments for unreleased NCPIC		(751)		(753)		2
Usable paid-in capital	$	15,732	$	15,336	$	396

a. The MOV on released NCPIC is considered to be deferred.

Usable Equity

Usable equity represents the amount of equity that is available to support IBRD's lending operations. Usable equity forms the foundation of the three frameworks used by IBRD to manage its capital adequacy, credit risk and equity earnings. These frameworks, described in Section IX, are:

- Strategic Capital Adequacy Framework
- Credit Risk and Loan Loss Provisioning Framework
- Equity Management Framework

Usable equity consists of usable paid-in capital, and elements of retained earnings and reserves (See Table 27). The components of retained earnings and reserves which are included in usable equity are as follows:

Special Reserve: Amount set aside in pursuant of IBRD's Articles, held in liquid form and to be used only for the purpose of meeting liabilities of IBRD on its borrowings and guarantees;

General Reserve: Consists of earnings from prior fiscal years which the Board has approved to be retained in IBRD's equity. On August 9, 2018, the Board approved the addition of $913 million to the General Reserve from FY18 net income;

Cumulative Translation Adjustments: These adjustments comprise translation adjustments on revaluing currency balances to U.S. dollars for reporting purposes. For usable equity purposes, these amounts exclude cumulative translation adjustments associated with unrealized mark-to-market gains/losses on non-trading portfolios;

Underfunded Status of Pension Plans and Other Adjustments: These adjustments relate to the net underfunded status of IBRD's pension plans (See Table 37), and income earned on PEBP assets prior to FY11.

The increase in usable equity in FY18, primarily reflects the decrease in the underfunded status of IBRD's pension plans, as discussed in Section XII, the increase in reserve retention out of the FY18 allocable income, and the increase in usable paid-in capital, as discussed above.

Table 27: Usable Equity
In millions of U.S. dollars

				Variance	
As of June 30,	*2018*	*2017*	*Total*	*Due to Activities*	*Due to Translation Adjustment*
Usable paid-in capital	$ 15,732	$ 15,336	$ 396	$ 347	$ 49
Special reserve	293	293	-	-	-
General reserve [a]	28,606	27,693	913	913	-
Cumulative translation adjustment	(465)	(567)	102	-	102
Other adjustments	(648)	(1,035)	387	386	1
Equity (usable equity)	**$ 43,518**	**$ 41,720**	**$ 1,798**	**$ 1,646**	**$ 152**

a. Includes proposed transfer to the General Reserve of $913 million, which for FY18 (FY17- $672 million) was subsequently approved by IBRD's Executive Directors on August 9, 2018 (August 3, 2017).

Section IX: Risk Management

Risk Governance

IBRD'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 Audit Committee (AC) members, periodically review trends in IBRD's risk profiles and performance, and any major developments in risk management policies and controls.

Management believes that effective risk management is critical for its overall operations. Accordingly, the risk management governance structure is designed to manage the principal risks IBRD 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.

IBRD's financial and operational risk governance structure is built on the "three lines of defense" principle where:

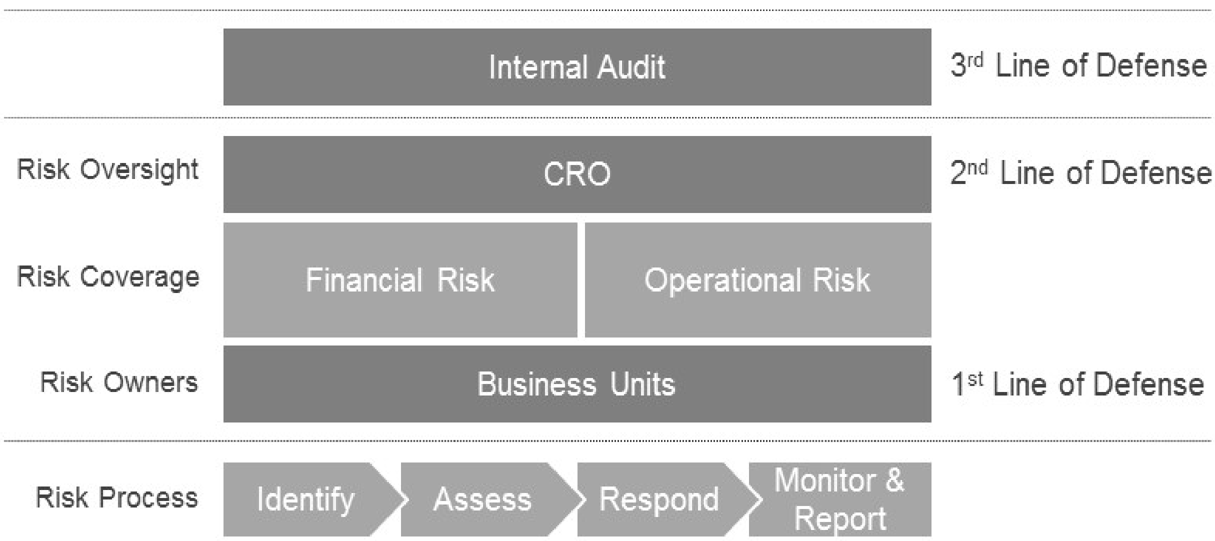
(i) Business units are responsible for directly managing risks in their respective functional areas;

(ii) The Vice President and WBG Chief Risk Officer (CRO) provides direction, challenge, and oversight over financial and operational risk activities; and

(iii) Internal Audit provides independent oversight.

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

Figure 28: Financial and Operational Risk Management Structure



Risk Oversight and Coverage

Financial and Operational Risk Management

The CRO has an overview of 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. In addition, the CRO works closely with IFC, MIGA, and IDA'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 following three departments report directly to the CRO:

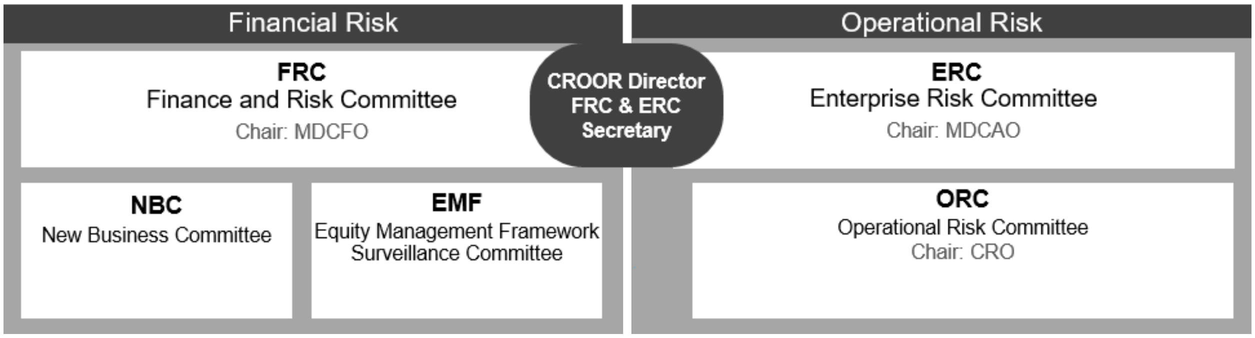
Credit Risk Department	• Identifies, measures, monitors, and manages country credit risk faced by IBRD. By agreement with the Board, the individual country credit risk ratings are not shared with the Board and are not made public. • Assesses loan portfolio risk, determines the adequacy of provisions for losses on loans and other exposures, and monitors borrowers that are vulnerable to crises in the near term. These reviews are taken into account in determining the overall country programs and lending operations, and they are included in the assessment of IBRD's capital adequacy. • Whenever a new financial product is being considered for introduction, this department reviews any implications for country credit risk.
The Market and Counterparty Risk Department	• Responsible for market, liquidity, and counterparty credit risk oversight, assessment, and reporting. It does these in coordination with IBRD'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. • Ensuring effective oversight, which includes: (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.
The Operational Risk Department (CROOR)	• Provides direction and oversight for operational risk activities by business function. • The department's key operational risk management responsibilities include (i) administering the Operational Risk Committee (ORC) for IBRD, (ii) implementing the operational risk management framework which is aligned with Basel principles and providing direction to business unit partners to ensure consistent application, (iii) assisting and guiding business unit partners 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 preparing a corporate Operational Risk Report for review and discussion by the ORC. • The department is also responsible for business continuity management and enterprise risk management functions.

The risk in operations in IBRD's lending activities is monitored at the corporate level by Operations Policy and Country Services (OPCS). Where fraud and corruption risks may impact IBRD-financed projects, OPCS and the Integrity Vice Presidency jointly address such issues.

Risk Committees

Figure 29 depicts IBRD 's management risk committee structure for financial and operational risks.

Figure 29: 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 was created under the authority of the Managing Director and WBG Chief Financial Officer (MDCFO) to approve, clear, or discuss: (a) risk 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 IBRD's financial risks in the areas of finance, which include country credit, market, counterparty, liquidity and model risks. 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 financial performance, new products and services, and risk management of IBRD.

In addition to the FRC, two other committees work under the authority of the MDCFO and the CRO, which provide technical expertise and guidance on new initiatives, and equity management framework surveillance issues:

- *New Business Committee (NBC)* is a standing committee of the FRC under the authority of the MDCFO. 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.
- *Equity Management Framework Surveillance Committee (EMFSC)* was established in FY17 as a standing committee of the FRC under the authority of the MDCFO to ensure a consistent, transparent and effective managerial and reporting process for monitoring the performance of the EMF portfolio and the implementation of possible strategic changes.

Operational Risk Committees:

The Enterprise Risk Committee (ERC) is a corporate committee that has oversight over operational and non-financial risks across IBRD. Chaired by the Managing Director and Chief Administrative Officer (MDCAO), it consists of a Vice President level committee to review and discuss enterprise risk matters. Specifically, the Committee has a governance role over risk matters relating to corporate security, business continuity and IT security. The ERC also sponsors the further development of the enterprise risk management framework, including an annual high-level survey of emerging top risks for IBRD.

- *Operational Risk Committee (ORC)* is the main governance committee for operational risk and provides a mechanism for an integrated review and response across IBRD units on operational risks associated with people, processes, and systems, including business continuity, 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 IBRD's overall operational risk profile. The ORC is chaired by the CRO and escalates significant risks/decisions to the FRC and ERC.

Box 7: Summary of IBRD's Specific Risk Categories

Types of Risk	How the Risk is Managed
Credit Risk	
Country Credit Risk	IBRD'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 match the currency composition of assets and liabilities
Liquidity Risk	Prudential minimum liquidity level
Operational Risk	Risk assessment and monitoring of key risk indicators and events

Summary and Management of IBRD's Specific Risks

IBRD assumes financial risks in order to achieve its development and strategic objectives. IBRD's financial risk management framework is designed to enable and support the institution in achieving its goals in a financially sustainable manner. IBRD manages credit, market and operational risks for its financial activities which include lending, borrowing and investing (Box 7). The primary financial risk to IBRD is the country credit risk inherent in its loan portfolio. IBRD 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. IBRD's operational risk management framework is based upon a structured and uniform approach to identify, assess and monitor key operational risks across business units.

Capital Adequacy

IBRD holds capital to cover the credit, market and operational risks inherent in its operating activities and financial assets. Country credit risk is the most substantive risk covered by IBRD's equity.

The Board monitors IBRD's capital adequacy within a Strategic Capital Adequacy Framework, using the equity-to-loans ratio as a key indicator of IBRD's capital adequacy. The framework seeks to ensure that IBRD's capital is aligned with the financial risk associated with its loan portfolio as well as other exposures over a medium-term capital-planning horizon. Under this framework, IBRD evaluates its capital adequacy as measured by stress tests and an appropriate minimum level for the long-term equity-to-loans ratio. For FY18, the outcome of the stress tests was satisfactory.

At the beginning of the global financial crisis, the equity-to-loans ratio stood at 38% as of June 30, 2008, significantly exceeding the then minimum of 23% equity-to-loans ratio. This allowed IBRD to respond effectively to the borrowing needs of its member countries, resulting in the higher leveraging of its equity and a corresponding decline in the ratio. The capital adequacy framework was reviewed in FY14 and the minimum equity-to-loans ratio was reduced to 20% to reflect the significant long-term improvement in IBRD's loan portfolio credit quality. The lowering of the minimum equity-to-loans ratio has allowed IBRD to use its equity more effectively to support a larger volume of development lending and thus enhance IBRD's commitment capacity, including for responding to potential crises (Figure 30). This is part of the strategy to maximize the use of capital for lending operations.

Figure 30: Equity-to-Loans Ratio

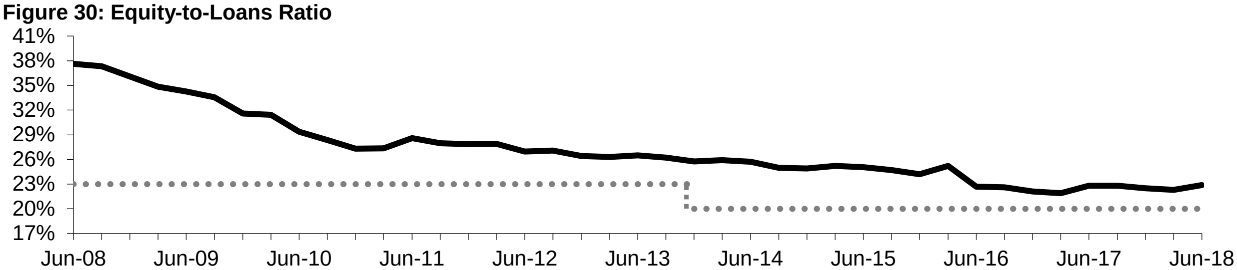


Table 28: Equity-to-Loans Ratio
In millions of U.S. dollars, except for ratios

As of June 30,	2018	2017	Variance Total	Variance Due to Activities	Variance Due to Translation Adjustment
Usable paid-in capital	$ 15,732	$ 15,336	$ 396	$ 347	$ 49
Special reserve	293	293	-	-	-
General reserve [a]	28,606	27,693	913	913	-
Cumulative translation adjustment [b]	(465)	(567)	102	-	102
Other adjustments [c]	(648)	(1,035)	387	386	1
Equity (usable equity)	**$** 43,518	**$** 41,720	**$** 1,798	**$** 1,646	**$** 152
Loans exposure	$ 185,589	$ 179,259	$ 6,330	$ 5,835	$ 495
Present value of guarantees	2,540	1,801	739	511	228
Effective but undisbursed DDOs	4,548	4,422	126	126	-
Relevant accumulated provisions	(1,607)	(1,631)	24	28	(4)
Deferred loan income	(448)	(451)	3	3	-
Other exposures	(692)	(516)	(176)	(249)	73
Loans (total exposure)	**$** 189,930	**$** 182,884	**$** 7,046	**$** 6,254	**$** 792
Equity-to-Loans Ratio	**22.9%**	**22.8%**			

a. Includes proposed transfer to the General Reserve, which for FY18 (FY17) was subsequently approved by IBRD's Executive Directors on August 9, 2018 (August 3, 2017).
b. Excluding cumulative translation amounts associated with the unrealized mark-to-market gains/losses on non-trading portfolios, net.
c. Other adjustments primarily relate to the net underfunded status of IBRD's pension plans.

IBRD's equity-to-loans ratio remained broadly unchanged at 22.9% as of June 30, 2018, compared to 22.8% as of June 30, 2017, and remained above the 20% minimum threshold level (Table 28), despite an increase in loan exposures driven by the $5.6 billion of net loan disbursements. Countering this impact was the increase in IBRD's usable equity due to the decrease in the underfunded status of the pension plans, as discussed in Section VIII and XII, as well as the proposed retention of $913 million in the General Reserve. Exchange rate movements during the year did not have an impact on IBRD's equity-to-loans ratio. Under IBRD's currency management policy, to minimize exchange rate risk in a multicurrency environment, IBRD matches its borrowing obligations in any one currency (after derivatives activities) with assets in the same currency. In addition, IBRD's policy is to minimize the exchange rate sensitivity of its capital adequacy as measured by the equity-to-loans ratio. It implements this policy by periodically undertaking currency conversions to align the currency composition of its equity with that of its outstanding loans, across major currencies.

Credit Risk

IBRD 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. IBRD is exposed to commercial as well as non-commercial counterparty credit risk.

Country Credit Risk

IBRD's mandate is to take only sovereign credit risk in its lending activities. Within country credit risk, three distinct types of risks can be identified: idiosyncratic risk, correlation risk, and concentration risk. Idiosyncratic risk is the risk of an individual borrowing country's exposure falling into nonaccrual status for country-specific reasons (such as policy slippage or political instability). Correlation risk is the risk that exposure to two or more borrowing countries will fall into non-accrual in response to common global or regional economic, political, or financial developments. Concentration risk is the risk resulting from having a large portion of exposure outstanding which, if the exposure fell into non-accrual, would result in IBRD's financial health being excessively impaired. Concentration risk needs to be evaluated both on a stand-alone basis (exposure of one borrowing country) and when taking into account correlation when more than one borrowing country is affected by a common event, such that when combined, IBRD's exposure to a common risk is elevated.

To estimate idiosyncratic risk and stand-alone concentration risk, the Credit Risk Department looks at IBRD's exposure to each borrowing country and each borrowing country's expected default to IBRD as captured in its credit rating. For correlation risk, the Credit Risk Department models the potential common factors that could impact borrowing countries simultaneously. The existence of correlation increases the likelihood of large non-accrual events, as most of these nonaccrual events involve the joint default of two or more obligors in the portfolio.

IBRD manages country credit risk by using individual country exposure limits, and takes into account factors such as population size and the economic situation of the country. In addition, IBRD conducts stress tests of the effects of changes in market variables and of potential geopolitical events on its portfolio to complement its capital adequacy framework.

Portfolio Concentration Risk

Portfolio concentration risk, which arises when a small group of borrowing countries account for a large share of loans outstanding, is a key concern for IBRD. It is carefully managed for each borrowing country, in part, through an exposure limit for the aggregate balance of loans outstanding, the present value of guarantees, and the undisbursed portion of DDOs that have become effective, among other potential exposures. Under current guidelines, IBRD's exposure to a single borrowing country is restricted to the lower of an Equitable Access Limit (EAL) or the Single Borrower Limit (SBL).

Equitable Access Limit

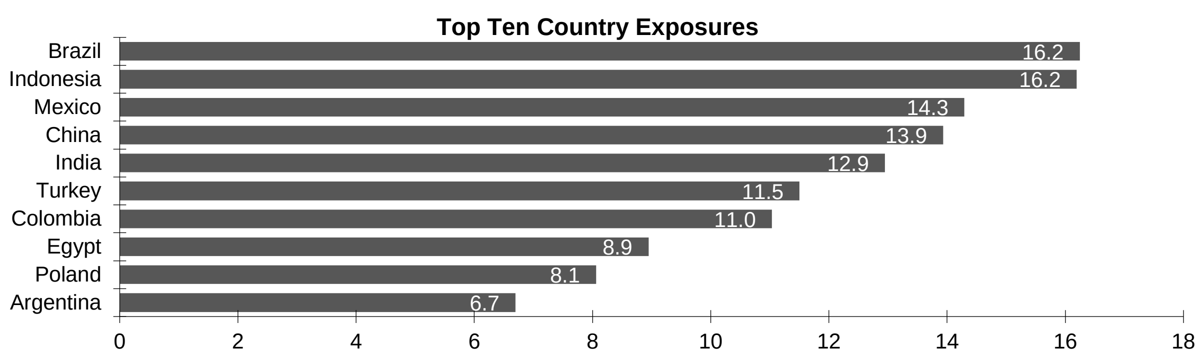
The EAL is equal to 10% of IBRD's Statutory Lending Limit (SLL). Under IBRD's Articles, as applied, total IBRD loans outstanding, including participation in loans and callable guarantees, may not exceed the sum of unimpaired subscribed capital, reserves and surplus, referred to as the SLL. The SLL seeks to ensure that sufficient resources are available to meet IBRD's obligations to bondholders in the highly unlikely event of substantial and historically unprecedented losses on IBRD's loans. At June 30, 2018, the SLL totaled $302.9 billion, of which the outstanding loans and callable guarantees totaled $188.1 billion, or 62.1% of the SLL. The EAL was $30.3 billion, as of June 30, 2018.

Single Borrower Limit (SBL)

The SBL is established, in part, by assessing its impact on overall portfolio risk relative to equity. The SBL caps the maximum exposure to IBRD's most creditworthy and largest borrowing countries in terms of population and economic size. The Executive Directors approved a new SBL framework on June 28, 2018, which is effective July 1, 2018. The new framework reflects a dual-SBL system, which differentiates between countries below the Graduation Discussion Income (GDI) threshold and those above it. GDI is the level of GNI per capita of a member country above which graduation from IBRD starts being discussed. The GDI threshold was $6,795 as of July 1, 2018. Under the new system, the SBL is $21 billion for highly creditworthy countries below the GDI and $19.5 billion for highly creditworthy countries above the GDI. In the event that a borrowing country eligible for one of the limits set under the new SBL framework is downgraded to the high-risk category, management may determine that the borrowing country continue to be eligible for borrowing at the currently applicable limit, but the borrowing country would not be eligible for any future increases in the SBL approved by the Executive Directors. Currently, there are two countries below-GDI and two countries above-GDI, which have their exposure limits set at the applicable SBLs. For all other countries, the individual country exposure limits are set below the relevant SBL.

As of June 30, 2018, the ten countries with the highest exposures accounted for about 63% of IBRD's total exposure (Figure 31). IBRD's largest exposure to a single borrowing country was $16.2 billion on June 30, 2018. Monitoring these exposures relative to the limit, however, requires consideration of the repayment profiles of existing loans, as well as disbursement profiles and projected new loans and guarantees.

Figure 31: Country Exposures as of June 30, 2018
In billions of U.S. dollars



Credit-Risk-Bearing Capacity

Management uses risk models to estimate the size of a potential non-accrual shock that IBRD could face over the next three years at a given confidence level. The model-estimated non-accrual shock is a single measure of the credit quality of the portfolio that combines the following:

- IBRD's country-credit-risk ratings and their associated expected risk of default;
- Covariance risks;
- The loan portfolio's distribution across risk rating categories; and
- The exposure concentration.

The shock estimated by this risk model is used in IBRD's capital adequacy testing to determine the impact of potential non-accrual events on equity and income earning capacity.

Probable Losses, Overdue Payments, and Non-Performing Loans

The loan-loss provision is calculated by taking into account IBRD's exposure, the expected default frequency (EDF), or probability of default, and the assumed loss in the event of default. Probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio attributable to country credit risk are covered by the accumulated provision for losses on loans and other exposures, while unexpected losses owing to country credit risk are covered by equity.

Box 8: Treatment of Overdue Payments

Overdue by 30 days	Where the borrower is the member country, no new loans 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 loan 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 to that borrower will be signed or approved. In either case, the borrower will lose its eligibility for any waiver of interest charges in effect at that time for loans signed before May 16, 2007, and those loans signed between May 16, 2007, and September 27, 2007, if the borrowers elected not to convert the terms of their loans to the pricing terms effective September 27, 2007. For loans with the pricing terms applicable from May 16, 2007, an overdue interest penalty will be charged at a rate of 50 basis points on the overdue principal. In addition, if an overdue amount remains unpaid for a period of 30 days, then the borrower will pay a higher interest rate (LIBOR + fixed spread) plus 50 basis points on the overdue principal amount until the overdue amount is fully paid.
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 to, or guaranteed by, the member country, will be signed or approved. Additionally, all borrowers in the country will lose eligibility for any waivers of interest in effect at the time.
Overdue by 60 days	In addition to the suspension of approval for new loans and signing of previously approved loans, disbursements on all 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 of IBRD are placed in nonaccrual status, unless IBRD determines that the overdue amount will be collected in the immediate future. Unpaid interest and other charges not yet paid on loans outstanding are deducted from the income for the current period. To the extent that these payments are received, they are included in income. At the time of arrears clearance, a decision is made on the restoration of accrual status on a case-by-case basis; in certain cases, this decision may be deferred until after a suitable period of payment performance has passed.

When a borrower fails to make payments due to IBRD on any principal, interest, or other charges, IBRD may suspend disbursements immediately on all loans to that borrower. IBRD's current practice is to exercise this option using a graduated approach (Box 8). These practices also apply to member countries eligible to borrow from both IBRD and IDA, and whose payments on IDA loans may become overdue. It is IBRD's practice not to reschedule interest or principal payments on its loans or participate in debt rescheduling agreements with respect to its loans. As of June 30, 2018, no IBRD borrowing countries in the accrual portfolio had overdue payments beyond 30 days.

Zimbabwe is the only country in IBRD's portfolio in non-accrual status. The value of exposures to Zimbabwe remained unchanged as of June 30, 2018, from $435 million as of June 30, 2017, as no payments were received from Zimbabwe (FY17: $9 million).

Implications for Loan Loss Provisions and Other Exposures

In FY18, IBRD recorded a release of provision of $28 million for losses on loans and other exposures, compared with a $14 million charge during the same period in FY17. The main driver of the decrease in the provisioning requirement, despite the increase in IBRD's lending exposures from $184.9 billion as of

June 30, 2017 to $190.9 billion as of June 30, 2018, was the favorable impact of the annual update of the inputs used for estimating the loan loss provisioning methodology. The accumulated provision for losses on loans and other exposures of $1,645 million as of June 30, 2018 was less than 1% of total exposures, largely unchanged compared with prior year ($1,671 million as of June 30, 2017 and less than 1% of total exposures). See Notes to Financial Statements: Note D -Loans and Other Exposures.

Counterparty Credit Risk

IBRD is exposed to commercial and non-commercial counterparty credit risk.

Commercial Counterparty Credit Risk

This is the normal 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 IBRD's funding, investment, and asset/liability management activities. The monitoring and management of these risks is continuous as the market environment evolves.

IBRD 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, where collateral posting requirements are based on thresholds driven by public credit ratings. Collateral held includes cash and highly rated liquid investment securities.

IBRD's liquid asset investment portfolio consists mostly of sovereign government bonds, debt instruments issued by sovereign government agencies, and bank time deposits. More than half of these investments are with issuers and counterparties rated triple-A and AA (Table 29).

Derivative Instruments

In the normal course of its business, IBRD enters into various derivative instruments to manage foreign exchange and interest risks. These derivatives are used mainly to meet the financial needs of IBRD borrowers and to manage the institution's exposure to fluctuations in interest and exchange rates. These 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. IBRD uses the estimated replacement cost of the derivative instrument, or potential future exposure to measure counterparty credit risk with these trading partners.

Under IBRD's mark-to-market collateral arrangements, IBRD receives collateral when mark-to-market exposure is greater than the ratings based collateral threshold. As of June 30, 2018, IBRD had received collateral of cash and securities totaling $1.5 billion.

IBRD 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 IBRD would be required to post in the event of a downgrade, see Notes to Financial Statements, Note F: Derivative Instruments).

Investment Securities

The Board-approved General Investment Authorization provides the basic authority for IBRD to invest its liquid assets. Furthermore, all investment activities are conducted in accordance with a more detailed set of Investment Guidelines. The Investment Guidelines are approved by the MDCFO and implemented by the Treasurer. These Investment Guidelines set out detailed trading and operational rules, including which instruments are eligible for investment, and establish risk parameters relative to benchmarks. These include an overall consultative loss limit and duration deviation, specifying concentration limits on counterparties and instrument classes, as well as clear lines of responsibility for risk monitoring and compliance. Credit risk is controlled by applying eligibility criteria (Box 9).

The overall market risk of the investment portfolio is subject to a consultative loss limit to reflect a level of tolerance for the risk of underperforming the benchmark in any fiscal year. IBRD 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 Chief Risk Officer department, as deemed necessary.

IBRD's exposure to futures and options and resale agreements is marginal. For futures and options, IBRD generally closes out open positions prior to expiration. Futures are settled on a daily basis. In addition, IBRD monitors the fair value of resale securities received and, if necessary, closes out transactions and enters into new repriced transactions.

Management has broadened its universe of investment assets in an effort to achieve greater diversification in the portfolio and better risk-adjusted investment performance. This exposure is monitored by the Market and Counterparty Risk Department.

Commercial Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure

As a result of IBRD's use of mark-to-market collateral arrangements for swap transactions, its residual commercial counterparty credit risk 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) (Table 29).

IBRD's overall commercial counterparty credit exposure, net of collateral held, remained broadly unchanged and hovered around $72 billion as of June 30, 2018. As shown on Table 29, the credit quality of IBRD's portfolio remains concentrated in the upper end of the credit spectrum, with 70% of the portfolio rated AA or above and the remaining portfolio primarily rated A. The A rated counterparties primarily consisted of sovereigns and financial institutions (limited to short-term deposits and swaps).

Non-Commercial Counterparty Credit Risk

In addition to the derivative transactions with commercial counterparties, IBRD also offers derivative-intermediation services to borrowing member countries, as well as to affiliated and non-affiliated organizations, to help meet their development needs or to carry out their development mandates.

Box 9: Eligibility Criteria for IBRD's Investments[a]

Instrument Securities	Description
Sovereigns	IBRD 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	IBRD 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	IBRD may only invest in securities with a triple-A credit rating.
Time deposits[b]	IBRD may only invest in time deposits issued or guaranteed by financial institutions, whose senior debt securities are rated at least A-.
Commercial Paper	IBRD may only invest in short-term borrowings (less than 190 days) from commercial banks, corporates, and financial institutions with at least 2 Prime-1 ratings.
Securities lending, and borrowing, repurchases, resales, and reverse repurchases	IBRD 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	IBRD 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 Chief Risk Officer 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.*

Table 29: Commercial Credit Exposure, Net of Collateral Held, by Counterparty Rating
In millions of U.S. dollars

	As of June 30, 2018				
	Investments				
Counterparty Rating [a]	Sovereigns	Non-Sovereigns	Net Swap Exposure	Total Exposure	% of Total
AAA	$ 5,127	$ 13,319	$ -	$ 18,446	26%
AA	3,388	28,208	177	31,773	44
A	13,045	8,365	66	21,476	30
BBB	118	33	11	162	*
BB or lower/unrated	-	9	-	9	*
Total	$ 21,678	$ 49,934	$ 254	$ 71,866	100%

	As of June 30, 2017				
	Investments				
Counterparty Rating [a]	Sovereigns	Non-Sovereigns	Net Swap Exposure	Total Exposure	% of Total
AAA	$ 6,914	$ 12,671	$ -	$ 19,585	27%
AA	8,202	18,956	-	27,158	38
A	15,514	9,656	22	25,192	35
BBB	1	15	3	19	*
BB or lower/unrated	-	7	1	8	*
Total	$ 30,631	$ 41,305	$ 26	$ 71,962	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. IBRD 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.

* *Indicates amount less than $0.5 million or percentage less than 0.5%.*

- *Borrowing Member Countries:* Currency and interest rate swap transactions are executed between IBRD and its borrowers under master derivative agreements. As of June 30, 2018, the notional amounts and net fair value exposures under these agreements were $11.5 billion and $0.6 billion, respectively. Probable losses inherent in these exposures due to country credit risk are incorporated in the fair value of these instruments.
- *Affiliated Organizations:* Derivative contracts are executed between IBRD and IDA, under an agreement allowing IBRD to intermediate derivative contracts on behalf of IDA. As of June 30, 2018, the notional amount under this agreement was $5.6 billion. As of June 30, 2018, IBRD had no exposure to IDA. Under its derivative agreement with IBRD, IDA is not required to post collateral as long as it maintains liquidity holdings at pre-determined levels. As of June 30, 2018, IDA was not required to post any collateral with IBRD.
- *Non-Affiliated Organizations:* IBRD has a master derivatives agreement with IFFIm, under which several transactions have been executed. As of June 30, 2018, the notional amounts and net fair value exposures under this agreement were $2.7 billion and $0.6 billion, respectively. IBRD has the right to call for collateral above an agreed specified threshold. As of June 30, 2018, IBRD had not exercised this right, but it reserves the right under the existing terms of the agreement. Rather than calling for collateral, IBRD and IFFIm have agreed to manage IBRD's exposure by applying a risk management buffer to the gearing ratio limit. The gearing ratio limit represents the maximum amount of net financial obligations of IFFIm less cash and liquid assets, as a percent of the net present value of IFFIm's financial assets.

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 IBRD has a net exposure (net receivable position), IBRD calculates a Credit Value Adjustment (CVA) to reflect credit risk. (IBRD's non-commercial counterparty exposure mainly arises from derivative-intermediation activities on behalf of IFFIm, as discussed earlier). For net derivative positions with commercial and non-commercial counterparties where IBRD is in a net payable position, IBRD calculates a Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA) to reflect its own credit risk.

The CVA is calculated using the fair value 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. IBRD does not currently hedge this exposure. The DVA calculation is generally consistent with the CVA methodology and incorporates IBRD's own credit spread as observed through the CDS market. As of June 30, 2018, IBRD recorded a CVA adjustment on its Balance Sheet of $12 million, and a DVA of $57 million.

Market Risk

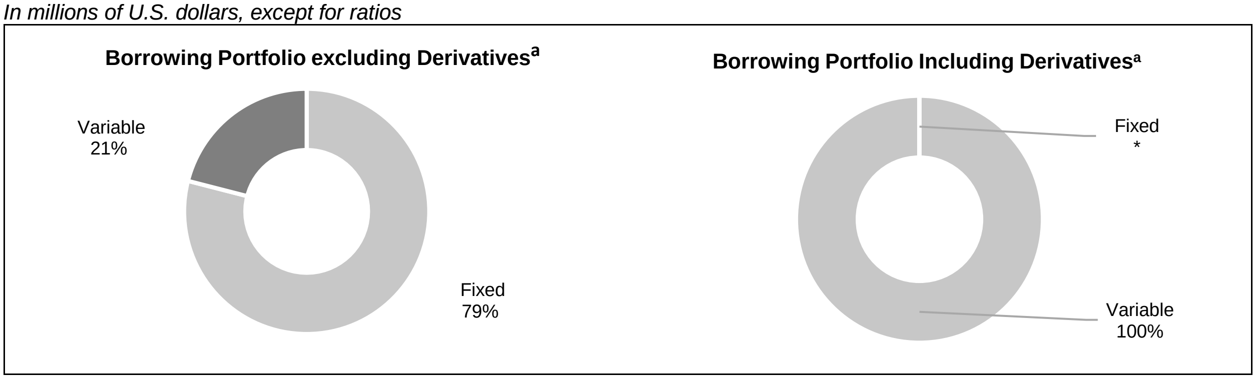
IBRD is exposed to changes in interest and exchange rates, and it uses various strategies to minimize its exposure to market risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Under its current interest rate risk management strategy, IBRD seeks to match the interest rate sensitivity of its assets (loan and investment trading portfolios) with those of its liabilities (borrowing portfolio) by using derivatives, such as interest rate swaps. These derivatives effectively convert IBRD's financial assets and liabilities into variable-rate instruments. After considering the effects of these derivatives, virtually the entire loan and borrowing portfolios are carried at variable interest rates. (Figures 32-33)

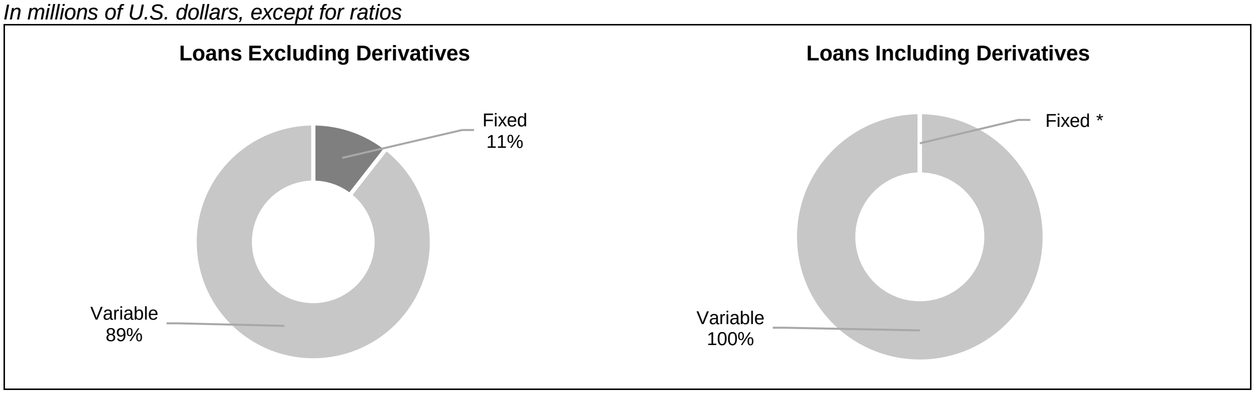
IBRD faces three main sources of interest rate risk: the interest rate sensitivity of the income earned in a low interest rate environment, fixed-spread loans refinancing risk, and interest rate risk on the liquid asset portfolio.

Figure 32: Effect of Derivatives on Interest Rate Structure of the Borrowing Portfolio - June 30, 2018
In millions of U.S. dollars, except for ratios



a. Excludes discount notes.
** Denotes percentage less than 0.5%.*

Figure 33: Effect of Derivatives on Interest Rate Structure of the Loan Portfolio - June 30, 2018
In millions of U.S. dollars, except for ratios



** Denotes percentage less than 0.5%.*

Low Interest Rate Environment

Loans to borrowing countries:

Under IBRD's loan agreements, interest is required to be paid by borrowers to IBRD, and not vice versa. As a result, in the event that an interest rate formula yields a negative rate, the interest rate is fixed at zero.

Revenue from IBRD's equity:

Revenue from loans funded by IBRD's equity is sensitive to changes in short-term interest rates, as IBRD's loans, net of derivatives, predominantly earn variable interest linked to variable rate indices (e.g., LIBOR) as illustrated in Figure 33.

Approximately 23% of IBRD's net loans and other exposures are funded by equity, as indicated by the equity-to-loans ratio of 22.9%. The interest revenue on the loans funded by equity, if left unmanaged, would be highly sensitive to fluctuations in short-term interest rates. To manage this exposure, IBRD uses the EMF, which allows the flexibility of managing the duration of IBRD's equity within a range of zero to five-years based on market and macroeconomic conditions.

The EMF strategy was fully deployed in FY18, with equity invested in derivatives earning interest rates that are higher than if equity remained invested in short-term interest rates. As measured by duration, the interest rate sensitivity of IBRD's equity was 2.9 years as of June 30, 2018 (3.1 years as of June 30, 2017).

The interest revenue from EMF in FY18 was $217 million, compared to $383 million in FY17, as discussed in Section III. The market value of the EMF position was a net liability position of $0.4 billion as of June 30, 2018 compared with a net asset position of $0.4 billion as of June 30, 2017. The decrease was primarily as a result of the unrealized mark-to-market losses of $0.8 billion due to the increase in U.S. dollar interest rates experienced during the year. (See Section X)

Liquid Asset Portfolio:

IBRD's existing guidelines allow for the investment in a wide variety of credit spread products in both developed and emerging market economies (see investment eligibility criteria in (Box 9). Low and negative fixed interest rates present a challenge for the investment of the liquid asset portfolio. However, even markets with negative rates can provide positive spread returns once the investment is swapped back into a U.S. dollar floating basis. In FY18, despite the low interest rate environment, IBRD was able to generate a positive return, net of funding costs on its liquid asset portfolio (See Table 1).

Fixed Spread Loan Refinancing Risk

Refinancing risk for funding fixed-spread loans relates to the potential impact of any future deterioration in IBRD's funding spread. IBRD does not match the maturity of its funding with that of its fixed spread loans as this would result in significantly higher financing costs for all loans. Instead, IBRD targets a shorter average funding maturity and manages the refinancing risk through two technical components of the fixed spread loans pricing, both of which can be changed at Management's discretion (Table 11):

- *Projected funding cost:* Management's best estimate of average funding costs over the life of the loan.
- *Risk premium:* A charge for the risk that actual funding costs are higher than projected.

Liquid Asset Portfolio Spread Exposure

The interest rate risk on IBRD's liquid asset portfolio, including the risk that the value of assets in the portfolio will fluctuate in response to changes in market interest rates, is managed within specified duration-mismatch limits. The liquid asset portfolio has spread exposure because IBRD holds instruments other than the short-term bank deposits represented by the portfolios' London Interbank Bid Rate (LIBID) benchmark. These investments generally yield positive returns over the benchmark, but can generate mark-to-market losses if their spreads relative to LIBOR widen.

Other Interest Rate Risks

Interest rate risk also arises from other variables, including differences in timing between the contractual maturities or re-pricing of IBRD's assets, liabilities, and derivative instruments. On variable-rate assets and liabilities, IBRD is exposed to timing mismatches between the re-set dates on its variable-rate receivables and payables. To mitigate its exposure to these timing mismatches, IBRD has executed some overlay interest rate swaps.

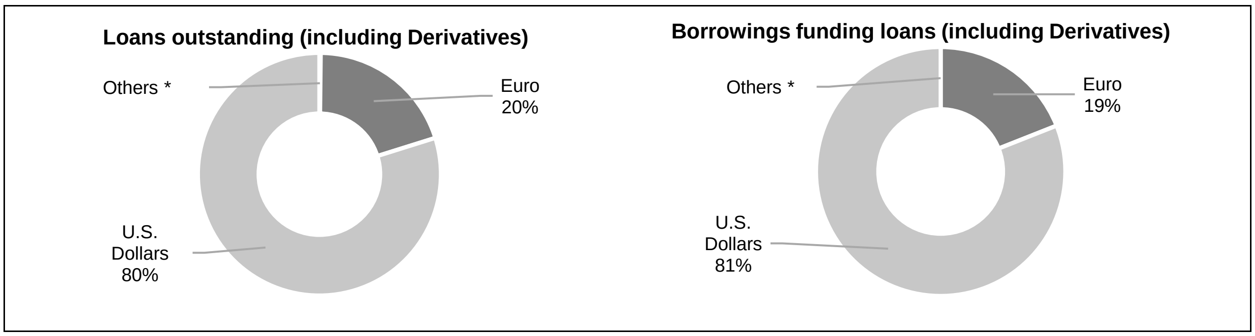
Interest rate risk on non-cost pass-through products, which accounted for 27% of the loan portfolio as of June 30, 2018 (28% as of June 30, 2017), is managed by using interest rate swaps to closely align the rate sensitivity characteristics of the loan portfolio with those of their underlying funding, except for the component of the loan portfolio funded by equity and therefore subject to the EMF.

Exchange Rate Risk

IBRD holds its assets and liabilities mainly in U.S. dollars and euro. However, 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 IBRD transacts, relative to its reporting currency, the U.S. dollar. These movements are shown as currency translation adjustments in other comprehensive income, in equity, given IBRD's multifunctional currency paradigm (see Note A: Summary of Significant Accounting and Related Policies in the Notes to the Financial Statements). While IBRD's equity could be affected by exchange rate movements, IBRD's risk management policies work to minimize the exchange rate risk in its capital adequacy, by immunizing the equity-to-loans ratio against exchange rate movements.

To minimize exchange risk, IBRD matches its borrowing obligations in any one currency (after derivative activities) with assets in the same currency (Figure 34). In addition, IBRD undertakes periodic currency conversions to align the currency composition of its equity with that of its outstanding loans across major currencies. Together, these polices are designed to minimize the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the equity-to-loans ratio; thereby preserving IBRD's ability to better absorb unexpected losses from arrears on loan repayments, regardless of exchange movements. As a result, exchange rate movements during the year generally do not have an impact on the overall equity-to-loans ratio.

Figure 34: Currency Composition of Loan and Borrowing Portfolios as of June 30, 2018



** Denotes percentage less than 0.5%.*

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises in the general funding of IBRD's activities and in managing its financial position. It includes the risk of IBRD 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.

Under IBRD's liquidity management guidelines, aggregate liquid asset holdings are kept at or above a specified Prudential Minimum to safeguard against cash flow interruptions.

Historically, IBRD has operated at liquidity levels ranging between 100% and 150% of the Prudential Minimum. In FY15, the range was raised to about 140% to 175%, reflecting Management's desire to hold sufficient liquidity to cover twelve-months of projected debt service obligations and net loan disbursements. In June 2017, the Board approved a new Target Liquidity Level of twelve-months coverage as calculated at the start of every fiscal year. The new Prudential Minimum is defined as 80% of the Target Liquidity Level. The 150 percent maximum guideline applies to the portfolio and it continues to function as a guideline rather than a hard ceiling. The maximum guideline will be applied to the Target Liquidity Level rather than to the new Prudential Minimum.

As of June 30, 2018, the liquid asset portfolio was 138% of the Target Liquidity Level. The increased level of liquidity reflects the higher Prudential Minimum, as well as higher projected debt service and loan disbursements for the coming fiscal year. The FY19 Prudential Minimum liquidity level is set at $44.8 billion.

Operational Risk

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

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

Section X: Fair Value Analysis

An important element in achieving IBRD's financial goals is its ability to minimize the cost of borrowing from capital markets for lending to member countries by using financial instruments, including derivatives. The fair value of these financial instruments is affected by changes in the market environment such as interest rates, exchange rates and credit risk. Fair value is used mainly to assess the performance of the investment trading portfolio, and to manage certain market risks, including interest rate and commercial credit risk for derivative counterparties.

Fair value adjustments are recorded on IBRD's fair value income statement, and reflect the sensitivity of each portfolio to the effect of interest rates and credit movements (
Table 30).

Borrowing Portfolio: For FY18, IBRD experienced $375 million of unrealized mark-to-market losses, which was mainly comprised of unrealized mark-to-market losses due to the tightening of IBRD's credit spread relative to LIBOR, and change in fair value as the instruments approach maturity, partially offset by mark-to-market gains due to the increase in interest rates. IBRD's credit spread is defined as its funding cost relative to LIBOR.

Loan Portfolio: For FY18, IBRD experienced a $247 million increase in the fair value of its loans. This was mainly driven by the impact of the increase in interest rates on the loan related derivatives. For the loans, the increase in interest rates resulted in unrealized mark-to-market losses, which were partially offset by the change in fair value as the loans approach maturity.

Table 30: Summary of Fair Value Adjustments on Non-Trading Portfolios [a]
In millions of U.S. dollars

For the fiscal year-ended June 30,	*2018*	*2017*
Borrowing portfolio	$ (375)	$ (246)
Loan portfolio	247	315
EMF	(799)	(1,701)
Total	$ (927)	$ (1,632)

a. See Table 34 for reconciliation to the fair value comprehensive basis net income.

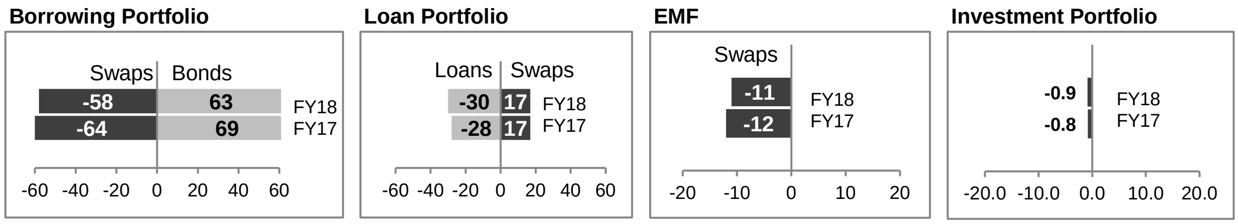
Table 31: Effect of Interest Rates and Credit on IBRD's Fair Value Income

In millions of U.S. dollars

As of June 30, 2018	*Interest rate Effect on Fair Value Income Sensitivity [a c]*	*Credit Effect on Fair Value Income Sensitivity [b c]*
Borrowing portfolio	$ 5	$ 63
Loan portfolio	(13)	(29)
EMF	(11)	*
Investment portfolio	(1)	(2)
Total (loss)/gains	$ (20)	$ 32

a. After the effects of derivatives.
b. Excludes CVA/DVA adjustment on swaps.
c. Amount represents dollar change in fair value corresponding to a one basis-point parallel upward shift in interest rates/ credit spreads.
** Sensitivity is marginal.*

Figure 35: Sensitivity to Interest Rates
Dollar change in fair value corresponding to a one-basis-point upward parallel shift in interest rates.
In millions of U.S. dollars



Effect of Interest Rates

On a fair value basis, if interest rates increase by one basis point, IBRD would experience an unrealized mark-to-market loss of approximately $20 million as of June 30, 2018 (Table 31).

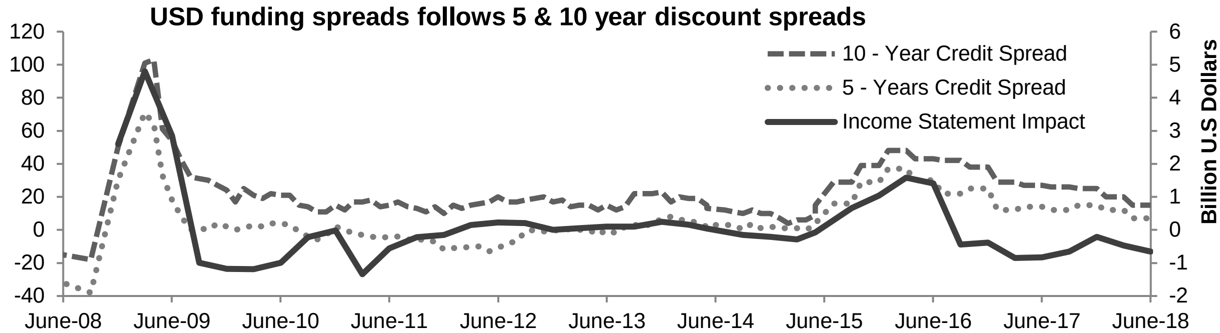
- *Investment Trading Portfolio:* After the effects of derivatives, the duration of the investment trading portfolio is less than three months. As a result, the portfolio has a low sensitivity to changes in interest rates, resulting in small fair value adjustments to income.
- *Loan and Borrowing Portfolios:* In line with IBRD's financial risk management strategies, the sensitivity of IBRD's loan and borrowing portfolios to changes in interest rates is relatively small (Figure 35). As noted earlier, IBRD intends to maintain its positions for these portfolios and thus manages these instruments on a cash flow basis. The resulting net unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on these portfolios, associated with the small sensitivity to interest rates, are therefore not expected to be realized.
- *EMF:* At the end of FY18, a one basis point increase in interest rates would result in unrealized mark-to-market losses of $11 million on the EMF (unrealized mark-to-market losses of $12 million at the end FY17).

Figure 35 provides a further breakdown of how the use of derivatives affects the overall sensitivity of the borrowing, loan, EMF and investment portfolios. For example, for the borrowing portfolio, a one basis point increase in interest rates would result in net unrealized mark-to-market gains of $63 million on the bonds. These would be significantly offset by the $58 million of net unrealized mark-to-market losses on the related swaps, resulting in net unrealized mark-to-market gains of $5 million for the portfolio.

Effect of Credit

- *Investments.* IBRD purchases investment-grade securities for its liquid asset portfolio. Credit risk is controlled through appropriate eligibility criteria (Box 9). The overall risk of the investment portfolio is also constrained by a consultative loss limit. In line with these risk management strategies, the potential effect of default risk on IBRD's investment portfolio is therefore small. The effect of credit changes on the market value of the investment portfolio is also relatively limited; a one-basis-point change in the credit spreads of the investment assets would have an estimated impact of about $2 million on the market value of the portfolio.
- *Borrowings.* IBRD does not hedge its own credit. The dollar value change corresponding to a one-basis-point upward parallel shift in interest rates on IBRD's own credit relative to LIBOR is about $63 million of unrealized mark-to-market gains. IBRD's income is positively correlated with its credit spreads (Figure 36). The tightening of IBRD's own credit spreads has a negative effect on IBRD's Statement of Income. For FY18, the tightening of IBRD's credit spreads resulted in unrealized mark-to-market losses of $652 million compared to unrealized mark-to-market losses of $830 million in FY17 due to the tightening of its credit spreads.

Figure 36: Impact of IBRD's Credit Spreads on Income



- *Loans.* IBRD's fair value model represents a hypothetical exit price of the loan portfolio. It incorporates CDS spreads as an indicator of the credit risk for each borrower, after adjusting recovery levels to incorporate IBRD's institutional experience and assumptions. These assumptions are reviewed annually. The dollar value change corresponding to a one-basis-point parallel rise in CDS rates on the loan portfolio is about $29 million of unrealized mark-to-market losses. IBRD does not hedge its sovereign credit exposure but Management assesses its credit risk through a proprietary loan-loss provisioning model. Loan-loss provision represents the probable losses inherent in its accrual and nonaccrual portfolios. As discussed earlier, IBRD's country credit risk is managed by using individual country exposure limits and by monitoring its credit-risk-bearing capacity.
- *Derivatives.* IBRD uses derivatives to manage exposures to currency and interest rate risks in its investment, loan, and borrowing portfolios, and EMF. It is therefore exposed to commercial counterparty credit risk on these instruments. This risk is managed through:
    - Stringent selection of commercial derivative counterparties,
    - Daily marking-to-market of derivative positions, and
    - Use of collateral and collateral thresholds for all commercial counterparties.

The fair value of IBRD's commercial counterparty credit risk is reflected in the CVA and IBRD's own credit is reflected in the DVA. The net effect of the CVA and DVA adjustments to IBRD's Balance Sheet was positive $45 million on June 30, 2018, as discussed in Section IX.

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

In addition to fair value adjustments on the loan, borrowing, and asset/liability management portfolios, IBRD's fair value adjustment on the income statement also reflects changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI):

- *Currency Translation Adjustments* mainly represent the translation adjustment on the loan and borrowing portfolios. The net positive currency translation adjustment in FY18 is mainly due to the 2.1% appreciation of the euro against the U.S. dollar in FY18, compared to the 2.3% appreciation of the euro last year (Table 32).
- *Unrecognized Pension Adjustments* largely represent the unrecognized net actuarial gains and losses on benefit plans. Actuarial gains and losses occur when actual results differ from expected results in determining the funded status of the pension plans. Since the pension plans are long term, changes in asset returns and discount rates cause volatility in fair value income. There was a decrease in the underfunded status of the pension plans from $2.1 billion as of June 30, 2017 to $1.3 billion as of June 30, 2018, net of PEBP assets, primarily reflecting the increase in plan assets due to higher asset returns. Given its long-term planning horizon for pension plans, Management is focused mainly on ensuring that contributions to pension plans appropriately reflect long-term assumptions about asset returns and discount rates. See Section XII for further discussion on the pension plans.

As non-financial assets and liabilities are not reflected at fair value, IBRD's equity is not intended to reflect fair value. Under the fair value basis, in addition to the instruments in the investment and borrowing portfolios, and all other derivatives, loans are reported at fair value and all changes in AOCI are also included in fair value net income.

Tables 33-35 provide a reconciliation from the reported basis to the fair value basis for both the balance sheet and income statement; Table 35 provides a reconciliation of all fair value adjustments.

Table 32: Summary of Changes to AOCI (Fair Value Basis)
In millions U.S. dollars

For the fiscal year-ended June 30,	2018	2017	Variance
Unrecognized net actuarial gains (losses) on benefit plans, net	$ 834	$ 2,543	$ (1,709)
Unrecognized net prior service credit (cost) on benefit plans, net	24	24	-
Derivatives and hedging transition adjustment [a]	6	2	4
Currency translation adjustments	98	188	(90)
Of which:			
Loan portfolio	679	781	(102)
Borrowing portfolio	(508)	(517)	9
Net other assets and liabilities	(73)	(76)	3
Total	$ 962	$ 2,757	$ (1,795)

a. Amount represents amortization of transition adjustment relating to the adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB's) guidance on derivatives and hedging on July 1, 2000.

Table 33: Condensed Balance Sheet on a Fair Value Basis
In millions U.S. dollars

	As of June 30, 2018			As of June 30, 2017		
	Reported Basis	Adjustments	Fair Value Basis	Reported Basis	Adjustments	Fair Value Basis
Due from banks	$ 619	$ -	$ 619	$ 683	$ -	$ 683
Investments	72,569	-	72,569	72,973	-	72,973
Net loans outstanding	183,588	3,062	186,650	177,422	3,727	181,149
Receivable from derivatives	141,716	-	141,716	150,112	-	150,112
Other assets	4,564	-	4,564	4,708	-	4,708
Total assets	$ 403,056	$ 3,062	$ 406,118	$ 405,898	$ 3,727	$ 409,625
Borrowings	$ 208,009	$ 10 [a]	$ 208,019	$ 205,942	$ 13 [a]	$ 205,955
Payable for derivatives	147,096	-	147,096	153,129	-	153,129
Other liabilities	6,107	-	6,107	7,029	-	7,029
Total liabilities	361,212	10	361,222	366,100	13	366,113
Paid-in capital stock	16,456	-	16,456	16,109	-	16,109
Retained earnings and other equity	25,388	3,052	28,440	23,689	3,714	27,403
Total equity	41,844	3,052	44,896	39,798	3,714	43,512
Total liabilities and equity	$ 403,056	$ 3,062	$ 406,118	$ 405,898	$ 3,727	$ 409,625

a. Amount represents amortization of transition adjustment relating to the adoption of FASB's guidance on derivatives and hedging on July 1, 2000.

Table 34: Reconciliation from Net Income to Income on a Fair Value Comprehensive Basis
In millions U.S. dollars

For the fiscal year-ended June 30,	2018	2017	Variance
Net income (loss) from Table 1	$ 698	$ (237)	$ 935
Fair value adjustment on loans [a]	(669)	(1,214)	545
Changes to AOCI	962	2,757	(1,795)
Net Income on fair value comprehensive basis	$ 991	$ 1,306	$ (315)

a. Amount has been adjusted to exclude the provision for losses on loans and other exposures: $28 million release – June 30, 2018, and $14 million release on June 30, 2017.

Table 35: Fair Value Adjustments, net
In millions of U.S. dollars

	For the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2018				
	Unrealized gains (losses)	Realized gains	Fair Value Adjustment from Table 34	Other Adjustments	Total (See Table 30)
Borrowing portfolio [c]	$ (381) [a]	$ *	$ -	$ 6 [b]	$ (375)
Loan portfolio [c]	916	-	(669)	-	247
EMF [d]	(799)	-	-	-	(799)
Asset-liability management portfolio [d]	(2)	-	-	2	-
Client operations portfolio	*	-	-	*	-
Total	$ (266)	$ *	$ (669)	$ 8	$ (927)

	For the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2017				
	Unrealized gains (losses)	Realized gains	Fair Value Adjustment from Table 34	Other Adjustments	Total (See Table 30)
Borrowing portfolio [c]	$ (254)	$ 6	$ -	$ 2 [b]	$ (246)
Loan portfolio [c]	1,529	-	(1,214)	-	315
EMF [d]	(1,701)	-	-	-	(1,701)
Asset-liability management portfolio [d]	(5)	-	-	5	-
Client operations portfolio	12	-	-	(12)	-
Total	$ (419)	$ 6	$ (1,214)	$ (5)	$ (1,632)

a. Includes amounts reclassified to realized mark-to-market gains (losses).

b. Amount represents amortization of transition adjustment relating to the adoption of FASB's guidance on derivatives and hedging on July 1, 2000, included in AOCI.

c. Includes related derivatives.

d. Included in other derivatives on the condensed Balance Sheet.

** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

Section XI: Contractual Obligations

In conducting its business, IBRD enters into various contractual obligations that may require future payments. These include borrowings, operating leases, contractual purchases and capital expenditures, and other long-term liabilities. Table 36 shows IBRD's contractual obligations for the next five years and thereafter; it excludes the following obligations reflected on IBRD's balance sheet: undisbursed loans, payable for currency and interest rate swaps, payable for investment securities purchased, guarantees, and cash received under agency arrangements.

- *Borrowings:* IBRD issues debt in the form of securities to retail and institutional investors.
- *Operating Leases:* IBRD leases real estate and equipment under lease agreements for varying periods. Operating lease expenditures represents future cash payments for real-estate-related obligations and equipment, based on contractual amounts.
- *Contractual Purchases and Capital Expenditures:* IBRD is a party to various obligations to purchase products and services mainly for its capital expenditure and utilities. These commitments are designed to ensure sources of supply, are not expected to be in excess of normal requirements, and are in line with IBRD's budget.
- *Other Long-Term Liabilities:* IBRD provides a number of benefits to its employees. As some of these benefits are of a long-term nature, IBRD records the associated liability on its balance sheet. The obligations payable represent expected benefit payments including contributions to the pension plans, these include future service and pay accruals for current staff but exclude future hires.

Operating leases, contractual purchases and capital expenditures, and other long-term obligations, include obligations shared with IDA, IFC, and MIGA under cost-sharing and service arrangements. These arrangements reflect the WBG strategy of maximizing synergies, to best leverage resources for development (See Notes to Financial Statements, Note H for Transactions with Affiliated Organizations).

Table 36: Contractual Obligations
In millions of U.S. dollars

	As of June 30, 2018				
	Due in 1 year or Less	Due after 1 Year through 3 Years	Due after 3 Years through 5 Years	Due After 5 years	Total
Borrowings (at fair value)	$ 44,867	$ 79,382	$ 41,878	$ 41,882	$ 208,009
Operating leases	78	124	65	126	393
Contractual purchases and	37	44	-	-	81
Other long-term liabilities	581	131	90	185	987
Total	$ 45,563	$ 79,681	$ 42,033	$ 42,193	$ 209,470

Section XII: Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefits

Governance

IBRD participates, along with IFC and MIGA, in pension and post-retirement benefit plans. The Staff Retirement Plan and Trust (SRP), Retired Staff Benefits Plan and Trust (RSBP), and PEBP (collectively called the "Plans") are defined benefit plans and cover substantially all of their employees, retirees and beneficiaries. All costs, assets, and liabilities associated with the Plans are allocated among IBRD, IFC, and MIGA, based on their employees' respective participation in the Plans. Costs allocated to IBRD are subsequently shared with IDA, based on an agreed cost-sharing ratio. (See Notes to Financial Statements, Note J: Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefits).

The benefits of the Plans at retirement are determined pursuant to the Plan Documents adopted by the Board (Plan Document). The World Bank has a contractual obligation to make benefit payments to the Plans' beneficiaries. The governance mechanism of the Plans, including the funding and investment policies described here, are designed to support this objective.

There are two committees that govern the Plans. From a governance stand point, both committees are independent from IBRD and the Board.

- The Pension Finance Committee (PFC), which is responsible for the financial management of the Plans and is supported by the Pension Finance Administrator.
- The Pension Benefits Administration Committee (PBAC), which is responsible for the administration of the benefits of the Plans.

Contributions to the SRP and RSBP are irrevocable, and assets are held in separate trusts, and the PEBP assets are included in IBRD's investment portfolio. IBRD acts as trustee for the Plans and the assets are used for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries. The objective of the Plans is to accumulate sufficient assets to meet future pension benefit obligations. As of June 30, 2018, IBRD and IDA's share of the assets amounted to $21.8 billion (See Table 37). This represents the accumulated contributions paid into the plans net of benefit payments, together with the accumulated value of investment earnings, net of related expenses.

Funding and Investment Policies

The key policies underpinning the financial management of the Plans, including the determination of WBG contributions and the investment of Plan assets, are the funding and investment policies. The objective of these policies is to ensure that the Plans have sufficient assets to meet benefit payments over the long term. The funding policy, as approved by the PFC, establishes the rules that determine the WBG's contributions. The policy seeks to fund the Plans in a consistent and timely manner, while at the same time avoiding excessive volatility in WBG contributions. The funding policy determines how much the WBG must contribute annually to sustain and ensure the accumulation of sufficient assets over time to meet the expected benefit payments. Under the Plan Document, the PFC determines the WBG contribution amount on the basis of actuarial valuations. IBRD is required to make the contribution determined by the PFC. In FY18, the WBG's contribution rate to the Plans was 30.15% of net salaries.

The Projected Benefit Obligation (PBO) is derived from AA-rated corporate bonds, as required by U.S. GAAP. The selection of this rate as the basis for the discount rate is to establish a liability equivalent to an amount that if invested in high-quality fixed income securities would match the benefit payment stream. While this measure is based on an objective, observable market rate, it does not necessarily reflect the realized or expected returns of the plan which depend on how the plans are managed and invested. The PBO for funding purposes is discounted using a 3.5% real discount rate since the funding strategy for the plans is based on a target of 3.5% real return on investments. This rate constitutes the long-term return objective for the Plan's assets, referred to as the Long-Term Real Return Objective (LTRRO), which Management has followed since FY99. If the return on the pension assets is 3.5% in real terms and contributions are made at the actuarially required rates (that reflect the long- term cost of the plan benefit), the plan benefits will be funded over time.

The assets of the Plans are diversified across a variety of asset classes, with the objective of achieving returns consistent with the LTRRO over the long term without taking undue risks. The returns on investments for the plans have met or exceeded the LTRRO on a consistent basis in the long term as well as in recent years. The PFC periodically reviews the realism and appropriateness for the LTRRO. See Notes to Financial Statements, Note J: Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefits for asset allocation, expected return on plan assets and assumptions used to determine the PBO.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Policies

The Plan has a long-standing ESG policy that has been updated to reflect the latest developments in and understanding of responsible investments and ESG integration. The ESG policy is based on a principled and pragmatic approach in accordance with and subject to the fiduciary standard applicable to the administration and investment of Plan assets. The Plan's ESG policy states that consideration of ESG factors, including but not limited to environmental practices, worker safety and health standards, and corporate governance, can add value to the investment process and affect assessment of the risk and return characteristics of investments.

Projected Benefit Obligation

Given that pension plan liabilities can be defined and measured in a number of different ways, it is possible to have different funded status measures for the same plans. The most widely used and publicly disclosed measure of pension plan liabilities is the PBO measure required under U.S. GAAP. It reflects the present value of all retirement benefits earned by participants (adjusted for assumed inflation) as of a given date, including projected salary increases to retirement. Therefore, the PBO measure is an appropriate metric for assessing the ability of the Plans to cover expected benefits as of a certain date. The underlying actuarial assumptions used to determine the PBO, accumulated benefit obligations, and funded status associated with the Plans are based on financial market interest rates, past experience, and Management's best estimate of future benefit changes, economic conditions and earnings from plan assets.

The discount rate used to convert future obligations into today's dollars is derived from high-grade, AA-rated corporate bond yields as required by U.S. GAAP. The decrease in the underfunded status of the pension plans for the World Bank from $2.1 billion as of June 30, 2017 to $1.3 billion as of June 30, 2018, net of PEBP assets, primarily reflects the increase in the Plan Assets due to better asset returns. The impact of the increase in AA-rated corporate bond yields was significantly offset by the increase in inflation, resulting in a marginal increase in the AA interest rates used to discount the plan liability (real discount rate). As the Plans are managed with a long-term horizon, results over shorter time periods may be impacted positively or negatively by market fluctuations.

Table 37: Funded Status of the Plans
In millions U.S. dollars

	As of June 30, 2018				
Total Plan	SRP	RSBP	PEBP	Total	
PBO	$ (18,429)	$ (2,937)	$ (1,778)	$ (23,144)	
Plan assets	$ 17,969	$ 2,837	$ 1,028	$ 21,834	
Funded Status	$ (460)	$ (100)	$ (750)	$ (1,310)	
IBRD's share					(600)

	As of June 30, 2017				
Total Plan	SRP	RSBP	PEBP	Total	
PBO	$ (17,741)	$ (2,939)	$ (1,592)	$ (22,272)	
Plan assets	$ 16,756	$ 2,593	$ 873	$ 20,222	
Funded Status	$ (985)	$ (346)	$ (719)	$ (2,050)	
IBRD's share					(986)

Section XIII: Critical Accounting Policies and The Use of Estimates

IBRD'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 IBRD's significant accounting policies including a discussion of recently issued accounting pronouncements.

Provision for Losses on Loans and Other Exposures

IBRD's accumulated provision for losses on loans and other exposures reflects probable losses inherent in its accrual and nonaccrual portfolios. Determining the appropriate level of provision for each portfolio requires several steps:

- The loan portfolio is separated into the accrual and nonaccrual portfolios. In both portfolios, the loans and other exposures for each country are then assigned a credit-risk rating. Loans in the accrual portfolio are grouped according to the assigned risk rating, while loans in the non-accrual portfolio are generally individually assigned the highest risk rating.
- Each risk rating is mapped to an expected default frequency using IBRD's credit migration matrix.
- The required provision is calculated by multiplying the outstanding exposure by the expected default frequency (the probability of default to IBRD) and by the estimated severity of the loss in the event of default. For loans carried at fair value, the credit risk assessment is a determinant of fair value.

The determination of a borrower's risk rating is based on such variables as: political risk, external debt and liquidity, fiscal policy and the public debt burden, balance of payments risks, economic structure and growth prospects, monetary and exchange rate policy, and financial sector risks and corporate sector debt and other vulnerabilities.

IBRD periodically reviews such variables and reassesses the adequacy of the accumulated provision accordingly. Actual losses may differ from expected losses owing to unforeseen changes in any of the variables affecting the creditworthiness of borrowers.

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 non-accrual portfolios.

The accumulated provision for loan losses is reported separately in the balance sheet as a deduction from IBRD's total loans outstanding. The accumulated provision for losses on other exposures is included in accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities. Increases or decreases in the accumulated provision for losses on loans and other exposures are reported in the Statement of Income as a provision for losses on loans and other exposures (see Notes to Financial Statements: Note A: Summary of Significant Accounting and Related Policies and Note D: Loans and Other Exposures).

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In FY18, all fair value adjustments were recognized through the Statement of Income. Under new guidance published by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), effective July 1, 2018, fair value adjustments relating to changes in IBRD's own credit will be reported in OCI (see Notes to Financial Statements: Note A-Summary of Significant Accounting and Related Policies, and Note D-Loans and Other Exposures).

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. Investments measured at net asset value per share (or its equivalent) are not classified in the fair value hierarchy.

Most of IBRD's financial instruments which are recorded at fair value are classified as Levels 1 and 2. Table 38 presents the summary of the fair value of financial instruments recorded at fair value on a recurring basis, and the amounts measured using significant Level 3 inputs. IBRD's level 3 instruments are mainly structured bonds and related swaps held in the borrowing portfolio; they use market observable inputs and such unobservable inputs as correlations and interest rate volatilities. There were no Level 3 instruments in IBRD's investment or loan portfolios as of June 30, 2018. As of June 30, 2018, all of IBRD's loans were carried at amortized cost.

Table 38: Fair Value Level 3 Summary
In millions U.S. dollars

For the fiscal year-ended June 30,	*2018*		*2017*	
	Level 3	*Total Balance*	*Level 3*	*Total Balance*
Total Assets at fair value	$ 1,640	$ 214,285	$ 1,504	$ 223,085
As a percentage of total assets at fair value	0.77%		0.67%	
Total Liabilities at fair value	$ 6,350	$ 355,115	$ 3,857	$ 359,130
As a percentage of total assets at fair value	1.79%		1.07%	

IBRD reviews the methodology, inputs, and assumptions on a quarterly basis to assess the appropriateness of the fair value hierarchy classification of each financial instrument.

Some financial instruments are valued using pricing models. The Valuation Group, which is independent of treasury and risk management functions, reviews all financial instrument models affecting financial reporting through fair value and assesses model appropriateness and consistency. The review looks at whether the models accurately reflect the characteristics of the transaction and its risks, the suitability and convergence properties of numerical algorithms, the reliability of data sources, the consistency of the treatment with models for similar products, and sensitivity to input parameters and assumptions that cannot be priced from the market.

Reviews are conducted of new and/or changed models, as well as previously validated models, to assess whether any changes in the product or market may have affected the model's continued validity and whether any theoretical or competitive developments may require reassessment of the model's adequacy.

The financial models used for input to IBRD's financial statements are subject to both internal and periodic external verification and review by qualified personnel.

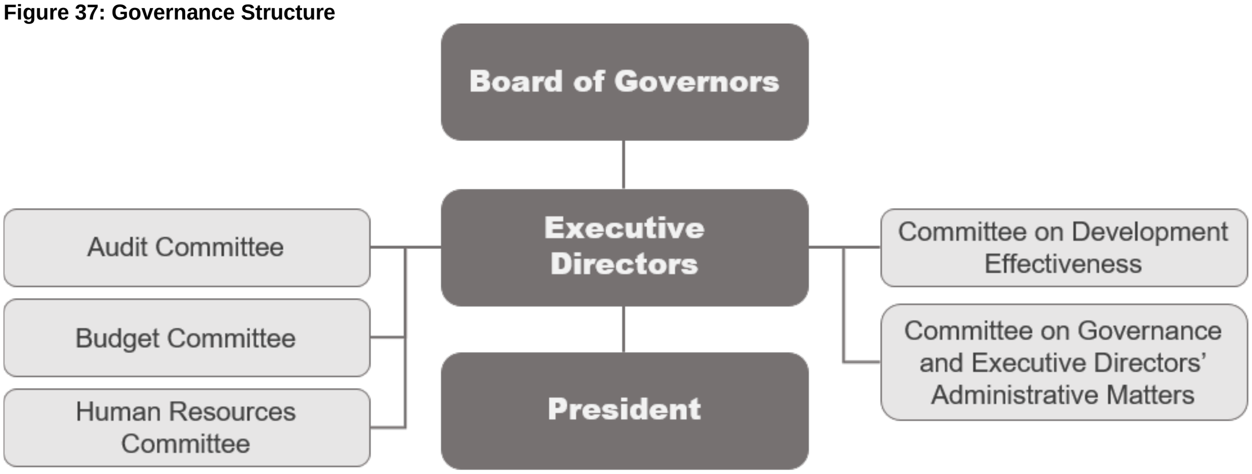
In cases where Management relies on instrument valuations supplied by external pricing vendors, procedures are in place to validate the appropriateness of the models used, as well as the inputs applied in determining those values.

Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefits

The underlying actuarial assumptions used to determine the PBO, accumulated benefit obligations, and funded status associated with IBRD pension and other post-retirement benefit plans are based on financial market interest rates, past experience, and Management's best estimate of future benefit changes and economic conditions (see Notes to Financial Statements, Note J: Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefits).

Section XIV: Governance and Controls

Figure 37: Governance Structure



General Governance

IBRD's decision-making structure consists of the Board of Governors, 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 to exercise any of its powers, except for certain powers enumerated in IBRD's Articles. IBRD has its own policies and frameworks that are carried out by staff that share responsibilities over both IBRD and IDA.

Board Membership

In accordance with IBRD's Articles, Executive Directors are appointed or elected every two years by their member governments. The Board currently has 25 Executive Directors, who represent all 189 member countries. Executive Directors are neither officers nor staff of IBRD. 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 IBRD 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 session at the main World Bank offices in Washington DC, as business requires. Each committee's terms of reference establishes 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 8 members and function under their respective stipulated terms of reference. These committees are as follows:

- Audit Committee - assists the Board in overseeing IBRD's finances, accounting, risk management and internal controls (*See further explanation below*).
- Budget Committee - assists the Board in approving the World Bank's budget and in overseeing the preparation and execution of IBRD's business plans. The committee provides guidance to management on strategic directions of IBRD.
- Committee on Development Effectiveness - supports the Board in assessing IBRD's development effectiveness, providing guidance on strategic directions of IBRD, monitoring the quality and results of operations.
- Committee on Governance and Executive Directors' Administrative Matters - assists the Board on issues related to the governance of IBRD, the Board's 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 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 IBRD's finances, accounting, risk management, internal controls and institutional integrity. Specific responsibilities include:

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

In carrying out its role, the Audit Committee discusses financial issues and policies that affect IBRD's financial position and capital adequacy with Management, external auditors, and internal auditors. It 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 in 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.

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 in place a Code of Conduct. The WBG has both an Ethics Help Line 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.

IBRD 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.

Auditor Independence

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

- Limits on the external auditor's provision of non-audit-relates 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.

In FY17, the Board approved amendments to the policy on the appointment of an external auditor which will come into effect for the FY19 audit period. The primary amendments now permit the external auditor to provide non-prohibited non-audit related services subject to monetary limits. Broadly, the list of prohibited non-audit services include 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. IBRD's external auditors also follow the communication requirements, with the Audit Committees set out under generally accepted auditing standards in the United States and in the International Standards on Auditing.

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. FY18 is the final year of KPMG LLP's second term as IBRD's external auditor.

Following a mandatory rebidding of the external audit contract, IBRD's Executive Directors approved the appointment of Deloitte as IBRD's external auditor for a five-year term commencing FY19.

Internal Control

Internal Control Over External Financial Reporting

Each fiscal year, Management evaluates the internal controls over external 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, IBRD's internal control over external 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. Since FY16, IBRD has been using the 2013 COSO framework to assess the effectiveness of the internal control over external financial reporting. As of June 30, 2018, these controls were determined to be effective. See "Management's report regarding effectiveness of Internal Control over External Financial Reporting" on page 76.

Concurrently, IBRD's external auditor provides a report stating IBRD maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over external financial reporting. See Independent Auditor' Report on page 80.

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 IBRD. 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, 2018.

Appendix

Glossary of Terms

Articles: IBRD's Articles of Agreement

Below GDI Country: means a country whose Gross National Income per capita is below the Graduation Discussion Income as published in the Per Capita Income Guidelines for Operational Purposes.

Board: The Board of Executive Directors

Budget Anchor: Measure established to monitor net administrative expenses against loan spread revenue (loan interest margin, commitment and guarantee fees).

Capital Adequacy: A measure of IBRD's ability to withstand unexpected shocks and is based on the amount of IBRD's usable equity expressed as a percentage of its loans and other related exposures.

Credit Default Swaps (CDS): A derivative contract that provides protection against deteriorating credit quality and allows one party to receive payment in the event of a default or specified credit event by a third party.

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): The DVA represents the market value of IBRD's own credit risk for uncollateralized derivative instruments and is reflected in the fair value of derivative instruments.

Duration: Provides an indication of the interest rate sensitivity of a fixed income security to changes in its underlying yield.

Equity-to-Loans Ratio: The Board monitors IBRD's capital adequacy within a Strategic Capital Adequacy Framework, using the equity-to-loans ratio as a key indicator of IBRD's capital adequacy. For details on the ratio, see Table 28.

Equity Savings: Interest cost saved by deploying equity instead of debt to fund loans.

Interest Margin: The spread between loan returns and associated debt cost.

IDA18: The adequacy of IDA's resources are periodically reviewed every three years. IDA is currently in its Eighteenth Replenishment of resources (IDA18), which is effective from July 1, 2017 until June 30, 2020.

Maintenance of Value (MOV): Under IBRD's Articles, members are required to maintain the value of their subscriptions of national currency paid-in, which is subject to certain restrictions. MOV is determined by measuring the foreign exchange value of a member's national currency against the standard of value of IBRD's capital based on the 1974 SDR.

Net Loan Disbursements: Loan disbursements net of repayments and prepayments.

Prudential Minimum: The minimum amount of liquidity that IBRD is required to hold and is defined as 80% of the Target Liquidity Level.

Strategic Capital Adequacy Framework: Evaluates IBRD's capital adequacy as measured by stress tests and an appropriate minimum level for the long-term equity-to-loans ratio. The equity-to-loans ratio provides a background framework in the context of annual net income allocation decisions, as well as in the assessment of the initiatives for the use of capital. The framework has been approved by the Board.

Single Borrower Limit (SBL): The maximum authorized exposure to IBRD's most creditworthy and largest borrowing countries in terms of population and economic size.

Statutory Lending Limit (SLL): Under IBRD's Articles, as applied, the total amount outstanding of loans, participations in loans, and callable guarantees may not exceed the sum of unimpaired subscribed capital, reserves and surplus.

Target Liquidity Level (TLL): The twelve- month Target Liquidity Level is calculated before the end of each fiscal year based on Management's estimates of projected net loan disbursements approved at the time of projection and-twelve months of debt-service for the upcoming fiscal year. This twelve-month estimate becomes the target for the upcoming fiscal year.

U.S. GAAP: Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

World Bank: The World Bank consists of IBRD and IDA.

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

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFDB: African Development Bank

AMC: Advance Market Commitment for Vaccines against Pneumococcal Diseases

AOCI: Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

BETF: IBRD-Executed Trust Funds

COSO: Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission

CCSAs: Cross-Cutting Solution Areas

CDS: Credit Default Swaps

CVA: Credit Value Adjustment

CRO: Vice President and WBG Chief Risk Officer

DDO: Deferred Drawdown Option

DPF: Development Project Financing

DTCs: Developing and Transitional Countries

DVA: Debit Valuation Adjustment

EAL: Equitable Access Limit

EDF: Expected default frequency

EEA: Exposure Exchange Agreement

EFOs: Externally Financed Outputs

EMF: Equity Management Framework

ESG: Environmental, Social and Governance

FASB: Financial Accounting Standards Board

FIFs: Financial Intermediary Funds

FRC: Finance and Risk Committee

GAVI: Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization

GCI: General Capital Increase

GDI: Graduation Discussion Income

GNI: Gross National Income

GMFs: Grant-Making Facilities

GPs: Global Practices

IADB: Inter-American Development Bank

IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

ICSID: International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

IFC: International Finance Corporation

IDA: International Development Association

IFFIm: International Finance Facility for Immunisation

IFLs: IBRD Flexible Loans

IPF: Investment Project Financing

LIBID: London Interbank Bid Rate

LIBOR: London Interbank Offered Rate

LLP: Loan Loss Provision

LTRRO: Long-Term Real Return Objective

MDB: Multilateral Development Bank

MDCAO: Managing Director and World Bank Group Chief Administrative Officer

MDCFO: Managing Director and World Bank Group Chief Financial Officer

MDCOO: Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer

MIGA: Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

MOV: Maintenance-Of-Value

NBC: New Business Committee

NCPIC: National Currency Paid-in Capital

ORC: Operational Risk Committee

PAF: Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Change Mitigation

PEF: Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility

PBAC: Pension Benefits Administration Committee

PBO: Pension Benefit Obligation

PCRF: Post Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund

PEBP: Post-Employment Benefit Plan

PFC: Pension Finance Committee

PforR: Program-for-Results

RAS: Reimbursable Advisory Services

RAMP: Reserves Advisory Management Program

RETF: Recipient-Executed Trust Funds

RSBP: Retired Staff Benefits Plan

SCI: Selective Capital Increase

SDPL: Special Development Policy Loans

SBL: Single Borrower Limit

SLL: Statutory Lending Limit

SRP: Staff Retirement Plan

Eligible Borrowing Member Countries by Region[a]

Region	Countries
Africa	Angola, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, Kenya, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Seychelles, South Africa, Zimbabwe
East Asia and Pacific	China, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam
Europe and Central Asia	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
Latin America and Caribbean	Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela
Middle East and North Africa	Algeria, Arab Republic of Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
South Asia	India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka

a. A commitment has been made to Cote D' Ivoire, an IDA only country, based on Special Approval from the Board.
See Summary Statement of Loans in IBRD's Financial Statements for balances by country.

List of Tables, Figures and Boxes

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INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INTERNAL CONTROL REPORTS
JUNE 30, 2018

The World Bank
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

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Management's Report Regarding Effectiveness of Internal Control over External Financial Reporting

August 9, 2018

The management of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) 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 IBRD's financial statements and audit of its internal control over external 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 external 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 external financial reporting, which is subject to scrutiny by management and the internal auditors, and is revised as considered necessary, 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.

IBRD assessed its internal control over external financial reporting for financial statement presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as of June 30, 2018. This assessment was based on the criteria for effective internal control over external 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 IBRD maintained effective internal control over external financial reporting presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as of June 30, 2018. The independent audit firm that audited the financial statements has issued an Independent Auditors Report which expresses an opinion on IBRD's internal control over external financial reporting.

The Executive Directors of IBRD have appointed an Audit Committee responsible for monitoring the accounting practices and internal controls of IBRD. The Audit Committee is comprised entirely of Executive Directors who are independent of IBRD'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 IBRD in addition to reviewing IBRD'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 external financial reporting and any other matters which they believe should be brought to the attention of the Audit Committee.

Jim Yong Kim
President

Joaquim Vieira Ferreira Levy
Managing Director and World Bank Group Chief Financial Officer

Bernard Lauwers
Vice President and World Bank Group Controller

KPMG LLP
Suite 12000
1801 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Independent Auditors' Report

President and Executive Directors
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:

We have audited the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development's (IBRD) internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2018, based on criteria established in the *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

Management's Responsibility 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 External Financial Reporting*.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the entity's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

An audit of internal control over financial reporting involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about whether a material weakness exists. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks that a material weakness exists. An audit includes obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on the assessed risk.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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 U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. 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 U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, 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.

KPMG

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.

Opinion

In our opinion, IBRD maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2018, based on criteria established in the *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

Report on Financial Statements

We also have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the accompanying financial statements of IBRD, which comprise the balance sheets as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the related statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in retained earnings and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2018, and our report dated August 9, 2018 expressed an unmodified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

KPMG LLP

Washington, D.C.
August 9, 2018

KPMG LLP
Suite 12000
1801 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Independent Auditors' Report

President and Executive Directors
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), which comprise the balance sheets as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the related statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in retained earnings, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of IBRD as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2018 in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Other Matter

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The summary statement of loans and the statement of subscriptions to capital stock and voting power as of June 30, 2018 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We also have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, IBRD's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2018, based on criteria established in the Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated August 9, 2018 expressed an unmodified opinion on the effectiveness of IBRD's internal control over financial reporting.

KPMG LLP

Washington, D.C.
August 9, 2018

BALANCE SHEET

June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	2018	*2017*
Assets		
Due from banks—Notes C and L		
Unrestricted cash	$ 542	$ 613
Restricted cash	77	70
	619	683
Investments-Trading (including securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements of $29 million—June 30, 2018; $20 million—June 30, 2017)—Notes C and L	72,352	72,752
Securities purchased under resale agreements—Notes C and L	217	221
Derivative assets		
Investments—Notes C, F and L	38,015	42,630
Loans—Notes D, F and L	4,999	4,603
Client operations—Notes D, F, H and L	17,042	22,842
Borrowings—Notes E, F and L	80,518	78,824
Others—Notes F and L	1,142	1,213
	141,716	150,112
Other receivables		
Receivable from investment securities traded—Note C	83	45
Accrued income on loans	1,539	1,227
	1,622	1,272
Loans outstanding (Summary Statement of Loans, Notes D, H and L)		
Total loans	254,011	245,043
Less undisbursed balance	(68,422)	(65,588)
Loans outstanding	185,589	179,455
Less:		
Accumulated provision for loan losses	(1,553)	(1,582)
Deferred loan income	(448)	(451)
Net loans outstanding	183,588	177,422
Other assets		
Premises and equipment, net	1,158	1,114
Miscellaneous—Notes E, H and I	1,784	2,322
	2,942	3,436
Total assets	$ 403,056	$ 405,898

	2018	2017
Liabilities		
Borrowings—Notes E and L	$ 208,009	$ 205,942
Securities sold under repurchase agreements, securities lent under securities lending agreements, and payable for cash collateral received—Notes C and L	122	373
Derivative liabilities		
Investments—Notes C, F and L	37,298	43,713
Loans—Notes D, F and L	5,007	5,712
Client operations—Notes D, F, H and L	17,069	22,866
Borrowings—Notes E, F and L	86,161	80,026
Others—Notes F and L	1,561	812
	147,096	153,129
Payable to maintain value of currency holdings on account of subscribed capital	6	4
Other liabilities		
Payable for investment securities purchased—Note C	82	205
Liabilities under retirement benefits plans—Notes J and K	2,338	2,923
Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities—Notes D, H and I	3,559	3,524
	5,979	6,652
Total liabilities	361,212	366,100
Equity		
Capital stock (Statement of Subscriptions to Capital Stock and Voting Power, Note B)		
Authorized capital (2,307,600 shares—June 30, 2018, and June 30, 2017)		
Subscribed capital (2,277,364 shares—June 30, 2018, and 2,229,344 shares—June 30, 2017)	274,730	268,937
Less uncalled portion of subscriptions	(258,274)	(252,828)
Paid-in capital	16,456	16,109
Nonnegotiable, noninterest-bearing demand obligations on account of subscribed capital	(361)	(305)
Receivable amounts to maintain value of currency holdings—Note B	(313)	(369)
Deferred amounts to maintain value of currency holdings—Note B	27	(20)
Retained earnings (Statement of Changes in Retained Earnings; Note G)	28,457	27,759
Accumulated other comprehensive loss—Note K	(2,422)	(3,376)
Total equity	41,844	39,798
Total liabilities and equity	$ 403,056	$ 405,898

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

STATEMENT OF INCOME

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	2018	2017	2016
Interest revenue			
Loans, net—Note D	$ 3,515	$ 2,579	$ 1,605
Equity management, net	217	383	672
Investments - Trading, net	878	545	329
Other, net	25	5	8
Borrowings, net—Note E	(2,919)	(1,845)	(786)
Interest revenue, net of borrowing expenses	1,716	1,667	1,828
Provision for losses on loans and other exposures, release (charge) —Note D	31	(11)	(57)
Non interest revenue			
Revenue from externally funded activities—Notes H and I	882	820	801
Commitment charges—Note D	87	70	34
Other, net—Note I	33	24	58
Total	1,002	914	893
Non interest expenses			
Administrative—Notes H and I	(1,777)	(1,751)	(1,822)
Pension—Note J	(272)	(394)	(231)
Contributions to special programs	(18)	(22)	(67)
Other	(22)	(21)	(11)
Total	(2,089)	(2,188)	(2,131)
Board of Governors-approved and other transfers—Note G	(178)	(497)	(705)
Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) on Investments-Trading portfolio, net—Notes F and L	482	291	(31)
Unrealized mark-to-market (losses) gains on non-trading portfolios, net			
Loans, net—Notes D, F and L	916	1,529	(1,234)
Equity management, net—Notes F and L	(799)	(1,701)	1,457
Borrowings, net—Notes E, F and L	(381)	(248)	507
Other, net—Note L	(2)	7	(32)
Total	(266)	(413)	698
Net income (loss)	$ 698	$ (237)	$ 495

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	2018	*2017*	*2016*
Net income (loss)	$ 698	$ (237)	$ 495
Other comprehensive income—Note K			
Reclassification to net income:			
Derivatives and hedging transition adjustment	3	2	2
Net actuarial gains (losses) on benefit plans	834	2,543	(2,778)
Prior service credit (cost) on benefit plans, net	24	24	(2)
Currency translation adjustment	93	181	(135)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	954	2,750	(2,913)
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ 1,652	$ 2,513	$ (2,418)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RETAINED EARNINGS

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	2018	*2017*	*2016*
Retained earnings at beginning of the fiscal year	$ 27,759	$ 27,996	$ 27,501
Net income (loss) for the fiscal year	698	(237)	495
Retained earnings at end of the fiscal year	$ 28,457	$ 27,759	$ 27,996

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	2018	*2017*	*2016*
Cash flows from investing activities			
Loans			
Disbursements	$ (17,353)	$ (17,819)	$ (22,490)
Principal repayments	10,411	9,130	9,335
Principal prepayments	1,340	-	-
Loan origination fees received	13	11	27
Net derivatives-loans	41	35	21
Other investing activities, net	(181)	(146)	(153)
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,729)	(8,789)	(13,260)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Medium and long-term borrowings			
New issues	36,378	55,145	62,998
Retirements	(29,587)	(34,605)	(42,536)
Short-term borrowings			
New issues	10,287	6,002	3,944
Retirements	(10,104)	(4,252)	(4,462)
Net short-term borrowings	(595)	5,150	(611)
Net derivatives-borrowings	(1,158)	66	(512)
Capital subscriptions	347	304	613
Other capital transactions, net	(7)	5	27
Net cash provided by financing activities	5,561	27,815	19,461
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income (loss)	698	(237)	495
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:			
Unrealized mark-to-market losses (gains) on non-trading portfolios, net	266	413	(698)
Depreciation and amortization	803	660	668
Provision for losses on loans and other exposures, (release) charge	(31)	11	57
Changes in:			
Investments-Trading, net	579	(21,453)	(2,702)
Net investment securities purchased/traded	(186)	(393)	(1,528)
Net derivatives-investments	(1,990)	883	(10)
Net securities purchased/sold under resale/repurchase agreements and payable for cash collateral received	(253)	153	(1,450)
Accrued income on loans	(305)	(105)	(710)
Miscellaneous assets	(11)	80	(20)
Accrued interest on borrowings	226	(166)	221
Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities	301	515	403
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	97	(19,639)	(5,274)
Effect of exchange rate changes on unrestricted cash	-	4	(16)
Net (decrease) increase in unrestricted cash	(71)	(609)	911
Unrestricted cash at beginning of the fiscal year	613	1,222	311
Unrestricted cash at end of the fiscal year	$ 542	$ 613	$ 1,222

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	2018		2017		2016
Supplemental disclosure					
Increase (decrease) in ending balances resulting from exchange rate fluctuations					
Loans outstanding	$	495	$	1,070	$ (566)
Investment portfolio		(34)		(126)	60
Borrowing portfolio		497		525	24
Capitalized loan origination fees included in total loans		36		42	42
Interest paid on borrowings portfolio		2,492		1,865	436

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

Summary Statement of Loans

June 30, 2018

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

Borrower or guarantor	*Total loans* [c,d]	*Loans approved but not yet effective* [a]	*Undisbursed balance of effective loans* [b]	*Loans Outstanding*	*Percentage of total loans outstanding* [e]
Albania [d]	$ 1,039	$ 102	$ 329	$ 608	0.33 %
Angola [c]	1,235	453	311	471	0.25
Antigua and Barbuda	3	-	-	3	*
Argentina	9,346	800	2,324	6,222	3.35
Armenia [d]	953	-	260	693	0.37
Azerbaijan	2,395	-	265	2,130	1.15
Barbados	29	-	-	29	0.02
Belarus	1,301	14	424	863	0.47
Belize	43	-	25	18	0.01
Bolivia,Plurinational State of [c]	818	252	453	113	0.06
Bosnia and Herzegovina [d]	785	125	124	536	0.29
Botswana [c]	426	-	270	156	0.08
Brazil [d]	18,893	698	1,888	16,307	8.79
Bulgaria	931	-	33	898	0.48
Cabo Verde, Republic of	44	-	-	44	0.02
Cameroon	740	-	485	255	0.14
Chile [c]	281	80	50	151	0.08
China [d]	22,320	1,418	6,847	14,055	7.57
Colombia [c]	11,499	202	911	10,386	5.60
Congo, Republic of	172	47	105	20	0.01
Costa Rica [c]	1,143	-	347	796	0.43
Cote d'Ivoire	191	191	-	-	-
Croatia	1,512	-	180	1,332	0.72
Dominican Republic [c]	1,253	150	201	902	0.49
Ecuador [c]	1,497	463	608	426	0.23
Egypt, Arab Republic of	12,129	1,030	2,006	9,093	4.90
El Salvador	903	-	4	899	0.48
Eswatini	41	-	3	38	0.02
Fiji	121	-	49	72	0.04
Gabon [c]	695	-	355	340	0.18
Georgia [d]	1,207	-	337	870	0.47
Grenada	17	-	8	9	0.01
Guatemala	1,962	450	-	1,512	0.82
India [d]	25,879	1,226	11,256	13,397	7.22
Indonesia [d]	20,754	1,500	2,054	17,200	9.27
Iran, Islamic Republic of	239	-	-	239	0.13
Iraq	4,655	1,110	448	3,097	1.67
Jamaica	1,002	-	132	870	0.47
Jordan [d]	2,373	389	206	1,778	0.96
Kazakhstan	5,355	67	1,214	4,074	2.20
Kosovo	178	-	-	178	0.10
Latvia	163	-	-	163	0.09
Lebanon	1,868	938	477	453	0.24
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of [d]	557	-	161	396	0.21
Mauritius	243	-	-	243	0.13
Mexico	15,587	180	1,114	14,293	7.70
Moldova	137	13	36	88	0.05
Montenegro [d]	339	7	109	223	0.12
Morocco	6,731	100	1,111	5,520	2.97
Nigeria [c]	500	-	376	124	0.07
Pakistan [d]	2,864	425	1,030	1,409	0.76
Panama [c]	1,563	180	180	1,203	0.65
Papua New Guinea	39	-	-	39	0.02
Paraguay	766	-	151	615	0.33
Peru	4,348	-	3,227	1,121	0.60
Philippines	7,032	140	1,792	5,100	2.75
Poland	8,548	-	488	8,060	4.34
Romania [d]	5,944	466	668	4,810	2.59

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF LOANS (CONTINUED)
June 30, 2018

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

Borrower or guarantor	Total loans [c,d]	Loans approved but not yet effective [a]	Undisbursed balance of effective loans [b]	Loans Oustanding	Percentage of total loans outstanding [e]
Russian Federation	$ 591	$ -	$ 107	$ 484	0.26 %
Serbia [d]	3,265	263	509	2,493	1.34
Seychelles	57	-	11	46	0.02
South Africa [c]	3,203	-	799	2,404	1.30
Sri Lanka	566	200	159	207	0.11
St. Kitts and Nevis	*	-	-	*	*
St. Lucia	5	-	-	5	*
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2	-	-	2	*
Thailand	1,021	-	-	1,021	0.55
Timor-Leste	15	-	13	2	*
Trinidad and Tobago [c]	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	4,440	833	513	3,094	1.67
Turkey [d]	13,772	485	1,272	12,015	6.47
Ukraine	7,070	-	1,765	5,305	2.86
Uruguay	1,237	42	386	809	0.44
Uzbekistan	1,288	200	783	305	0.16
Vietnam	3,456	-	1,434	2,022	1.09
Zimbabwe	435	-	-	435	0.23
Total-June 30, 2018	**$ 254,011**	**$ 15,239**	**$ 53,183**	**$ 185,589**	**100 %**
Total-June 30, 2017	**$ 245,043**	**$ 11,321**	**$ 54,267**	**$ 179,455**	

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

Notes

a. Loans totaling $11,188 million ($9,039 million—June 30, 2017) have been approved, but the related agreements have not been signed. Loan agreements totaling $4,051 million ($2,282 million—June 30, 2017) have been signed, but the loans are not effective and disbursements do not start until the borrowers and/or guarantors take certain actions and furnish documents.

b. Of the undisbursed balance, IBRD has entered into irrevocable commitments to disburse $60 million ($96 million—June 30, 2017).

c. Guarantee provided under Exposure Exchange Agreement with a multilateral development organization (see Note D Loans and Other Exposures).

d. Guarantee received under EEA with a multilateral development organization (see Note D—Loans and Other Exposures).

e. May differ from the sum of individual figures due to rounding.

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

STATEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CAPITAL STOCK AND VOTING POWER
June 30, 2018

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	Subscriptions					Voting Power	
Member	Shares	Percentage of total [b]	Total amounts [b]	Amounts paid in [a,b]	Amounts subject to call [a, b]	Number of votes	Percentage of total [b]
Afghanistan	506	0.02 %	$ 61.0	$ 5.1	$ 55.9	1,214	0.05 %
Albania	1187	0.05	143.2	5.4	137.8	1,895	0.08
Algeria	11,724	0.51	1,414.3	85.0	1,329.3	12,432	0.52
Angola	3,708	0.16	447.3	23.1	424.2	4,416	0.18
Antigua and Barbuda	659	0.03	79.5	2.3	77.2	1,367	0.06
Argentina	26,387	1.16	3,183.2	191.6	2,991.5	27,095	1.12
Armenia	1,646	0.07	198.6	8.4	190.1	2,354	0.10
Australia [c]	31,592	1.39	3,811.1	233.4	3,577.7	32,300	1.34
Austria [c]	14,611	0.64	1,762.6	106.4	1,656.2	15,319	0.64
Azerbaijan	2,371	0.10	286.0	13.3	272.7	3,079	0.13
Bahamas, The	1,357	0.06	163.7	7.5	156.2	2,065	0.09
Bahrain	1,398	0.06	168.6	7.8	160.9	2,106	0.09
Bangladesh	6,468	0.28	780.3	43.8	736.5	7,176	0.30
Barbados	948	0.04	114.4	4.5	109.9	1,656	0.07
Belarus	4,211	0.18	508.0	28.8	479.2	4,919	0.20
Belgium [c]	37,413	1.64	4,513.3	276.8	4,236.5	38,121	1.58
Belize	586	0.03	70.7	1.8	68.9	1,294	0.05
Benin	1260	0.06	152.0	5.8	146.2	1,968	0.08
Bhutan	680	0.03	82.0	2.0	80.0	1,388	0.06
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	2,565	0.11	309.4	14.7	294.7	3,273	0.14
Bosnia and Herzegovina	827	0.04	99.8	7.8	91.9	1,535	0.06
Botswana	779	0.03	94.0	3.2	90.8	1,487	0.06
Brazil	53,509	2.35	6,455.1	386.8	6,068.3	54,217	2.25
Brunei Darussalam	2,373	0.10	286.3	15.2	271.1	3,081	0.13
Bulgaria	6,608	0.29	797.2	46.6	750.5	7,316	0.30
Burkina Faso	1,260	0.06	152.0	5.8	146.2	1,968	0.08
Burundi	1,043	0.05	125.8	4.6	121.3	1,751	0.07
Cabo Verde, Republic of	729	0.03	87.9	2.3	85.7	1,437	0.06
Cambodia	493	0.02	59.5	4.6	54.9	1,201	0.05
Cameroon	2,202	0.10	265.6	12.4	253.3	2,910	0.12
Canada [c]	58,354	2.56	7,039.5	433.1	6,606.5	59,062	2.45
Central African Republic	975	0.04	117.6	3.9	113.8	1,683	0.07
Chad	975	0.04	117.6	3.9	113.8	1,683	0.07
Chile [c]	10,013	0.44	1,207.9	71.9	1,136.0	10,721	0.44
China	106,594	4.68	12,859.0	774.8	12,084.1	107,302	4.45
Colombia	9,730	0.43	1,173.8	69.7	1,104.1	10,438	0.43
Comoros	369	0.02	44.5	1.0	43.5	1,077	0.04
Congo, Democratic Republic of	3,416	0.15	412.1	31.0	381.1	4,124	0.17
Congo, Republic of	1,051	0.05	126.8	4.3	122.4	1,759	0.07
Costa Rica	1,123	0.05	135.5	8.4	127.1	1,831	0.08
Cote d'Ivoire	3,505	0.15	422.8	21.8	401.1	4,213	0.17
Croatia	2,906	0.13	350.6	21.7	328.8	3,614	0.15
Cyprus	1,851	0.08	223.3	11.2	212.1	2,559	0.11
Czech Republic [c]	7,993	0.35	964.2	58.1	906.1	8,701	0.36
Denmark [c]	17,796	0.78	2,146.8	129.2	2,017.6	18,504	0.77
Djibouti	801	0.04	96.6	2.8	93.8	1,509	0.06
Dominica	639	0.03	77.1	2.1	75.0	1,347	0.06
Dominican Republic	2,651	0.12	319.8	17.2	302.6	3,359	0.14
Ecuador	3,828	0.17	461.8	24.1	437.7	4,536	0.19
Egypt, Arab Republic of	10,682	0.47	1,288.6	76.8	1,211.8	11,390	0.47

STATEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CAPITAL STOCK AND VOTING POWER *(continued)*

June 30, 2018

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	Subscriptions					Voting Power	
Member	*Shares*	*Percentage of total* [b]	*Total amounts* [b]	*Amounts paid in* [a,b]	*Amounts subject to call* [a, b]	*Number of votes*	*Percentage of total* [b]
El Salvador	330	0.01 %	$ 39.8	$ 3.1	$ 36.7	1,038	0.04 %
Equatorial Guinea	715	0.03	86.3	2.7	83.5	1,423	0.06
Eritrea	593	0.03	71.5	1.8	69.7	1,301	0.05
Estonia [c]	1,170	0.05	141.1	6.1	135.1	1,878	0.08
Eswatini	499	0.02	60.2	2.0	58.2	1,207	0.05
Ethiopia	1,470	0.06	177.3	8.3	169.1	2,178	0.09
Fiji	1,251	0.05	150.9	6.7	144.2	1,959	0.08
Finland [c]	11,439	0.50	1,379.9	82.7	1,297.2	12,147	0.50
France [c]	90,404	3.97	10,905.9	672.4	10,233.5	91,112	3.78
Gabon	987	0.04	119.1	5.1	113.9	1,695	0.07
Gambia, The	777	0.03	93.7	2.7	91.0	1,485	0.06
Georgia	2,275	0.10	274.4	12.7	261.7	2,983	0.12
Germany [c]	96,574	4.24	11,650.2	717.9	10,932.3	97,282	4.03
Ghana	2,202	0.10	265.6	16.1	249.5	2,910	0.12
Greece [c]	3,405	0.15	410.8	26.5	384.2	4,113	0.17
Grenada	673	0.03	81.2	2.4	78.8	1,381	0.06
Guatemala	2,001	0.09	241.4	12.4	229.0	2,709	0.11
Guinea	1,864	0.08	224.9	9.9	214.9	2,572	0.11
Guinea-Bissau	613	0.03	73.9	1.4	72.5	1,321	0.05
Guyana	1,526	0.07	184.1	7.7	176.4	2,234	0.09
Haiti	1,550	0.07	187.0	7.8	179.2	2,258	0.09
Honduras	641	0.03	77.3	2.3	75.0	1,349	0.06
Hungary [c]	10,793	0.47	1,302.0	77.9	1,224.1	11,501	0.48
Iceland [c]	1,742	0.08	210.1	10.3	199.8	2,450	0.10
India	69,923	3.07	8,435.2	508.1	7,927.1	70,631	2.93
Indonesia	23,031	1.01	2,778.3	167.2	2,611.1	23,739	0.98
Iran, Islamic Republic of	34,963	1.54	4,217.8	254.3	3,963.4	35,671	1.48
Iraq	3,875	0.17	467.5	33.0	434.5	4,583	0.19
Ireland [c]	7,787	0.34	939.4	55.3	884.1	8,495	0.35
Israel [c]	6,019	0.26	726.1	42.4	683.7	6,727	0.28
Italy [c]	63,372	2.78	7,644.9	469.3	7,175.6	64,080	2.66
Jamaica	3,267	0.14	394.1	21.8	372.3	3,975	0.16
Japan [c]	165,444	7.26	19,958.3	1,222.2	18,736.1	166,152	6.89
Jordan	2,009	0.09	242.4	10.9	231.5	2,717	0.11
Kazakhstan	4,573	0.20	551.7	31.3	520.4	5,281	0.22
Kenya	3,435	0.15	414.4	21.1	393.2	4,143	0.17
Kiribati	680	0.03	82.0	1.9	80.1	1,388	0.06
Korea, Republic of [c]	37,524	1.65	4,526.7	270.2	4,256.6	38,232	1.59
Kosovo, Republic of	1,262	0.06	152.2	7.3	144.9	1,970	0.08
Kuwait	19,432	0.85	2,344.2	141.0	2,203.2	20,140	0.84
Kyrgyz Republic	1,107	0.05	133.5	5.7	127.9	1,815	0.08
Lao People's Democratic Republic	272	0.01	32.8	2.2	30.6	980	0.04
Latvia	1,754	0.08	211.6	10.4	201.2	2,462	0.10
Lebanon	1,062	0.05	128.1	6.3	121.8	1,770	0.07
Lesotho	945	0.04	114.0	3.8	110.2	1,653	0.07
Liberia	606	0.03	73.1	3.6	69.5	1,314	0.05
Libya	9,935	0.44	1,198.5	72.1	1,126.4	10,643	0.44
Lithuania	1,910	0.08	230.4	11.6	218.8	2,618	0.11
Luxembourg [c]	2,289	0.10	276.1	14.4	261.7	2,997	0.12
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	541	0.02	65.3	4.0	61.2	1,249	0.05

Statement of Subscriptions to Capital Stock and Voting Power *(continued)*

June 30, 2018

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	Subscriptions					Voting Power	
Member	*Shares*	*Percentage of total* [b]	*Total amounts* [b]	*Amounts paid in* [a,b]	*Amounts subject to call* [a, b]	*Number of votes*	*Percentage of total* [b]
Madagascar	2,057	0.09 %	$ 248.1	$ 11.2	$ 236.9	2,765	0.11 %
Malawi	1,574	0.07	189.9	8.0	181.9	2,282	0.09
Malaysia	10,447	0.46	1,260.3	75.4	1,184.8	11,155	0.46
Maldives	469	0.02	56.6	0.9	55.7	1,177	0.05
Mali	1,670	0.07	201.5	8.7	192.8	2,378	0.10
Malta	1,361	0.06	164.2	7.5	156.7	2,069	0.09
Marshall Islands	469	0.02	56.6	0.9	55.7	1,177	0.05
Mauritania	1,308	0.06	157.8	6.1	151.7	2,016	0.08
Mauritius	1,574	0.07	189.9	9.1	180.8	2,282	0.09
Mexico [c]	40,119	1.76	4,839.8	291.1	4,548.6	40,827	1.69
Micronesia, Federated States of	479	0.02	57.8	1.0	56.8	1,187	0.05
Moldova	1,984	0.09	239.3	10.7	228.7	2,692	0.11
Mongolia	680	0.03	82.0	3.3	78.7	1,388	0.06
Montenegro	872	0.04	105.2	4.5	100.7	1,580	0.07
Morocco	6,619	0.29	798.5	44.9	753.5	7,327	0.30
Mozambique	1,332	0.06	160.7	6.8	153.9	2,040	0.08
Myanmar	3,465	0.15	418.0	21.4	396.6	4,173	0.17
Namibia	1,930	0.08	232.8	11.7	221.1	2,638	0.11
Nauru	586	0.03	70.7	2.4	68.3	1,294	0.05
Nepal	1,405	0.06	169.5	6.8	162.7	2,113	0.09
Netherlands [c]	45,829	2.01	5,528.6	339.5	5,189.0	46,537	1.93
New Zealand [c]	9,761	0.43	1,177.5	70.2	1,107.3	10,469	0.43
Nicaragua	873	0.04	105.3	3.4	101.9	1,581	0.07
Niger	1,233	0.05	148.7	5.6	143.1	1,941	0.08
Nigeria	16,187	0.71	1,952.7	117.4	1,835.3	16,895	0.70
Norway [c]	13,418	0.59	1,618.7	97.4	1,521.2	14,126	0.59
Oman	1,978	0.09	238.6	12.1	226.5	2,686	0.11
Pakistan	11,834	0.52	1,427.6	85.8	1,341.8	12,542	0.52
Palau	16	*	1.9	0.2	1.8	724	0.03
Panama	891	0.04	107.5	6.9	100.6	1,599	0.07
Papua New Guinea	1,864	0.08	224.9	9.9	214.9	2,572	0.11
Paraguay	1,766	0.08	213.0	9.3	203.7	2,474	0.10
Peru	7,691	0.34	927.8	54.6	873.2	8,399	0.35
Philippines	9,903	0.43	1,194.6	71.0	1,123.6	10,611	0.44
Poland [c]	17,129	0.75	2,066.4	124.1	1,942.2	17,837	0.74
Portugal [c]	7,511	0.33	906.1	53.3	852.7	8,219	0.34
Qatar	1,389	0.06	167.6	11.1	156.5	2,097	0.09
Romania	6,866	0.30	828.3	51.2	777.1	7,574	0.31
Russian Federation	66,505	2.92	8,022.8	483.5	7,539.3	67,213	2.79
Rwanda	1,502	0.07	181.2	7.5	173.7	2,210	0.09
St. Kitts and Nevis	275	0.01	33.2	0.3	32.9	983	0.04
St. Lucia	699	0.03	84.3	2.6	81.7	1,407	0.06
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	352	0.02	42.5	0.8	41.6	1,060	0.04
Samoa	777	0.03	93.7	2.5	91.2	1,485	0.06
San Marino	595	0.03	71.8	2.5	69.3	1,303	0.05
Sao Tome and Principe	705	0.03	85.0	2.2	82.9	1,413	0.06
Saudi Arabia	66,505	2.92	8,022.8	484.6	7,538.2	67,213	2.79
Senegal	2,942	0.13	354.9	17.5	337.4	3,650	0.15
Serbia	3,606	0.16	435.0	27.0	408.1	4,314	0.18
Seychelles	263	0.01	31.7	0.2	31.6	971	0.04

Statement of Subscriptions to Capital Stock and Voting Power *(continued)*

June 30, 2018

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	Subscriptions					Voting Power	
Member	*Shares*	*Percentage of total* [b]	*Total amounts* [b]	*Amounts paid in* [a,b]	*Amounts subject to call* [a, b]	*Number of votes*	*Percentage of total* [b]
Sierra Leone	1,043	0.05 %	$ 125.8	$ 4.6	$ 121.2	1,751	0.07 %
Singapore	5,569	0.24	671.8	41.9	630.0	6,277	0.26
Slovak Republic [c]	4,075	0.18	491.6	29.2	462.4	4,783	0.20
Slovenia [c]	1,709	0.08	206.2	12.8	193.4	2,417	0.10
Solomon Islands	729	0.03	87.9	2.3	85.6	1,437	0.06
Somalia	632	0.03	76.2	3.3	72.9	1,340	0.06
South Africa	17,831	0.78	2,151.0	129.4	2,021.6	18,539	0.77
South Sudan	1,437	0.06	173.4	8.6	164.8	2,145	0.09
Spain [c]	44,159	1.94	5,327.1	323.8	5,003.3	44,867	1.86
Sri Lanka	5,154	0.23	621.8	34.0	587.8	5,862	0.24
Sudan	1,989	0.09	239.9	15.5	224.5	2,697	0.11
Suriname	412	0.02	49.7	2.0	47.7	1,120	0.05
Sweden [c]	19,833	0.87	2,392.6	145.4	2,247.2	20,541	0.85
Switzerland [c]	34,660	1.52	4,181.2	255.5	3,925.7	35,368	1.47
Syrian Arab Republic	2,452	0.11	295.8	14.0	281.8	3,160	0.13
Tajikistan	1,204	0.05	145.2	5.3	139.9	1,912	0.08
Tanzania	1,295	0.06	156.2	10.0	146.2	2,003	0.08
Thailand	11,108	0.49	1,340.0	79.6	1,260.4	11,816	0.49
Timor-Leste	753	0.03	90.8	3.1	87.8	1,461	0.06
Togo	1,598	0.07	192.8	8.1	184.7	2,306	0.10
Tonga	705	0.03	85.0	2.2	82.9	1,413	0.06
Trinidad and Tobago	3,376	0.15	407.3	22.8	384.5	4,084	0.17
Tunisia	1,693	0.07	204.2	12.7	191.5	2,401	0.10
Turkey [c]	25,643	1.13	3,093.4	185.1	2,908.3	26,351	1.09
Turkmenistan	627	0.03	75.6	3.6	72.0	1,335	0.06
Tuvalu	461	0.02	55.6	1.5	54.1	1,169	0.05
Uganda	928	0.04	111.9	6.6	105.3	1,636	0.07
Ukraine	13,910	0.61	1,678.0	100.5	1,577.5	14,618	0.61
United Arab Emirates	5,342	0.23	644.4	44.0	600.4	6,050	0.25
United Kingdom [c]	90,404	3.97	10,905.9	691.6	10,214.3	91,112	3.78
United States [c]	384,502	16.88	46,384.4	2,863.6	43,520.8	385,210	15.98
Uruguay	3,563	0.16	429.8	24.0	405.8	4,271	0.18
Uzbekistan	3,476	0.15	419.3	21.4	397.9	4,184	0.17
Vanuatu	765	0.03	92.3	3.1	89.2	1,473	0.06
Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana de	20,361	0.89	2,456.2	150.8	2,305.5	21,069	0.87
Vietnam	4,173	0.18	503.4	31.3	472.1	4,881	0.20
Yemen, Republic of	2,212	0.10	266.8	14.0	252.8	2,920	0.12
Zambia	3,878	0.17	467.8	25.9	441.9	4,586	0.19
Zimbabwe	3,575	0.16	431.3	22.4	408.9	4,283	0.18
Total - June 30, 2018	2,277,364	100 %	$ 274,730	$ 16,456	$ 258,274	2,411,176	100 %
Total - June 30, 2017	2,229,344		$ 268,937	$ 16,109	$ 252,828	2,360,321	

** Indicates amounts less than 0.005 percent.*

NOTES

a. See Notes to Financial Statements, Note B—Capital Stock, Maintenance of Value, and Membership.

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

c. A member of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PURPOSE AND AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is an international organization which commenced operations in 1946. The principal purpose of IBRD is to promote sustainable economic development and reduce poverty in its member countries, primarily by providing loans, guarantees and related technical assistance for specific projects and for programs of economic reform in developing member countries. The activities of IBRD are complemented by those of three affiliated organizations, the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). Each of these organizations is legally and financially independent from IBRD, with separate assets and liabilities, and IBRD is not liable for their respective obligations. Transactions with these affiliated organizations are disclosed in the notes that follow. IDA's main goal is to reduce poverty through promoting sustainable economic development in the less developed countries who are members of IDA, by extending grants, development credits, guarantees and related technical assistance. IFC's purpose is to encourage the growth of productive private enterprises in its member countries through loans and equity investments in such enterprises without a member's guarantee. MIGA was established to encourage the flow of investments for productive purposes between member countries and, in particular, to developing member countries by providing guarantees against noncommercial risks for foreign investment in its developing member countries.

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

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND RELATED POLICIES

IBRD'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 disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making these estimates, actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant judgment has been used in the valuation of certain financial instruments, the determination of the adequacy of the accumulated provisions for losses on loans and other exposures (deferred drawdown options-DDOs, irrevocable commitments, exposures to member countries' derivatives and guarantees), the determination of net periodic cost from pension and other postretirement benefits plans, and the present value of projected benefit obligations.

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

On August 9, 2018, the Executive Directors approved these financial statements for issue.

Translation of Currencies: IBRD's financial statements are expressed in terms of U.S. dollars for the purpose of summarizing IBRD's financial position and the results of its operations, for the convenience of its members and other users. IBRD is an international organization which, conducts its operations in the currencies of all of its members and considers each of its member's currencies to be a functional currency.

IBRD's resources are derived from its capital, borrowings, and accumulated earnings in those various currencies. IBRD has a number of general policies aimed at minimizing exchange rate risk in a multicurrency environment. Under these policies, IBRD endeavors to match its borrowing obligations in any one currency (after swaps) with assets in the same currency, as prescribed by its Articles of Agreement. In addition, IBRD periodically undertakes currency conversions to more closely match the currencies underlying its equity with those of the net loans outstanding.

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 on which they are recognized or at an average of the market exchange rates in effect during each month. Translation adjustments are reflected in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.

Valuation of Capital Stock: In the Articles of Agreement, the capital stock of IBRD is expressed in terms of "U.S. dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944" (1944 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 1944 dollars into current dollars or into any other currency was eliminated. The Executive Directors of IBRD have decided, until such time as the relevant provisions of the Articles of Agreement are amended, that the words "U.S. dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944" in Article II, Section 2(a) of the Articles of Agreement of IBRD are interpreted to mean the Special Drawing Right (SDR) introduced by the International Monetary Fund, as 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 $1.20635 for one SDR (1974 SDR).

Maintenance of Value: Article II, Section 9 of the Articles of Agreement provides for maintenance of value (MOV), at the time of subscription, of national currencies paid-in, which are subject to certain restrictions. MOV is determined by measuring the foreign exchange value of a member's national currency against the standard of value of IBRD's capital based on the 1974 SDR. MOV receivable relates to amounts due from members on account of movements in exchange rates from the date of initial subscription, resulting in the reduction in the value of their paid-in capital denominated in national currencies. Members are required to make payments to IBRD if their currencies depreciate significantly relative to the standard of value. These amounts may be settled either in cash or a non-negotiable, non-interest bearing note, which is due on demand. Certain demand notes are due on demand only after IBRD's callable subscribed capital has been entirely called pursuant to Article IV, Section 2 (a) of the Articles of Agreement. Furthermore, the Executive Directors have adopted a policy of reimbursing members whose national currencies appreciate significantly in terms of the standard of value.

MOV is deferred when the restriction of national currencies paid-in is lifted and these currencies are being used in IBRD's operations and/or are being invested, swapped, or loaned to members by IBRD or through IFC. Once these restricted currencies are no longer being used in operations, the related MOV is no longer deferred, but rather, becomes due on the same terms as other MOV obligations.

All MOV receivable balances are shown as components of Equity, under Receivable amounts to maintain value of currency holdings. All MOV payable balances are included in Liabilities, under Payable to maintain value of currency holdings on account of subscribed capital. The net receivable or payable MOV amounts relating to national currencies used in IBRD's lending and investing operations are also included as a component of Equity under Deferred amounts to maintain value of currency holdings.

Withdrawal of Membership: Under IBRD's Articles of Agreement, in the event a member withdraws from IBRD, the withdrawing member is entitled to receive the value of its shares payable to the extent the member does not have any outstanding obligations to IBRD. IBRD's Articles of Agreement also state that the former member has continuing obligations to IBRD after withdrawal. Specifically, the former member remains fully liable for its entire capital subscription, including both the previously paid-in portion and the callable portion, so long as any part of the loans or guarantees contracted before it ceased to be a member are outstanding.

Transfers Approved by the Board of Governors: In accordance with IBRD's Articles of Agreement, as interpreted by the Executive Directors, the Board of Governors may exercise its reserved power to approve transfers to other entities for development purposes. These transfers, which are included in Board of Governors-approved and other transfers on the Statement of Income, are reported as expenses when incurred, upon approval. The transfers are funded either from the immediately preceding fiscal year's Net Income, Surplus, or Restricted Retained Earnings.

Retained Earnings: Retained Earnings consist of allocated amounts (Special Reserve, General Reserve, Pension Reserve, Surplus, Cumulative Fair Value Adjustments, Restricted Retained Earnings) and Unallocated Net Income (Loss).

The Special Reserve consists of loan commissions set aside pursuant to Article IV, Section 6 of the Articles of Agreement, which are to be held in liquid assets. These assets may be used only for the purpose of meeting liabilities of IBRD on its borrowings and guarantees in the event of defaults on loans made, participated in, or guaranteed by IBRD. The Special Reserve assets are included under Investments—Trading, and comprise obligations of the United States Government, its agencies, and other official entities. The allocation of such commissions to the Special Reserve was discontinued in 1964 with respect to subsequent loans and no further additions are being made to it.

The General Reserve consists of earnings from prior fiscal years which, in the judgment of the Executive Directors, should be retained in IBRD's operations.

The Pension Reserve consists of the difference between the cumulative actual funding of the Staff Retirement Plan and Trust (SRP) and other postretirement benefits plans, and the cumulative accounting income or expense for these plans, from prior fiscal years. This reserve is reduced when pension accounting expenses exceed the actual funding of these plans. In addition, the Pension Reserve also includes investment revenue earned on the Post-Employment

Benefits Plan (PEBP) portfolio as well as Post Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund (PCRF), which is used to stabilize IBRD's contributions to the pension plan.

Surplus consists of earnings from prior fiscal years which are retained by IBRD until a further decision is made on their disposition or the conditions of transfer for specified uses have been met.

Cumulative Fair Value Adjustments consist of the effects associated with the application of Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB's) fair value guidance relating to prior fiscal years. This amount includes the cumulative effect of the adoption of this guidance, the reclassification and amortization of the transition adjustments, and the unrealized gains or losses on non-trading portfolios.

Restricted Retained Earnings consists of contributions or revenue from prior years which are restricted as to their purpose.

Unallocated Net Income (Loss) consists of the current fiscal year's net income (loss) adjusted for Board of Governors-approved and other transfers.

Loans and Other Exposures*:* All of IBRD's loans are made to or guaranteed by countries that are members of IBRD, except for those loans made to IFC. IBRD does not currently sell its loans. The majority of IBRD's loans have repayment obligations based on specific currencies. IBRD also holds multicurrency loans which have repayment obligations in various currencies determined on the basis of a currency pooling system.

Loans are carried at amortized cost. For disclosure purposes, the fair value of these loans is calculated using a discounted cash flow method. This method incorporates Credit Default Swaps (CDS) spreads for each borrower. Basis adjustments are applied to market recovery levels to reflect IBRD's recovery experience. IBRD has elected to measure at fair value loans which contain embedded derivatives that require bifurcation, if any.

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. The unamortized balance of loan origination fees is included as a reduction of Loans outstanding on the Balance Sheet, and the loan origination fee amortization is included in Interest revenue from Loans, net on the Statement of Income.

It is IBRD's practice not to reschedule interest or principal payments on its loans or participate in debt rescheduling agreements with respect to its loans. When modifications are made to the terms of existing loans, IBRD performs an evaluation to determine the required accounting treatment, including whether the modifications would result in the affected loans being accounted for as new loans, or as a continuation of the existing loans.

Other exposures include: DDOs, irrevocable commitments, exposures to member countries' derivatives, and guarantees.

It is the policy of IBRD to place into nonaccrual status all loans and other exposures (exposures) made to or guaranteed by a member of IBRD if principal, interest, or other charges with respect to any such exposures are overdue by more than six months, unless IBRD's management determines that the overdue amount will be collected in the immediate future. IBRD considers all exposures in nonaccrual status to be impaired. In addition, if loans and other exposures made by IDA to a member government are placed in nonaccrual status, all loans and other exposures made to, or guaranteed by, that member government will also be placed in nonaccrual status by IBRD. On the date a member's exposures are placed into nonaccrual status, unpaid interest and other charges accrued on exposures to the member are deducted from the revenue of the current period. Interest and other charges on nonaccruing exposures are included in revenue only to the extent that payments have been received by IBRD. If collectability risk is considered to be particularly high at the time of arrears clearance, the member's exposures may not automatically emerge from nonaccrual status. In such instances, a decision on the restoration of accrual status is made on a case-by-case basis and in certain cases that decision may be deferred until a suitable period of payment performance has passed.

Guarantees: Financial guarantees are commitments issued by IBRD to guarantee payment performance to a third party.

Guarantees are regarded as outstanding when the underlying financial obligation of the debtor is incurred, and called when a guaranteed party demands payment under the guarantee. IBRD would be required to perform under its guarantees if the payments guaranteed were not made by the debtor and the guaranteed party called the guarantee by demanding payment from IBRD in accordance with the terms of the guarantee. In the event that a guarantee of a member country is called, IBRD has the contractual right to require payment from the member country that has provided the counter-guarantee to IBRD on demand, or as IBRD may otherwise direct.

IBRD records the fair value of the obligation to stand ready, and a corresponding asset in the financial statements.

Upfront guarantee fees received are deferred and amortized over the life of the guarantee.

IBRD records a contingent liability for the probable losses related to guarantees outstanding. 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 Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities on the Balance Sheet.

Exposure Exchange Agreements (EEAs): IBRD executes EEAs with various organizations. While these agreements are not legally considered guarantees, in IBRD's financial statements they are recognized as financial guarantees as they meet the accounting criteria for financial guarantees. Under an EEA, each party exchanges credit risk exposure of a portfolio supported by underlying loans to borrowers, by providing and receiving guarantees from each other, for the amounts specified. The guarantee provided and the guarantee received are two separate transactions; namely (a) the provision of a financial guarantee, and (b) the receipt of an asset, respectively. There is generally no exchange of cash between the organizations for these transactions.

For a guarantee provided under an EEA, IBRD records a liability equivalent to the fair value of the obligation to stand ready. This liability is included in Other liabilities on the Balance Sheet and is amortized over the life of the EEA. IBRD also records a liability, and corresponding expense, in recognition of the risk coverage provided (provision). The value of this liability reflects the credit quality of the underlying loans in the portfolio and changes over the life of the EEA as the credit quality of these loans changes.

For a guarantee received under an EEA, IBRD records an asset equivalent to the fair value of the right to be indemnified. This asset is included in Other assets on the Balance Sheet and is amortized over the life of the EEA. IBRD also records an asset, and corresponding income, in recognition of the risk coverage received (recoverable asset). The value of this asset reflects the credit quality of the underlying loans in the portfolio and changes over the life of the EEA contract as the credit quality of these loans changes.

Accumulated Provision for Losses on Loans and Other Exposures: Delays in receiving loan payments result in present value losses to IBRD since it does not charge additional interest on any overdue interest or loan charges. These present value losses are equal to the difference between the present value of payments of interest and charges made according to the related loan's contractual terms and the present value of its expected future cash flows. It is IBRD's practice not to write off its overdue loans. When IBRD receives a third-party guarantee in the form of a credit enhancement that is embedded in the loan agreement with the borrower, it considers the benefit of the credit enhancement in the loan loss provisioning credit risk assessment.

Management determines the appropriate level of accumulated provisions for losses on exposures, which reflects the probable losses inherent in IBRD's exposures. There are several steps required to determine the appropriate level of provisions. First, the exposures are disaggregated into two groups: exposures in accrual status and exposures in nonaccrual status. In each group, exposures for each borrower are then assigned a credit risk rating of that borrower. With respect to countries with exposures in accrual status, these exposures are grouped according to the assigned borrower risk rating. The determination of borrower's ratings is based on various factors (see Note D—Loans and other exposures). Second, each risk rating is mapped to an expected default frequency using IBRD's credit migration matrix. Finally, the provision required is calculated by multiplying the outstanding exposure, by the expected default frequency (probability of default to IBRD) and by the estimated severity of the loss given default. The severity of loss, which is assessed periodically, is dependent on the borrower's eligibility, namely: IBRD, Blend (IBRD and IDA) and IDA, with the highest severity of loss associated with IDA. The borrower's eligibility is assessed at least annually. Management reassesses the adequacy of the accumulated provision and the reasonableness of the inputs used, on a periodic basis, at least annually, and adjustments to the accumulated provision are recorded as a charge or release of provision in the Statement of Income. This methodology is also applied to countries with exposures in nonaccrual status, however, at times, to reflect certain distinguishing circumstances of a particular nonaccrual situation, management may use different input assumptions for a particular country. Generally, all exposures in nonaccrual status have the same risk rating.

For loans that are reported at fair value, the determination of the fair value takes credit risk into consideration.

Statement of Cash Flows: For the purpose of IBRD's Statement of Cash Flows, cash is defined as the amount of Unrestricted cash Due from banks.

Restricted Cash: This includes amounts which have been received from members as part of their capital subscriptions, as well as from donors and other sources, which are restricted for specified purposes. For capital subscriptions, a portion of these subscriptions have been paid to IBRD in the national currencies of the members. These amounts are usable by IBRD in its lending and investing operations, only with the consent of the respective members, and for administrative expenses incurred in national currencies.

Investments*:* Investment securities are classified based on management's intention on the date of purchase, their nature, and IBRD's policies governing the level and use of such investments. These securities are carried and reported at fair value, or at face value or net asset value per share (NAV), which approximates fair value. Where available, quoted market prices are used to determine the fair value of trading securities. These include most government and agency securities, futures contracts, exchange-traded equity securities, Asset-backed Securities (ABS) and Mortgage-backed Securities To-Be-Announced (TBA 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 market observable inputs such as yield curves, credit spreads, and constant prepayment rates. Where applicable, unobservable inputs such as constant 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. 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. Unrealized gains and losses for investment securities and related financial instruments held in the trading portfolio are included in the Statement of Income. Derivative instruments used in liquidity management are not designated as hedging instruments.

As of June 30, 2018, all of the financial instruments in IBRD's investment portfolio were classified as trading.

Dividends and interest revenue, including amortization of the premium and discount arising at acquisition, are included in net income.

Unrealized gains and losses for investment securities and related financial instruments held in the trading portfolio are included in Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) on Investments-Trading portfolio, net in the Statement of Income.

Realized gains and losses on trading securities are recognized in the Statement of Income when securities are sold.

IBRD may require collateral in the form of approved liquid securities from individual counterparties or cash, 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, IBRD records the cash and a corresponding obligation to return the cash. Collateral received in the form of liquid securities is only recorded on IBRD's Balance Sheet to the extent that it has been transferred under securities lending agreements in return for cash. IBRD does not offset the fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments that have been executed with the same counterparty under master netting agreements; as a result, the fair value amounts recognized for the obligation to return cash collateral received from counterparties are not offset with the fair value amounts recognized for the related derivative instruments.

Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements, Securities Lent Under Securities Lending Agreements and Securities Sold Under Repurchase Agreements and Payable for Cash Collateral Received: Securities purchased under resale agreements, securities lent under securities lending agreements, and securities sold under repurchase agreements are reported at face value which approximates fair value, as they are short term in nature. IBRD 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 repurchase and security lending arrangements and the securities transferred to IBRD under 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 Sheet, and securities received under resale agreements are not recorded on the Balance Sheet. 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–Trading, net on the Statement of Income. The interest expense pertaining to the securities sold under repurchase agreements and security lending arrangements, is included in the Borrowings, net on the Statement of Income.

Nonnegotiable, Noninterest-bearing Demand Obligations on Account of Subscribed Capital: All demand obligations are held in bank accounts, which bear IBRD's name and are carried and reported at face value as a reduction to equity. Payments on some of these instruments are due to IBRD upon demand. Others are due to IBRD on demand, but only after the Bank's callable subscribed capital has been entirely called pursuant to Article IV, Section 2 (a) of the Articles of Agreement.

Premises and Equipment: Premises and equipment, including leasehold improvements, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. IBRD computes depreciation and amortization using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the owned assets, which range between two and fifty years. For leasehold improvements, depreciation and amortization is computed over the lesser of the remaining term of the leased facility or the estimated economic life of the improvement.

Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred, while major improvements are capitalized and amortized over the estimated useful life.

Borrowings: To ensure funds are available for lending and liquidity purposes, IBRD borrows in the international capital markets offering its securities (discount notes, vanilla and structured bonds) to private and governmental buyers. IBRD issues debt instruments of varying maturities denominated in various currencies with both fixed and variable interest rates.

IBRD fair values all the financial instruments in the borrowing portfolio with all changes in fair value recognized in the related Unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on non-trading portfolios, net, line in the Statement of Income up through June 30, 2018. Since the fair value option has been elected for these instruments, starting July 1, 2018, changes in the fair value that relate to IBRD’s own credit risk, will be reported in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) (see Accounting and Reporting Developments for additional details).

Discount notes and plain vanilla bonds are valued using the standard discounted cash flow method which relies on market observable 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.

Structured bonds issued by IBRD have coupon or repayment terms linked to the level or the performance of interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity indices or commodities. The fair value of the structured bonds is derived using the discounted cash flow method based on estimated future pay-offs determined by applicable models and computation of embedded optionality such as caps, floors and calls. A wide range of industry standard models such as one factor Hull-White, Libor Market Model and Black-Scholes are used depending on the specific structure. These models incorporate market observable inputs, such as yield curves, foreign exchange rates, basis spreads, funding spreads, interest rate volatilities, equity index volatilities and equity indices. Where applicable, the models also incorporate significant unobservable inputs such as correlations and long-dated interest rate volatilities.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, the short-term borrowings, if any, which have maturities less than 90 days, are presented on a net basis. By contrast, short-term borrowings with maturities greater than 90 days are presented on a gross basis.

Interest expense relating to all debt instruments in IBRD’s borrowing portfolio is measured on an effective yield basis and is reported as part of Borrowings, net in the Statement of Income.

For presentation purposes, amortization of discounts and premiums is included in Borrowings, net in the Statement of Income.

Accounting for Derivatives: IBRD has elected not to designate any hedging relationships for accounting purposes. Rather, all derivative instruments are marked to fair value on the Balance Sheet, with changes in fair values accounted for through the Statement of Income. The presentation of derivative instruments is consistent with the manner in which these instruments are settled. Interest rate swaps are settled on a net basis, while currency swaps are settled on a gross basis.

IBRD 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 are reflected as part of Interest revenue, while unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on these derivatives are reflected as part of the related Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) in Investments-Trading, net in the Statement of Income.

IBRD uses derivatives in its loan, borrowing and asset/liability management activities. In the loan and borrowing portfolios, derivatives are used to modify the interest rate and/or currency characteristics of these portfolios. The interest component of these derivatives is recognized as an adjustment to the related loan revenue and borrowing costs over the life of the derivative contracts and is included in Interest revenue/expenses on the Statement of Income. Changes in fair values of these derivatives are accounted for through the Statement of Income as Unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses in non-trading portfolios, net.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, IBRD has elected to report the cash flows associated with the derivative instruments that are used to economically hedge its loans and borrowings, in a manner consistent with the presentation of the loan and borrowing-related 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 either plain vanilla or structured. Currency forward contracts and plain vanilla currency and interest rate swaps are valued using the standard discounted cash flow methods using market observable inputs such as yield curves, foreign exchange rates, basis spreads and funding spreads. For structured currency and interest rate swaps, which primarily consist of callable swaps linked to interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity indices, valuation models and inputs similar to the ones applicable to structured bond valuations are used. Where applicable, the models also incorporate significant unobservable inputs such as correlations and long-dated interest rate volatilities.

Most outstanding derivative positions are transacted over-the-counter and therefore valued using internally developed valuation models. For commercial and non-commercial counterparties where IBRD has a net exposure (net receivable position), IBRD calculates a Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) to reflect credit risk. For net derivative positions with commercial and non-commercial counterparties where IBRD is in a net payable position, IBRD calculates a Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA) to reflect its own credit risk. The CVA is calculated using the fair value of the derivative contracts, net of collateral received under credit support agreements, and the probability of counterparty default based on the CDS spread and, where applicable, proxy CDS spreads. The DVA calculation is generally consistent with the CVA methodology and incorporates IBRD's own credit spread as observed through the CDS market.

Valuation of Financial Instruments: IBRD 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, some of which may be significant. Selection of these inputs may involve some judgment.

The fair value of certain instruments is calculated using NAV as a practical expedient.

To ensure that the valuations are appropriate where internally-developed models are used, IBRD has various controls in place, which include both internal and periodic external verification and review. In instances where management relies on 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.

As of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, IBRD 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 Sheet 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 markets that are not active; 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.

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

Investments measured at NAV (or its equivalent) are not classified in the fair value hierarchy.

Accounting for Grant Expenses: IBRD recognizes an expense for grants, such as Contributions to Special Programs, and Board of Governors-approved and other transfers, when incurred.

Donor Receivables and Donor Contributions to Trust Funds: To the extent that IBRD acts as an intermediary agent for certain beneficiaries or for trust funds, assets held on behalf of specified beneficiaries are recorded on IBRD's Balance Sheet, along with corresponding liabilities.

Donor Receivables: Donors' conditional promises to give are not recognized until the conditions to which they are subject are substantially met and the promise to give is considered unconditional. Donors' unconditional promises to give are recognized upon receipt as revenue, unless the donor specifies a third-party beneficiary. For the latter, IBRD is deemed to be acting as an intermediary agent, and assets held on behalf of the specified beneficiaries are recognized along with corresponding liabilities. If the contributions that IBRD receives can only be used for purposes specified by the donor, the proceeds are considered restricted until applied by IBRD for the donor-specified purposes.

Donor promises to give, which are expected to be collected within one year, are recorded at face value, while promises expected to be collected over a period greater than one year are recorded initially at fair value, with subsequent measurement on an amortized cost basis.

Donor Contributions to Trust Funds: For those IBRD-executed trust funds where IBRD acts as an intermediary agent, undisbursed third-party donor contributions are recorded as assets held on behalf of the specified beneficiaries, with corresponding liabilities. Amounts disbursed from these trust funds are recorded as expenses with corresponding amounts recognized as revenues. For Recipient-executed trust funds, since IBRD acts as a trustee, no assets or liabilities relating to these activities are recorded on the Balance Sheet. In some trust funds, execution is split between Recipient-executed and IBRD-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.

IBRD 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 IBRD acts as a trustee, no assets or liabilities relating to these activities are recorded on the Balance Sheet.

Accounting and Reporting Developments

Evaluated Accounting Standards:

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)* and subsequent amendments in 2015 and 2016. The ASUs provide a common framework for revenue recognition for U.S. GAAP, and supersede most of the existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity recognizes revenue when it transfers control of promised goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled. The ASUs also require additional quantitative and qualitative disclosures to enable financial statement users to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

For IBRD, the revenue streams within the scope of the ASUs largely relate to the provision of technical assistance, knowledge, asset management, and trustee services to clients and donors. IBRD adopted the ASUs on July 1, 2018, using a modified retrospective approach, as permitted by the FASB. Under this approach, all changes in revenue recognition will be reflected in the period of adoption of the ASUs. Based on IBRD's assessment, less than 1% of revenue is affected by the new standard, and on the date of adoption no transition adjustment was recorded due to immateriality.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, *Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (ASC 825). The ASU makes targeted amendments to existing guidance on recognition and measurement of financial instruments that primarily affect the accounting for equity investments, financial liabilities under the fair value option, and the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. The new guidance requires that changes in the fair value of financial liabilities measured under the fair value option that are attributable to instrument-specific credit risk are reported in OCI. For IBRD the ASU became effective on July 1, 2018. The transition adjustment to reclassify the amounts previously included in retained earnings to AOCI, is approximately $156 million.

Starting with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2018, changes in the fair value of IBRD's financial liabilities that relate to IBRD's own credit risk will be recognized in OCI as a *Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA) on Fair Value Option Elected Liabilities.* The *DVA on Fair Value Option Elected Liabilities* will be measured by revaluing each liability to determine the changes in fair value of that liability arising from changes in IBRD's cost of funding relative to LIBOR.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments*. The ASU provides classification guidance on eight specific cash flow classification issues for which current U.S. GAAP does not provide guidance. For IBRD, the ASU will be effective from the quarter ending September 30, 2018. IBRD has evaluated the ASU and its impact will be limited to the reclassification of certain items on the statement of cash flows, with no net impact on the financial statements.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash.* The ASU requires that the amounts of restricted cash and cash equivalents are included in the total of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the period in the statement of cash flows. For IBRD, the ASU will be effective from the quarter ending September 30, 2018. IBRD has evaluated the ASU and determined that there will be no material impact on its financial statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07, *Compensation—Retirement Benefits (Topic 715), Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost*. The ASU requires that an employer reports the service cost component of net benefit cost in the same line item as other compensation costs. The other components of net benefit cost are required to be presented in the income statement separately from the service cost component and are not eligible for capitalization. For IBRD, this ASU will be effective from the quarter ending September 30, 2018. Implementation will result in a modification in the presentation of IBRD's Statement of Income, with no impact on net income, as well as additional disclosures in the notes to the financial statements.

Accounting Standards Under Evaluation:

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842).* The ASU requires that a lessee recognizes on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities that arise from all leases with a lease term of more than twelve months. The recognition, measurement, and presentation of expenses and cash flows by the lessee will primarily depend on the classification of the lease as finance or operating. The accounting applied by a lessor remains largely unchanged from the current guidance, with some targeted improvements. For IBRD, the ASU will be effective from the quarter ending September 30, 2019, with early adoption permitted. IBRD has identified the inventory of leases within the scope of this standard, and continues to evaluate the impact of the ASU on its financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. The ASU introduces a new model for the accounting of credit losses of loans and other financial assets measured at amortized cost. Current U.S. GAAP requires an "incurred loss" methodology for recognizing credit losses. The new model, referred to as the current expected credit losses (CECL) model, requires an entity to estimate the credit losses expected over the life of an exposure, considering historical information, current information, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Additionally, the ASU requires enhanced disclosures about credit quality and significant estimates and judgments used in estimating credit losses. For IBRD, the ASU will be effective beginning from the quarter ending September 30, 2020, with early adoption permitted. IBRD is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its accumulated provision for losses on loans.

In June 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-08 – *Not-For-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Clarifying the Scope and the Accounting Guidance for Contributions Received and Contributions Made.* The ASU, which applies to all entities that receive or make contributions, clarifies and improves current guidance about whether a transfer of assets should be accounted for as a contribution or an exchange transaction, and provides additional guidance about how to determine whether a contribution is conditional. For IBRD, the ASU will be effective from the quarter ending September 30, 2018, for contributions received and from the quarter ending September 30, 2019 for contributions made. IBRD is currently evaluating the impact of the ASU on its financial statements.

NOTE B—CAPITAL STOCK, MAINTENANCE OF VALUE, AND MEMBERSHIP

Capital Stock: The following table provides a summary of the changes in IBRD's authorized and subscribed shares during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

	Authorized shares	*Subscribed shares*
As of June 30, 2016	2,307,600	2,182,854
General and Selective Capital Increase (GCI/SCI)	-	46,490
As of June 30, 2017	2,307,600	2,229,344
GCI	-	48,020
As of June 30, 2018	2,307,600	2,277,364

The following table provides a summary of the changes in subscribed capital, uncalled portion of subscriptions, and paid-in capital during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Subscribed capital	*Uncalled portion of subscriptions*	*Paid-in capital*
As of June 30, 2016	$ 263,329	(247,524)	15,805
GCI/SCI	5,608	(5,304)	304
As of June 30, 2017	268,937	(252,828)	16,109
GCI	5,793	(5,446)	347
As of June 30, 2018	$ 274,730	$ (258,274)	$ 16,456

The uncalled portion of subscriptions is subject to call only when required to meet the obligations incurred by IBRD as a result of borrowings, or guaranteeing loans.

The subscription period for the General Capital Increase agreed by shareholders in 2010 ended on March 16, 2018.

Amounts to Maintain the Value of Currency Holdings

The following table summarizes the amounts to maintain the value of currency holdings classified as components of equity at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018	*June 30, 2017*
MOV receivable	$ (313)	$ (369)
Net Deferred MOV payable	157	110
Deferred demand obligations	(130)	(130)
Deferred MOV payable (receivable)	$ 27	$ (20)

NOTE C—INVESTMENTS

As of June 30, 2018, IBRD's investments include the liquid asset portfolio and, holdings relating to the PEBP, Advanced Market Commitment for Pneumococcal Vaccines Initiative (AMC), and PCRF.

The composition of IBRD's net investment portfolio as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 was as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Net investment portfolio		
Liquid asset portfolio	$ 71,579	$ 70,061
PEBP holdings	1,393	1,173
AMC holdings	250	232
PCRF holdings	270	201
Total	$ 73,492	$ 71,667

Investments held by IBRD are designated as trading and are carried and reported at fair value, or at face value, which approximate fair value. As of June 30, 2018, the majority of Investments-Trading was comprised of government and agency obligations, and time deposits (41% and 52%, respectively), with all the instruments being classified as Level 1 or Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. As of June 30, 2018, Japanese instruments represented the largest holding of a single counterparty, and amounted to 16% of Investments-Trading. Over 99% of IBRD's investments were rated A and above, as of June 30, 2018.

The majority of instruments in Investments-Trading are denominated in U.S. dollars, Japanese yen and Euro (48%, 16% and 12%, respectively). IBRD uses derivative instruments to manage the associated currency and interest rate risk in the portfolio. After considering the effects of these derivatives, IBRD's investment portfolio has an average repricing of 0.16 years, and is predominantly denominated in US dollars (99%).

A summary of IBRD's Investments-Trading at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, is as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Equity securities [a]	$ 672	$ 662
Government and agency obligations	29,610	38,820
Time deposits	37,763	28,639
ABS	3,962	4,398
Alternative investments [b]	345	233
Total	$ 72,352	$ 72,752

a. Includes $295 million of investments in commingled funds at NAV, related to PEBP holdings ($235 million—June 30, 2017).
b. Includes investments in hedge funds, private equity funds and real estate funds, related to PEBP holdings, at NAV.

The following table summarizes the currency composition of IBRD's Investments-Trading, at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018		June 30, 2017	
Currency	*Carrying Value*	*Average repricing (years)* [a]	*Carrying Value*	*Average repricing (years)* [a]
Euro	$ 9,026	0.29	$ 14,844	0.34
Japanese yen	11,902	0.16	15,134	0.18
U.S. dollar	34,775	0.22	28,508	0.26
Others	16,649	0.39	14,266	0.46
Total	$ 72,352	0.26	$ 72,752	0.30

a. The average repricing represents the remaining period to the contractual repricing or maturity date, whichever is earlier. This indicates the average length of time for which interest rates are fixed. Equity securities are not subject to repricing.

IBRD manages its investments on a net portfolio basis. The following table summarizes IBRD's net portfolio position as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Investments - Trading	$ 72,352	$ 72,752
Securities purchased under resale agreements	217	221
Securities sold under repurchase agreements, securities lent under securities lending agreements, and payable for cash collateral received	(122)	(373)
Derivative assets		
Currency forward contracts	18,647	18,555
Currency swaps	19,308	24,004
Interest rate swaps	60	69
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	*	2
Other [a]	-	-
Total	38,015	42,630
Derivative liabilities		
Currency forward contracts	(18,358)	(18,835)
Currency swaps	(18,894)	(24,791)
Interest rate swaps	(43)	(84)
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	(3)	(3)
Other [a]	-	(*)
Total	(37,298)	(43,713)
Cash held in investment portfolio [b]	407	366
Receivable from investment securities traded	83	45
Payable for investment securities purchased [c]	(162)	(261)
Net investment portfolio	$ 73,492	$ 71,667

a. These relate to TBA securities.
b. This amount is included in Unrestricted cash under Due from banks on the Balance Sheet.
c. This amount includes $80 million of liabilities related to PCRF payable, which is included in Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities on the Balance Sheet ($56 million—June 30, 2017).
** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

The following table summarizes the currency composition of IBRD's net investment portfolio at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018		June 30, 2017	
Currency	Carrying Value	Average repricing (years) [a]	Carrying Value	Average repricing (years) [a]
U.S. dollar	$ 72,664	0.16	$ 70,795	0.16
Others	828	1.36	872	0.19
Total	$ 73,492	0.16	$ 71,667	0.16

a. The average repricing represents the remaining period to the contractual repricing or maturity date, whichever is earlier. This indicates the average length of time for which interest rates are fixed. Equity securities are not subject to repricing.

IBRD uses derivative instruments to manage currency and interest rate risk in the investment portfolio. For details regarding these instruments, see Note F—Derivative Instruments.

As of June 30, 2018, there were $37 million of short sales included in Payable for investment securities purchased on the Balance Sheet ($38 million—June 30, 2017). These are reported at fair value on a recurring basis.

Fair Value Disclosures

The following tables present IBRD's fair value hierarchy for investment assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. Note that the fair value of alternative investments and certain equities is calculated using NAV. As a result, these amounts are included in the respective asset class totals and not in the fair value hierarchy, in accordance with the permitted practical expedient under U.S. GAAP.

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis June 30, 2018			
	Level 1	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
Assets:				
Investments – Trading				
Equity securities	$ 377	$ -	$ -	$ 672 [a]
Government and agency obligations	14,403	15,207	-	29,610
Time deposits	2,147	35,616	-	37,763
ABS	-	3,962	-	3,962
Alternative investments [b]	-	-	-	345
Total Investments – Trading	$ 16,927	$ 54,785	$ -	$ 72,352
Securities purchased under resale agreements	41	176		217
Derivative assets-Investments				
Currency forward contracts	-	18,647	-	18,647
Currency swaps	-	19,308	-	19,308
Interest rate swaps	-	60	-	60
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	*	*	-	*
Other [c]	-	-	-	-
Total Derivative assets-Investments	*	38,015	-	38,015
Total	$ 16,968	$ 92,976	$ -	$ 110,584
Liabilities:				
Securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lent under securities lending agreements [d]	$ -	$ 30	$ -	$ 30
Derivative liabilities-Investments				
Currency forward contracts	-	18,358	-	18,358
Currency swaps	-	18,894	-	18,894
Interest rate swaps	-	43	-	43
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	3	-	-	3
Other [c]	-	-	-	-
Total Derivative liabilities-Investments	3	37,295	-	37,298
Payable for investments securities purchased [e]	37	-	-	37
Total	$ 40	$ 37,325	$ -	$ 37,365

a. Includes $295 million of commingled funds at NAV, related to PEBP holdings and not included in the fair value hierarchy.
b. Investments at NAV related to PEBP holdings, not included in the fair value hierarchy.
c. These relate to TBA securities.
d. Excludes $92 million relating to payable for cash collateral received.
e. This relates to short sales of investments securities.
** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis June 30, 2017			
	Level 1	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
Assets:				
Investments – Trading				
Equity securities	$ 427	$ -	$ -	$ 662 [a]
Government and agency obligations	24,236	14,584	-	38,820
Time deposits	2,290	26,349	-	28,639
ABS	-	4,398	-	4,398
Alternative investments [b]	-	-	-	233
Total Investments – Trading	$ 26,953	$ 45,331	$ -	$ 72,752
Securities purchased under resale agreements	21	200		221
Derivative assets-Investments				
Currency forward contracts	-	18,555	-	18,555
Currency swaps	-	24,004	-	24,004
Interest rate swaps	-	69	-	69
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	*	2	-	2
Other [c]	-	-	-	-
Total Derivative assets-Investments	*	42,630	-	42,630
Total	$ 26,974	$ 88,161	$ -	$ 115,603
Liabilities:				
Securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lent under securities lending agreements [d]	$ -	$ 21	$ -	$ 21
Derivative liabilities-Investments				
Currency forward contracts	-	18,835	-	18,835
Currency swaps	-	24,791	-	24,791
Interest rate swaps	-	84	-	84
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	1	2	-	3
Other [c]	-	*	-	*
Total Derivative liabilities-Investments	1	43,712	-	43,713
Payable for investments securities purchased [e]	38	-	-	38
Total	$ 39	$ 43,733	$ -	$ 43,772

a. Includes $235 million of commingled funds at NAV, related to PEBP holdings and not included in the fair value hierarchy.
b. Investments at NAV related to PEBP holdings, not included in the fair value hierarchy.
c. These relate to TBA securities.
d. Excludes $352 million relating to payable for cash collateral received.
e. This relates to short sales of investments securities.
** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

As of June 30, 2018, and June 30, 2017, there were no transfers within the fair value hierarchy.

Commercial Credit Risk

For the purpose of risk management, IBRD 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, IBRD limits trading to a list of authorized dealers and counterparties. In addition, IBRD receives collateral in connection with resale agreements as well as swap agreements. This collateral serves to mitigate IBRD's exposure to credit risk.

Swap Agreements: Credit risk is mitigated through the application of eligibility criteria and volume limits for transactions with individual counterparties and through the use of mark-to-market collateral arrangements for swap transactions. IBRD may require collateral in the form of cash or other approved liquid securities from individual counterparties in order to mitigate its credit exposure.

IBRD 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 derivatives 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 is a summary of the collateral received by IBRD in relation to swap transactions as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Collateral received		
Cash	$ 92	$ 352
Securities	1,365	1,456
Total collateral received	$ 1,457	$ 1,808
Collateral permitted to be repledged	$ 1,457	$ 1,808
Amount of collateral repledged	-	-

As of June 30, 2018, IBRD received total cash collateral of $92 million ($352 million—June 30, 2017), of which $31 million ($124 million—June 30, 2017) was invested in highly liquid instruments.

Securities Lending: IBRD may engage in securities lending and repurchases against adequate collateral, as well as secured borrowing and reverse repurchases (resales) of government and agency obligations, corporate securities and ABS. These transactions have been conducted under legally enforceable master netting arrangements, which allow IBRD to reduce its gross credit exposure related to these transactions. For balance sheet presentation purposes, IBRD presents its securities lending and repurchases, as well as resales, on a gross basis. As of June 30, 2018, and June 30, 2017, there were no amounts which could potentially be offset as a result of legally enforceable master netting arrangements.

Securities lending and repurchase agreements expose IBRD to several risks, including counterparty risk, reinvestment risk, and risk of a collateral gap (increase or decrease in the fair value of collateral pledged). IBRD has procedures in place to ensure that trading activity and balances under these agreements are below predefined counterparty and maturity limits, and to actively manage net counterparty exposure, after collateral, through daily mark-to-market. Whenever the collateral pledged by IBRD related to its borrowings under repurchase agreements and securities lending 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:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	Financial Statement Presentation
Securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements	$ 29	$ 20	Included under Investments-Trading on the Balance Sheet.
Liabilities relating to securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements	$ 30	$ 21	Included under Securities sold under repurchase agreements, securities lent under securities lending agreements, and payable for cash collateral received, on the Balance Sheet.

Transfers of securities by IBRD 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.

At June 30, 2018, and June 30, 2017 there were no liabilities relating to securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements that had not settled at that date.

The following tables present the disaggregation of the gross obligation by class of collateral pledged and the remaining contractual maturities for repurchase or securities lending agreements that are accounted for as secured borrowings as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018		
	Remaining contractual maturity of the agreements		
	Overnight and continuous	*Up to 30 days*	*Total*
Repurchase or securities lending agreements			
Government and agency obligations	$ 14	$ -	$ 14
Equity securities	16	-	16
Total liabilities relating to securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements	$ 30	$ -	$ 30

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2017		
	Remaining contractual maturity of the agreements		
	Overnight and continuous	*Up to 30 days*	*Total*
Repurchase or securities lending agreements			
Government and agency obligations	$ 14	$ -	$ 14
Equity securities	7	-	7
Total liabilities relating to securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements	$ 21	$ -	$ 21

In the case of resale agreements, IBRD 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 IBRD's Balance Sheet as the accounting criteria for treatment as a sale have not been met. As of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, there were no unsettled trades pertaining to securities purchased under resale agreements. For resale agreements, IBRD received securities with a fair value of $218 million ($220 million—June 30, 2017). As of June 30, 2018, and June 30, 2017, none of these securities had been transferred under repurchase or security lending agreements.

NOTE D—LOANS AND OTHER EXPOSURES

IBRD's loans and other exposures (exposures) are generally made to, or guaranteed by, member countries of IBRD. In addition, IBRD may also make loans to the IFC, an affiliated organization without any guarantee. As of June 30, 2018, all of IBRD's loans were reported at amortized cost.

IBRD's loan portfolio includes loans with multicurrency terms, single currency pool terms, variable spread terms and fixed spread terms. At June 30, 2018, only loans with variable spread terms and fixed spread terms (including special development policy loans), were available for new commitments.

As of June 30, 2018, 89% of IBRD's loans carried variable interest rates. IBRD uses derivative contracts to manage the currency risk as well as repricing risk between its loans and borrowings. These derivatives are included under loan derivatives on the Balance Sheet. After considering the effects of these derivatives, the loan portfolio carried variable interest rates, with a weighted average interest rate of 2.55% as of June 30, 2018 (1.82%—June 30, 2017). For details regarding derivatives used in the loan portfolio see Note F—Derivative Instruments.

The majority of IBRD's loans outstanding are denominated in US dollars (78%) and Euro (20%).

As of June 30, 2018, only 0.2% of IBRD's loans were in nonaccrual status and all were related to one borrower. The total provision for losses on accrual and nonaccrual loans accounted for 0.8% of the total loan portfolio**.** Based on IBRD's internal quality indicators, the majority of loans outstanding are in the Medium-risk or High-risk classes.

A summary of IBRD's loans outstanding by currency and by interest rate characteristics (fixed or variable) at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 is as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018										
	Euro		*Japanese yen*		*U.S. dollars*		*Others*		*Loans Outstanding*		*Total*
	Fixed	*Variable*	*Fixed*	*Variable*	*Fixed*	*Variable*	*Fixed*	*Variable*	*Fixed*	*Variable*	
Multicurrency terms [a]											
Amount	$ 31	$ 7	$ 30	$ 5	$ 46	$ 405	$ -	$ -	$ 107	$ 417	$ 524
Weighted average rate (%) [c]	2.78	8.44	2.78	8.44	6.09	8.11	-	-	4.22	8.11	7.32
Average Maturity (years)	4.12	-	4.11	-	2.54	-	-	-	3.43	-	0.70
Variable-spread terms											
Amount	$ 14	$ 23,042	$ -	$ 49	$ -	$ 109,666	$ -	$ 2,507	$ 14	$ 135,264	$ 135,278
Weighted average rate (%) [c]	0.51	0.31	-	0.73	-	2.90	-	9.20	0.51	2.58	2.58
Average Maturity (years)	2.63	10.24	-	3.87	-	9.58	-	9.77	2.63	9.69	9.69
Fixed-spread terms											
Amount	$ 5,156	$ 9,151	$ 7	$ 177	$ 13,710	$ 20,505	$ 601	$ 480	$ 19,474	$ 30,313	$ 49,787
Weighted average rate (%) [c]	3.31	0.59	2.28	0.51	4.11	3.09	7.92	7.17	4.01	2.38	3.02
Average maturity (years)	10.61	9.80	2.30	3.56	7.19	8.68	10.29	9.46	8.19	9.00	8.69
Loans Outstanding											
Amount	$ 5,201	$ 32,200	$ 37	$ 231	$ 13,756	$ 130,576	$ 601	$ 2,987	$ 19,595	$ 165,994	$ 185,589
Weighted average rate (%) [c]	3.30	0.39	2.68	0.71	4.11	2.95	7.92	8.87	4.01	2.55	2.71
Average Maturity (years)	10.55	10.12	3.76	3.56	7.18	9.41	10.29	9.72	8.16	9.54	9.40
Loans Outstanding											$ 185,589
Less accumulated provision for loan losses and deferred loan income											2,001
Net loans outstanding											$ 183,588

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2017										
	Euro		*Japanese yen*		*U.S. dollars*		*Others*		*Loans Outstanding*		*Total*
	Fixed	*Variable*	*Fixed*	*Variable*	*Fixed*	*Variable*	*Fixed*	*Variable*	*Fixed*	*Variable*	
Multicurrency terms [a]											
Amount	$ 36	$ 7	$ 35	$ 5	$ 46	$ 405	$ -	$ -	$ 117	$ 417	$ 534
Weighted average rate (%) [c]	2.78	8.24	2.78	8.24	6.09	7.90	-	-	4.09	7.91	7.07
Average Maturity (years)	4.62	-	4.62	-	2.84	-	-	-	3.92	-	0.86
Variable-spread terms											
Amount	$ -	$ 21,856	$ -	$ 55	$ -	$ 104,194	$ -	$ 2,436	$ -	$ 128,541	$ 128,541
Weighted average rate (%) [c]	-	0.30	-	0.71	-	1.96	-	8.98	-	1.81	1.81
Average Maturity (years)	-	10.63	-	4.33	-	9.83	-	10.34	-	9.97	9.97
Fixed-spread terms											
Amount	$ 4,773	$ 7,706	$ 9	$ 199	$ 15,392	$ 21,165 [b]	$ 576	$ 560	$ 20,750	$ 29,630	$ 50,380
Weighted average rate (%) [c]	3.59	0.57	2.28	0.53	4.07	2.09	7.96	6.46	4.07	1.77	2.72
Average maturity (years)	9.10	9.51	2.78	4.08	6.82	8.60	10.38	9.82	7.44	8.83	8.26
Loans Outstanding											
Amount	$ 4,809	$ 29,569	$ 44	$ 259	$ 15,438	$ 125,764	$ 576	$ 2,996	$ 20,867	$ 158,588	$ 179,455
Weighted average rate (%) [c]	3.58	0.38	2.68	0.70	4.08	2.00	7.96	8.51	4.07	1.82	2.08
Average Maturity (years)	9.07	10.33	4.25	4.06	6.80	9.59	10.38	10.25	7.42	9.73	9.46
Loans Outstanding											$ 179,455
Less accumulated provision for loan losses and deferred loan income											2,033
Net loans outstanding											$ 177,422

a. Variable rates for multilateral loans are based on the weighted average cost of allocated debt.
b. Includes loans to IFC.
c. Excludes effects of any waivers of loan interest.

The maturity structure of IBRD's loans at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 is as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018				
Terms/Rate Type	*July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019*	*July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2023*	*July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2028*	*Thereafter*	*Total*
Multicurrency terms					
Fixed	$ 29	$ 45	$ 33	$ -	$ 107
Variable	417	-	-	-	417
Variable-spread terms					
Fixed	3	11	-	-	14
Variable	5,735	28,237	43,446	57,846	135,264
Fixed-spread terms					
Fixed	1,839	5,122	5,177	7,336	19,474
Variable	2,145	8,107	7,889	12,172	30,313
All Loans					
Fixed	1,871	5,178	5,210	7,336	19,595
Variable	8,297	36,344	51,335	70,018	165,994
Total loans outstanding	$ 10,168	$ 41,522	$ 56,545	$ 77,354	$ 185,589

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2017				
Terms/Rate Type	*July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018*	*July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2022*	*July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2027*	*Thereafter*	*Total*
Multicurrency terms					
Fixed	$ 29	$ 44	$ 44	$ -	$ 117
Variable	417	-	-	-	417
Variable-spread terms					
Fixed	-	-	-	-	-
Variable	5,083	25,764	37,183	60,511	128,541
Fixed-spread terms					
Fixed	2,926	5,823	5,267	6,734	20,750
Variable	2,274	7,389	8,543	11,424	29,630
All Loans					
Fixed	2,955	5,867	5,311	6,734	20,867
Variable	7,774	33,153	45,726	71,935	158,588
Total loans outstanding	$ 10,729	$ 39,020	$ 51,037	$ 78,669	$ 179,455

Credit Quality of Sovereign Exposures

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

IBRD's country risk ratings are an assessment of its borrowers' ability and willingness to repay IBRD 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 analysis. 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. For the purpose of analyzing the risk characteristics of IBRD'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. IBRD considers all exposures in nonaccrual status to be impaired.

IBRD's borrowers' country risk ratings are key determinants in the provision for losses. 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.

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

The following table provides an aging analysis of the loan portfolio as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018							
Days past due	*Up to 45*	*46-60*	*61-90*	*91-180*	*Over 180*	*Total Past Due*	*Current*	*Total*
Risk Class								
Low	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 23,606	$ 23,606
Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,153	76,153
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,395	85,395
Loans in accrual status [a]	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,154	185,154
Loans in nonaccrual status [a]	-	-	-	-	435	435	-	435
Total	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 435	$ 435	$ 185,154	$ 185,589

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2017							
Days past due	*Up to 45*	*46-60*	*61-90*	*91-180*	*Over 180*	*Total Past Due*	*Current*	*Total*
Risk Class								
Low	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 22,266	$ 22,266
Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,008	76,008
High	*	-	-	-	-	*	80,746	80,746
Loans in accrual status [a]	*	-	-	-	-	*	179,020	179,020
Loans in nonaccrual status [a]	-	-	-	-	435	435	-	435
Total	$ *	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 435	$ 435	$ 179,020	$ 179,455

a. At amortized cost.
** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

Accumulated Provision for Losses on Loans and Other Exposures

Management determines the appropriate level of accumulated provisions for losses, which reflects the probable losses inherent in IBRD's exposures. Probable losses comprise estimates of potential losses arising from default and nonpayment of principal amounts due, as well as present value losses. Delays in receiving loan payments result in present value losses to IBRD since it does not charge fees or additional interest on any overdue interest or charges. These present value losses are equal to the difference between the present value of payments of interest and charges made according to the related instrument's contractual terms and the present value of its expected future cash flows. It is IBRD's practice not to write off its loans. All contractual obligations associated with exposures in nonaccrual status have eventually been cleared, thereby allowing borrowers to eventually emerge from nonaccrual status. To date, no loans have been written off.

Notwithstanding IBRD's historical experience, the risk of losses associated with nonpayment of principal amounts due is included in the accumulated provision for losses on loans and other exposures.

Changes to the Accumulated provision for losses on loans and other exposures for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 are summarized below:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018			June 30, 2017			June 30, 2016		
	Loans	*Other* [a]	*Total*	*Loans*	*Other* [a]	*Total*	*Loans*	*Other* [a]	*Total*
Accumulated provision, beginning of the fiscal year	$ 1,582	$ 89	$ 1,671	$ 1,571	$ 79	$ 1,650	$ 1,554	$ 39	$ 1,593
Provision - (release) charge	(34)	3	(31)	2	9	11	17	40	57
Translation adjustment	5	*	5	9	1	10	*	*	*
Accumulated provision, end of the fiscal year	$ 1,553	$ 92	$ 1,645	$ 1,582	$ 89	$ 1,671	$ 1,571	$ 79	$ 1,650
Composed of accumulated provision for losses on:									
Loans in accrual status	$ 1,336			$ 1,365			$ 1,349		
Loans in nonaccrual status	217			217			222		
Total	$ 1,553			$ 1,582			$ 1,571		
Loans, end of the fiscal year:									
Loans at amortized cost in accrual status	$ 185,154			$ 179,020			$ 169,088		
Loans at amortized cost in nonaccrual status	435			435			444		
Loan at fair value in accrual status	-			-			123		
Total	$ 185,589			$ 179,455			$ 169,655		

a. Provision does not include recoverable asset received under the EEAs for guarantee received (for more details see Guarantees section).

** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

	Reported as follows	
	Balance Sheet	***Statement of Income***
Accumulated Provision for Losses on:		
Loans	Accumulated provision for loans losses	Provision for losses on loans and other exposures
Other exposures (excluding exposures to member countries' derivatives)	Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities	Provision for losses on loans and other exposures
Exposures to member countries' derivatives	Derivative Assets – Client Operations	Unrealized mark-to-market gains/losses on non-trading portfolios - Other, net

At June 30, 2018, there were no principal or interest amounts on loans in accrual status that were overdue by more than three months. The following tables provide a summary of selected financial information related to loans in nonaccrual status as of and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018	*June 30, 2017*
Recorded investment in nonaccrual loans [a]	$ 435	$ 435
Accumulated provision for loan losses on nonaccrual loans	217	217
Average recorded investment in nonaccrual loans for the fiscal year [b]	435	440
Overdue amounts of nonaccrual loans:	954	919
Principal	435	435
Interest and charges	519	484

a. A loan loss provision has been recorded against each of the loans in nonaccrual status.

b. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016: $449 million.

In millions of U.S. dollars

	2018	*2017*	*2016*
Interest revenue not recognized as a result of loans being in nonaccrual status	$ 35	$ 35	$ 35

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, no loans were placed into nonaccrual status or restored to accrual status.

In addition, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, no interest revenue was recognized on loans in nonaccrual status ($4 million—June 30, 2017 and $4 million—June 30, 2016).

Information relating to the sole borrowing member with loans or guarantees in nonaccrual status at June 30, 2018 follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars

Borrower	*Principal Outstanding*	*Principal, Interest and Charges Overdue*	*Nonaccrual Since*
Zimbabwe	$ 435	$ 954	October 2000

Guarantees

Guarantees of $6,357 million were outstanding at June 30, 2018 ($5,687 million—June 30, 2017). This amount represents the maximum potential amount of undiscounted future payments that IBRD could be required to make under these guarantees, and is not included in the Balance Sheet. These guarantees have original maturities ranging between 5 and 20 years, and expire in decreasing amounts through 2037.

At June 30, 2018, liabilities related to IBRD's obligations under guarantees of $427 million ($402 million—June 30, 2017), have been included in Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities on the Balance Sheet. These include the accumulated provision for guarantee losses of $86 million ($80 million—June 30, 2017).

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, no guarantees provided by IBRD were called.

IBRD participates in EEAs with MIGA, for $120 million (see Note H – Transactions with Affiliated Organizations); the African Development Bank, for $1,588 million; and the Inter-American Development Bank, for $2,021 million. While these agreements are not legally considered guarantees, they meet the accounting criteria for financial guarantees and are, therefore, recognized as financial guarantees in IBRD's financial statements.

Information on the location and amounts associated with the EEAs included in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Income as of and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, is presented in the following table:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018			*June 30, 2017*			
	Notional amount	*(Stand ready obligation) Asset*	*(Provision) Recoverable asset*	*Notional amount*	*(Stand ready obligation) Asset*	*(Provision) Recoverable asset*	*Location on Balance Sheet*
Guarantee provided [a,c]	$ 3,671	$ (251)	$ (36)	$ 3,682	$ (271)	$ (40)	Other liabilities
Guarantee received [b]	(3,672)	251	37	(3,683)	271	40	Other assets
	$ (1)	$ -	$ 1	$ (1)	$ -	$ *	

a. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, Provisions for losses on loans and other exposures, line on the Statement of Income includes $4 million of release in provision relating to Guarantee provided ($1 million of release in provision —June 30,2017).
b. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, Other, net, line on the Statement of Income includes $3 million of reduction in recoverable asset relating to Guarantee received ($3 million of reduction in recoverable asset —June 30,2017).
c. Notional amount, Stand ready obligation and Provision for the guarantee provided are included in guarantees outstanding of $6,357 million, obligations under guarantees of $427 million and accumulated provision for guarantee losses of $86 million, respectively ($5,687 million, $402 million and $80 million, respectively—June 30, 2017).
** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

Waivers of Loan Charges

IBRD provides waivers on eligible loans, which include a portion of interest on loans, a portion of the commitment charge on undisbursed balances and a portion of the front-end fee charged on all eligible loans. Partial waivers are approved annually by the Executive Directors of IBRD.

The reduction in net income for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 resulting from waivers of loan charges, is summarized in the following table:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	2018	*2017*	*2016*
Interest waivers	$ 55	$ 67	$ 83
Commitment charge waivers	*	1	2
Front-end fee waivers	10	12	15
Total	$ 65	$ 80	$ 100

** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

Segment Reporting

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

Loan revenue comprises interest, commitment fees, loan origination fees and prepayment premia, net of waivers. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, loans to one country individually generated in excess of 10 percent of loan revenue; this amounted to $460 million.

The following table presents IBRD's loan revenue and associated outstanding loan balances, by geographic region, as of and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	2018		2017	
Region	*Loans Outstanding*	*Loan Revenue* [b]	*Loans Outstanding*	*Loan Revenue* [b]
Africa	$ 4,577	$ 269	$ 4,129	$ 227
East Asia and Pacific	39,511	977	37,792	750
Europe and Central Asia	46,522	658	44,888	523
Latin America and the Caribbean	56,693	1,576	57,325	1,342
Middle East and North Africa	23,272	449	20,621	290
South Asia	15,014	329	14,504	240
Other [a]	-	*	196	2
Total	$ 185,589	$ 4,258	$ 179,455	$ 3,374

a. Represents loans to IFC, an affiliated organization.

b. Does not include interest expenses, net of $656 million from loan related derivatives ($725 million—June 30, 2017). Includes commitment charges of $87 million ($70 million—June 30, 2017).

** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

Fair Value Disclosures

There were no loans carried at fair value during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 the loan carried at fair value was repaid. As IBRD's loans are not traded, the yield that was used as a key input to determine the fair value of this loan was not observable. An increase (decrease) in the yield would have resulted in a decrease (increase) in the fair value of the loan.

The following table provides a summary of changes in the fair value of IBRD's Level 3 loan during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

In millions of U.S. dollars

	2018	*2017*
Beginning of the fiscal year	$ -	$ 123
Total realized/unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) in:		
Net income	-	7
Other comprehensive income	-	10
Repayments	-	(140)
End of the fiscal year	$ -	$ -

Information on unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses, relating to IBRD's Level 3 loan, included in revenue, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017, and June 30, 2016, as well as where those amounts are included in Statement of Income, is presented in the following table:

In millions of U.S. dollars

Unrealized mark-to-market gains	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
Statement of Income line			
Unrealized mark-to-market (losses) gains on non-trading portfolios, net	$ -	$ 1	$ 1

The table below presents the fair value of all IBRD's loans, along with their respective carrying amounts as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018		June 30, 2017	
	Carrying Value	*Fair Value*	*Carrying Value*	*Fair Value*
Net loans outstanding	$ 183,588	$ 186,650	$ 177,422	$ 181,149

Valuation Methods and Assumptions

All of IBRD's loans are made to, or guaranteed by, countries that are members of IBRD, except for those loans made to IFC. IBRD does not currently sell its loans.

As of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, all loans are carried at amortized cost. For disclosure, the fair value of these loans is calculated using a discounted cash flow method. This method incorporates CDS spreads for each borrower, and basis adjustments are applied to market recovery levels to reflect IBRD's recovery experience. Under IBRD's loan agreements borrowers are required to pay interest but in the event that an interest rate formula yields a negative rate, the interest rate is fixed at zero. IBRD's loans would be classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

NOTE E—BORROWINGS

IBRD issues unsubordinated and unsecured fixed and variable rate debt in a variety of currencies. Some of these debt instruments are callable. Variable rates may be based on, for example, exchange rates, interest rates or equity indices.

Borrowings issued by IBRD are carried and reported at fair value. As of June 30, 2018, the majority of the instruments in the portfolio were classified as Level 2, within the fair value hierarchy. In addition, most of these instruments were denominated in US dollars, Euro, Australian dollars and pounds sterling (70%, 8%, 6% and 4%, respectively).

IBRD uses derivatives to manage the repricing risk between loans and borrowings. After the effect of these derivatives, the borrowing portfolio carried variable interest rates, with a weighted average cost of 1.82% as of June 30, 2018 (1.15% as of June 30, 2017).

The following table summarizes IBRD's borrowing portfolio after derivatives as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Borrowings [a]	$ 208,009	$ 205,942
Currency swaps, net	3,737	1,915
Interest rate swaps, net	1,906	(713)
	$ 213,652	$ 207,144

a. Includes $126 million of unsettled borrowings, representing a non-cash financing activity, for which there is a corresponding receivable included in Miscellaneous assets on the Balance Sheet ($671 million—June 30, 2017).

For details regarding the derivatives used in the borrowing portfolio, see Note F—Derivative Instruments.

The following table provides a summary of the interest rate characteristics of IBRD's borrowings at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018	WAC [a] (%)	June 30, 2017	WAC [a] (%)
Fixed	$ 165,051	2.24	$ 168,858	2.09
Variable	44,490	2.45	35,729	1.78
Borrowings [b]	$ 209,541	2.29 %	$ 204,587	2.04 %
Fair Value Adjustment	(1,532)		1,355	
Borrowings at fair value	$ 208,009		$ 205,942	

a. WAC refers to weighted average cost.
b. At amortized cost.

At June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, the currency composition of debt in IBRD's borrowings portfolio before derivatives was as follows:

	June 30, 2018		June 30, 2017	
U.S. Dollar	69.5	%	70.5	%
Euro	7.9		7.8	
Australian dollar	6.0		6.3	
Pound Sterling	3.9		3.2	
New Zealand dollar	2.6		2.9	
Japanese yen	1.6		1.6	
Others	8.5		7.7	
	100.0	%	100.0	%

The maturity structure of IBRD's borrowings outstanding at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 was as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Less than 1 year	$ 44,867	$ 38,936
Between		
1-2 years	39,680	31,272
2-3 years	39,702	36,702
3-4 years	27,528	32,288
4-5 years	14,350	25,221
Thereafter	41,882	41,523
	$ 208,009	$ 205,942

IBRD's borrowings have original maturities ranging from 5 days to 50 years, with the final maturity in 2068.

Fair Value Disclosures

IBRD's fair value hierarchy for borrowings measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 is as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Level 1	$ -	$ -
Level 2	203,603	203,664
Level 3	4,406	2,278
	$ 208,009	$ 205,942

The following table provides a summary of changes in the fair value of IBRD's Level 3 borrowings during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	2018	2017
Beginning of the fiscal year	$ 2,278	$ 2,791
Total realized/unrealized mark-to-market (gains) losses in:		
Net income	(189)	139
Other comprehensive income	2	(46)
Issuances	2,481	326
Settlements	(407)	(277)
Transfers into (out of), net	241	(655)
End of the fiscal year	$ 4,406	$ 2,278

The following table provides information on the unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses included in the statement of income for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016, relating to IBRD's Level 3 borrowings still held at June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016, as well as where those amounts are included in the Statement of Income.

In millions of U.S. dollars

Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses)	2018	2017	2016
Statement of Income			
Unrealized mark-to-market (losses) gains on non-trading portfolios, net	$ 473	$ (71)	$ 123

The following table provides information on the unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses included in the Statement of Income for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 relating to IBRD's borrowings held at June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016, as well as where those amounts are included in the Statement of Income.

In millions of U.S. dollars

Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses)	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
Statement of Income			
Unrealized mark-to-market (losses) gains on non-trading portfolios, net	$ 3,070	$ 4,558	$ (1,735)

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, and June 30, 2017, IBRD's credit spreads tightened. The estimated financial effects on the fair value of the debt issued and outstanding were unrealized mark-to-market losses of $652 million and $830 million respectively. These amounts were determined using observable changes in IBRD's credit spreads.

IBRD's Level 3 borrowings primarily relate to structured bonds. The fair value of these bonds is estimated using valuation models that incorporate model parameters, observable market inputs, and unobservable inputs. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of structured bonds are correlations and long-dated interest rate volatilities. Generally, the movements in correlations are considered to be independent of the movements in long-dated interest rate volatilities.

Correlation is the statistical measurement of the relationship between two variables. For contracts where the holder benefits from the convergence of the underlying index prices (e.g. interest rates and foreign exchange rates), an increase in correlation generally results in an increase in the fair value of the instrument. The magnitude and direction of the fair value adjustment will depend on whether the holder is short or long the option.

Interest rate volatility is the extent to which the level of interest rates change over time. For purchased options, an increase in volatility will generally result in an increase in the fair value. In general, the volatility used to price the option depends on the maturity of the underlying instrument and the option strike price. In the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, and June 30, 2017 the interest rate volatilities for certain currencies were extrapolated for certain tenors and, thus, are considered an unobservable input.

The following table provides a summary of the valuation technique applied in determining fair values of these Level 3 instruments and quantitative information regarding the significant unobservable inputs used. Level 3 instruments represent 2% of IBRD's borrowings as of June 30, 2018.

In millions of U.S. dollars

Portfolio	*Fair Value at June 30, 2018*	*Fair Value at June 30, 2017*	*Valuation technique*	*Unobservable input*	*Range (average), June 30, 2018*	*Range (average), June 30, 2017*
Borrowings	$4,406	$2,278	Discounted Cash Flow	Correlations	-34% to 73% (10%)	-43% to 77% (10%)
				Interest rate volatilities	18% to 34% (29%)	15% to 36% (29%)

The table below provides the details of all inter-level transfers for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. Transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 are due to changes in price transparency.

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018		*June 30, 2017*	
	Level 2	*Level 3*	*Level 2*	*Level 3*
Borrowings				
Transfer into (out of)	$ 84	$ (84)	$ 655	$ (655)
Transfer (out of) into	(325)	325	-	-
	$ (241)	$ 241	$ 655	$ (655)

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

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fair Value	*Principal Amount Due Upon Maturity*	*Difference*
June 30, 2018	$ 208,009	$ 216,458	$ (8,449)
June 30, 2017	$ 205,942	$ 211,364	$ (5,422)

NOTE F—DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

IBRD uses derivative instruments in its investment, loan and borrowing portfolios, and for asset/liability management purposes (including equity management). It also offers derivative intermediation services to clients and concurrently enters into offsetting transactions with market counterparties.

The following table summarizes IBRD's use of derivatives in its various financial portfolios:

Portfolio	***Derivative instruments used***	***Purpose / Risk being managed***
Risk management purposes:		
Investments	Currency swaps, interest rate swaps, currency forward contracts, options, swaptions and futures contracts, TBA securities	Manage currency and interest rate risks in the portfolio
Loans	Currency swaps, and interest rate swaps	Manage currency risk as well as repricing risks between loans and borrowings
Borrowings	Currency swaps, and interest rate swaps	Manage currency risk as well as repricing risks between loans and borrowings
Other assets/liabilities	Currency swaps, and interest rate swaps	Manage currency risk and the duration of IBRD's equity (equity management)
Other purposes:		
Client operations	Currency swaps, currency forward contracts, and interest rate swaps	Assist clients in managing risks

IBRD engages in an equity management strategy, which employs interest rate swaps to manage the duration of its equity. As of June 30, 2018, the duration of IBRD's equity was 2.9 years (3.1 years—June 30, 2017).

Under client operations, derivative intermediation services are provided to the following:

Borrowing Countries: Currency and interest rate swap transactions are executed between IBRD and its borrowers under master derivatives agreements.

Non-Affiliated Organizations: IBRD has a master derivatives agreement with the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm), under which several transactions have been executed.

Affiliated Organizations: Derivative contracts are executed between IBRD and IDA, under an agreement allowing IBRD to intermediate derivative contracts on behalf of IDA.

The guidance in FAS 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* requires that derivative instruments be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. IBRD has elected not to designate any qualifying hedging relationships for accounting purposes. Rather, all derivative instruments are marked to fair value, with the changes in fair value recognized in net income. While IBRD believes that its hedging strategies achieve its objectives, the application of qualifying hedging criteria for accounting purposes would not appropriately reflect IBRD's risk management strategies.

The presentation of IBRD's derivatives is based on the manner in which they are settled. Interest rate swaps are settled on a net basis and are, therefore, presented on a net basis. Currency swaps are settled on a gross basis and are, therefore, presented on a gross basis.

The following table provides information on the fair value amounts and the location of the derivative instruments on the Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

Fair value of derivative instruments on the Balance Sheet:
In millions of U.S. dollars

	Location on the Balance Sheet			
	Derivative Assets		*Derivative Liabilities*	
	June 30, 2018	*June 30, 2017*	*June 30, 2018*	*June 30, 2017*
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments				
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts – Investment-Trading	$ *	$ 2	$ 3	$ 3
Interest rate swaps	4,691	5,216	7,852	5,846
Currency swaps [a]	137,025	144,894	139,241	147,280
Other [b]	-	-	-	*
Total derivatives	$ 141,716	$ 150,112	$ 147,096	$ 153,129

a. Includes currency forward contracts and structured swaps.
b. These relate to TBA securities.
** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million*

Offsetting assets and liabilities

IBRD 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 IBRD the right to liquidate securities held as collateral and to offset receivables and payables with the same counterparty, in the event of default by the counterparty.

The following table summarizes information on derivative assets and liabilities (before and after netting adjustments) that are reflected on IBRD's Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. The effects of legally enforceable master netting agreements are applied on an aggregate basis to the total derivative asset and liability position. The net derivative asset positions have been further reduced by the cash and securities collateral received.

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018					
	Location on the Balance Sheet					
	Derivative Assets			*Derivative Liabilities*		
	Gross Amounts Recognized	*Gross Amounts Offset*	*Net Amounts Presented*	*Gross Amounts Recognized*	*Gross Amounts Offset*	*Net Amounts Presented*
Interest rate swaps	$ 18,665	$ (13,974)	$ 4,691	$ 37,482	$ (29,630)	$ 7,852
Currency swaps [a]	137,025	-	137,025	139,241	-	139,241
Other [b]	*	-	*	3	-	3
Total	$ 155,690	$ (13,974)	$ 141,716	$ 176,726	$ (29,630)	$ 147,096
Amounts subject to legally enforceable master netting agreements [c]			(139,164)			(139,164)
Net derivative positions at counterparty level before collateral			2,552			7,932
Less:						
Cash collateral received [d]			92			
Securities collateral received [d]			1,006			
Net derivative exposure after collateral			$ 1,454			

a. Includes currency forward contracts and structured swaps.
b. These relate to swaptions, exchange traded options, futures contracts and TBA securities.
c. Not offset on the Balance Sheet.
d. Does not include excess collateral received.
** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2017					
	Location on the Balance Sheet					
	Derivative Assets			*Derivative Liabilities*		
	Gross Amounts Recognized	*Gross Amounts Offset*	*Net Amounts Presented*	*Gross Amounts Recognized*	*Gross Amounts Offset*	*Net Amounts Presented*
Interest rate swaps	$ 21,061	$ (15,845)	$ 5,216	$ 29,511	$ (23,665)	$ 5,846
Currency swaps [a]	144,894	-	144,894	147,280	-	147,280
Other [b]	2	-	2	5	(2)	3
Total	$ 165,957	$ (15,845)	$ 150,112	$ 176,796	$ (23,667)	$ 153,129
Amounts subject to legally enforceable master netting agreements [c]			(146,946)			(146,946)
Net derivative positions at counterparty level before collateral			3,166			6,183
Less:						
Cash collateral received [d]			304			
Securities collateral received [d]			1,015			
Net derivative exposure after collateral			$ 1,847			

a. Includes currency forward contracts and structured swaps.
b. These relate to swaptions, exchange traded options, futures contracts and TBA securities.
c. Not offset on the Balance Sheet.
d. Does not include excess collateral received.

The following table provides information about the notional amounts and credit risk exposures, of IBRD's derivative instruments as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

Notional amounts and credit risk exposure of the derivative instruments:

In millions of U.S. dollars

Type of contract	*June 30, 2018*	*June 30, 2017*
Investments - Trading		
Interest rate swaps		
Notional principal	$ 3,723	$ 7,395
Credit exposure	60	69
Currency swaps (including currency forward contracts)		
Credit exposure	823	203
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts [a]		
Notional long position	998	2,728
Notional short position	42	5,276
Credit exposure	*	2
Other derivatives [b]		
Notional long position	-	28
Notional short position	-	-
Credit exposure	-	-
Loans		
Interest rate swaps		
Notional principal	23,410	24,865
Credit exposure	305	95
Currency swaps		
Credit exposure	837	687
Client operations		
Interest rate swaps		
Notional principal	19,029	20,053
Credit exposure	673	1,155
Currency swaps		
Credit exposure	1,065	1,186
Borrowings		
Interest rate swaps		
Notional principal	237,174	240,336
Credit exposure	2,511	3,207
Currency swaps		
Credit exposure	4,002	5,199
Other derivatives		
Interest rate swaps		
Notional principal	157,234	153,870
Credit exposure	1,142	690
Currency swaps		
Credit exposure	-	9
Total credit exposure		
Interest rate swaps	4,691	5,216
Currency swaps (including currency forward contracts)	6,727	7,284
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts [a]	*	2
Other derivatives [b]	-	-
Total exposure	**11,418**	**12,502**

a. Exchange traded instruments are generally subject to daily margin requirements and are deemed to have no material credit risk. All swaptions, options, and futures contracts are interest rate contracts.

b. These relate to TBA securities.

** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

IBRD 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 were in a liability position as of June 30, 2018 was $7,791 million ($6,083 million—June 30, 2017). IBRD has not posted any collateral with these counterparties due to its triple-A credit rating.

If the credit-risk related contingent features underlying these agreements were triggered to the extent that IBRD would be required to post collateral as of June 30, 2018, the amount of collateral that would need to be posted would be $3,986 million ($2,463 million—June 30, 2017). Subsequent triggers of contingent features would require posting of additional collateral, up to a maximum of $7,791 million as of June 30, 2018 ($6,083 million—June 30, 2017). In contrast, IBRD received collateral totaling $1,457 million as of June 30, 2018 ($1,808 million—June 30, 2017) in relation to swap transactions (see Note C—Investments).

The following table provides information on unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on non-trading derivatives during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016, and their location on the Statement of Income:

In millions of U.S. dollars

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments, and not held in a trading portfolio [a]	*Statement of Income line*	*Unrealized mark-to-market (losses) gains*		
		2018	*2017*	*2016*
Interest rate swaps	Loans, Equity management, Borrowings, and Other, net	$ (2,482)	$ (4,116)	$ 1,974
Currency swaps (including currency forward contracts and structured swaps)		(854)	(856)	458
Total		$ (3,336)	$ (4,972)	$ 2,432

a. For alternative disclosures about trading derivatives, see the following table.

All of the instruments in IBRD's investment portfolio are held for trading purposes. Within the investment portfolio, IBRD holds highly rated fixed income securities, equity securities 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 location and amount of unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on the net investment-trading portfolio and their location on the Statement of Income during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016:

In millions of U.S. dollars

Statement of Income line	*Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) on Investments-Trading portfolio* [a]		
	2018	*2017*	*2016*
Type of instrument			
Fixed income (including associated derivatives)	$ 449	$ 241	$ (20)
Equity	33	50	(11)
	$ 482	$ 291	$ (31)

a. Amounts associated with each type of instrument include gains and losses on both derivative instruments and non-derivative instruments.

Fair Value Disclosures

IBRD's fair value hierarchy for derivative assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 is as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis June 30, 2018			
	Level 1	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
Derivative Assets:				
Investments				
Currency forward contracts	$ -	$ 18,647	$ -	$ 18,647
Currency swaps	-	19,308	-	19,308
Interest rate swaps	-	60	-	60
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	*	*	-	*
Other [a]	-	-	-	-
	*	38,015	-	38,015
Loans				
Currency swaps	-	4,461	233	4,694
Interest rate swaps	-	305	-	305
	-	4,766	233	4,999
Client operations				
Currency swaps	-	16,369	-	16,369
Interest rate swaps	-	672	1	673
	-	17,041	1	17,042
Borrowings				
Currency swaps	-	76,643	1,364	78,007
Interest rate swaps	-	2,469	42	2,511
	-	79,112	1,406	80,518
Others				
Currency swaps	-	-	-	-
Interest rate swaps	-	1,142	-	1,142
	-	1,142	-	1,142
Total derivative assets	$ *	$ 140,076	$ 1,640	$ 141,716
Derivative Liabilities:				
Investments				
Currency forward contracts	$ -	$ 18,358	$ -	$ 18,358
Currency swaps	-	18,894	-	18,894
Interest rate swaps	-	43	-	43
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	3	-	-	3
Other [a]	-	-	-	-
	3	37,295	-	37,298
Loans				
Currency swaps	-	3,642	239	3,881
Interest rate swaps	-	1,126	-	1,126
	-	4,768	239	5,007
Client operations				
Currency swaps	-	16,364	-	16,364
Interest rate swaps	-	674	31	705
	-	17,038	31	17,069
Borrowings				
Currency swaps	-	80,280	1,464	81,744
Interest rate swaps	-	4,207	210	4,417
	-	84,487	1,674	86,161
Others				
Currency swaps	-	-	-	-
Interest rate swaps	-	1,561	-	1,561
	-	1,561	-	1,561
Total derivative liabilities	$ 3	$ 145,149	$ 1,944	$ 147,096

a. These relate to TBA securities.
** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis June 30, 2017			
	Level 1	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
Derivative Assets:				
Investments				
Currency forward contracts	$ -	$ 18,555	$ -	$ 18,555
Currency swaps	-	24,004	-	24,004
Interest rate swaps	-	69	-	69
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	*	2	-	2
Other [a]	-	-	-	-
	*	42,630	-	42,630
Loans				
Currency swaps	-	4,272	236	4,508
Interest rate swaps	-	95	-	95
	-	4,367	236	4,603
Client operations				
Currency swaps	-	21,687	-	21,687
Interest rate swaps	-	1,155	-	1,155
	-	22,842	-	22,842
Borrowings				
Currency swaps	-	74,387	1,230	75,617
Interest rate swaps	-	3,169	38	3,207
	-	77,556	1,268	78,824
Others				
Currency swaps	-	523	-	523
Interest rate swaps	-	690	-	690
	-	1,213	-	1,213
Total derivative assets	$ *	$ 148,608	$ 1,504	$ 150,112
Derivative Liabilities:				
Investments				
Currency forward contracts	$ -	$ 18,835	$ -	$ 18,835
Currency swaps	-	24,791	-	24,791
Interest rate swaps	-	84	-	84
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	1	2	-	3
Other [a]	-	*	-	*
	1	43,712	-	43,713
Loans				
Currency swaps	-	3,657	238	3,895
Interest rate swaps	-	1,817	-	1,817
	-	5,474	238	5,712
Client operations				
Currency swaps	-	21,679	-	21,679
Interest rate swaps	-	1,161	26	1,187
	-	22,840	26	22,866
Borrowings				
Currency swaps	-	76,337	1,195	77,532
Interest rate swaps	-	2,374	120	2,494
	-	78,711	1,315	80,026
Others				
Currency swaps	-	548	-	548
Interest rate swaps	-	264	-	264
	-	812	-	812
Total derivative liabilities	$ 1	$ 151,549	$ 1,579	$ 153,129

a. These relate to TBA securities.
* *Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

The following tables provide a summary of changes in the fair value of IBRD's Level 3 derivatives, net during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018			June 30, 2017		
	Currency swaps	Interest rate swaps	Total	Currency swaps	Interest rate swaps	Total
Beginning of the fiscal year	$ 33	$ (108)	$ (75)	$ 165	$ (97)	$ 68
Total realized/unrealized mark-to-market (losses) gains in:						
Net income	(137)	(123)	(260)	(11)	44	33
Other comprehensive income	(9)	1	(8)	(60)	(2)	(62)
Issuances	(12)	(145)	(157)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Settlements	1	178	179	(17)	3	(14)
Transfers, net	18	(1)	17	(43)	(54)	(97)
End of the fiscal year	$ (106)	$ (198)	$ (304)	$ 33	$ (108)	$ (75)

Unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses included in revenue for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017, and June 30, 2016 relating to IBRD's Level 3 derivatives, net, still held at these dates as well as where those amounts are included in the Statement of Income, are presented in the following table:

In millions of U.S. dollars

Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses)	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
Statement of Income Location			
Unrealized mark-to-market (losses) gains on non-trading portfolios, net	$ (460)	$ 8	$ (89)

The table below provides the details of all inter-level transfers during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018		June 30, 2017	
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative assets, net				
Transfer into (out of)	$ 154	$ (154)	$ 292	$ (292)
Transfer (out of) into	(5)	5	-	-
	149	(149)	292	(292)
Derivative liabilities, net				
Transfer (into) out of	$ (172)	$ 172	$ (195)	$ 195
Transfer out of (into)	6	(6)	-	-
	(166)	166	(195)	195
Transfers, net	$ (17)	$ 17	$ 97	$ (97)

Transfers between Level 2 to Level 3 are due to changes in price transparency.

The fair value of IBRD's Level 3 borrowings-related derivatives is estimated using valuation models that incorporate model parameters, observable market inputs and unobservable inputs. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of these derivatives are correlations and long-dated interest rate volatilities. See Note E—Borrowings for details on these unobservable inputs.

The following table provides a summary of the valuation technique applied in determining fair values of these Level 3 instruments and quantitative information regarding the significant unobservable inputs used.

In millions of U.S. dollars

Portfolio	*Fair Value at June 30, 2018*	*Fair Value at June 30, 2017*	*Valuation Technique*	*Unobservable input*	*Range (average), June 30, 2018*	*Range (average), June 30, 2017*
Currency swaps, interest rate swaps	$ (304)	$ (75)	Discounted Cash Flow	Correlations	-34% to 73% (10%)	-43% to 77% (10%)
				Interest rate volatilities	18% to 34% (29%)	15% to 36% (29%)

NOTE G—RETAINED EARNINGS, ALLOCATIONS AND TRANSFERS

The changes in the components of Retained Earnings for each of the fiscal years from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2018, are summarized below:

In millions of US dollars

	Special Reserve	General Reserve [c]	Pension Reserve	Surplus	Cumulative Fair Value Adjustments	Unallocated Net Income (Loss) [a]	Restricted Retained Earnings [c]	Total
As of June 30, 2015	$ 293	26,889	1,017	326	(977)	(71)	24	$ 27,501
Net income allocation [a]	-	36	(55)	-	(702)	721	(*)	-
Board of Governors-approved transfers funded from Surplus and other transfers [b]	-	-	-	(55)	-	55	-	-
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	495	-	495
As of June 30, 2016	293	26,925	962	271	(1,679)	1,200	24	27,996
Net income allocation [a]	-	96	(24)	-	631	(703)	*	-
Board of Governors-approved transfers funded from Surplus and other transfers [b]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(237)	-	(237)
As of June 30, 2017	293	27,021	938	271	(1,048)	260	24	27,759
Net income allocation [a]	-	672	(128)	-	(419)	(138)	13	-
Board of Governors-approved transfers funded from Surplus and other transfers [b]	-	-	-	(55)	-	55	-	-
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	698	-	698
As of June 30, 2018	$ 293	$ 27,693	$ 810	$ 216	$ (1,467)	$ 875	$ 37	$ 28,457

a. Amounts retained as Surplus from the allocation of net income are approved by the Board of Governors.
b. A concurrent transfer is made from Surplus to Unallocated Net Income (Loss) for all transfers reported on the Statement of Income and authorized to be funded from Surplus.
c. May differ from the sum of individual figures due to rounding.
** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

IBRD makes net income allocation decisions on the basis of reported net income, adjusted to exclude the unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on non-trading portfolios, net, restricted income and Board of Governors-approved and other transfers, and after considering the allocation to the pension reserve.

On August 3, 2017, IBRD's Executive Directors approved the following adjustments and allocations relating to the net income earned in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, to arrive at allocable income for that fiscal year:

- $419 million increase in the Cumulative Fair Value Adjustments, for the Unrealized mark-to-market losses on non-trading portfolios (this excludes realized amounts).
- Add back $497 million related to Board of Governors-approved transfers approved in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, to reported Net Income to arrive at allocable income. These transfers relate to income earned in prior fiscal years.
- $672 million increase in the General Reserve.
- $128 million decrease in the Pension Reserve.

On September 8, 2017, IBRD's Board of Governors approved a transfer of $55 million from Surplus to the Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank. The transfer was made on October 9, 2017.

On October 13, 2017, IBRD's Board of Governors approved a transfer to IDA of $123 million out of the net income earned in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. The transfer to IDA was made on October 24, 2017.

Transfers approved during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017, and June 30, 2016, are included in the following table.

In millions of U.S. dollars

Transfers funded from:	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
Unallocated Net Income:			
IDA	$ 123	$ 497	$ 650
Surplus:			
Trust fund for Gaza and West Bank	55	-	55
Total	$ 178	$ 497	$ 705

There were no amounts payable for the transfers approved by the Board of Governors at June 30, 2018, and at June 30, 2017.

NOTE H—TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

IBRD transacts with affiliated organizations by providing loans, administrative and derivative intermediation services, as well as through its pension and other postretirement benefit plans.

In addition, IBRD provides transfers to IDA out of its net income, upon approval by the Board of Governors (see Note G—Retained Earnings, Allocations and Transfers).

At June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, IBRD had the following receivables from (payables to) its affiliated organizations.

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018				*June 30, 2017*			
	IDA	*IFC*	*MIGA*	*Total*	*IDA*	*IFC*	*MIGA*	*Total*
Loans	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 196	$ -	$ 196
Administrative Services	339	41	12	392	368	53	12	433
Derivative Transactions [a]								
Receivable	4,284	-	-	4,284	6,559	-	-	6,559
Payable	(4,531)	-	-	(4,531)	(6,717)	-	-	(6,717)
Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits	(676)	(352)	(13)	(1,041)	(695)	(289)	(11)	(995)
Investments	-	(80)	-	(80)	-	(56)	-	(56)
	$ (584)	$ (391)	$ (1)	$ (976)	$ (485)	$ (96)	$ 1	$ (580)

a. For details on derivative transactions relating to swap intermediation services provided by IBRD to IDA see Note F—Derivative Instruments.

The receivables (payables) balances to (from) these affiliated organizations are reported in the Balance Sheet as follows:

Receivables / Payables related to:	**Reported as:**
Loans	Loans outstanding
Receivable for administrative services [a]	Other assets – Miscellaneous
Receivables (payables) for derivative transactions	Derivative assets/liabilities – Client operations
Payable for pension and other postretirement benefits	Other liabilities - Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities

a. Includes amounts payable to IDA for its share of investments associated with PCRF. This payable is included in Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities on the Balance Sheet.

Loans and Other Exposures

On July 5, 2012, the Executive Directors approved for IBRD to lend up to $197 million to IFC. This loan was repaid in August 2017.

In addition, IBRD has a Local Currency Loan Facility Agreement with IFC, which is capped at $300 million. As of June 30, 2018, there were no loans outstanding under this facility.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, IBRD entered into an EEA with MIGA under which IBRD and MIGA exchange selected exposures, with each divesting itself of exposure in countries where their lending capacities are limited, in return for exposure in countries where they have excess lending capacity. Under the agreement, IBRD and MIGA have each exchanged $120 million of notional exposure as follows: MIGA assumes IBRD's loan principal and interest exposure in exchange for IBRD's assumption of principal and interest exposure of MIGA under its Non-Honoring of Sovereign Financial Obligation agreement. As of June 30, 2018, assets related to IBRD’s right to be indemnified under this agreement amounted to $2 million ($2 million—June 30, 2017), while liabilities related to IBRD’s obligation under this agreement amounted to $2 million ($2 million—June 30, 2017). These include an accumulated provision for guarantee losses of $1 million ($1 million—June 30, 2017).

Administrative Services

Expenses jointly incurred by IBRD and IDA are allocated based on an agreed cost-sharing methodology, and amounts are settled quarterly. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, IBRD’s administrative expenses are net of the share of expenses allocated to IDA of $1,745 million ($1,746 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, and $1,425 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2016).

Other Revenue

Revenue jointly earned by IBRD and IDA is allocated based on an agreed revenue-sharing methodology. Amounts are settled quarterly. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, IBRD’s other revenue is net of revenue allocated to IDA of $281 million ($247 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, and $229 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2016).

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016, the amount of fee revenue associated with services provided to affiliated organizations is included in Revenue from externally funded activities on the Statement of Income, as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	2018	*2017*	*2016*
Fees charged to IFC	$ 66	$ 68	$ 72
Fees charged to MIGA	5	5	5

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

The payable to IDA represents IDA’s net share of prepaid cost for pension and other postretirement benefit plans and PEBP assets. These will be realized over the life of the plan participants.

The payables to IFC and MIGA represent their respective share of PEBP assets. The PEBP assets are managed by IBRD and are a part of the investment portfolio.

For Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits-related disclosures see Note J—Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits.

Derivative Transactions

These relate to currency forward contracts entered into by IDA with IBRD acting as the intermediary with the market.

Investments

These relate to investments that IBRD has made on behalf of IFC, associated with the PCRF and are included in Investments-Trading on IBRD’s Balance Sheet. The corresponding payable to IFC is included in the amount payable for investment securities purchased. As a result, there is no impact on IBRD’s investments’ net asset value from these transactions.

NOTE I—MANAGEMENT OF EXTERNAL FUNDS AND OTHER SERVICES

Trust Funds

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

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

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

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

The following table summarizes the expenses pertaining to IBRD-executed trust funds during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	2018	*2017*	*2016*
IBRD-executed trust fund expenses	$ 595	$ 542	$ 515

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

The following table summarizes all undisbursed contributions made by third party donors to IBRD-executed trust funds, recognized on the Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	2018	*2017*
IBRD-executed trust funds	$ 598	$ 608

These amounts are included in Other assets - Miscellaneous and the corresponding liabilities are included in Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities on the Balance Sheet.

Revenues

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016, IBRD’s revenues for the administration of trust fund operations were as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	2018	*2017*	*2016*
Revenues	$ 48	$ 47	$ 51

These amounts are included in Revenue from externally funded activities on the Statement of Income.

Revenue collected from donor contributions but not yet earned by IBRD totaling $63 million at June 30, 2018 ($64 million—June 30, 2017) is included in Other assets - Miscellaneous and in Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities, correspondingly, on the Balance Sheet.

Investment Management Services

IBRD offers treasury and investment management services to affiliated and non-affiliated organizations.

In addition, IBRD offers asset management and technical advisory services to central banks of member countries, under the Reserves Advisory and Management Program, for capacity building and other development purposes, and receives a fee for these services.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, fee revenue from investment management activities totaling $28 million ($27 million—June 30, 2017 and $27 million—June 30, 2016) is included in Revenue from externally funded activities on the Statement of Income.

Other Services

Donors to AMC have provided IBRD with commitments to give $1.5 billion over a 10-year period, with the GAVI Alliance (GAVI) as the named beneficiary. The assets will be drawn down by GAVI in accordance with the terms of the AMC, which require that the funds be used to make payments for qualifying vaccines. Should a donor fail to pay, IBRD has committed to pay the shortfall. For this commitment, IBRD charges an annual 30 basis point premium on outstanding grant payments not yet paid by AMC donors.

As of June 30, 2018, investments and receivables from donors relating to AMC had a net carrying value of $346 million ($309 million—June 30, 2017). Amounts relating to investments totaled $250 million ($232 million—as of June 30, 2017) and are included in IBRD's investment holdings. Receivables from donors are reported in Other Assets - Miscellaneous. The corresponding payables are reflected in Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities. Fee revenue from these arrangements of $1 million ($1 million—June 30, 2017 and $2 million—June 30, 2016) is included in Other noninterest revenue. Amounts recorded for the non-contingent and contingent obligations arising from IBRD's obligation to pay in the event of a donor default are included in IBRD's obligations under guarantees (Note D—Loans and Other Exposures).

NOTE J—PENSION AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

IBRD, IFC and MIGA participate in an SRP, a Retired Staff Benefits Plan and Trust (RSBP) and a PEBP that cover substantially all of their staff members, retirees and beneficiaries.

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

IBRD uses a June 30th measurement date for its 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. Costs allocated to IBRD are then shared between IBRD and IDA based on an agreed cost-sharing ratio. IDA, IFC and MIGA reimburse IBRD for their proportionate share of any contributions made to these plans by IBRD. Contributions to the plans are calculated as a percentage of salary.

As of June 30, 2018, the SRP and RSBP were underfunded by $460 million and $100 million, respectively. The PEBP, after reflecting IBRD and IDA's share of assets which are included in the IBRD's investment portfolio ($1,028 million), was underfunded by $750 million.

The following table summarizes the benefit costs associated with the SRP, RSBP, and PEBP for IBRD and IDA for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017, and June 30, 2016:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	SRP			*RSBP*			*PEBP*		
	2018	*2017*	*2016*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
Benefit Cost									
Service cost	$ 456	$ 472	$ 393	$ 123	$ 130	$ 105	$ 79	$ 74	$ 59
Interest cost	649	604	662	113	108	112	59	51	49
Expected return on plan assets	(901)	(857)	(933)	(142)	(131)	(139)	-	-	-
Amortization of unrecognized prior service costs [a]	4	4	4	17	17	16	3	3	3
Amortization of unrecognized net actuarial losses [a]	76	260	75	-	24	-	58	61	40
Net periodic pension cost [b]	$ 284	$ 483	$ 201	$ 111	$ 148	$ 94	$ 199	$ 189	$ 151
of which:									
IBRD's share [b]	$ 130	$ 232	$ 104	$ 51	$ 71	$ 49	$ 91	$ 91	$ 78
IDA's share	$ 154	$ 251	$ 97	$ 60	$ 77	$ 45	$ 108	$ 98	$ 73

	2018	*2017*	*2016*
Net periodic pension cost (all three plans combined)			
IBRD's share	$ 272	$ 394	$ 231
IDA's share	$ 322	$ 426	$ 215

a. Included in Amounts reclassified into net income in Note K—Comprehensive Income.
b. Included in Pension expenses in the Statement of Income.

IDA's share of benefit costs is included as a payable to/receivable from IDA in Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities on the Balance Sheet (see Note H—Transactions with Affiliated Organizations).

The following table summarizes the Projected Benefit Obligations (PBO), fair value of plan assets, and funded status associated with the SRP, RSBP, and PEBP for IBRD and IDA for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, and June 30, 2017. The SRP and RSBP assets are held in separate trusts and the PEBP assets are included in IBRD's investment portfolio. The assets of the PEBP are mostly invested in fixed income, equity instruments and alternative investments.

In millions of U.S. dollars

	SRP		*RSBP*		*PEBP*	
	2018	*2017*	*2018*	*2017*	*2018*	*2017*
Projected Benefit Obligations						
Beginning of year	$ 17,741	$ 18,036	$ 2,939	$ 3,009	$ 1,592	$ 1,474
Service cost	456	472	123	130	79	74
Interest cost	649	604	113	108	59	51
Participant contributions	156	147	25	24	10	13
Federal subsidy received	n.a.	n.a.	-	*	n.a.	n.a.
Plan amendments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(671)	(637)	(87)	(87)	(39)	(37)
Actuarial loss (gain)	98	(881)	(176)	(245)	77	17
End of year	18,429	17,741	2,937	2,939	1,778	1,592
Fair value of plan **assets**						
Beginning of year	16,756	15,235	2,593	2,297		
Participant contributions	156	147	25	24		
Actual return on assets	1,507	1,795	236	282		
Employer contributions	221	216	70	77		
Benefits paid	(671)	(637)	(87)	(87)		
End of year	17,969	16,756	2,837	2,593		
Funded Status a	$ (460)	$ (985)	$ (100)	$ (346)	$ (1,778)	$ (1,592)
Accumulated **Benefit Obligations**	$ 17,110	$ 16,404	$ 2,937	$ 2,939	$ 1,541	$ 1,369

a. Negative funded status is included in Liabilities under retirement benefits plans, on the Balance Sheet.
** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, there were no amendments made to the retirement benefit plans.

The following tables present the amounts included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) relating to Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits.

Amounts included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (Income) at June 30, 2018
In millions of U.S. dollars

	SRP	*RSBP*	*PEBP*	*Total*
Net actuarial loss / (gain)	$ 1,876	$ (122)	$ 669	$ 2,423
Prior service cost	21	94	21	136
Net amount recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	$ 1,897	$ (28)	$ 690	$ 2,559

Amounts included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss at June 30, 2017
In millions of U.S. dollars

	SRP	*RSBP*	*PEBP*	*Total*
Net actuarial loss	$ 2,460	$ 147	$ 650	$ 3,257
Prior service cost	24	112	24	160
Net amount recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	$ 2,484	$ 259	$ 674	$ 3,417

The estimated amounts that will be amortized from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into net periodic benefit cost in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 are as follows:
In millions of U.S. dollars

	SRP	*RSBP*	*PEBP*	*Total*
Net actuarial loss	$ 21	$ -	$ 65	$ 86
Prior service cost	3	17	3	23
Net amount recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	$ 24	$ 17	$ 68	$ 109

Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions used are based on financial market interest rates, inflation expectations, past experience, and management's best estimate of future benefit changes and economic conditions. Changes in these assumptions will impact future benefit costs and obligations.

The expected long-term rate of return for the SRP assets is a weighted average of the expected long-term (10 years or more) returns for the various asset classes, weighted by the portfolio allocation. Asset class returns are developed using a forward-looking building block approach and are not strictly based on historical returns. Equity returns are generally developed as the sum of expected inflation, expected real earnings growth and expected long-term dividend yield. Bond returns are generally developed as the sum of expected inflation, real bond yield, change in yields and risk premium/spread (as appropriate). Other asset class returns are derived from their relationship to equity and bond markets. The expected long-term rate of return for the RSBP is computed using procedures similar to those used for the SRP. The discount rate used in determining the benefit obligation is selected by reference to the year-end yield of AA corporate bonds.

Actuarial gains and losses occur when actual results are different from expected results. Amortization of these unrecognized gains and losses will be included in income if, at the beginning of the fiscal year, they exceed 10 percent of the greater of the projected benefit obligation or the market-related value of plan assets. If required, the unrecognized gains and losses are amortized over the expected average remaining service lives of the employee group.

The following tables present the weighted-average assumptions used in determining the projected benefit obligations and the net periodic pension costs for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017, and June 30, 2016:

Weighted average assumptions used to determine projected benefit obligations

In percent, except years

	SRP			*RSBP*			*PEBP*		
	2018	*2017*	*2016*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
Discount rate	4.10	3.70	3.40	4.10	3.90	3.60	4.10	3.80	3.50
Rate of compensation increase	5.50	5.20	5.30				5.50	5.20	5.30
Health care growth rates									
-at end of fiscal year				6.00	5.50	5.30			
Ultimate health care growth rate				4.20	4.00	4.00			
Year in which ultimate rate is reached				2030	2030	2030			

Weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic pension cost

In percent, except years

	SRP			*RSBP*			*PEBP*		
	2018	*2017*	*2016*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
Discount rate	3.70	3.40	4.30	3.90	3.60	4.50	3.80	3.50	4.40
Expected return on plan assets	5.50	5.70	6.20	5.50	5.70	6.20			
Rate of compensation increase	5.20	5.30	5.40				5.20	5.30	5.40
Health care growth rates									
-at end of fiscal year				5.50	5.30	4.90			
Ultimate health care growth rate				4.00	4.00	4.10			
Year in which ultimate rate is reached				2030	2030	2030			

The medical cost trend rate can significantly affect the reported postretirement benefit income or costs and benefit obligations for the RSBP. The following table shows the effects of a one-percentage-point change in the assumed healthcare cost trend rate:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	One percentage point increase	*One percentage point decrease*
Effect on total service and interest cost	$ 81	$ (55)
Effect on postretirement benefit obligation	$ 624	$ (482)

Investment Strategy

The investment policies establish the framework for investment of the plan assets based on long-term investment objectives and the trade-offs inherent in seeking adequate investment returns within acceptable risk parameters. A key component of the investment policy is to establish a Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) representing the policy portfolio (i.e., policy mix of assets) around which the plans are invested. The SAA for the plans is reviewed in detail and reset about every three to five years, with more frequent reviews and changes if and as needed based on market conditions.

The key long-term objective is to generate asset performance that is reasonable in relation to the growth rate of the underlying liabilities and the assumed sponsor contribution rates, without taking undue risks. Given the relatively long investment horizons of the SRP and RSBP, and the relatively modest liquidity needs over the short-term to pay benefits and meet other cash requirements, the focus of the investment strategy is on generating sustainable long-term investment returns through a globally diversified set of strategies including fixed income, public and private equity and real assets. The SAA is derived using a mix of quantitative analysis that incorporates expected returns and volatilities by asset class as well as correlations across the asset classes, and qualitative considerations such as the liquidity needs of the plans.

The following table presents the policy asset allocation at June 30, 2018 and the actual asset allocation at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 by asset category for the SRP and RSBP:

In percent

	SRP			*RSBP*		
	Policy allocation 2018 (%)	*Actual Allocation (%)*		*Policy allocation 2018 (%)*	*Actual Allocation (%)*	
Asset class		*2018*	*2017*		*2018*	*2017*
Fixed income and Cash	26	19	19	26	20	21
Public equity	33	31	35	33	30	34
Private equity	20	19	17	20	21	19
Market neutral hedge funds	8	11	11	8	10	10
Real assets [a]	13	14	14	13	13	12
Other [b]	-	6	4	-	6	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

a. Includes public and private real estate, infrastructure and timber.
b. Includes authorized investments that are outside the policy allocations primarily in long-term private credit funds.

More recently, in April 2018, the revised SAAs for SRP and RSBP were approved with an effective date of July 1, 2018. The new SAAs introduce a five percent allocation to 'credit strategies' by proportionally reducing the allocation to fixed income and global equities.

Significant Concentrations of Risk in Plan Assets

The assets of the SRP and RSBP are diversified across a variety of asset classes. Investments in these asset classes are further diversified across funds, managers, strategies, geographies and sectors, to limit the impact of any individual investment. In spite of such level of diversification, equity market risk remains the primary source of the overall return volatility of the Plans. As of June 30, 2018, the largest exposure to a single counterparty was 7% and 5% of the plan assets in SRP and RSBP, respectively.

Risk Management Practices

Managing investment risk is an integral part of managing the assets of the Plans. Asset diversification and consideration of the characteristics of the liabilities are central to the overall investment strategy and risk management approach for the SRP. Absolute risk indicators such as the overall return volatility and drawdown of the Plans are the primary measures used to define the risk tolerance level and establish the overall level of investment risk. In addition, the level of active risk (defined as the annualized standard deviation of portfolio returns relative to those of the policy portfolio) is closely monitored and managed on ongoing basis.

Market risk is regularly monitored at the absolute level, as well as at the relative levels with respect to the investment policy, manager benchmarks, and liabilities of the Plans. Stress tests are performed periodically using relevant market scenarios to assess the impact of extreme market events.

Monitoring of performance (at both manager and asset class levels) against benchmarks, and compliance with investment guidelines, is carried out on a regular basis as part of the risk monitoring process. Risk management for different asset classes is tailored to their specific characteristics and is an integral part of the external managers' due diligence and monitoring processes.

Credit risk is monitored on a regular basis and assessed for possible credit event impacts. The liquidity position of the Plans is analyzed at regular intervals and periodically tested using various stress scenarios to ensure that the Plans have sufficient liquidity to meet all cash flow requirements. In addition, the long-term cash flow needs of the Plans are considered during the SAA exercise and are one of the main drivers in determining maximum allocation to the illiquid investment vehicles. The plans mitigate operational risk by maintaining a system of internal controls along with other checks and balances at various levels.

Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures

All plan assets are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The following table presents the fair value hierarchy of major categories of plan assets as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018							
	SRP				RSBP			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Debt securities								
Time deposits	$ 25	$ 8	$ -	$ 33	$ 4	$ 1	$ -	$ 5
Securities purchased under resale agreements	179	-	-	179	33	-	-	33
Government and agency securities	1,893	419	-	2,312	330	78	-	408
Corporate and convertible bonds	-	423	-	423	-	68	-	68
ABS	-	177	-	177	-	27	-	27
Mortgage backed securities	-	262	-	262	-	42	-	42
Total debt securities	2,097	1,289	-	3,386	367	216	-	583
Equity securities								
Stocks	2,983	-	-	2,983	407	-	-	407
Mutual funds	158	-	-	158	56	-	-	56
Real estate investment trusts (REITs)	304	-	-	304	43	-	-	43
Total equity securities	3,445	-	-	3,445	506	-	-	506
Other funds at NAV [a]								
Commingled funds	-	-	-	2,567	-	-	-	389
Private equity	-	-	-	4,238	-	-	-	729
Real estate (including infrastructure and timber)	-	-	-	2,104	-	-	-	318
Hedge funds	-	-	-	2,200	-	-	-	308
Total other funds	-	-	-	11,109	-	-	-	1,744
Derivative assets/liabilities	5	6	-	11	1	1	-	2
Other assets/liabilities, net [b]	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	2
Total assets	$ 5,547	$ 1,295	$ -	$ 17,969	$ 874	$ 217	$ -	$ 2,837

a. Investments measured at fair value using NAV have not been included under the fair value hierarchy.
b. Includes receivables and payables carried at amounts that approximate fair value.

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2017							
	SRP				RSBP			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Debt securities								
Time deposits	$ 11	$ -	$ -	$ 11	$ 11	$ -	$ -	$ 11
Securities purchased under resale agreements	144	-	-	144	37	-	-	37
Government and agency securities	1,901	463	-	2,364	335	103	-	438
Corporate and convertible bonds	-	337	-	337	-	53	-	53
ABS	-	178	-	178	-	27	-	27
Mortgage backed securities	-	230	-	230	-	34	-	34
Total debt securities	2,056	1,208	-	3,264	383	217	-	600
Equity securities								
Stocks	3,671	-	-	3,671	504	-	-	504
Mutual funds	93	-	-	93	16	-	-	16
Real estate investment trusts (REITs)	379	-	-	379	52	-	-	52
Total equity securities	4,143	-	-	4,143	572	-	-	572
Other funds at NAV [a]								
Commingled funds	-	-	-	2,045	-	-	-	325
Private equity	-	-	-	3,491	-	-	-	588
Real estate (including infrastructure and timber)	-	-	-	1,903	-	-	-	265
Hedge funds	-	-	-	1,890	-	-	-	263
Total other funds	-	-	-	9,329	-	-	-	1,441
Derivative assets/liabilities	1	(7)	-	(6)	*	(1)	-	(1)
Other assets/liabilities, net [b]	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	(19)
Total assets	$ 6,200	$ 1,201	$ -	$ 16,756	$ 955	$ 216	$ -	$ 2,593

a. Investments measured at fair value using NAV have not been included under the fair value hierarchy.
b. Includes receivables and payables carried at amounts that approximate fair value.
** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

Valuation Methods and Assumptions

The following are general descriptions of asset categories, as well as the valuation methodologies and inputs used to determine the fair value of each major category of Plan assets. It is important to note that the investment amounts in the asset categories shown in the preceding table may be different from the asset category allocation shown in the Investment Strategy section of the note. Asset classes in the preceding table are grouped by the characteristics of the investments held. The asset class break-down in the Investment Strategy section is based on management's view of the economic exposures after considering the impact of derivatives and certain trading strategies.

Debt securities

Debt securities include time deposits, U.S. treasuries and agencies, debt obligations of foreign governments, sub-sovereigns and debt obligations in corporations of domestic and foreign issuers. Fixed income also includes investments in ABS such as collateralized mortgage obligations and mortgage backed securities. These securities are valued by independent pricing vendors at quoted market prices for the same or similar securities, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on discounted cash flow models using market-based parameters such as yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, foreign exchange rates and credit curves. Some debt securities are valued using techniques, which require significant unobservable inputs. The selection of these inputs may involve some judgment. Management believes its estimates of fair value are reasonable given its processes for obtaining securities prices from multiple independent third-party vendors, ensuring that valuation models are reviewed and validated, and applying its approach consistently from period to period. Unless quoted prices are available, money market instruments and securities purchased under resale agreements are reported at face value, which approximates fair value.

Equity securities

Equity securities (including REITs) represent investments in companies in various industries and countries. Investments in public equity listed on securities exchanges are valued at the last reported sale price on the last business day of the fiscal year.

Commingled funds

Commingled funds are typically collective investment vehicles, such as trusts that are reported at NAV as provided by the investment manager or sponsor of the fund based on valuation of underlying investments.

Private equity

Private equity includes investments primarily in leveraged buyouts, distressed investments and venture capital funds across North America, Europe and Asia in a variety of sectors. A large number of these funds are in the investment phase of their life cycle. Private equity investments do not have a readily determinable fair market value and are reported at NAV provided by the fund managers, taking into consideration the latest audited financial statements of the funds. The underlying investments are valued using inputs such as cost, operating results, discounted future cash flows and trading multiples of comparable public securities.

Real estate

Real estate includes several funds which invest in core real estate as well as non-core type of real estate investments such as debt, value-add, and opportunistic equity investments. Real estate investments do not have a readily determinable fair market value and are reported at NAV provided by the fund managers, taking into consideration the latest audited financial statements of the funds. The valuations of underlying investments are based on income and/or cost approaches or comparable sales approach, and taking into account discount and capitalization rates, financial conditions, local market conditions among others.

Hedge fund investments

Hedge fund investments include those seeking to maximize absolute returns using a broad range of strategies to enhance returns and provide additional diversification. Hedge funds include investments in equity, event-driven, fixed income, multi-strategy and macro relative-value strategies. These investments do not have a readily determinable fair market value and are reported at NAV provided by external managers or fund administrators (based on the valuations of underlying investments) on a monthly basis, taking into consideration the latest audited financial statements of the funds.

Investments in hedge funds and commingled funds can typically be redeemed at NAV within the near term while investments in private equity and most real estate are inherently long-term and illiquid in nature with a quarter lag in reporting by the fund managers. Reporting of those asset classes with a reporting lag, management estimates are based on the latest available information taking into account underlying market fundamentals and significant events through the balance sheet date.

Investment in derivatives

Investment in derivatives such as equity or bond futures, TBA securities, swaps, options and currency forwards are used to achieve a variety of objectives that include hedging interest rates and currency risks, gaining desired market exposure of a security, an index or currency exposure and rebalancing the portfolio. Over-the-counter derivatives are reported using valuations based on discounted cash flow methods incorporating market observable inputs.

Estimated Future Benefits Payments

The following table shows the benefit payments expected to be paid in each of the next five years and subsequent five years. The expected benefit payments are based on the same assumptions used to measure the benefit obligation at June 30, 2018:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	SRP	*RSBP*	*PEBP*
July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019	$ 866	$ 69	$ 63
July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020	895	76	67
July 1, 2020 - June 30, 2021	922	83	70
July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2022	953	90	74
July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023	988	97	79
July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2028	5,467	595	475

Expected Contributions

IBRD's contribution to the SRP and RSBP varies from year to year, as determined by the Pension Finance Committee, which bases its judgment on the results of annual actuarial valuations of the assets and liabilities of the SRP and RSBP. The best estimate of the amount of contributions expected to be paid to the SRP and RSBP by IBRD and IDA during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2018 is $217 million and $54 million, respectively.

NOTE K—COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Comprehensive income consists of net income and other gains and losses affecting equity that, under U.S. GAAP, are excluded from net income. Comprehensive income (loss) comprises currency translation adjustments, the cumulative effects of a change in accounting principle related to the implementation of FASB's derivatives and hedging guidance, pension-related items, and net income. These items are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The following tables present the changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (AOCL) for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017, and June 30, 2016:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	2018				
	Balance, beginning of the fiscal year	*Changes in fair value in AOCL*	*Amounts reclassified into net income*	*Net Changes during the period*	*Balance, end of the period*
Cumulative Translation Adjustment	$ 46	$ 93	$ -	$ 93	$ 139
Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle [a]	500	-	-	-	500
Reclassification [a]	(505)	-	3 [b]	3	(502)
Unrecognized Net Actuarial (Losses) Gains on Benefit Plans	(3,257)	700	134 [c]	834	(2,423)
Unrecognized Prior Service (Costs) Credits on Benefit Plans	(160)	-	24 [c]	24	(136)
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	$ (3,376)	$ 793	$ 161	$ 954	$ (2,422)

In millions of U.S. dollars

	2017				
	Balance, beginning of the fiscal year	*Changes in fair value in AOCL*	*Amounts reclassified into net income*	*Net Changes during the period*	*Balance, end of the period*
Cumulative Translation Adjustment	$ (135)	$ 181	$ -	$ 181	$ 46
Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle [a]	500	-	-	-	500
Reclassification [a]	(507)	-	2 [b]	2	(505)
Unrecognized Net Actuarial (Losses) Gains on Benefit Plans	(5,800)	2,198	345 [c]	2,543	(3,257)
Unrecognized Prior Service (Costs) Credits on Benefit Plans	(184)	-	24 [c]	24	(160)
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	$ (6,126)	$ 2,379	$ 371	$ 2,750	$ (3,376)

In millions of U.S. dollars

	2016				
	Balance, beginning of the fiscal year	*Changes in fair value in AOCL*	*Amounts reclassified into net income*	*Net Changes during the period*	*Balance, end of the period*
Cumulative Translation Adjustment	$ *	$ (135)	$ -	$ (135)	$ (135)
Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle [a]	500	-	-	-	500
Reclassification [a]	(509)	-	2 [b]	2	(507)
Unrecognized Net Actuarial (Losses) Gains on Benefit Plans	(3,022)	(2,893)	115 [c]	(2,778)	(5,800)
Unrecognized Prior Service (Costs) Credits on Benefit Plans	(182)	(25)	23 [c]	(2)	(184)
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	$ (3,213)	$ (3,053)	$ 140	$ (2,913)	$ (6,126)

a. The Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle and the subsequent reclassification of this amount to net income, relate to the adoption of FASB's guidance on derivatives and hedging on July 1, 2000.
b. Reclassified into Borrowings, net in the Statement of Income.
c. See Note J—Pension and Other Post Retirement Benefits.
** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

NOTE L—OTHER FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES

The table below presents IBRD's estimates of fair value of its financial assets and liabilities along with their respective carrying amounts as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018		*June 30, 2017*	
	Carrying Value	*Fair Value*	*Carrying Value*	*Fair Value*
Assets				
Due from banks	$ 619	$ 619	$ 683	$ 683
Investments-Trading (including Securities purchased under resale agreements)	72,569	72,569	72,973	72,973
Net loans outstanding	183,588	186,650	177,422	181,149
Derivative assets				
Investments	38,015	38,015	42,630	42,630
Loans	4,999	4,999	4,603	4,603
Client operations	17,042	17,042	22,842	22,842
Borrowings	80,518	80,518	78,824	78,824
Others	1,142	1,142	1,213	1,213
Liabilities				
Borrowings	208,009	208,019 [a]	205,942	205,955 [a]
Securities sold/lent under repurchase agreements/securities lending agreements and payable for cash collateral received	122	122	373	373
Derivative liabilities				
Investments	37,298	37,298	43,713	43,713
Loans	5,007	5,007	5,712	5,712
Client operations	17,069	17,069	22,866	22,866
Borrowings	86,161	86,161	80,026	80,026
Others	1,561	1,561	812	812

a. Includes $10 million ($13 million—June 30, 2017) relating to the transition adjustment on adoption of FASB's guidance on derivatives and hedging on July 1, 2000.

Valuation Methods and Assumptions

As of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, IBRD had no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

For valuation methods and assumptions of the Investments, Loans, Borrowings, and Derivative assets and liabilities, refer to Note A—Summary of Significant Accounting and Related Policies.

For additional fair value disclosures regarding Investments, Loans, Borrowings, and Derivative assets and liabilities, refer to Note C—Investments, Note D—Loans, Note E—Borrowings, and Note F—Derivative Instruments, respectively.

Due from Banks

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

Unrealized Mark-to-Market Gains or Losses on Investments-Trading and Non-Trading Portfolios, Net

The following table reflects the components of the unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses on the Investments-Trading portfolio and non-trading portfolios, net, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017, and June 30, 2016.

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018		
	Realized gains (losses)	Unrealized gains (losses) excluding realized amounts [a]	Unrealized gains (losses)
Investments-Trading	$ 40	$ 442	$ 482
Non trading portfolios, net			
Loan derivatives—Note F	-	916	916
Equity management, net	-	(799)	(799)
Borrowings, including derivatives—Notes E and F	*	(381)	(381) [c]
Other assets/liabilities derivatives	-	(2)	(2)
Client operations derivatives	-	*	*
Total	$ *	$ (266)	$ (266)

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017		
	Realized gains (losses)	Unrealized gains (losses) excluding realized amounts [a]	Unrealized gains (losses)
Investments-Trading	$ 152	$ 139	$ 291
Non trading portfolios, net			
Loans, including derivatives—Notes D and F	-	1,529	1,529 [b]
Equity management, net	-	(1,701)	(1,701)
Borrowings, including derivatives—Notes E and F	6	(254)	(248) [c]
Other assets/liabilities derivatives	-	(5)	(5)
Client operations derivatives	-	12	12
Total	$ 6	$ (419)	$ (413)

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016		
	Realized gains (losses)	Unrealized gains (losses) excluding realized amounts [a]	Unrealized gains (losses)
Investments-Trading	$ 122	$ (153)	$ (31)
Non trading portfolios, net			
Loans, including derivatives—Notes D and F	-	(1,234)	(1,234) [b]
Equity management, net	39	1,418	1,457
Borrowings, including derivatives—Notes E and F	28	479	507 [c]
Other assets/liabilities derivatives	-	(4)	(4)
Client operations derivatives	-	(28)	(28)
Total	$ 67	$ 631	$ 698

a. Adjusted to exclude amounts reclassfied to realized gains (losses).
b. Includes unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) related to derivatives associated with loans (unrealized mark-to-market gains of $1,528 million—June 30, 2017; unrealized mark-to-market losses of $1,235 million—June 30, 2016).
c. Includes $3,451 million of unrealized mark-to-market losses related to derivatives associated with borrowings (unrealized mark-to-market losses of $4,806 million—June 30, 2017 and unrealized mark-to-market gains of $2,242 million—June 30, 2016).
** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

NOTE M—CONTINGENCIES

From time to time, IBRD 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 IBRD has been named as a defendant or co-defendant, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, is not expected to have a material adverse effect on IBRD's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

International Development Association

Management's Discussion & Analysis
and
Financial Statements
June 30, 2018

International Development Association (IDA)
Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2018

Contents

Box 1: Selected Financial Data

This Management's Discussion & Analysis (MD&A) discusses the results of the International Development Association's (IDA) financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 (FY18). For more detailed information relating to IDA's development operations results and corporate performance, refer to the World Bank Corporate Scorecard and Sustainability Review (http://www.worldbank.org/en/results).

In millions of U.S. dollars , except ratio in percentage

	As of and for Fiscal Year ended June 30,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Lending Highlights (Sections IV & V)					
Commitments of loans, grants and guarantees	$ 24,010	$ 19,513	$ 16,171	$ 18,966	$ 22,239
Gross disbursements of loans and grants	14,383	12,718	13,191	12,905	13,432
Net disbursements of loans and grants	9,290	8,154	8,806	8,820	9,878
Balance Sheet (Section IV)					
Total assets	$ 206,330	$ 197,041	$ 180,475	$ 178,685	$ 183,445
Net investment portfolio	33,735	29,673	29,908	28,418	28,300
Net loans outstanding	145,656	138,351	132,825	126,760	132,010
Borrowings	7,305	3,660	2,906	2,150	-
Total Equity	163,945	158,476	154,700	147,149	153,749
Income Statement (Section IV)					
Interest revenue, net of borrowing expenses	$ 1,647	$ 1,521	$ 1,453	$ 1,435	$ 1,468
Transfers from affiliated organizations and others	203	599	990	993	881
Development Grants	(4,969)	(2,577)	(1,232)	(2,319)	(2,645)
Net (Loss) Income	(5,231)	(2,296)	371	(731)	(1,612)
Capital Adequacy (Section IX)					
Deployable Strategic Capital Ratio	37.4%	37.2%	NA	NA	NA

Section I: Executive Summary

Goals and the 2030 Development Agenda

With its many years of experience and its depth of knowledge in the international development arena, IDA plays a key role in achieving the WBG's[1] overarching goals of ending extreme poverty by 2030 and promoting shared prosperity in a sustainable manner[2], and its three priorities of sustainable and inclusive growth, investment in human capital, and strengthening resilience. These goals and priorities reflect and support the international community's development agenda set for 2030, which include the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Forward Look: A Vision for the World Bank Group in 2030, describes how the WBG will deliver on its twin goals and its three priorities. The Forward Look rests on four pillars: serving all clients; mobilizing resources for development; leading on global issues; and improving the business model. See **Figure 1.**

Figure 1: WBG Goals and 2030 Development Agenda

The fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 was the first year of the Eighteenth Replenishment of IDA's resources (IDA18). IDA18 represents an innovative policy and financing package for FY18 through FY20. The IDA18 financing framework represents a fundamental shift in IDA's approach to mobilizing finance since it combines contributions from members and internal resources, with market debt, thereby allowing IDA to provide US$75 billion[3] in financing for its clients. In April 2018, in line with the expansion of IDA's business model, IDA raised $1.5 billion in debt in its first debt issuance in the international capital markets. IDA18 is integral to the progress IDA is making toward implementing the Forward Look strategy.

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[1] The institutions of the WBG are: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Each of these institutions is legally and financially independent.

[2] Specifically, by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than $1.90 a day to no more than 3% by 2030 and improving the income growth of the bottom 40% in each country.

[3] U.S.dollar amounts are based on an IDA18 reference rate of USD/SDR 1.40207. The USD amounts are provided for illustrative purposes only, as IDA's balance sheet is predominantly managed in Special Drawing Rights (SDR).

Serving All Clients

IDA18 implementation has been robust, with a strong focus on countries affected by fragility, conflict and violence (FCV), and increased resources and enhanced terms for small states. IDA18 introduced the new Refugee Window to address the development needs of both refugees and their host communities.

$24 billion
Total Commitments

$4.5 billion
FCV Commitments

$0.4 billion
Small State Commitments

Leading on Global Issues

IDA is bringing knowledge, convening power, and capacity to address some of the toughest global issues. The five special themes of IDA18 bring additional global attention to priority issues for IDA partners and clients: fragility, climate, gender, jobs, and governance. It is increasing financing for projects with climate co-benefits as part of a broad climate action plan; expanding financing and integrating tools for crisis response to help countries recover from conflict, natural disasters, or pandemics; and helping to level the playing field for women in business.

28%
Climate Co-Benefit Commitments

55%
Gender Commitments

$3 billion
Crisis Response Window

Improving the Business Model

IDA, along with other WBG entities, is implementing ways to serve its clients more effectively and efficiently. Various administrative reforms and agile programs are underway to simplify procedures, create operating efficiencies and improve operational delivery. Procurement policies are being modernized, to promote internationally recognized core principles of value for money, and create more opportunities and value for IDA's borrowers. In line with these various initiatives, IDA has been able to contain the increase in its administrative expenses, despite the significant increase in its lending activities.

Driving the improved business model is ensuring that IDA has the long-term financial capacity necessary to support its lending operations.

Financial Results and Portfolio Performance

Equity and Capital Adequacy

As of June 30, 2018, IDA's reported equity was $164 billion, an increase of $5.5 billion from June 30, 2017 ($158.5 billion). The main drivers of the increase were the receipt of contributions from members. See Section IV: Financial Results.

IDA's deployable strategic capital (DSC) ratio was 37.4% as of June 30, 2018, above the zero percent minimum. IDA's capital continues to be adequate to support IDA's operations. See Section IX: Risk Management.

$164 billion
Total Equity

37.4%
DSC

Lending Operations

Consistent with the IDA18 agreement to scale-up the volume of IDA's financing to its clients, IDA had $24 billion of commitments in FY18, the highest amount for a full year in IDA's history, of which $19 billion were loan and guarantee commitments and $5 billion were grant commitments. Grants are recorded as an expense in IDA's Statement of Income and are fully compensated by contributions from members that are recorded as equity.

The $6.4 billion in loan disbursements was the key driver in the $7.3 billion increase in IDA's net loans outstanding, from $138.4 billion at the end of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 to $145.7 billion at the end of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. See Section V: Development Activities, Products and Programs.

$145.7 billion
Net Loans Outstanding

$5 billion
Grant Expense

Net Investment Portfolio

As of June 30, 2018, the net investment portfolio stood at $33.7 billion, an increase of $4 billion compared to June 30, 2017 ($29.7 billion). IDA's investments remain concentrated in the upper end of the credit spectrum, with 59% rated AA or above, reflecting IDA's objective of principal protection and resulting preference for high quality investments. See Section VII: Investment Activities.

$33.7 billion
Net Investment Portfolio

Borrowing Portfolio

IDA raised $1.5 billion in fixed-rate market debt in April, 2018, in its first issuance in the international capital markets. The issuance was denominated in USD and has a five-year maturity.

As of June 30, 2018, total borrowings from members - Concessional Partner Loans, (CPLs) - were $5.8 billion. Under IDA17 and IDA18, certain members agreed to provide concessional loans, where the borrowing terms aim to follow the terms of IDA's concessional loans.

$1.5 billion
Market Borrowings

$5.8 billion
Concessional Partner Loans

Net Income

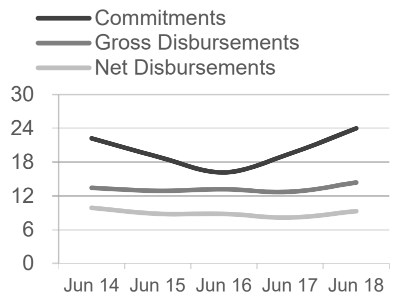
IDA had a net loss of $5.2 billion on a reported basis for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, compared with a net loss of $2.3 billion in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. In both fiscal years, the results were primarily driven by the impact of grants provided to IDA's eligible members, $5 billion in FY18 and $2.6 billion in FY17. The increase in grants is consistent with the increase in the size of the IDA18 replenishment and increased grant allocations (IDA18-23%, IDA17-13%). Grants are financed by contributions from members, which are recorded as equity and not reflected in the Statement of Income. In addition, the FY18 net loss reflects a $548 million loan loss provisioning charge, as compared to a $56 million release of provision in FY17. The FY18 charge is primarily driven by a refinement of the loan loss provisioning methodology. See Notes to Financial Statements – Note F – Loans and Other Exposures.

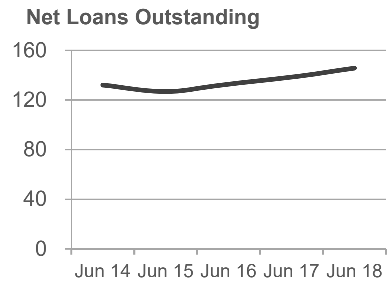
$5.2 billion
Net Loss

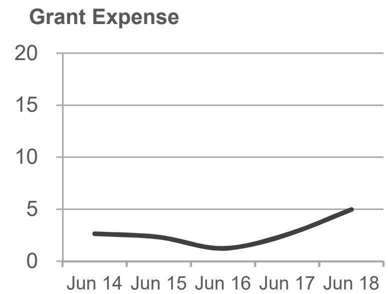
Key Performance Indicators

In billions of U.S. dollars

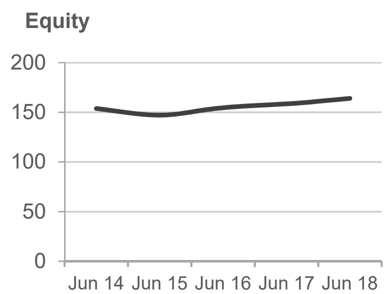
LENDING – During FY18, IDA committed $24 billion to help its member countries to finance their development. The majority of IDA's loans typically disburse over a period of 5 to 10 years, and have repayment periods of up to 40 years. Therefore, each replenishment generally results in a steady increase in IDA's net loans outstanding. Since IDA's loans are primarily in SDR, their reported balance is affected by the appreciation /depreciation of the SDR against the USD. Consistent with the increase in the size of the IDA18 replenishment and increased allocations, IDA's grant expense has increased.

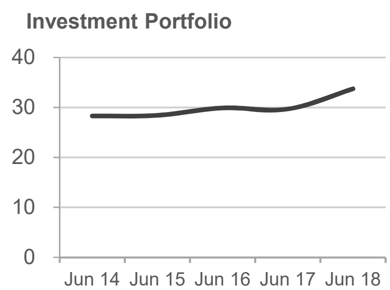


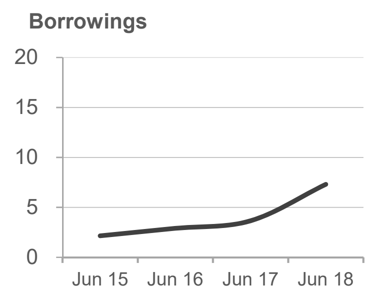




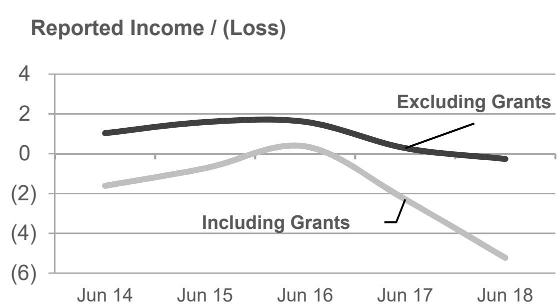
EQUITY, LIQUIDITY & BORROWINGS – Each successive replenishment has increased the amount of equity available to finance IDA's operations. Since IDA's resources are primarily in SDR, the reported balance of IDA's equity is affected by the appreciation /depreciation of the SDR against the USD. IDA has maintained high levels of liquidity in its investment portfolio to ensure that it can meet its liquidity needs, even under potential scenarios of severe market disruptions. The FY18 borrowings balance reflects both borrowings from members and capital market debt.

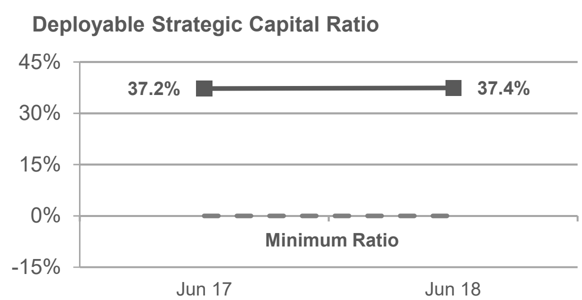






FINANCIAL RESULTS & CAPITAL ADEQUACY – IDA's reported net losses are primarily driven by its grant activity, as previously discussed. Given the long duration of IDA's investment portfolio, which is carried at fair value, results can also be affected by unrealized gains and losses due to movements in the relevant yield curves. IDA's main measure for capital adequacy, the DSC was introduced in FY17. It measures the amount of capital available to support future commitments over and above the current loan portfolio, and has remained stable.





Section II: Overview

Presentation

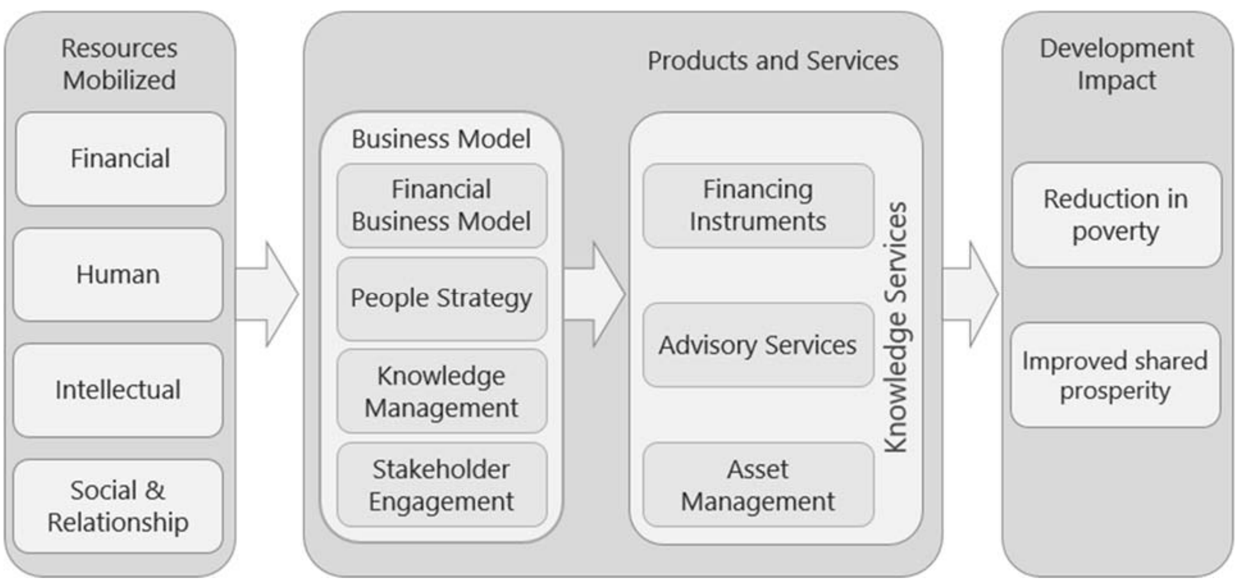
This document provides Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the financial condition and results of operations for IDA for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. A Glossary of Terms is provided at the end of this document.

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 further details see Note A: Summary of Significant Accounting and Related Policies in the Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2018.

Introduction

Owned by its 173 members, IDA, a triple-A rated entity and one of the five institutions of the WBG, has been providing financing and knowledge services to many of the world's developing countries for more than 57 years. IDA was created to supplement the activities and objectives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, by providing development financing to lower income countries on more flexible terms. IDA currently has lending, grant, and guarantee activities in over 107 countries. In addition to loans, grants, and guarantees provided to countries to help meet their development needs, IDA leverages its experience and expertise to provide technical assistance and policy advice. It also supports countries with disaster risk financing and insurance against natural disasters and health-related crises, and facilitates financing through trust fund partnerships. While its main business activity is extending loans to its eligible member countries, by operating across a full range of country clients IDA maintains a depth of development knowledge, uses its convening power to advance the global public goods agenda, and coordinates responses to regional and global challenges. **Figure 2** illustrates how IDA creates value.

Figure 2: How IDA Creates Value



Every three years, representatives of IDA's members[4] meet to assess IDA's financial capacity and the medium-term demand for new IDA financing. Members decide 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 following three years.

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[4] 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 with capital structures.

Financial Business Model

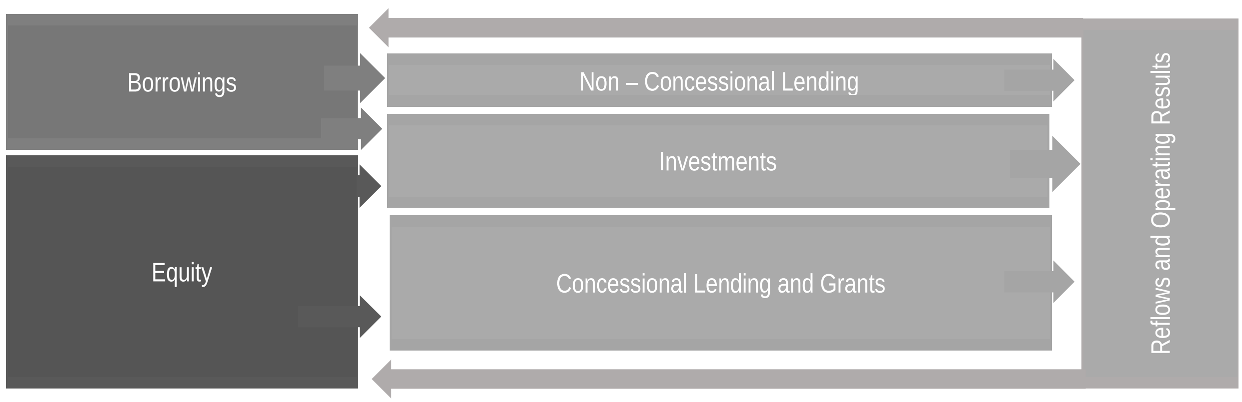
IDA has financed its operations over the years with its own equity, including periodic additions to equity provided by member countries as part of the replenishment process. As a result of the strong support of member countries, IDA has built up a substantial equity base, amounting to $164 billion as of June 30, 2018. IDA first introduced debt into its business model in IDA17 through concessional partner loans (CPLs) received from some of its members. CPLs are also part of the IDA18 framework. In order to make the most efficient use of the strong equity base that has been built up over the decades, IDA has included market debt in its business model in FY18. By prudently leveraging its equity and blending market debt with additional 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:

- Retain IDA's mandate to provide concessional financing on terms that respond to clients' needs and ensure debt sustainability for IDA's borrowers; and
- Ensure long-term financial sustainability of IDA's financial model through a prudent risk management framework.

Concessional lending, including grants, is primarily financed by IDA's equity. Non-concessional lending will primarily be financed by market debt. To the extent that market debt will be used to finance concessional lending, it will be blended with member contributions, which will provide an interest subsidy. See

Figure 3.

Figure 3: IDA's Financial Business Model



Governance and Risk Management

IDA's 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. **Table 1** shows a summary of IDA's risk management framework which has been enhanced starting from FY18 given the new hybrid financing model under IDA18 (Discussed in Section IX).

Table 1: IDA's Risk Management Framework

Governance	
Structure	• IDA's governance structure is led by IDA's Board of Governors, Executive Directors and IDA Deputies. • The Finance and Risk Committee (FRC), a management-level committee chaired by the World Bank Group Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer, provides a governance structure for decisions that have credit, financial or operational risk implications. • World Bank departments and staff are responsible for both IDA and IBRD financial and risk management design, implementation and oversight.
Capital Adequacy	
Sufficiency of Equity to withstand unexpected shocks	• Capital adequacy is ensured using a solvency-based capital adequacy framework; the Deployable Strategic Capital (DSC) framework. The DSC includes a buffer of ten percent of equity and loan loss reserve. This buffer is held in addition to the capital required to protect against potential losses from existing exposures under currently prevailing conditions. IDA's financing activities are managed so that the DSC is maintained above zero.
Credit Risk	
Loan Portfolio Credit Quality Concentration Risks	• IDA's Credit Risk Management Framework includes regular comprehensive country risk assessments. IDA's lending volumes are based on the Performance Based Allocation (PBA) mechanism and the allocation framework agreed at each replenishment, taking into account capital adequacy requirements and the single borrower limit (SBL), which is established in line with Basel-based principles. Capital adequacy is determined based on country credit-risk ratings derived using IDA's comprehensive internal ratings assessment methodology.
Counterparty Credit Risk	• Counterparty risk is mitigated through approval and monitoring procedures, including assigning credit limits.
Market Risk	
Interest Rates	• Asset Liability Management (ALM) policies ensure the alignment of interest rates between assets (loans and investments) and related funding. Funding risk related to the mismatch between the maturity profile of debt and the related assets funded by debt is monitored through duration management and adjustments to capital requirements.
Exchange Rates	• Currency risk management policies ensure broad alignment between lending commitments to eligible members and all sources of new and existing funding.
Liquidity Risk	
Prudential Minimum	• The prudential minimum is set at 80% of 24 months of projected net outflows and is held in the investment portfolio. The investment portfolio is being transitioned from a core liquidity approach toward a three sub-portfolio structure: Operational, Stable and Discretionary.

Basis of Reporting

IDA prepares its financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), referred to in this document as the "reported basis". IDA's functional currencies are the SDR and its component currencies of U.S. dollar, Euro, Japanese Yen, Pound Sterling and Chinese Renminbi. For the convenience of its members and other users, IDA's financial statements are reported in U.S.dollars.

Fair Value Results

IDA reflects all financial instruments at fair value in Section X: Fair Value Analysis of the MD&A. The fair value of these instruments is affected by changes in market variables such as interest rates, exchange rates, and credit risk. Management uses fair value to assess the performance of the investment-trading portfolio, and to manage various market risks, including interest rate risk and commercial counterparty credit risk.

Section III: IDA's Financial Resources

IDA's triennial replenishments have grown from $690 million for the initial replenishment to $75 billion in IDA18. Since its inception, IDA has provided $369 billion of loans and grants. For FY18, IDA's commitments reached $24 billion spread over 206 new operations.

IDA18 Funding

IDA's Commitment Authority, the resource envelope available for financing lending and grant commitments made during the three-year replenishment period, 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 IDA18, the agreed resource envelope totals $75 billion primarily supported by $27 billion of member contributions, including $6 billion of member compensation for HIPC and MDRI and, $21 billion of loan reflows and investment income.

Allocation of IDA18 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 and is updated annually. For FY19, the threshold is $1,145 (FY18: $1,165).

As of July 1, 2018, 75 countries are eligible to borrow from IDA on concessional terms. These are as follows:

"IDA Only" countries	**"Non-Gap" countries**	**34** 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 for IBRD financing. **1** country with loans in nonaccrual status, where the GNI per capita currently exceeds the IDA operational cutoff, is classified as "IDA-only" based on its classification at the time it became a nonaccrual country.
	"Gap" Countries	**10** countries that are eligible only for IDA resources, which 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 for IBRD financing.
	"Small Island Economies"	**11** Small Island Economies that are eligible only for IDA resources through the Small Island Economies Exception: the special treatment that IDA accords Small Island Economies which have per capita incomes above the IDA operational cut-off but have no or very limited creditworthiness which limits or precludes their access to IBRD borrowing.
	"Small State Economies"	**4** Small State Economies that are eligible only for IDA resources through the Small State Economies Exception: the special treatment that IDA accords Small State Economies which have per capita incomes above the IDA operational cut-off but have no or very limited creditworthiness which limits or precludes their access to IBRD borrowing.
"Blend" countries		**14** countries (including 5 Small Island Economies) which are determined: (a) by IDA to be eligible for IDA financing; and (b) by IBRD to be creditworthy for IBRD financing. **1** country with loans in nonaccrual status, which was classified as "Blend" at the time it became a nonaccrual country.

Allocation - Performance Based Allocation (PBA) System

IDA's resources are allocated to eligible members, using its Performance Based Allocation (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's 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 the 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 factor into a country's final allocation, which can also reflect remedies under the Non-Concessional Borrowing Policy (NCBP) options, if applicable.

Following a review of IDA's resource allocation framework under IDA18, the base allocation per country was increased to SDR 45 million (SDR 12 million in IDA17) per replenishment or SDR 15 million annually.

In recognition of the change in IDA's business model, and to ensure that its lending decisions are compatible with the capital adequacy requirements of a triple-A rating, the allocation framework for IDA18 is aligned with the 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 the higher the risk assessment, the greater the proportion of grant financing. Gap and Blend countries are only eligible for grant financing via the Refugee sub-window, if applicable.

Core Financing, represents $52.4 billion of the IDA18 resource envelope, which is allocated based on the PBA. The amount available for each country is a function of the country's CPR rating and per capita income.

Non-Core Financing, allows IDA to respond to specific needs of its members. In IDA18, $11.1 billion of the IDA18 resource envelope will be used to fund the following windows:

IDA's Regional Program $7 billion	To support the regional approaches to development including for infrastructure; includes a new $2 billion Refugee sub-window to help IDA countries that host refugees.
IDA's Crisis Response Window (CRW) $3 billion	To support IDA members' response and preparedness against severe natural disasters, economic crises, and health emergencies.
Re-engagement Set Aside $1.1 billion	To support applicable members to re-engage with IDA.

As of June 30, 2018, $21.6 billion of concessional resources have been committed.

Non-Concessional Financing

Non-Concessional financing comprises loans and guarantees whose terms are aligned with those of IBRD's flexible loans and guarantees. Under IDA18, $9 billion of resources have been allocated to non-concessional financing, of which $6.2 billion relates to the Scale-up Facility and $2.8 billion relates to transitional support for graduating countries.

Scale-up Facility: The Scale-up Facility is a window of resources established to enhance support for high-quality, transformational projects with strong development impact. Allocation of Scale-up Facility 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 Scale-up Facility resources. Implementation arrangements will prioritize a country's ability to absorb resources and the proposed projects' alignment with IDA18 policy priorities and WBG goals.

Transitional Support for Graduating Countries: A member country that was once eligible for IDA financing may no longer be eligible, and be deemed to have "graduated" from IDA to IBRD as a result of an improvement in growth, poverty reduction and creditworthiness. While graduation from IDA represents an important milestone of progress in a country's development, in some cases it could adversely impact a country's capacity to maintain development momentum, if it leads to a significant decline in available financing for that country. During the IDA18 replenishment discussions, it was agreed that IDA would provide transitional support to these members in order to ensure a smooth transition from IDA to IBRD. Accordingly, it was agreed that transitional support would be given at non-concessional terms to new graduates. Bolivia, Sri Lanka and Vietnam graduated from IDA on June 30, 2017, and may receive up to $2.8 billion in exceptional transitional support for the IDA18 period only.

As of June 30, 2018, $2.3 billion of Scale-up Facility resources and $0.2 billion of transitional support have been committed.

Private Sector Window (PSW)

In line with the Forward Look, a $2.5 billion IFC-MIGA Private Sector Window was created and made operational under IDA18. Its goal is to mobilize private sector investment in the IDA-only and IDA-eligible FCV countries, with particular emphasis on FCV countries. The PSW is deployed through four facilities. These facilities have been designed to target critical challenges faced by the private sector in these difficult markets and will leverage IFC and MIGA's business platforms and instruments. The facilities are as follows:

- Risk Mitigation Facility: Involves both MIGA and IFC, and is designed to provide project-based guarantees to encourage/mobilize private sector investment in infrastructure projects and public-private partnerships.
- Local Currency Facility: Administered by IFC, this facility is designed to provide local currency denominated loans, investments or hedges to private sector clients who operate in markets where there are limited currency hedging capabilities. In the absence of currency hedging instruments and creditworthy counterparties, IDA would enter into swaps or indemnity agreement with IFC.
- Blended Finance Facility: Administered by IFC, this facility blends PSW financing support with IFC investments to support small and medium enterprises (SMEs), agribusiness and other pioneering investments.
- MIGA Guarantee Facility: Administered by MIGA, this facility is designed to expand the coverage of MIGA Political Risk Insurance (PRI) products through shared first-loss or risk participation similar to reinsurance.

As of June 30, 2018, $185 million of instruments under the PSW had been approved, to which IDA has $45 million of exposure ($36 million for guarantees and $9 million for derivatives).

Section IV: Financial Results

Summary of Financial Results

IDA had a net loss of $5,231 million in FY18 compared with a net loss of $2,296 million in FY17. The net loss in FY18 was largely driven by i) $4,969 million of grant activity, primarily in the Africa region, for which IDA is compensated by member contributions that are recorded in equity and, ii) a $548 million loan loss provisioning charge, of which $409 million was due to a refinement of the loan loss provision methodology. See Notes to Financial Statements – Note F – Loans and Other Exposures.

Table 2: Condensed Statement of Income

In millions of U.S.dollars

For the fiscal year ended June 30,	2018	2017	Variance
Interest Revenue			
Loans	$ 1,376	$ 1,232	$ 144
Investments, net	420	391	29
Borrowings, net	(149)	(102)	(47)
Interest Revenue, net of borrowing expenses	**1,647**	**1,521**	**126**
Provision for losses on loans and other exposures, (charge) release	(548)	56	(604)
Other expenses, net (Table 10)	(23)	(2)	(21)
Net non-interest expenses (Table 9)	(1,464)	(1,499)	35
Transfers from affiliated organizations and others	203	599	(396)
Non-functional currency translation adjustment gains (losses), net	89	(49)	138
Unrealized mark-to-market losses on investments-trading portfolio, net	(128)	(367)	239
Unrealized mark-to-market (losses) gains on non-trading portfolios, net	(38)	22	(60)
Development grants	(4,969)	(2,577)	(2,392)
Net Loss	**$ (5,231)**	**$ (2,296)**	**$ (2,935)**

Table 3: Condensed Balance Sheet

In millions of U.S.dollars

As of June 30,	2018	2017	Variance
Assets			
Due from Banks	$ 523	$ 483	$ 40
Investments	36,075	32,033	4,042
Net loans outstanding	145,656	138,351	7,305
Receivable from derivatives	21,914	23,843	(1,929)
Other assets	2,162	2,331	(169)
Total assets	**$ 206,330**	**$ 197,041**	**$ 9,289**
Liabilities			
Borrowings	$ 7,305	$ 3,660	$ 3,645
Payable for derivatives	21,958	24,073	(2,115)
Other liabilities	13,122	10,832	2,290
Equity	163,945	158,476	5,469
Total liabilities and equity	**$ 206,330**	**$ 197,041**	**$ 9,289**

Total Assets

As of June 30, 2018, total assets were $206.3 billion, an increase of $9.3 billion from June 30, 2017 ($197 billion). The asset growth was primarily driven by an increase in net loans outstanding and investments, which were primarily funded by a $5.5 billion increase in Equity and $3.6 billion in Borrowings. While the receivable and payable from derivatives were $21.9 billion as of June 30, 2018, IDA's net derivative exposure after master-netting agreements and collateral was $250 million as of June 30, 2018, a $91 million increase as compared with June 30, 2017. Refer to Note E: Derivative Instruments in the Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2018.

Equity

IDA's equity increased by $5.5 billion as compared to the prior year, primarily due to a $10.1 billion increase in subscriptions and contributions paid-in in the form of cash and demand obligations, and $1.4 billion decrease in accumulated other comprehensive loss due to positive translation adjustments on functional currencies, as the SDR appreciated against the USD. This was offset by $5.2 billion of net losses incurred during the year.

Table 4: Changes in Equity

In millions of U.S.dollars

Equity balance as of June 30, 2017	$	158,476
Subscriptions and contributions paid-in		10,058
Nonnegotiable, noninterest-bearing demand obligations		(722)
Accumulated deficit		(5,231)
Accumulated other comprehensive income		1,364
Deferred amounts to maintain value of currency holdings		-
Total activity	$	5,469
Equity balance as of June 30, 2018	$	163,945

At the time of its IDA18 pledge in December 2016, the United States (the member country with the largest voting power), announced an indicative pledge of $3,872 million that was explicitly linked to a review and possible change by the new Administration. The new Administration confirmed its participation in IDA18 with a pledge of $3,291 million, which was authorized in the recent omnibus appropriations bill and for which Congress appropriated $1,097 million this fiscal year. Both the pledge, in the form of an Instrument of Commitment (IoC), and the funds were received by IDA in June 2018.

Demand obligations – Demand obligations are nonnegotiable and noninterest-bearing instruments of payment. Payments on these instruments are due to IDA upon demand and the instruments are typically held in central bank accounts in IDA's name. During FY18, the receipt of new notes amounting to $5.2 billion was offset by the encashment of notes of $4.5 billion.

Accumulated deficit - Primarily represents the impact of IDA's grant activity and the HIPC and MDRI programs, which are compensated for by member contributions which are recorded as subscriptions and contributions. The $5.2 billion increase is primarily due to grant activity as discussed earlier.

Loan Portfolio and Grant Activity

As of June 30, 2018, IDA's net loans outstanding were $145.7 billion, $7.3 billion higher compared with June 30, 2017 ($138.4 billion). The increase was mainly due to $6.4 billion in net positive loan disbursements, complemented by currency translation gains of $1.4 billion, consistent with the 1.1% appreciation of the SDR against the U.S. dollar during the year.

As of June 30, 2018, 96% of IDA's gross loans outstanding were SDR denominated loans, 3% U.S. dollar denominated loans and 1% were EUR denominated loans.

Loans Outstanding

Loans outstanding as of June 30, 2018 were $150 billion. **Table 5** shows loans outstanding by region.

Table 5: Loans Outstanding by Region

In millions of U.S. dollars

As of June 30,		2018	% of Total			2017	% of Total			Variance
Africa	$	59,220	39	%	$	52,991	37	%	$	6,229
East Asia and Pacific		19,638	13			19,460	14			178
Europe and Central Asia		7,389	5			7,462	5			(73)
Latin America and the Caribbean		2,605	2			2,518	2			87
Middle East and North Africa		2,891	2			3,025	2			(134)
South Asia		58,285	39			56,728	40			1,557
Total	**$**	**150,028**	**100**	**%**	**$**	**142,184**	**100**	**%**	**$**	**7,844**

Table 6 shows gross disbursements of loans and grants by region. IDA's loans generally disburse within five to ten years for investment project financing and one to three years for development policy financing, therefore, FY18 and FY17 disbursements also include amounts relating to commitments made in earlier years. Principal repayments and prepayments increased by $0.5 billion in FY18, from $4.6 billion in FY17 to $5.1 billion in FY18.

Table 6: Gross Disbursements of Loans and Grants by Region

In millions of U.S. dollars

	2018			2017		
For the fiscal year ended June 30,	Loans	Grants[a]	Total	Loans	Grants[a,b]	Total
Africa	$ 6,341	1,865	8,206	$ 5,260	1,363	6,623
East Asia and Pacific	1,176	76	1,252	1,047	98	1,145
Europe and Central Asia	249	49	298	254	56	310
Latin America and the Caribbean	125	98	223	133	96	229
Middle East and North Africa	47	522	569	58	333	391
South Asia	3,602	233	3,835	3,861	109	3,970
Total	**$ 11,540**	**2,843**	**14,383**	**$ 10,613**	**2,055**	**12,668**

a. Excludes Project Preparation Advances (PPA).
b. Excludes $50 million grant for the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility.

Table 7 shows the breakdown by term. For FY18, 62% are on regular terms and the remaining are interest bearing loans.

Table 7: Revenue by Category

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Outstanding balance as of June 30,		Interest Revenue from Loans			
			Interest		Service charges	
Category	2018	2017	FY18	FY17	FY18	FY17
Loans						
Concessional						
Regular	$ 93,179	$ 87,183	$ 15	$ 14	$ 665	$ 606
Blend	54,546	53,346	220	174	411	388
Hard	1,313	1,276	38	36	10	9
Non-concessional						
Transitional support	468	222	8	3	-	-
Scale-up Facility[a]	522	157	9	2	-	-
Total	**$ 150,028**	**$ 142,184**	**$ 290**	**$ 229**	**$ 1,086**	**$ 1,003**

a. In addition, $8 million of commitment charges were earned in FY18 under the Scale-up Facility ($1 million in FY17)

Table 7 shows the breakdown by term. For FY18, 62% are on regular terms and the remaining are interest bearing loans.

Table 7 shows IDA's interest and service charge revenue by loan type. The $61 million increase in interest is primarily driven by the increase in interest on blend term loans, reflecting the increased volume of disbursements under interest-bearing blend term lending.

As of June 30, 2018, IDA's payable for development grants was $8.7 billion, $2.1 billion higher than as of June 30, 2017 ($6.6 billion). This increase reflects grant expenses of $5 billion in FY18 which, consistent with the larger IDA18 envelope, were $2.4 billion higher compared to FY17 ($2.6 billion), partially offset by grant disbursements of $2.8 billion. The FY18 grant disbursements included $1.9 billion to the Africa region and $0.5 billion to the Middle East and North Africa region.

Investment Portfolio

The net investment portfolio increased by $4 billion from $29.7 billion as of June 30, 2017 to $33.7 billion as of June 30, 2018. The key drivers are:

- The receipt of $9.3 billion relating to member contributions, $2.1 billion in concessional loans from members, and $1.5 billion in capital market borrowings.
- The inflow of $5.1 billion in the form of loan repayments and prepayments, included in internal resources.
- The payment of $14.4 billion in loan and grant disbursements.

Table 8: Change in Net Asset Value of IDA's Investment Portfolio

In millions of U.S. dollars

For the fiscal year ended June 30,	2018	2017
Net Asset Value of Investment Portfolio, at beginning of fiscal year	$ 29,673	$ 29,908
Sources of Funds		
Member resources	11,449	7,679
Capital market borrowings	1,489	-
Transfers from affiliated organizations	203	598
Internal resources	5,474	4,936
Total Sources of Funds	18,615	13,213
Application of Funds		
Loans disbursements	(11,540)	(10,613)
Grants disbursements (including PPA grant activity)	(2,847)	(2,105)
Borrowing expenses	(110)	(82)
Total Application of Funds	(14,497)	(12,800)
Operating Activities		
Net non-interest expenses (see Table 9)	(1,464)	(1,499)
Interest revenue from loans	1,394	1,240
Total Operating Activities	(70)	(259)
Effects of exchange rates	92	(208)
Unrealized mark-to-market losses on the investment portfolio	(149)	(399)
Net movement in non-operating activities	71	218
Net Asset Value of Investment Portfolio, at end of fiscal year	**$** 33,735	**$** 29,673

Borrowing Portfolio

As part of IDA18, five members have agreed to provide IDA with concessional loans totaling $5.2 billion. During FY18, IDA has signed concessional loan agreements totaling $5 billion with all five members, of which $2.1 billion was received as loan proceeds. As of June 30, 2018, total borrowings from members under IDA17 and IDA18 were $5.8 billion. For more details, see Notes to Financial Statements - Note D – Borrowings.

In April 2018, for the first time, IDA issued $1.5 billion of debt in the international capital markets. This debt was denominated in USD and has a maturity of five years. As part of IDA's asset-liability management strategy, IDA also entered into derivatives to convert the fixed rate bond into a floating rate instrument. For more details, see Notes to Financial Statements - Note D – Borrowings.

Transfers from Affiliated Organizations

In FY17, IBRD introduced a formula-based approach for determining transfers to IDA, which links such transfers to IBRD's allocable income levels.

On October 13, 2017, IBRD's Board of Governors approved a transfer of $123 million to IDA bringing the cumulative transfers to $15,249 million. The transfer was received on October 24, 2017.

On June 22, 2018, IDA received a grant from IFC of $80 million bringing the cumulative transfers to $3,672 million.

Net Non-Interest Expense

As shown in **Table 9**, IDA's net non-interest expenses primarily comprise 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 IBRD and IDA. The allocation of administrative expenses and revenue between IBRD and IDA is based on an agreed cost and revenue sharing methodology, approved by their Boards, which is primarily driven by the relative level of activities relating to lending, knowledge services and other services between these two institutions. The staff costs and consultant and contractual services shown in the table below include costs related to IDA-executed trust funds, which are recovered through revenue from externally funded activities.

IDA's net non-interest expenses were $1,464 million for FY18 as compared to $1,499 million in FY17.

The key drivers during the year were i) lower pension costs as a result of lower amortization of unrecognized actuarial losses during FY18 and, ii) the increase in revenue from externally funded activities, offset by iii) the increase in costs allocated to IDA under the cost sharing methodology, due to the increase in client engagement activities associated with IDA18. See

Table 9 for a comparison of the main sources of Administrative expenses and revenue from externally funded activities between FY18 and FY17.

Table 9: Net Non-Interest Expenses

In millions of U.S. dollars

For the fiscal year ended June 30,	2018	2017	2016	FY18 Vs FY17	FY17 Vs FY16
Administrative expenses:					
Staff costs	$ 990	$ 879	$ 776	$ 111	$ 103
Travel	183	165	149	18	16
Consultant and contractual services	450	436	417	14	19
Pension and other post-retirement benefits	322	426	215	(104)	211
Communications and technology	62	56	52	6	4
Equipment and buildings	148	138	129	10	9
Other expenses	29	21	27	8	(6)
Total administrative expenses	$ 2,184	$ 2,121	$ 1,765	$ 63	$ 356
Contributions to special programs	21	25	-	(4)	25
Revenue from externally funded activities:					
Reimbursable advisory services	(51)	(42)	(41)	(9)	(1)
Reimbursable revenue - IDA-executed trust funds	(460)	(400)	(340)	(60)	(60)
Revenue – trust funds administration	(48)	(42)	(42)	(6)	-
Restricted revenue	(21)	(22)	(17)	1	(5)
Other revenue	(161)	(141)	(129)	(20)	(12)
Total revenue from externally funded activities	$ (741)	$ (647)	$ (569)	$ (94)	$ (78)
Total Net Non-Interest Expenses (Table 2)	**$ 1,464**	**$ 1,499**	**$ 1,196**	**$ (35)**	**$ 303**

Table 10: Other expenses, net

In millions of U.S. dollars

For the fiscal year ended June 30,	2018	2017	2016	FY18 Vs FY17	FY17 Vs FY16
Other (primarily PPA grants)	$ (41)	$ (10)	$ 14	$ (31)	$ (24)
Guarantee fees	10	7	5	3	2
Commitment charges	8	1	-	7	1
Other expenses, net (Table 2)	**$ (23)**	**$ (2)**	**$ 19**	**$ (21)**	**$ (21)**

Efficiency Measures

IDA's goal is to have its net administrative expenses covered by its loan revenue (loan interest, service, commitment 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 FY18, IDA's budget anchor was 102%. See **Table 11**.

Table 11: Budget Anchor

In millions of U.S.dollars

For the fiscal year fiscal year ended June 30,		2018
Total net Non-interest Expenses (From Table 9)	$	1,464
Pension and Externally Financed Outputs (EFO) adjustments[a]		(64)
Net administrative expenses for Budget Anchor	**$**	**1,400**
Interest Revenue from Loans (From Table 2)	$	1,376
Commitment fee and Guarantee income (From Table 10)		18
Mark-to-market losses on revenue-related forward currency contracts		(28)
Total revenue for Budget Anchor	**$**	**1,366**
Budget Anchor		**102%**

a. These amounts are excluded from the definition of net Non-interest expenses to reflect the way in which IDA is managed.

Section V: Development Activities, Products and Programs

Lending Framework

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 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.

Financing Cycles

The process of identifying and appraising a project and approving and disbursing the funds often extends over several years. However, in response to emergency situations, such as natural disasters and financial crises, IDA is able to accelerate the preparation and approval cycle. In most cases, IDA's Executive Directors approve each loan, grant and guarantee after appraisal of a project by staff. Under a new Multiphase Programmatic Approach approved by the Executive Directors on July 21, 2017, Executive Directors 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.

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 Executive Directors.

Financing Categories

Most of IDA's lending is of three types: investment project financing, development policy financing, and program-for-results. **Figure 4** shows the percentage of loans approved for investment lending, development policy operations and Program-for-Results over the past five years.

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.

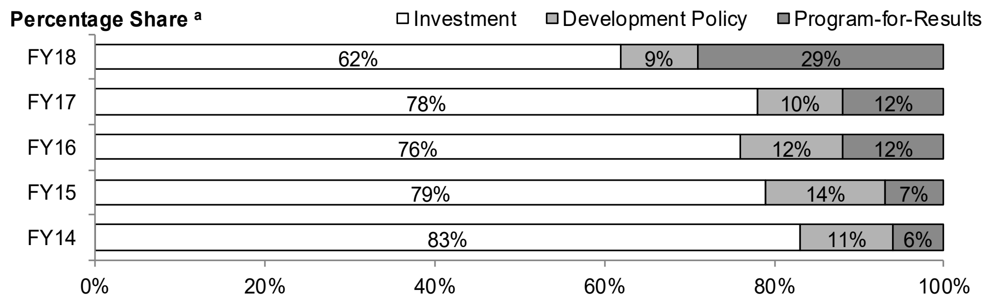
(ii) IDA's financing of its development operations is designed to promote economic development, increase productivity and thus raise standards of living in its member countries. Investment projects financed by IDA are required to meet IDA's standards for technical, economic, financial, institutional 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.

Figure 4: Share of Financing Categories



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

Investment Project Financing (IPF)

IPF is used in all sectors, it supports a wide range of activities including capital-intensive investments, agricultural development, service delivery, credit and grant delivery, community-based development, and institution building. IPF is usually disbursed over the long-term (5 to 10 year horizon).

FY18 commitments under IPF amounted to $14.8 billion, compared with $15.1 billion in FY17.

Development Policy Financing (DPF)

DPF provides rapidly-disbursing financing (1 to 3 years) to help a borrower address actual or anticipated development financing requirements. DPF aims to support the borrower in achieving sustainable development through a program of policy and institutional actions, for example, 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 that is subject to the borrower's own implementation processes and systems. Commitments under DPF for FY18 were $2.1 billion (FY17 - $1.9 billion).

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. It helps strengthen partnerships with government, development partners and other stakeholders by providing a platform to collaborate in larger country programs. PforR disburses when agreed results are achieved and verified. Results are identified and agreed upon during the preparation stage.

FY18 commitments under PforR totaled $7 billion, compared with $2.4 billion in FY17, reflecting an increase in commitments in countries in Africa and South Asia.

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 recipients to denominate new IDA loans in USD, EUR, GBP and JPY. Further, non-concessional loans provided under IDA18 from the Scale-up Facility and for transitional support, may only be denominated in either USD, EUR, GBP and JPY. As of June 30, 2018, $8.3 billion of U.S. dollar denominated loans and U.S. dollar equivalent $7.1 billion in EUR denominated loans had been approved under the Single Currency lending program, of which $2.4 billion in U.S. dollar equivalent were outstanding.

Table 12: Summary of Financial Terms for IDA Lending Products, effective July 1, 2018

Instrument type[a]	Currencies	Maturity/Grace Period	Current Charges	Interest rates
Grant	SDR	Not applicable	None	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%
Non-concessional loans a) Transitional support loan b) Loans under Scale-up Facility	USD, EUR, GBP, JPY	20 years maximum weighted average maturity with 35 years final maturity	25 bps one-time front-end fee 25 bps commitment fee	Market-based floating reference rate (6-month) plus a spread (variable spread or fixed spread)[b]
Catastrophe Deferred Draw Down Option (CAT DDO) (New in IDA18)	SDR, USD, EUR, GBP, JPY	**Before Drawdown:** Front end fee and renewal fee are set at 0.5% and 0.25% respectively under SUF option, and at 0% under PBA or Undisbursed balances option. **After Drawdown:** - Under PBA or Undisbursed balances option - IDA concessional rates would apply. - Under SUF 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.

Charges on Loans and Grants

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.

Commitment Charge. A commitment charge, which is payable on any undisbursed loan or grant amount, is set by the Executive Directors 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 FY18, the commitment charge on undisbursed concessional loans had been set at nil, and for grants it had been set at nil from FY03 to FY18. For FY18, the commitment charge on transitional support loans and Scale-up Facility loans was set at 0.25%. For FY19, commitment charges have been set at the same levels as those set for FY18.

Interest. Interest is charged on all loans subject to blend terms approved under IDA16, IDA17 and IDA18, all hard-term loans, transitional support loans and loans provided under the Scale-up Facility. Further, new loans offered under transitional support and the Scale-up Facility are available at floating interest rates on IBRD terms. All other rates are fixed.

Table 12 provides a summary of the financial terms of IDA's lending products based on eligibility, effective July 1, 2018.

Repayment Terms

Loans approved through June 30, 1987 have a final maturity of 50 years, including a grace period of 10 years. In recent replenishments, differentiation in IDA's lending terms has been introduced to recognize the variation in economic development of broad categories of IDA recipients.

Since 1987, IDA has included an accelerated repayment clause in the legal agreements of regular, blend and hard-term loans that allows IDA 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 approval by IDA's Executive Directors after considering a borrower's economic development. The borrower would have a choice to either (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, 2018, the acceleration clause has been implemented for the qualifying IDA loans of 16 borrowers that have graduated from IDA since the introduction of the accelerated repayment clause. Of these 16 borrowers, 11 borrowers selected the principal option, 4 borrowers selected the interest option, and one borrower selected a combination of the two options. As part of IDA18, it was agreed that the implementation of the acceleration clause for new eligible borrowers would be temporarily suspended until the IDA18 mid-term review discussions.

Loans, Grants and Guarantee Activity

Commitments

Commitments of loans in FY18 were $18,544 million, an increase of $2,301 million (14%) over FY17 ($16,243 million). In terms of regional focus, Africa accounted for $11,111 million of the increase. Africa and South Asia together accounted for 91% of the FY18 commitments.

Commitments of guarantees in FY18 were $463 million, an increase of $413 million over FY17 ($50 million). In terms of regional focus, Africa accounted for all of the FY18 commitments. See Section VI: Other Development Activities and Programs. (see

Table 13).

Commitments of grants in FY18 were $5,003 million, an increase of $1,833 million (58%) over FY17 ($3,170 million). In terms of regional focus, Africa accounted for 85% of the total FY18 commitments (see **Table 14**)

Table 13: Commitments of Loans and Guarantees by Region
In millions of U.S. dollars

For the fiscal year ended June 30,	2018	2017	Variance
Africa	$ 11,574	$ 9,144	$ 2,430
East Asia and Pacific	530	2,617	(2,087)
Europe and Central Asia	861	643	218
Latin America and the Caribbean	273	317	(44)
Middle East and North Africa	30	228	(198)
South Asia	5,739	3,344	2,395
Total	**$ 19,007**	**$ 16,293**	**$ 2,714**

Table 14: Commitments of Grants by Region
In millions of U.S. dollars

For the fiscal year ended June 30,	2018	2017[a]	Variance
Africa	$ 3,837	$ 1,535	$ 2,302
East Asia and Pacific	101	86	15
Europe and Central Asia	96	96	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	155	186	(31)
Middle East and North Africa	400	783	(383)
South Asia	414	484	(70)
Total	**$ 5,003**	**$ 3,170**	**$ 1,833**

a. Excludes $50 million grant for the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility

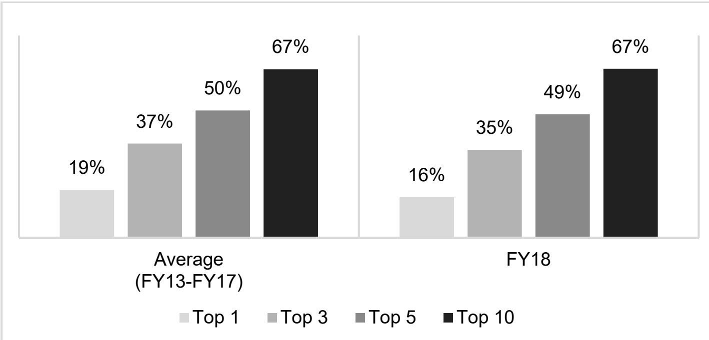
Table 15 provides details of the top five borrowers with the largest loan outstanding balances as of June 30, 2018. These borrowers represented 49% of total loans outstanding as of that date.

Table 15: Top Five Borrowers with the Largest Loan Outstanding Balance as of June 30, 2018
In millions of U.S. dollars, or as otherwise indicated

Country	Total	India	Bangladesh	Pakistan	Vietnam	Nigeria	Others
Eligibility		IBRD	IDA only	Blend	IBRD	Blend	
Loans Outstanding	$ 150,028	$ 23,963	$ 14,219	$ 14,033	$ 12,838	$ 8,217	$ 76,758
% of Total Loans Outstanding	100%	16%	10%	9%	9%	5%	51%
Weighted Average Maturity (Years)	12.3	5.9	14.0	12.0	13.4	14.8	13.6
Loans outstanding by terms							
Concessional							
Regular	93,179	4,818	14,216	914	7,728	5,237	60,266
Blend	54,546	18,208	-	12,467	4,858	2,980	16,033
Hard	1,313	469	-	465	252	-	127
Non-concessional							
Scale Up Facility	522	-	3	187	-	-	332
Transitional support	468	468	-	-	-	-	-
Undisbursed balance	$ 61,243	$ 4,680	$ 6,955	$ 3,671	$ 4,831	$ 6,700	$ 34,406

Figure 5 shows the concentration of IDA's outstanding loan portfolio amongst its largest borrowers for the average of FY13 through FY17 and for FY18.

Figure 5: Exposure of Largest IDA Borrowing Countries



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 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. These guarantees are separate and distinct from those offered under the Private Sector Window, see Section III: IDA's Financial Resources. See **Table** 16 for the types of guarantees that IDA provides.

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: 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 sovereign or sub-sovereign projects. 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, 2018

Charges	Guarantees on Concessional Terms		Guarantees on Non-Concessional Terms	
	Private Projects	Public Projects	Private Projects	Public Projects
Front-end fee	N.A.	N.A.	25 bps	25 bps
Initiation fee [a]	15 bps	N.A.	15 bps	N.A.
Processing fee [b]	50 bps	N.A.	50 bps	N.A.
Standby fee	0 bps	0 bps	25 bps	25 bps
Guarantee fee	75 bps	75 bps	50-165 bps [c]	50-165 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 exposure on its project and policy based guarantees (measured by discounting each guaranteed amount from its next call date), was $1,741 million as of June 30, 2018 ($1,152 million—June 30, 2017). The $589 million increase in guarantee exposure is primarily due to a $613 million guarantee that became effective in June 2018. The maximum potential undiscounted future payments that IDA could be required to make under these guarantees is $1,808 million as of June 30, 2018 ($1,177 million—June 30, 2017). In addition, IDA had $36 million of exposure under PSW guarantees as of June 30, 2018. See Section III: IDA's Financial Resources**.** For additional information, see the Notes F and G to IDA's Financial Statements.

Assisting Borrowing Members Manage Risk

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.

In order to promote countries' resilience to disasters and expand the range of IDA's crisis instruments, members endorsed the introduction of the Catastrophe Deferred Draw-Down Option (CAT-DDO) for IDA18. 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. In June 2018, IDA's Board approved the first CAT-DDO of a $200 million.

Crisis Response Window

The primary objective of the CRW is to provide IDA countries with additional resources that will help them to respond to severe economic crises, major natural disasters, or health emergencies and pandemics, and return to their long-term development paths. An allocation is made to the CRW under each replenishment. The CRW was allocated $3 billion under IDA18, with $340 million utilized in FY18.

Debt Relief

The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative (HIPC Initiative) and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) were implemented in 1996 and 2006 respectively as a 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.

During FY18, HIPC debt relief was provided on $10 million of loans ($9 million in FY17). There was no HIPC debt relief on service charges for FY18 ($1 million in FY17). On a cumulative basis, debt relief has been given on $2.1 billion of loans and $335 million of service charges as of June 30, 2018. The accumulated provision for debt relief was recorded at the inception of the initiative and is adjusted to reflect the impact of any changes in the decision and completion point dates of the related countries.

During FY18, there was no cancellation of eligible loans under the MDRI (Nil - FY17). On a cumulative basis, debt relief has been provided on $40.2 billion of loans under the MDRI as of June 30, 2018. The provision for the debt relief was recorded at the beginning of the MDRI Initiative.

Trust Funds Administration

Trust Funds are an integral 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's Trust Funds:

IDA-Executed Trust Funds (BETFs): IDA, alone or jointly with one or more of its affiliated organizations, implements or supervises the activities financed by trust funds. These trust funds support IDA's work program.

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

Financial Intermediary Funds (FIFs): IDA, as a trustee, provides financial management services such as receiving, holding and transferring funds to multiple implementing entities.

Table 18 shows IDA's Trust Fund Activity during FY18 and FY17. For additional information, see Notes to Financial Statements-Note H-Trust Funds Administration.

Table 18: Trust Fund Activity

In millions of U.S. dollars

For the fiscal year ended June 30,		2018		2017
Revenue Fees from Trust Fund Administration	$	48	$	42
Trust Fund Disbursements (as an executing agency)		460		400

The cash and investment assets held in trust by IDA as administrator and trustee as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 are summarized in **Table 19.** IDA's contribution to these trust funds for the year ended June 30, 2018 was nil ($50 million in June 30, 2017).

Table 19: Cash and Investment Assets Held in Trust by IDA

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Total fiduciary assets			
As of June 30,		2018		2017
IDA-executed	$	44	$	40
Jointly administered with affiliated organization		810		817
Recipient-executed		2,040		1,949
Financial intermediary funds		220		270
Execution not yet assigned [a]		2,664		3,086
Total	**$**	**5,778**	**$**	**6,162**

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

Externally funded Reimbursable Advisory Services (RAS)

IDA provides technical assistance to its member countries, both in connection with, and independent of, lending operations. There is a growing demand from borrowers for strategic advice, knowledge transfer, and capacity building. Such assistance includes assigning qualified professionals to survey developmental opportunities in member countries, analyzing their fiscal, economic and developmental environment, assisting member countries in devising coordinated development programs, appraising projects suitable for investment, and assisting member countries in improving their asset and liability management techniques. While most of IDA's advisory services and analytical work is financed by its own budget or donor contributions (Trust Funds), clients may also pay for such services. RAS allow IDA to provide advisory services that clients demand, but that IDA cannot fund in full within the existing budget envelope. In FY18, income relating to reimbursable advisory services was $51 million (FY17 - $42 million).

Buy-down of Loans – Partnership for Polio

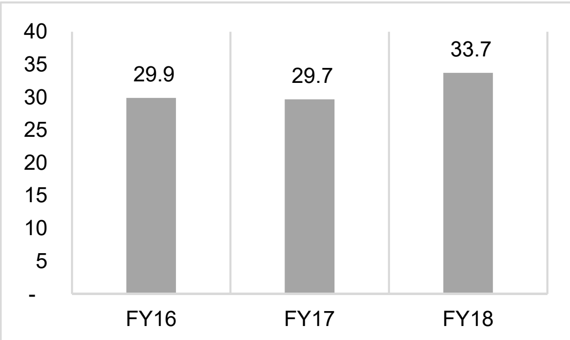
The Partnership for Polio program to fund the immunization of children in high-risk polio countries has a funding mechanism that allows the purchase of oral vaccines from the proceeds of loans.

Under this program, IDA enters into an arrangement 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, ensuring IDA incurs no economic loss. The trust fund subsequently cancels the purchased loans, converting them to grant terms. During FY18 and FY17, there were no loans purchased under the buy-down mechanism.

Section VII: Investment Activities

As of June 30, 2018, IDA's net investment portfolio totaled $33.7 billion **(Figure 6)**, of which $32.9 billion represents the liquid asset portfolio, and $0.8 billion represents the non-trading portfolio.

Figure 6: Net Investment Portfolio
In billions of U.S. dollars



Liquid Asset Portfolio

IDA's liquid asset portfolio will undergo a realignment during the three years of IDA18, as market debt will be introduced gradually when needed. The majority of IDA's liquid assets will continue to be funded by equity over this period. In addition, IDA's liquid asset portfolio has transitioned from a tranche structure to a sub-portfolio structure as follows:

Tranche 3 (Short-term Investment Tranche) has become the Operational Sub-Portfolio and holds liquidity to meet daily cash requirements.

Tranche 2 (Medium Term Investment Tranche) has become the Stable Sub-Portfolio and is sized initially to hold the prudential minimum level of liquid assets less the eligible amount of Tranche 1 assets which covers net liabilities maturing over the next 24 months.

Tranche 1 remains as a separate "Tranche 1" Sub-Portfolio and is managed as an asset-liability management (ALM) Sub-Portfolio, as defined in the IDA17 Investment Strategy, until the associated liabilities expire.

A Discretionary Sub-Portfolio has been created to invest additional liquidity beyond what is required for the Operational and Stable sub-portfolios.

The primary objective of IDA's liquid asset portfolio strategy continues to be preservation of capital within institutional constraints. Consistent with this primary objective, IDA restricts its investments to 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.

Table 20: Liquid Asset Portfolio Composition

In millions of U.S. dollars

As of		June 30, 2018
Liquid Asset Portfolio		
Tranche 1	$	15,998
Stable		5,958
Operational		9,461
Discretionary		1,506
Total	**$**	**32,923**

Table 21: Liquid Asset Portfolio by Tranche

In millions of U.S. dollars

As of		June 30, 2017
Investments by Tranche		
Tranche 1	$	17,233
Tranche 2		3,910
Tranche 3		7,574
Total	**$**	**28,717**

During FY18 and FY17, the liquid asset portfolio had a relatively long duration, as a result of IDA's interest immunization strategy, implemented through Tranche 1. Under this strategy, the duration of IDA's investments is aligned with that of its liabilities. The longer duration of the portfolio leads to higher sensitivity to market rates, and relatively large unrealized mark-to market gains/losses depending on the magnitude of the changes in interest rates. IDA's return for FY18 was 0.65% primarily due to unrealized mark-to-market losses reflecting the increase in yield curves across major currencies. **Table 22** and **Table 23** provide a breakdown of the average balances and returns of IDA's liquid asset portfolio. For details on returns of the total portfolio, refer to Section IV: Financial Results.

Table 22: Average Balances and Returns by Sub Portfolio

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

	FY18		
Sub Portfolios	Average Balance		Return
Tranche 1	$	16,915	0.70%
Stable		5,022	0.65%
Operational		8,155	0.74%
Discretionary[a]		1,503	0.40%
Total	**$**	**30,468**	**0.65%**

a. Since its creation in April 2018.

Table 23: Average Balances and Returns by Tranche

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

	FY17		
Tranches		Average Balance	Return
1	$	17,057	(0.66%)
2		3,680	0.10%
3		8,472	0.42%
Total	**$**	**29,209**	**(0.30%)**

IDA's liquid assets are held mainly in highly rated, fixed-income instruments. See **Box 3** for types of fixed-income instruments, and **Table 28** for eligibility criteria for IDA's investments.

Box 3: Fixed-Income instruments

- 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. For FY18, the prudential minimum was $10.7 billion. The prudential minimum for FY19 has been set at $15.9 billion. See Section IX – Risk Management for details on how IDA manages liquidity risk.

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 (fair value) could be consistently applied to all its investments. The changes in fair value for this security are reflected in the Statement of Income. As of June 30, 2018, the non-trading portfolio had a fair value of $812 million (FY17-$960 million). See Notes to Financial Statements–Note C–Investments.

Section VIII: Borrowing Activities

Concessional Loans from Members

Introduced in IDA17, Concessional Partner Loans (CPLs) will continue as a source of funding in IDA18. The terms in IDA18 are similar to IDA17, where the borrowing terms of the concessional loans from members aim to follow the concessional features of IDA's loans.

The maturities of the loans are either 25 or 40 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 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 and recorded as equity, is a function of the terms of the loan and the discount rate agreed upon during the replenishment discussions - 2.35% SDR equivalent for 25-year maturity and 2.70% for 40-year maturity in IDA18. In IDA17 the discount rate was a single rate of 2.65% SDR equivalent.

As of June 30, 2018, the borrowings outstanding balance relating to concessional loans from members was $5,811 million, an increase of $2,151 million as compared to June 30, 2017 ($3,660 million). The increase is primarily due to additional loan proceeds received during the current fiscal year. Interest expense associated with these loans was $103 million in FY18 (FY17 - $83 million).

Market Debt

On April 17, 2018, for the first time, IDA issued $1.5 billion of debt in the international capital markets. This debt was denominated in USD and has a maturity of five years. As part of IDA's asset-liability management strategy, IDA also entered into derivative transactions to convert the fixed-rate bond into a floating-rate instrument.

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.

As of June 30, 2018, securities lent or sold under repurchase agreements totaled $2,541 million, a decrease of $19 million over June 30, 2017. **Table 24** provides details on short-term borrowing activities.

Table 24: Short-Term Borrowings

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

As of June 30,	2018	2017	2016
Securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lent under securities lending agreements,			
Balance at year-end	$ 2,541	$ 2,560	$ 1,968
Average monthly balance during the year	$ 2,767	$ 2,576	$ 3,636
Maximum month-end balance	$ 4,090	$ 3,261	$ 4,985
Weighted-average rate at end of fiscal year	1.84%	0.74%	0.51%
Weighted-average rate during the fiscal year	0.98%	0.58%	0.26%

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 Audit Committee members, periodically review trends in IDA's risk profiles and performance, and any major developments in risk management policies and controls.

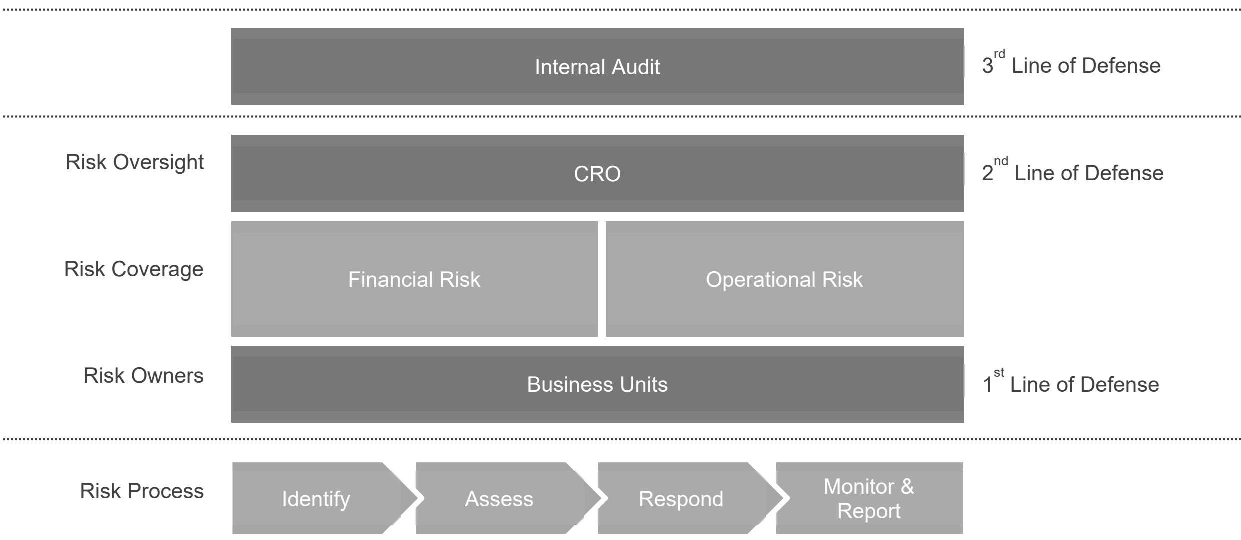
Management believes that effective risk management is critical for its overall operations. Accordingly, the risk management governance structure is designed to manage the principal risks IDA assumes in its activities, and supports Management in its oversight function, particularly in coordinating different 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 of defense" principle 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.

Figure 7: Financial and Operational Risk Management Structure



Risk Oversight and Coverage

Financial and Operational Risk Management

The CRO has an overview of 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. 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 in Operations 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 and the Integrity Vice Presidency jointly address such issues.

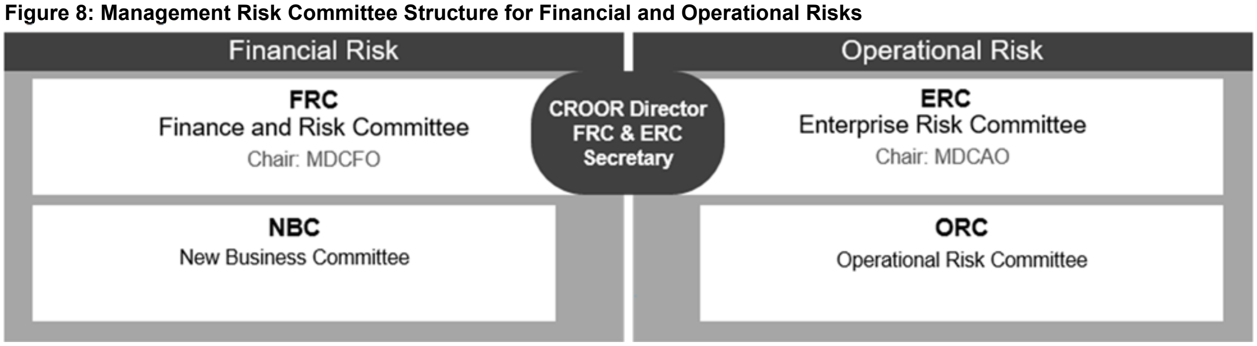
The following three departments report directly to the CRO:

The Credit Risk Department	• Identifies, measures, monitors, and manages country credit risk faced by IDA. • 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. • Whenever a new financial product is being considered for introduction, this department reviews any implications for country credit risk.
The 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. • Responsible for ensuring effective oversight, which includes: 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.
The Operational Risk Department (CROOR)	• 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 providing direction to business unit partners to ensure consistent application, (iii) assisting and guiding business unit partners 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 activities, and preparing a corporate Operational Risk Report for review and discussion by the ORC. • The department is also responsible for business continuity management, and enterprise risk management functions.

Risk Committees

Figure 8 depicts IDA's management risk committee structure for financial and operational risks:

Figure 8: 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, was created under the authority of the Managing Director and WBG Chief Financial Officer (MDCFO) to approve, clear, or discuss: (a) risk 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 risks in the areas of finance, which include country credit, market, counterparty, liquidity and model risks. 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 financial performance, new products and services, and risk management of IDA.

The New Business Committee (NBC) is a standing committee of the FRC under the authority of the MDCFO. 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.

Operational Risk Committees:

The Enterprise Risk Committee (ERC) is a corporate committee that has oversight over operational and non-financial risks across IDA. Chaired by IDA's Managing Director and Chief Administrative Officer (MDCAO), it consists of a Vice President level committee to review and discuss enterprise risk matters. Specifically, the Committee has a governance role over risk matters relating to corporate security, business continuity and IT security. The ERC also sponsors the further development of the enterprise risk management framework including an annual high-level survey of emerging top risks for IDA.

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 including business continuity, 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 CRO and escalates significant risks/decisions to the FRC and ERC.

Summary and Management of IDA's Specific 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 for its financial activities which include lending, borrowing and investing (**Table 25**). 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 upon a structured and uniform approach to identify, assess and monitor key operational risks across business units. The Board, particularly the Audit Committee, periodically reviews trends in IDA's risk profiles and performance, as well as any major developments in risk management policies and controls.

Table 25: 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 match the currency composition of assets and liabilities.
Liquidity Risk	Minimum liquidity target levels.
Operational Risk	Risk assessment and monitoring of key risk indicators and events including the risk of loss from inadequate internal processes, people and systems, or from external events.

Capital Adequacy

In support of its new financing model, IDA developed a new capital adequacy framework. On July 1, 2017, IDA began using a solvency-based capital adequacy model, which mandates that IDA holds capital for credit risk, market risk and operational risk covering all activities and assets on its books. The main measure of capital adequacy is Deployable Strategic Capital (DSC), 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 its outstanding loan loss reserve. The TRR is the minimum capital required to cover expected and unexpected losses in connection with all of IDA's currently existing operations and assets. It also includes a capital allowance to reflect losses that result from valuing IDA's concessional loan portfolio in present value terms using market interest rates. The CB is an extra buffer in the amount of 10 percent of TRA. As of June 30, 2018, the DSC was 37.4%, marginally higher compared with June 30, 2017 (37.2%). See **Table 26** below.

Table 26: Deployable Strategic Capital Ratio

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

As of June 30,	2018	2017
Total Resources Available (TRA)	$ 168.3	$ 162.3
Total Resources Required (TRR)[a]	88.5	85.7
Conservation Buffer (CB)	16.8	16.2
Deployable Strategic Capital (DSC = TRA - TRR - CB)	$ 63.0	$ 60.4
Deployable Strategic Capital as a percentage of Total Resources Available	**37.4%**	**37.2%**

a. TRR will be increased for the $2.5 billion allocated to the Private Sector Window as it is utilized. As of June 30,2018, $45 million had been utilized.

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 will monitor the level of assets available to satisfy all of IDA's borrowings and shall adjust future lending and grant commitments should the level of asset coverage fall below the level expected for a triple-A entity.
- Management will monitor 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 entity without callable capital.
- If IDA's access to the capital markets or alternative sources of cash funding is impaired, then no additional loan, credit 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 assesses the country credit risk of all its borrowers. 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 FY19 the SBL has been set at $41 billion (25 percent of $164 billion of equity as of June 30, 2018), compared with $40 billion for FY18. 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 not currently a constraining factor.

As of June 30, 2018, the ten countries with the highest exposures accounted for 67% of IDA's total exposure (

Figure 5). IDA's largest exposure to a single borrowing country, India, was $24 billion as of June 30, 2018 (**Table 15**). Monitoring these exposures relative to the SBL, however, requires consideration of the repayment profiles of existing loans, as well as disbursement profiles and projected new loans and guarantees.

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, they are required to maintain macroeconomic stability, carry out key structural and social reforms, and maintain all loans in accrual status.

Probable 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 graduated approach (**Table 27**). 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 interest or principal payments on its loans, or participate in debt rescheduling agreements with respect to its loans. As of June 30, 2018, no IDA borrowing countries in the accrual portfolio had overdue payments beyond 45 days.

Table 27: 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 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 the income for the current period. To the extent that these payments are received, they are included in income. At the time of arrears clearance, a decision is made on the restoration of accrual status on a case-by-case basis; in certain cases, this decision may be deferred until after a suitable period of payment performance has passed.

The loan-loss provision is calculated using IDA's exposure, the expected default frequency (EDF), or probability of default, and the estimated loss in the event of default. Probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio attributable to country credit risk are covered by the accumulated provision for losses on loans and other exposures, including PSW exposures, while unexpected losses owing to country credit risk are covered by equity.

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.

Countries are rated using IDA's internal comprehensive credit risk rating methodology. This rating methodology was reviewed and refined during the fiscal year. The net impact of this refinement on

IDA's accumulated provision at June 30, 2018, was $409 million, 0.28% of IDA net loans outstanding. For additional information see Notes to Financial Statements–Note F–Loans and Other Exposures.

In FY18, IDA had a $548 million loan loss provisioning charge, compared with a $56 million release of provision in FY17. The main driver of the increase in the provisioning requirement was the refinement in the rating methodology. As of June 30, 2018, IDA had $150 billion of loans outstanding, of which loans in non-accrual status represent 1.7%. IDA's total provision for losses on loans was $2.4 billion (excluding accumulated provision for losses on debt relief) which represents a provisioning rate of 1.6%. IDA's provisioning rate on loans for FY14 through FY18 has been between 1.0% to 1.6%. For a summary of countries with loans or guarantees in nonaccrual status at June 30, 2018, see Notes to Financial Statements–Note F–Loans and Other Exposures.

Commercial Counterparty Credit Risk

IDA is exposed to commercial counterparty credit risk. This is the normal 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.

IDA's liquid asset portfolio consists mostly of sovereign government bonds, debt instruments issued by sovereign government agencies, and time deposits with banks. More than half of these investments are with issuers and counterparties rated triple-A or double-A. (**Table 29**)

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, 2018, IDA had received $2 million of cash collateral for its derivative transactions (June 30, 2017 – less than $0.1 million).

Since becoming a rated entity, IDA has started to expand the number of derivative agreements that it has with commercial counterparties. In these agreements, IDA is not required to post collateral as long as it maintains a triple-A credit rating. See Notes to Financial Statements - Note E–Derivative Instruments for more details.

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 financing 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 28**). 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 Chief Risk Officer department, as deemed necessary.

Table 28: 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 Chief Risk Officer 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.

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). (**Table 29**).

The credit quality of IDA's investment portfolio remains concentrated in the upper end of the credit spectrum with 59% of the portfolio rated AA or above as of June 30, 2018, reflecting IDA's continued preference for highly rated securities and counterparties across all categories of financial instruments. Total commercial counterparty credit exposure, net of collateral held, was $35,677 million as of June 30, 2018.

Table 29: Commercial Credit Exposure, Net of Collateral Held, by Counterparty Rating
In millions of U.S. dollars, except rates in percentages

As of	June 30, 2018				June 30, 2017			
Counterparty Rating	Sovereigns	Non-Sovereigns	Total Exposure	% of Total	Sovereigns	Non-Sovereigns	Total Exposure	% of Total
AAA	$ 6,586	$ 5,003	**$ 11,589**	32	$ 8,065	$ 5,088	**$ 13,153**	42
AA	2,659	6,861	**9,520**	27	3,919	5,194	**9,113**	29
A	9,752	4,783	**14,535**	41	6,860	2,017	**8,877**	29
BBB or below	30	3	**33**	*	-	4	**4**	*
Total	**$ 19,027**	**$ 16,650**	**$ 35,677**	**100**	**$ 18,844**	**$ 12,303**	**$ 31,147**	**100**

** denotes less than $0.5 million*

For the contractual value, notional amounts and related credit risk exposure amounts by instrument see Notes to Financial Statements - Note E- 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 Value 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 the fair value 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, 2018, IDA recorded a CVA adjustment on its balance sheet of $0.3 million, and a DVA of $2 million.

Market Risk

IDA is exposed to changes in interest and exchange rates. The introduction of market debt financing into IDA's business model from IDA18 presents additional exposures. Accordingly, IDA has updated its ALM Framework in order to minimize its exposure to market risk associated with this new debt issuance.

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 assets are relatively long. This long duration, combined with volatility in market interest rates, would result in significant year-on-year variability in the fair value of IDA's equity. However, since the loan portfolio is not reported at fair value under U.S. GAAP the impact of this variability on IDA's reported Balance Sheet is not fully evident. **Table 30** provides a fair value estimate of IDA's financial assets and liabilities.

As of June 30, 2018, IDA's investment-trading portfolio (liquid asset portfolio) had a duration of slightly below two years. During FY18, this portfolio experienced unrealized mark-to-market losses of $128 million as compared to unrealized mark-to-market losses of $367 million in FY17, as a result of the increase in the yield curves of major currencies in FY18.

Under IDA18, the investment-trading portfolio was adjusted to reflect the new financing model. The portfolio is transitioning from the previous tranche structure to a sub-portfolio structure which is comprised of a Stable portfolio, Discretionary portfolio and an Operational portfolio. See Section VII: Investment Activities.

Under the new integrated financing model, IDA employs the following strategies to continue to enhance its management of 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.

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 is denominated in U.S. dollars.

Changes in exchange rates affect the capital adequacy of IDA when the currency of the equity funding the loan portfolio is different from that of the loan exposure. Accordingly, the aim of IDA's exchange rate risk management is the protection of IDA's financial capacity, as measured by the capital adequacy framework.

The key components of IDA's foreign exchange risk mitigation framework include:

- Aligning the currency composition of the funding sources with the currency composition of IDA's assets.
- Non-SDR sources of funding will be hedged to SDRs, where required, to lock-in the SDR value. Adjusting the currency of funding sources when single currency credits are approved, in order to maintain the alignment of currency composition of loans to sources of funding.
- Aligning the currency composition of its equity to that of the currency composition of required capital ("Total Resources Required" measure in capital adequacy framework).

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, in equity. Translation adjustments relating to non-functional currencies are reported in IDA's Statement of Income (see Note A: Summary of Significant Accounting and Related Policies in the Notes to the Financial Statements).

IDA uses currency forward contracts to convert members' encashments provided in national currencies into the five currencies of the SDR basket. As of June 30, 2018, IDA had entered into $13.2 billion in notional foreign exchange forwards directly with market counterparts in order to manage exchange rate risk. IDA's economic hedges have been regularly rebalanced during FY18. For further details, see Notes to Financial Statements–Note E–Derivative Instruments.

The payable leg of the currency forward contracts economically hedging member equity contribution pledges is denominated in non-functional currencies. Accordingly, appreciation (depreciation) of these currencies against the U.S. dollar results in exchange rate losses (gains), which are reported in the Statement of Income. The translation adjustment on future inflows from members is the economic offset to the translation adjustment on non-functional currencies of currency forward contracts.

The translation adjustment gain on non-functional currencies of $89 million in FY18 was due to the depreciation of majority of the non-functional currencies against the U.S. dollar. This was offset by the effect of foreign exchange on the future inflows from members, which was a loss of $185 million in FY18. In contrast, the translation adjustment loss on non-functional currencies of $49 million in FY17 was due to the appreciation of the non-functional currencies against the U.S. dollar. This was offset by the effect of foreign exchange movements on the future inflows from members, which was a gain of $102 million in FY17.

The difference between the reported translation adjustments and the effect of foreign exchange movements on the economic offsets, primarily represent the effect of foreign exchange movements on the member equity contributions in non-functional currencies that are not economically hedged through forward contracts due to their relatively small contribution amount or the unpredictability of the expected payment date. These residual equity contributions are hedged using a currency correlation methodology under the overall currency management framework.

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 liquidity management guidelines were revised in FY18 to reflect the integrated financing model under IDA18. IDA's aggregate liquid asset holdings are now 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 FY18 the prudential minimum was $10.7 billion . For FY19, the prudential minimum has been set at $15.9 billion.

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 loss 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 safety, business continuity, external vendor risks and cyber security. IDA's approach to managing operational risk includes 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.

Section X: Fair Value Analysis

Fair value reflects the most current and complete expectation and estimation of the value of assets and liabilities. It aids comparability, and can be useful in decision-making. On a reported basis, IDA's loans and borrowings, in the form of concessional loans from members, are carried at amortized cost, while all instruments in its investment portfolio (trading and non-trading) and existing market debt are carried at fair value. Whilst IDA intends to hold its loans and borrowings to maturity, a fair value estimate of IDA's financial assets and liabilities along with their respective carrying values is presented in **Table 30.** The fair value of these instruments is affected by changes in market variables such as interest rates, exchange rates, and credit risk. Management uses fair value to assess the performance of the investment-trading portfolio, and to manage various market risks, including interest rate risk and commercial counterparty credit risk. **Table 30** shows that IDA's equity on a fair value basis ($136 billion) is less than on a carrying value basis ($164 billion) primarily due to the $27.1 billion negative fair value adjustment on IDA's net loans outstanding. This negative fair value adjustment arises due to the concessional nature of IDA's loans; IDA's interest rates are below market rates for the given maturity of its loans and risk profile of the borrowers (concessional).

The fair value of loans is calculated using market-based methodologies - see Notes to Financial Statements–Note F– Loans and Other Exposures. For details on valuation methods and assumptions relating to other fair value disclosures, see Notes to Financial Statements–Note L–Other Fair Value Disclosures. As non-financial assets and liabilities are not reflected at fair value, IDA's equity, as shown in **Table 30**, is not intended to reflect full fair value.

Loan Portfolio

As of June 30, 2018, there was a $27.1 billion negative fair value adjustment on IDA's net loans outstanding bringing the fair value to $118.5 billion. This compares with a $26.8 billion adjustment as of June 30, 2017, bringing the fair value to $111.5 billion. The $0.3 billion variance in the adjustment is due to changes in the interest rate risk of the portfolio.

Borrowings from Members

The fair value of borrowings from members increased from $4.2 billion as of June 30, 2017 to $6.7 billion as of June 30, 2018. The increase was primarily driven by the $2.1 billion in new borrowings during the year.

Table 30: Fair Value Estimates and their Carrying Value

In millions of U.S.dollars

As of June 30,	2018		2017	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Assets				
Due from Banks	$ 523	$ 523	$ 483	$ 483
Investments (including securities purchased under resale agreements)	36,075	36,075	32,033	32,033
Net Loans Outstanding	145,656	118,508	138,351	111,539
Derivative Assets				
Investments	6,198	6,198	4,318	4,318
Other Asset-Liability Management	15,715	15,715	19,525	19,525
Borrowings	1	1	-	-
Receivable from affiliated organization	816	816	798	798
Other assets	1,346	1,346	1,533	1,533
Total Assets	**$ 206,330**	**$ 179,182**	**$ 197,041**	**$ 170,229**
Liabilities				
Borrowings				
Concessional partner loans	$ 5,811	$ 6,660	$ 3,660	$ 4,175
Market Borrowings	1,494	1,494	-	-
Securities sold/lent under repurchase agreements/securities lending agreements, and payable for cash collateral received	2,543	2,543	2,560	2,560
Derivate Liabilities			-	-
Investments	6,198	6,198	4,523	4,523
Other Asset-Liability Management	15,745	15,745	19,550	19,550
Borrowings	15	15	-	-
Payable for grants	8,743	8,743	6,583	6,583
Payable to affiliated organization	479	479	471	471
Other liabilities	1,357	1,357	1,218	1,218
Total Liabilities	**$ 42,385**	**$ 43,234**	**$ 38,565**	**$ 39,080**
Equity	**$ 163,945**	**$ 135,948**	**$ 158,476**	**$ 131,149**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**$ 206,330**	**$ 179,182**	**$ 197,041**	**$ 170,229**

Section XI: 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 income statement. Since IDA has elected the fair value option for existing market debt instruments in its borrowing portfolio, starting July 1, 2018, upon adoption of ASU 2016-01, IDA will reflect the portion of the change in fair value of these instruments that results from a change in IDA's own credit 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. Investments measured at net asset value per share (or its equivalent) are not classified in the fair value hierarchy.

Derivative contracts include currency forward contracts, swaptions, plain vanilla swaps, and structured swaps are valued using the standard discounted cash flow methods using market observable 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.

The majority of IDA's financial instruments which are recorded at fair value are classified as Level 1 and Level 2 as of June 30, 2018, 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 probable 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. The provision required is a function of the expected default frequency and the assumed severity of the loss given default for each of the borrowers.

The expected default frequency is based on the borrower's assigned risk rating. The determination of a borrower's risk rating is based on a quantitative framework which relies primarily on considerations of 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 other vulnerabilities. IDA periodically reassesses the adequacy of the accumulated provision for losses on loans and other exposures.

Adjustments to the accumulated provision are recorded as a charge or a release of provision in the Statement 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 non-accrual portfolios.

Additional information on IDA's provisioning policy and the status of nonaccrual loans can be found in the Notes to Financial Statements-Note A-Summary of Significant Accounting and Related Policies and Note F- Loans and Other Exposures.

Provision for HIPC Debt Initiative and MDRI

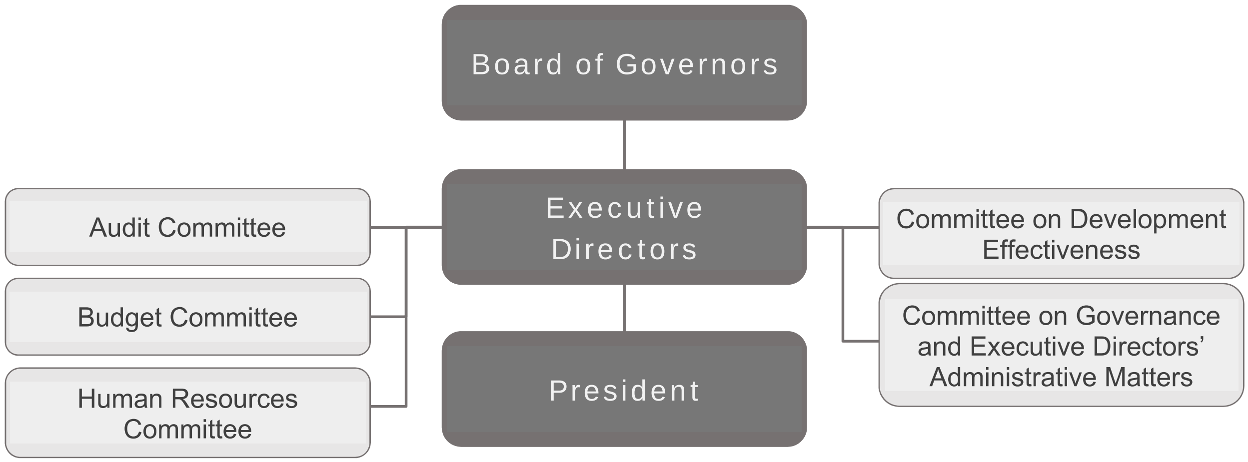
The adequacy of the accumulated provision for the HIPC Debt Initiative and MDRI is based on both quantitative and qualitative analyses of various factors, including estimates of Decision and Completion Point dates. IDA periodically reviews these factors and reassesses the adequacy of the accumulated provision for the HIPC Debt Initiative and MDRI. Adjustments to the accumulated provision are recorded as a charge against or addition to income.

Provision for Losses on Buy-Down of Loans

IDA records a provision for losses on loans when all performance goals as well as conditions necessary to affect the buy-down under the Partnership for Polio program have been completed. The provision is equivalent to the difference between the carrying amount of the loans to be bought down and the estimated amount to be received. The estimated amount to be received is based on quantitative factors including the discount rate.

Section XII: Governance and Internal Controls

Figure 9: Governance Structure



General Governance

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 to exercise any of its powers, except for certain powers enumerated in the IDA Articles. IDA has its own policies and frameworks that are carried out by staff that share responsibilities for both IDA and IBRD.

Board Membership

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 173 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 session at the main World Bank offices in Washington DC, as business requires. Each committee's terms of reference establishes 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 8 members and function under their respective terms of reference. These committees are as follows:

- Audit Committee - assists the Boards in overseeing the 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 the IDA's business plans. The committee provides guidance to management on strategic directions of IDA.
- Committee on Development Effectiveness - supports the Boards in assessing the 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 Internal Audit Department.
- 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.

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 in place a Code of Conduct. 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.

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.

In FY17, the Board approved amendments to the policy on the appointment of an external auditor which will come into effect for the FY19 audit period. The primary amendments now permit the external auditor to provide non-prohibited, non-audit related services subject to monetary limits.

Broadly, the list of prohibited non-audit services include 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 and in the International Standards on Auditing.

External Auditors

The external auditor is appointed to a five-year term and is subject to annual reappointment based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee and approval of a resolution by the Board. In FY14, KPMG LLP began a second five-year term as IDA's external auditor. FY18 is the final year of KPMG LLP's second term as IDA's external auditor.

Following a mandatory rebidding of the external audit contract, IDA's Executive Directors approved the appointment of Deloitte as IDA's external auditor for an initial five-year term commencing FY19.

Internal Controls

Internal Control over External Financial Reporting

Each fiscal year, Management evaluates the internal controls over external 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 external 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 external financial reporting. As of June 30, 2018, these controls were determined to be effective. See "Management's report regarding effectiveness of Internal Control over External Financial Reporting" on page [ ].

Concurrently, IDA's external auditor provides a report stating IDA maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over external financial reporting. See Independent Auditor' Report on page [ ].

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, 2018.

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 Board of Executive Directors

Commitment Authority: 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.

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

Duration: Duration provides an indication of the interest rate sensitivity of a fixed income security to changes in its underlying yield.

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.

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 periodic 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: 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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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INTERNAL CONTROL REPORTS

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The World Bank
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

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Washington, D.C. 20433
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(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

Management's Report Regarding Effectiveness of Internal Control over External Financial Reporting

August 9, 2018

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 external 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 external 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 external financial reporting, which is subject to scrutiny by management and the internal auditors, and is revised as considered necessary, 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 external financial reporting for financial statement presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as of June 30, 2018. This assessment was based on the criteria for effective internal control over external 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 external financial reporting presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as of June 30, 2018. The independent audit firm that audited the financial statements has issued an Independent Auditors Report which expresses an opinion on IIDA's internal control over external 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 external financial reporting and any other matters which they believe should be brought to the attention of the Audit Committee.

Jim Yong Kim
President

Joaquim Vieira Ferreira Levy
Managing Director and World Bank Group Chief Financial Officer

Bernard Lauwers
Vice President and World Bank Group Controller

KPMG LLP
Suite 12000
1801 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Independent Auditors' Report

President and Executive Directors
International Development Association:

We have audited the International Development Association's (IDA) internal control over external financial reporting as of June 30, 2018, based on criteria established in the *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

Management's Responsibility 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 External Financial Reporting.*

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the entity's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

An audit of internal control over financial reporting involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about whether a material weakness exists. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks that a material weakness exists. An audit includes obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on the assessed risk.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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 U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. 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 U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, 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.

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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.

Opinion

In our opinion, IDA maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2018, based on criteria established in the *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

Report on Financial Statements

We also have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the accompanying financial statements of IDA, which comprise the balance sheets as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the related statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in accumulated deficit and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2018, and our report dated August 9, 2018 expressed an unmodified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

KPMG LLP

Washington, D.C.
August 9, 2018

KPMG LLP
Suite 12000
1801 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Independent Auditors' Report

President and Executive Directors
International Development Association:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the International Development Association (IDA), which comprise the balance sheets as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the related statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in accumulated deficit and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of IDA as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2018 in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Other Matter

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The summary statement of loans and the statement of voting power and subscriptions and contributions as of June 30, 2018 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to

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the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We also have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, IDA's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2018, based on criteria established in the *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated August 9, 2018 expressed an unmodified opinion on the effectiveness of IDA's internal control over financial reporting.

KPMG LLP

Washington, D.C.
August 9, 2018

BALANCE SHEET

June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	2018	*2017*
Assets		
Due from Banks—Notes C and L		
Unrestricted cash	$ 495	$ 455
Restricted cash	28	28
	523	483
Investments (including securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements of $2,321 million—June 30, 2018; $2,150 million—June 30, 2017) —Notes C, G and L	36,056	31,789
Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements—Notes C and L	19	244
Derivative Assets		
Asset-liability management—*Notes E, G* and *L*	15,715	19,525
Borrowings—*Notes D, E* and *L*	1	-
Investments—*Notes C, E* and *L*	6,198	4,318
	21,914	23,843
Receivable from Affiliated Organization—Note G	816	798
Other Receivables		
Receivable from investment securities traded—*Note C*	277	527
Accrued interest and commitment charges	392	358
	669	885
Loans Outstanding (Summary Statement of Loans, Notes F and L)		
Total Loans	211,271	196,363
Less: Undisbursed balance	(61,243)	(54,179)
Loans outstanding	150,028	142,184
Less: Accumulated provision for losses on loans	(4,383)	(3,853)
Add: Deferred loans origination costs	11	20
Net loans outstanding	145,656	138,351
Other Assets—Note H	677	648
Total Assets	$ 206,330	$ 197,041

	2018	2017
Liabilities		
Borrowings—Notes D and L	$	$
Concessional partner loans (at amortized cost)	5,811	3,660
Market borrowings (at fair value)	1,494	-
	7,305	3,660
Securities Sold Under Repurchase Agreements, Securities Lent Under Securities Lending Agreements, and Payable for Cash Collateral Received—Note C and L	2,543	2,560
Derivative Liabilities		
Asset-liability management—*Notes E, G* and *L*	15,745	19,550
Borrowings—*Notes D, E* and *L*	15	-
Investments—*Notes C, E* and *L*	6,198	4,523
	21,958	24,073
Payable for Development Grants—Note I	8,743	6,583
Payable to Affiliated Organization—Note G	479	471
Other Liabilities		
Payable for investment securities purchased—*Note C*	556	543
Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities—*Notes F and H*	801	675
	1,357	1,218
Total Liabilities	42,385	38,565
Equity		
Members' Subscriptions and Contributions (Statement of Voting Power and Subscriptions and Contributions and Note B)		
Unrestricted	268,382	245,603
Restricted	328	327
Subscriptions and contributions committed	268,710	245,930
Less:		
Subscriptions and contributions receivable	(39,596)	(27,113)
Cumulative discounts/ acceleration credits on subscriptions and contributions	(3,653)	(3,414)
Subscriptions and contributions paid-in	225,461	215,403
Nonnegotiable, Noninterest-bearing Demand Obligations on Account of Members' Subscriptions and Contributions		
Unrestricted	(9,989)	(9,267)
Restricted	(51)	(51)
	(10,040)	(9,318)
Deferred Amounts to Maintain Value of Currency Holdings	(244)	(244)
Accumulated Deficit (Statement of Changes in Accumulated Deficit)	(50,557)	(45,326)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income—Note J	(675)	(2,039)
Total Equity	163,945	158,476
Total Liabilities and Equity	$ 206,330	$ 197,041

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

STATEMENT OF INCOME

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	2018	2017	2016
Interest revenue			
Loans, net—Note F	$ 1,376	$ 1,232	$ 1,149
Investments, net—Notes C, E, G and L	420	391	384
Borrowings, net—Notes C and D	(149)	(102)	(80)
Interest revenue, net of borrowing expenses	1,647	1,521	1,453
Provision for losses on loans and other exposures, (charge) release —Note F	(548)	56	(380)
Non-interest revenue			
Revenue from externally funded activities—Notes G and H	741	647	569
Other	18	8	5
Total	759	655	574
Non-interest expenses			
Administrative—Notes G, H and K	(2,184)	(2,121)	(1,765)
Contributions to special programs—Note G	(21)	(25)	-
Other	(41)	(10)	14
Total	(2,246)	(2,156)	(1,751)
Transfers from affiliated organizations and others—Notes G and H	203	599	990
Development grants—Note I	(4,969)	(2,577)	(1,232)
Non-functional currency translation adjustment gains (losses), net	89	(49)	208
Unrealized mark-to-market (losses) gains on Investments-Trading portfolio, net—Notes E and L	(128)	(367)	509
Unrealized mark-to-market (losses) gains on Non-Trading portfolios, net			
Asset-liability management—Notes E and L	(17)	54	(35)
Investments—Note L	(21)	(32)	35
Total	(38)	22	-
Net (Loss) Income	**$** (5,231)	**$** (2,296)	**$** 371

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	2018	2017	2016
Net (Loss) Income	$ (5,231)	$ (2,296)	$ 371
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)—Note J			
Currency translation adjustments on functional currencies	1,364	(820)	(344)
Comprehensive (Loss) Income	$ (3,867)	$ (3,116)	$ 27

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEFICIT

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	2018	2017	2016
Accumulated Deficit at beginning of the fiscal year	$ (45,326)	$ (43,030)	$ (43,401)
Net (loss) income for the year	(5,231)	(2,296)	371
Accumulated Deficit at end of the fiscal year	$ (50,557)	$ (45,326)	$ (43,030)

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	2018	2017	2016
Cash flows from investing activities			
Loans			
Disbursements	$ (11,540)	$ (10,613)	$ (11,461)
Principal repayments	5,042	4,513	4,276
Principal prepayments	51	51	51
Proceeds from buy-down of loans	-	-	58
Non-trading securities—Investments			
Principal payments received	126	113	72
Net cash used in investing activities	(6,321)	(5,936)	(7,004)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Members' subscriptions and contributions	9,335	6,893	7,525
Medium and long-term borrowings (new issues)	3,603	786	653
Net derivatives-borrowings	11	-	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	12,949	7,679	8,178
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net (loss) income	(5,231)	(2,296)	371
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities			
Provision for losses on loans and other exposures, net—charge (release)	548	(56)	380
Non-functional currency translation adjustment (gains) losses, net	(89)	49	(208)
Unrealized mark-to-market losses (gains) on non-trading portfolios, net	38	(22)	-
Other non-interest expenses	41	10	(14)
Amortization of discount on borrowings	53	35	25
Changes in:			
Investments—Trading, net	(4,208)	(708)	1,483
Net investment securities traded/purchased	286	(123)	(10)
Net derivatives—Investments	(329)	42	(45)
Net derivatives—Asset-liability management	(4)	210	66
Net securities purchased/sold under resale/repurchase agreements and payable for cash collateral received	188	430	(2,408)
Net receivable from affiliated organizations	(11)	104	45
Payable for development grants	2,117	522	(499)
Accrued interest and commitment charges	(28)	(33)	(36)
Other assets	(466)	(144)	(35)
Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities	504	27	34
Net cash used in operating activities	(6,591)	(1,953)	(851)
Effect of exchange rate changes on unrestricted cash	3	20	(6)
Net increase (decrease) in unrestricted cash	40	(190)	317
Unrestricted cash at beginning of the fiscal year	455	645	328
Unrestricted cash at end of the fiscal year	$ 495	$ 455	$ 645

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	2018	2017	2016
Supplemental disclosure			
Increase (Decrease) in ending balances resulting from exchange rate fluctuations:			
Loans outstanding	$ 1,410	$ (588)	$ (655)
Investment portfolio	92	(208)	141
Derivatives—Asset-liability management	5	(139)	421
Borrowings	(16)	(67)	78
Principal repayments written off under Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Initiative	10	9	10
Loans written off under Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)	-	-	524
Loans prepaid—carrying value	54	54	54
Buy-down of loans—carrying value	-	-	85
Interest paid on borrowings	49	46	42

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

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF LOANS

June 30, 2018

Amounts expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

Borrower or guarantor	*Total loans*	*Undisbursed loans* [a]	*Loans outstanding*	*Percentage of loans outstanding* [c]
Afghanistan	$ 356	$ -	$ 356	$ 0.24 %
Albania	678	1	677	0.45
Angola	610	57	553	0.37
Armenia	1,137	34	1,103	0.74
Azerbaijan	478	*	478	0.32
Bangladesh	21,174	6,955	14,219	9.48
Benin	1,431	508	923	0.62
Bhutan	255	6	249	0.17
Bolivia	984	261	723	0.48
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,144	68	1,076	0.72
Botswana	1	-	1	*
Burkina Faso	2,194	754	1,440	0.96
Burundi	145	-	145	0.10
Cabo Verde, Republic of	376	64	312	0.21
Cambodia	968	424	544	0.36
Cameroon	1,994	839	1,155	0.77
Central African Republic	167	77	90	0.06
Chad	185	-	185	0.12
China	2,051	-	2,051	1.37
Comoros	13	-	13	0.01
Congo, Democratic Republic of	1,737	726	1,011	0.67
Congo, Republic of	355	201	154	0.10
Côte d'Ivoire	2,032	1,202	830	0.55
Djibouti	232	84	148	0.10
Dominica	52	17	35	0.02
Dominican Republic	2	-	2	*
Ecuador	2	-	2	*
Egypt, Arab Republic of	662	-	662	0.44
El Salvador	3	-	3	*
Equatorial Guinea	25	-	25	0.02
Eritrea	439	-	439	0.29
Eswatini	1	-	1	*
Ethiopia	12,376	4,632	7,744	5.16
Gambia, The	162	53	109	0.07
Georgia	1,147	26	1,121	0.75
Ghana	4,498	545	3,953	2.64
Grenada	132	40	92	0.06
Guinea	434	172	262	0.17
Guinea-Bissau	228	157	71	0.05
Guyana	98	58	40	0.03
Honduras	1,001	41	960	0.64
India	28,642	4,680	23,962	15.97
Indonesia	1,271	-	1,271	0.84
Iraq	323	-	323	0.22
Jordan	114	43	71	0.05
Kenya	9,902	4,377	5,525	3.68
Kosovo	165	114	51	0.03
Kyrgyz Republic	849	194	655	0.44
Lao People's Democratic Republic	799	212	587	0.39
Lebanon	101	76	25	0.02
Lesotho	438	105	333	0.22

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF LOANS

June 30, 2018

Amounts expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

Borrower or guarantor	*Total loans*	*Undisbursed loans* [a]	*Loans outstanding*	*Percentage of loans outstanding* [c]
Liberia	$ 591	$ 261	$ 330	0.22 %
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	244	-	244	0.16
Madagascar	2,102	469	1,633	1.09
Malawi	1,421	532	889	0.59
Maldives	94	6	88	0.06
Mali	2,013	386	1,627	1.08
Mauritania	450	62	388	0.26
Mauritius	3	-	3	*
Moldova	767	166	601	0.40
Mongolia	738	161	577	0.39
Montenegro	48	-	48	0.03
Morocco	4	-	4	*
Mozambique	3,360	502	2,858	1.91
Myanmar	2,665	1,482	1,183	0.79
Nepal	3,624	1,314	2,310	1.54
Nicaragua	930	314	616	0.41
Niger	1,579	559	1,020	0.68
Nigeria	14,917	6,700	8,217	5.48
Pakistan	17,704	3,671	14,033	9.34
Papua New Guinea	496	244	252	0.17
Paraguay	5	-	5	*
Philippines	75	-	75	0.05
Rwanda	2,055	589	1,466	0.98
Samoa	120	13	107	0.07
São Tomé and Príncipe	12	-	12	0.01
Senegal	3,383	1,330	2,053	1.37
Serbia	357	-	357	0.24
Sierra Leone	447	162	285	0.19
Solomon Islands	69	33	36	0.02
Somalia	416	-	416	0.28
South Sudan	156	89	67	0.04
Sri Lanka	4,040	970	3,070	2.05
St. Kitts and Nevis	1	-	1	*
St. Lucia	126	44	82	0.06
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	89	58	31	0.02
Sudan	1,215	-	1,215	0.81
Syrian Arab Republic	14	-	14	0.01
Tajikistan	582	249	333	0.22
Tanzania	10,035	3,317	6,718	4.48
Timor-Leste	61	35	26	0.02
Togo	219	161	58	0.04
Tonga	51	12	39	0.03
Tunisia	4	-	4	*
Turkey	10	-	10	0.01
Uganda	5,134	2,064	3,070	2.05
Uzbekistan	2,323	1,688	635	0.42
Vanuatu	105	55	50	0.03
Vietnam	17,670	4,831	12,839	8.56
Yemen, Republic of	1,666	26	1,640	1.09
Zambia	1,717	747	970	0.64
Zimbabwe	467	-	467	0.31
Subtotal—Members [c]	**$ 210,937**	**$ 61,105**	**$ 149,832**	**99.87 %**

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF LOANS
June 30, 2018

Amounts expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

Borrower or guarantor	*Total loans*	*Undisbursed loans* [a]	*Loans outstanding*	*Percentage of loans outstanding* [c]
African Trade Insurance Agency [b]	$ 9	$ -	$ 9	0.01 %
Bank Of The States Of Central Africa [b]	61	24	37	0.02
Caribbean Development Bank [b]	13	-	13	0.01
West African Development Bank [b]	251	114	137	0.09
Subtotal—Regional development banks	**$ 334**	**$ 138**	**$ 196**	**0.13 %**
Total—June 30, 2018 [c]	**$ 211,271**	**$ 61,243**	**$ 150,028**	**100.00 %**
Total—June 30, 2017	**$ 196,363**	**$ 54,179**	**$ 142,184**	

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

NOTES

a. Of the undisbursed balance at June 30, 2018, IDA has entered into irrevocable commitments to disburse $446 million ($466 million—June 30, 2017).

b. The loans to these regional development banks and agencies are for the benefit of members of IDA or territories of members of IDA.

c. 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, 2018

Amounts expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

Member [a]	*Number of votes*	*Percentage of total votes*			*Subscriptions and contributions committed* [b]
Part I Members					
Australia	346,373	1.24	%	$	5,079.54
Austria	243,084	0.87			3,627.84
Belgium	306,464	1.10			4,944.38
Canada	736,369	2.64			12,237.27
Denmark	257,916	0.92			3,968.73
Estonia	51,697	0.19			17.32
Finland	178,851	0.64			2,103.81
France	1,058,451	3.79			19,020.69
Germany	1,497,064	5.37			27,526.47
Greece	56,665	0.20			213.55
Iceland	62,756	0.22			95.01
Ireland	103,035	0.37			817.26
Italy	635,865	2.28			10,636.58
Japan	2,323,331	8.33			46,829.05
Kuwait	118,016	0.42			1,056.86
Latvia	58,224	0.21			16.28
Lithuania	51,564	0.18			14.50
Luxembourg	77,771	0.27			398.38
Netherlands	548,781	1.97			9,743.17
New Zealand	77,786	0.28			382.50
Norway	289,696	1.04			4,351.78
Portugal	70,524	0.25			319.58
Russian Federation	90,647	0.32			750.85
Slovenia	60,233	0.22			46.35
South Africa	74,260	0.27			237.29
Spain	301,949	1.08			4,661.17
Sweden	563,335	2.02			8,860.19
Switzerland	354,248	1.27			5,776.69
United Arab Emirates	1,367	0.00			5.58
United Kingdom	1,807,008	6.48			32,197.50
United States	2,846,457	10.20			53,242.92
Subtotal—Part I Members [b]	**15,249,787**	**54.64**	**%**	**$**	**259,179.09**
Part II Members					
Afghanistan	59,204	0.21	%	$	1.50
Albania	61,859	0.22			0.37
Algeria	114,480	0.41			30.57
Angola	153,438	0.55			8.51
Argentina	348,213	1.25			141.09
Armenia	65,146	0.23			0.69
Azerbaijan	69,886	0.25			1.14
Bahamas, The	59,379	0.21			8.54
Bangladesh	145,391	0.52			8.09
Barbados	62,860	0.23			2.36
Belize	19,834	0.07			0.27
Benin	60,820	0.22			0.78
Bhutan	58,732	0.20			0.08
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	75,994	0.27			1.65
Bosnia and Herzegovina	52,455	0.19			2.49

Statement of Voting Power and Subscriptions and Contributions

June 30, 2018

Amounts expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

Member [a]	*Number of votes*	*Percentage of total votes*	*Subscriptions and contributions committed* [b]
Botswana	51,149	0.18 %	$ 1.63
Brazil	477,996	1.71	842.55
Burkina Faso	63,810	0.23	0.80
Burundi	55,801	0.20	1.10
Cabo Verde, Republic of	43,840	0.16	0.13
Cambodia	70,149	0.25	1.60
Cameroon	60,782	0.22	1.61
Central African Republic	48,910	0.18	0.77
Chad	52,210	0.19	0.78
Chile	58,505	0.21	39.12
China	617,607	2.21	1,132.59
Colombia	94,824	0.34	24.91
Comoros	47,140	0.17	0.13
Congo, Democratic Republic of	82,699	0.30	4.61
Congo, Republic of	52,210	0.19	0.75
Costa Rica	27,985	0.10	0.28
Côte d'Ivoire	66,456	0.24	1.56
Croatia	88,373	0.32	5.95
Cyprus	71,251	0.26	25.29
Czech Republic	124,095	0.44	139.58
Djibouti	48,116	0.17	0.26
Dominica	58,892	0.21	0.14
Dominican Republic	27,780	0.10	0.58
Ecuador	50,151	0.18	0.94
Egypt, Arab Republic of	129,439	0.46	18.62
El Salvador	46,516	0.17	0.49
Equatorial Guinea	6,167	0.02	0.41
Eswatini	22,322	0.08	0.42
Eritrea	44,036	0.16	0.14
Ethiopia	49,232	0.18	0.70
Fiji	19,809	0.07	0.76
Gabon	2,093	0.01	0.63
Gambia, The	55,208	0.20	0.42
Georgia	62,770	0.23	0.99
Ghana	86,677	0.31	3.16
Grenada	26,427	0.09	0.13
Guatemala	40,696	0.15	0.56
Guinea	37,287	0.13	1.33
Guinea-Bissau	44,500	0.16	0.22
Guyana	71,323	0.26	1.26
Haiti	52,038	0.19	1.10
Honduras	52,855	0.19	0.43
Hungary	192,902	0.69	155.75
India	801,260	2.87	438.14
Indonesia	244,438	0.88	110.37
Iran, Islamic Republic of	115,867	0.42	24.21
Iraq	70,212	0.25	1.13
Israel	82,585	0.30	120.92
Jordan	24,865	0.09	0.41
Kazakhstan	23,297	0.08	8.50

Statement of Voting Power and Subscriptions and Contributions

June 30, 2018

Amounts expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

Member [a]	*Number of votes*	*Percentage of total votes*	*Subscriptions and contributions committed [b]*
Kenya	77,960	0.28 %	$ 2.43
Kiribati	43,592	0.16	0.10
Korea, Republic of	256,977	0.92	2,366.13
Kosovo, Republic of	48,357	0.17	0.85
Kyrgyz Republic	64,522	0.23	0.58
Lao People's Democratic Republic	48,910	0.18	0.73
Lebanon	8,562	0.03	0.56
Lesotho	54,340	0.19	0.23
Liberia	52,038	0.19	1.12
Libya	44,771	0.16	1.41
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	47,095	0.17	1.09
Madagascar	66,456	0.24	1.40
Malawi	56,040	0.20	0.98
Malaysia	101,921	0.37	59.82
Maldives	55,046	0.20	0.05
Mali	62,445	0.22	1.37
Marshall Islands	4,902	0.02	0.01
Mauritania	52,210	0.19	0.78
Mauritius	72,736	0.26	1.36
Mexico	142,236	0.51	168.34
Micronesia, Federated States of	18,424	0.07	0.03
Moldova	56,582	0.20	0.88
Mongolia	45,818	0.16	0.31
Montenegro	56,819	0.20	0.75
Morocco	103,422	0.37	5.57
Mozambique	62,670	0.22	2.06
Myanmar	82,096	0.29	2.57
Nepal	54,710	0.20	0.73
Nicaragua	62,982	0.23	0.44
Niger	52,210	0.19	0.76
Nigeria	100,835	0.36	19.45
Oman	56,788	0.20	1.42
Pakistan	231,608	0.83	51.19
Palau	3,804	0.01	0.03
Panama	10,185	0.04	0.03
Papua New Guinea	67,754	0.24	1.28
Paraguay	30,157	0.11	0.42
Peru	89,473	0.32	18.10
Philippines	142,821	0.51	28.74
Poland	552,712	1.98	128.06
Romania	96,010	0.34	5.23
Rwanda	52,038	0.19	1.12
St. Kitts and Nevis	13,868	0.05	0.17
St. Lucia	30,532	0.11	0.23
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	49,846	0.18	0.12
Samoa	43,901	0.16	0.14
São Tomé and Principe	49,519	0.18	0.12
Saudi Arabia	911,234	3.27	2,765.60
Senegal	72,243	0.26	2.65
Serbia	86,096	0.31	7.11

STATEMENT OF VOTING POWER AND SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS
June 30, 2018

Amounts expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

Member [a]	*Number of votes*	*Percentage of total votes*	*Subscriptions and contributions committed* [b]
Sierra Leone	63,638	0.23 %	$ 1.05
Singapore	49,422	0.18	253.65
Slovak Republic	89,958	0.32	34.03
Solomon Islands	43,901	0.16	0.13
Somalia	10,506	0.04	0.95
South Sudan	52,447	0.19	0.45
Sri Lanka	104,139	0.37	4.42
Sudan	64,082	0.23	1.52
Syrian Arab Republic	11,027	0.04	1.19
Tajikistan	53,918	0.19	0.54
Tanzania	68,943	0.25	2.32
Thailand	108,402	0.39	13.81
Timor-Leste	45,123	0.16	0.44
Togo	61,840	0.22	1.19
Tonga	49,514	0.18	0.11
Trinidad and Tobago	81,067	0.29	2.13
Tunisia	2,793	0.01	1.89
Turkey	167,396	0.60	201.83
Tuvalu	6,338	0.02	0.02
Uganda	50,392	0.18	2.30
Ukraine	115,569	0.41	8.06
Uzbekistan	73,936	0.27	1.93
Vanuatu	50,952	0.18	0.31
Vietnam	61,168	0.22	2.23
Yemen, Republic of	68,976	0.25	2.20
Zambia	84,527	0.30	3.70
Zimbabwe	105,982	0.38	6.41
Subtotal—Part II Members [b]	**12,647,472**	**45.36 %**	**$ 9,530.45**
Total—June 30, 2018 [b]	**27,897,259**	**100.00 %**	**$ 268,710**
Total—June 30, 2017	**26,930,740**		**$ 245,930**

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.

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. The principal purpose of IBRD is to promote sustainable economic development and reduce poverty in its member countries, primarily by providing loans, guarantees and related technical assistance for specific projects and for programs of economic reform in developing member countries. IFC's purpose is to encourage the growth of productive private enterprises in its member countries through loans and equity investments in such enterprises without a member's guarantee. MIGA's purpose is to encourage the flow of investments for productive purposes between member countries and, in particular, to developing member countries by providing guarantees against noncommercial risks for foreign investment in its developing member countries.

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 disclosure 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 (irrevocable commitments, guarantees and repaying project preparation facilities). Certain reclassifications of the prior year's information have been made to conform with the current year's presentation.

On August 9, 2018, the Executive Directors approved these financial statements for issue, which was also the date through which IDA's Management evaluated subsequent events.

Translation of Currencies

IDA's financial statements are expressed in terms of U.S. dollars (USD) for the purpose of summarizing its financial position and the results of its operations for the convenience of its members and other users.

IDA conducts its operations in Special Drawing Rights (SDR) and its component currencies of U.S. dollar, Euro (EUR), Japanese Yen (JPY), Pound Sterling (GBP) and Chinese Renminbi (RMB). 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 exchange rates in effect during each month. Translation adjustments relating to the revaluation of loans, borrowings, development grants payable and all other assets and liabilities denominated in either SDR or the component currencies of SDR, are reflected in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. Translation adjustments relating to non-functional currencies are reported in the Statement of Income.

Members' Subscriptions and Contributions

Recognition

Members' subscriptions and contributions committed for each IDA replenishment are initially recorded both as 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 commitment authority framework as approved by the Executive Directors.

A replenishment becomes effective when IDA receives IoCs from 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 when they pay a particular contribution amount before the relevant due date, and acceleration credits when they pay their full contribution amount before the due date. IDA retains the related revenue on these early payments, with subscriptions and contributions committed being recorded at contribution amounts received grossed up for discounts and acceleration credits. 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), IDA's Executive Directors approved the use of a limited amount of concessional debt funding, referred to as concessional partner loans, which is continuing in the Eighteenth Replenishment of IDA's Resources (IDA18). 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 concessional partner loans. The borrowing component of the concessional partner loans is recognized and reported at amortized cost (see borrowings section for more details). The grant component is 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 based on the proceeds received.

For the purposes of its financial resources, 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 Non-negotiable, Non interest bearing Demand Obligations on Account of Member subscriptions and contributions.

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 accounting 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 Sheet.

Loans and Other Exposures

In fulfilling its mission, IDA makes concessional and non-concessional loans to the poorest countries. These loans and other exposures (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 cut-off level ($1,165 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 and $1,185 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017) and the country may have only limited or no access to IBRD lending.

Loans are carried in the financial statements at amortized cost, less an accumulated provision for loan losses, plus the deferred loan origination costs.

Commitment charges on the undisbursed balance of loans, are recognized in revenue as accrued.

Incremental direct costs associated with originating loans are capitalized and amortized over the life of the loans.

It is IDA's practice not to reschedule service charge, interest or principal payments on its loans or participate in debt rescheduling agreements with respect to its loans.

IDA considers all exposures in nonaccrual status to be impaired. 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 the revenue from loans of the current period.

Revenue on nonaccrual loans is included in the Statement of Income only to the extent that payments have actually been received by IDA. If collectability risk is considered to be particularly high at the time of arrears clearance, the member's loans and other exposures may not automatically emerge from nonaccrual status, even though the member's eligibility for new loans may have been restored. In such instances, a decision on the restoration of accrual status is made on a case-by-case basis after a suitable period of payment or policy performance has passed from the time of arrears clearance.

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.

Buy-down of Loans

The Investment Partnership for Polio program to fund the immunization of children in high-risk polio countries has a funding mechanism that allows the purchase of oral vaccines from the proceeds of loans, which are subsequently converted to grant terms under the "buy-down mechanism", upon attainment of agreed performance goals.

Pursuant to the applicable buy-down terms, IDA enters into an arrangement 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. At that time, the trust fund buys down the related loans for an amount equivalent to the present value of the remaining cash flows of the related loans, based on appropriate discount rates. The trust fund subsequently cancels the purchased loans, thereby converting them to grant terms.

IDA records a provision for losses on loans equivalent to the difference between the carrying amount of the loans to be bought down and the estimated amount to be received, when all performance goals as well as conditions necessary to effect the buy-down have been completed. The provision is recorded as a reduction of disbursed and outstanding loans under the accumulated provision for losses on loans and other exposures, and as a corresponding expense. Upon purchase of the loans, the applicable portion of the loans will be written off and the related accumulated provision for losses on loans and other exposures will be reduced accordingly.

Development Grants

Development grants are recorded as an expense, and a liability is recognized, upon approval of the development grant by the Executive Directors.

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 charged to expenses 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 borrowing member country to a third party in the event that a member government (or government-owned entity) fails to perform its contractual obligations with respect to a private project.

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.

For guarantees, at inception of the guarantees, IDA records the fair value of the obligation to stand ready and a corresponding asset, included in Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities and Other Assets, respectively, on the Balance Sheet.

In the event that a sovereign guarantee is called, IDA has the contractual right to require payment from the member country that has provided the counter guarantee to IDA, on demand, or as IDA may otherwise direct.

Up-front guarantee fees received are deferred and amortized over the life of the guarantee.

IDA records a contingent liability for the probable losses related to guarantees outstanding. 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 Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities on the Balance Sheet.

HIPC Debt Initiative

The 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. A 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 subscriptions and contributions because they carry voting rights.

MDRI

Debt relief provided under the MDRI, which is characterized by the write-off of eligible loans upon qualifying borrowers reaching the HIPC Completion Point date, 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 subscriptions and contributions.

Accumulated Provision for Losses on Loans and Other Exposures

The accumulated provision for losses on loans and other exposures also includes the accumulated provision for 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 decision and completion point dates. IDA periodically reviews these factors and reassesses the adequacy of the accumulated provision for the HIPC Debt Initiative and MDRI. Adjustments to the accumulated provision are recorded as a charge to or release of provision in the Statement of Income.

Upon approval by the Executive Directors of IDA of debt relief for a country under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, the principal component of the estimated debt relief costs is recorded as a reduction of the disbursed and outstanding loans under the accumulated provision for losses, and as a charge to the Statement of Income. This estimate is subject to periodic revision. The accumulated provision for HIPC Debt Initiative is written off as and when debt relief is provided.

Following the Executive Directors' approval of IDA's participation in the MDRI in June 2006, IDA fully provided for the estimated probable 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.

The provision is recorded as a reduction of the disbursed and outstanding loans under the accumulated provision for losses and as a charge to expenses. The applicable loans are written off when the country reaches the Completion Point and the related provision reduced accordingly.

Loans and Other Exposures

Delays in receiving loan payments result in present value losses since IDA does not charge fees or additional interest on any overdue service charges or interest. These present value losses are equal to the difference between the present value of payments of service charges, interest and other charges made according to the related loan’s contractual terms and the present value of its expected future cash flows. Except for debt relief provided under the HIPC Debt Initiative and MDRI, and any provision for losses under the mechanism to buy-down loans, 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 the buy-down mechanism. Notwithstanding IDA’s historical experience, the risk of losses associated with nonpayment of principal amounts due is included in the accumulated provision for losses on loans and other exposures. Other exposures include irrevocable commitments, guarantees and repaying project preparation facilities.

Management determines the appropriate level of the accumulated provision for losses, which reflects the probable losses inherent in IDA’s exposures. Probable losses comprise estimates of losses arising from default and non payment of principal amounts due, as well as present value losses due to delay in receiving payments when compared to the schedule of payments.

Several steps are taken to determine the appropriate level of provision. First, the exposures are disaggregated into two groups: exposures in accrual status and exposures in nonaccrual status. In each group, the net exposures for each borrower (defined as the nominal amount of loans disbursed and outstanding less the accumulated provision for loss under the HIPC Debt Relief Initiative, MDRI and the buy-down mechanism, plus other applicable exposures) are then assigned the credit risk rating of that borrower. With respect to countries with exposures in accrual status, these exposures are grouped according to the assigned borrower risk rating. The determination of borrowers' ratings is based on both quantitative and qualitative factors. Countries are rated using IDA’s internal comprehensive credit risk rating methodology. Second, each risk rating is mapped to an expected default frequency (probability of default) based on historical experience. Finally, the provision required is calculated by multiplying the net exposures by the expected default frequency and by the assumed severity of loss given default. The severity of loss given default, which is assessed annually, is dependent on the borrower's eligibility, namely: IDA, Blend (IBRD and IDA) and IBRD, with the highest severity associated with IDA. Borrower's eligibility is assessed at least annually. IDA reassesses the adequacy of the accumulated provision and the reasonableness of the inputs used, on a periodic basis, at least annually, and adjustments to the accumulated provision are recorded as a charge to or release of provision in the Statement of Income. This methodology is also applied to countries with exposures in nonaccrual status, however, at times, to reflect certain distinguishing circumstances of a particular nonaccrual situation, Management may use different input assumptions for a particular country. In light of the IDA18 replenishment which commenced on July 1, 2017, IDA's management completed a review of the credit risk rating methodology used for IDA's loan loss provisioning. The review resulted in a refinement of the rating methodology, consisting of the adoption of a more granular scale at the lower end of the ratings spectrum. The impact of this refinement is disclosed in Note F – Loans and Other Exposures.

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.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the purpose of IDA's Statement of Cash Flows, cash is defined as the amount of Unrestricted cash Due from Banks.

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. Until June 30, 2014, all investment securities were held in a trading portfolio. During the year ended June 30, 2015, IDA also purchased a security from IFC which is held in a non-trading portfolio. While IDA does not plan to sell the security, IDA elected to measure it at fair value, so that all its investment securities would be 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), Mortgage-backed Securities To-Be-Announced (TBA securities) 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 market observable inputs such as yield curves, credit spreads, and constant prepayment rates. Where applicable, unobservable inputs such as constant 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. 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. Unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses for investment securities and related financial instruments held in the investment portfolio are included in the Statement of Income. Interest revenue, including amortization of the premium and discount arising at acquisition, are included in the Statement of Income.

IDA may require collateral in the form of approved liquid securities from individual counterparties or cash, 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 records the cash and a corresponding obligation to return the cash. Collateral received in the form of liquid securities is only recorded on IDA's Balance Sheet to the extent that it has been transferred under securities lending agreements in return for cash. IDA does not offset the fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments that have been executed with the same counterparty under master netting agreements; as a result, the fair value amounts recognized for the obligation to return cash collateral received from counterparties are not offset with the fair value amounts recognized for the related derivative instruments.

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 and securities lent under securities lending agreements 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 Sheet, and securities received under resale agreements are not recorded on the Balance Sheet. 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 Statement of Income. The interest expense pertaining to the securities sold under repurchase agreements and security lending arrangements, is included in Borrowings, net line in the Statement of Income.

Borrowings

IDA introduced long term borrowings through concessional partner loans for the first time under IDA17, which commenced on July 1, 2014. The borrowing terms of the concessional partner loans aim to match the concessional features of IDA's loans. These borrowings 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 carried and reported at amortized cost.

Starting with IDA18, IDA commenced issuing debt instruments in the capital markets. IDA has elected to adopt the fair value option for all such instruments. Changes in fair value have been recognized in the related Unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on non-trading portfolios, net, line in the Statement of Income for the period ending June 30, 2018. Since the fair value option has been elected for these instruments, starting in the quarter ending September 30, 2018, changes in the portion of the fair value that relate to IDA's own credit risk, will be reported in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) (see Accounting and Reporting Developments for additional details).

Plain vanilla bonds and discount notes, if any, are valued using the standard discounted cash flow method which relies on market observable 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, if any.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, new issuances and retirements pertaining to short term borrowings, if any, which have maturities of less than 90 days, are presented on a net basis. In contrast, short term borrowings which have maturities greater than 90 days are presented on a gross basis.

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 Borrowings, net in the Statement of Income.

For presentation purposes, amortization of discounts and premiums is also included in Borrowings, net in the Statement of Income.

Accounting for Derivatives

IDA has elected not to designate any hedging relationships for accounting purposes. Rather, all derivative instruments are marked to fair value on the Balance Sheet, with changes in fair value accounted for through the Statement of Income. The presentation of derivative instruments is consistent with the manner in which these instruments are settled. Currency swaps are settled on a gross basis, while interest rate swaps are settled on a net basis.

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) are reflected as part of 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 Statement of Income.

IDA also uses derivatives in its asset-liability management and borrowing portfolios. In the asset-liability management portfolio, currency forward contracts are used to manage foreign exchange fluctuation risks. In the borrowing portfolio, interest rate swaps are being used to modify the interest rate characteristics of this portfolio.

The interest component of these derivatives is recognized as an adjustment to the borrowing costs over the life of the derivative contracts and is included in Borrowings, net on the Statement of Income. Changes in fair values of these derivatives are accounted for through the Statement of Income as Unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on non-trading portfolios, net.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, IDA has elected to report the cash flows associated with the derivative instruments that are used to economically hedge its borrowings, in a manner consistent with the presentation of the borrowing-related 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. Currency forward contracts and currency and interest rate swaps are valued using the standard discounted cash flow methods using market observable 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 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 the fair value of the derivative contracts, net of collateral received under credit support agreements, and the probability of counterparty default based on the 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

Derivative financial instruments and investment securities are recorded in the financial statements at fair value.

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.

To ensure that the valuations are appropriate where internally-developed models are used, IDA has various internal controls in place.

As of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, 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 Sheet 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 an expense for Contributions to Special Programs, when incurred.

Transfers

Transfers from IBRD's net income and grants made from the retained earnings of IFC to IDA are recorded through the Statement of Income and as a receivable on the Balance Sheet upon approval by the Board of Governors of IBRD and upon execution of a grant agreement between IFC and IDA, respectively. In addition, IDA periodically receives transfers from trust funds and private institutions. IDA does not assign any voting rights for these transfers and grants.

Temporary restrictions relating to these transfers may arise from the timing of receipt of cash, or donor imposed restrictions as to use. When the cash is received and any other restrictions on the transfers and grants are complied with, the temporary restrictions are removed.

Donor Contributions to Trust Funds

For those IDA-executed trust funds where IDA acts as an intermediary agent, undisbursed third party donor contributions are recorded as assets held on behalf of the specified beneficiaries, 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 Sheet.

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 Sheet.

Accounting and Reporting Developments

Evaluated Accounting Standards:

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)* and subsequent amendments in 2015 and 2016. The ASUs provide a common framework for revenue recognition for U.S. GAAP and supersede most of the existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity recognizes revenue when it transfers control of promised goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled. For IDA, the ASU became effective on July 1, 2018.

IDA primarily earns revenue from financial instruments that are not within the scope of the ASU. In addition, IDA does not have contractual arrangements which result in revenue sources that would ordinarily be within the scope of this ASU since it has a revenue sharing arrangement with IBRD.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, *Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.* The ASU makes targeted amendments to existing guidance on recognition and measurement of financial instruments that primarily affect the accounting for equity investments, financial liabilities under the fair value option, and the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. The new guidance requires that changes in the fair value of financial liabilities measured under the fair value option that are attributable to instrument-specific credit risk are reported in OCI. IDA adopted the ASU on July 1, 2018. Starting July 1, 2018, changes in the fair value of IDA's financial liabilities that relate to IDA's own credit risk will be recognized in OCI as a *Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA) on Fair Value Option Elected Liabilities*. The *DVA on Fair Value Option Elected Liabilities* will be 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 LIBOR. IDA estimates that on July 1, 2018, the transition adjustment reclassifying the amounts previously included in retained earnings to AOCI would be immaterial.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments*. The ASU provides classification guidance on eight specific cash flow classification issues for which current U.S. GAAP does not provide guidance. For IDA, the ASU is expected to be effective from the quarter ending September 30, 2018. IDA has evaluated the ASU and its impact will be limited to the reclassification of certain items on the Statement of Cash Flows, with no net impact on the financial statements.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted cash.* The ASU requires that the amounts of restricted cash and cash equivalents are included in the total of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the period in the Statement of Cash Flows. For IDA, the ASU will be effective from the quarter ending September 30, 2018. IDA has evaluated the ASU and determined that there will be no material impact on its financial statements.

Accounting Standards Under Evaluation:

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. The ASU introduces a new model for the accounting of credit losses of loans and other financial assets measured at amortized cost. Current U.S. GAAP requires an "incurred loss" methodology for recognizing credit losses. The new model, referred to as the current expected credit losses (CECL) model, requires an entity to estimate the credit losses expected over the life of an exposure, considering historical information, current information, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Additionally, the ASU requires enhanced disclosures about credit quality and significant estimates and judgments used in estimating credit losses. For IDA, the ASU is expected to be effective beginning from the quarter ending September 30, 2020, with early adoption permitted. IDA is currently evaluating the impact of the ASU on its accumulated provision for losses on loans.

In June 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-8 – *Not-For-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Clarifying the Scope and the Accounting Guidance for Contributions Received and Contributions Made.* The ASU, which applies to all entities that receive or make contributions, clarifies and improves current guidance about whether a transfer of assets should be accounted for as a contribution or an exchange transaction, and provides additional guidance about how to determine whether a contribution is conditional. The ASU will be effective from the quarter ending September 30, 2018 for contributions received and from the quarter ending September 30, 2019 for contributions made. IDA is currently evaluating the impact of the ASU on its financial statements.

NOTE B—MEMBERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS, AND MEMBERSHIP

Subscriptions and Contributions Paid-In: The movement in subscriptions and contributions paid-in during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, is summarized below:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018	*June 30, 2017*
Beginning of the fiscal year	$ 215,403	$ 208,430
Cash contributions received [a]	4,849	2,963
Demand obligations received	5,171	4,014
Translation adjustment	38	(4)
End of the fiscal year	$ 225,461	$ 215,403

a. Includes any restricted cash subscriptions.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, IDA encashed demand obligations totaling $4,486 million ($3,930 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2017).

NOTE C—INVESTMENTS

Overview

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

As of June 30, 2018, the majority of IDA's Investments comprised government and agency obligations (77%), with all the instruments being classified as either Level 1 or Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. Japanese instruments represented the largest holding of a single counterparty, and amounted to 20% of Investments-Trading.

In addition, as of June 30, 2018, the majority of the instruments were denominated in USD (36%), EUR (24%), JPY (20%), RMB (7%) and GBP (8%). IDA uses derivative instruments to align the currency composition of the investment portfolio to the SDR basket of currencies and to manage other currency and interest rate risks in the portfolio. After considering the effects of these derivatives, the investment portfolio had an average repricing of 2.65 years and the following currency composition: USD (40%), EUR (26%), JPY (14%), RMB (11%) and GBP (9%). The credit quality of IDA's investment portfolio remains concentrated in the upper end of the credit spectrum with 59% of the portfolio rated AA and above as of June 30, 2018, reflecting IDA's continued preference for highly rated securities and counterparties across all categories of financial instruments.

Investments

A summary of IDA's Investments and the currency composition as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, is as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Trading		
Government and agency obligations	$ 27,702	$ 25,341
Time deposits	6,875	4,783
Asset-backed securities (ABS)	667	705
	$ 35,244	$ 30,829
Non-trading (at fair value)		
Debt securities	812	960
Total	$ 36,056	$ 31,789

The following table summarizes the currency composition of IDA's Investment as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018		June 30, 2017	
	Carrying Value	Average Repricing (years) [a]	*Carrying Value*	Average Repricing (years) [a]
Chinese Renminbi	$ 2,455	$ 2.92	$ 2,866	$ 2.97
Euro	8,614	2.01	9,190	2.35
Japanese yen	7,137	0.71	4,135	1.38
Pound sterling	2,899	1.63	1,786	3.01
U.S. dollar	13,130	4.26	12,101	5.50
Other	1,821	0.53	1,711	0.64
Total	$ 36,056	$ 2.51	$ 31,789	$ 3.40

a. The average repricing represents the remaining period to the contractual repricing or maturity date, whichever is earlier.This indicates the average length of time for which interest rates are fixed.

Net Investment Portfolio

IDA manages its investments on a net portfolio basis. The following table summarizes IDA's net portfolio position as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Investments		
Trading	$ 35,244	$ 30,829
Non-trading (at fair value)	812	960
Total	36,056	31,789
Securities purchased under resale agreements	19	244
Securities sold under repurchase agreements, securities lent under securities lending agreements, and payable for cash collateral received	(2,543)	(2,560)
Derivative assets		
Currency forward contracts	3,789	803
Currency swaps	2,401	3,513
Interest rate swaps	6	*
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	*	1
Other [a]	2	1
Total	6,198	4,318
Derivative liabilities		
Currency forward contracts	(3,771)	(819)
Currency swaps	(2,417)	(3,689)
Interest rate swaps	(10)	(8)
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	(*)	(5)
Other [a]	(*)	(2)
Total	(6,198)	(4,523)
Cash held in investment portfolio [b]	482	421
Receivable from investment securities traded	277	527
Payable for investment securities purchased	(556)	(543)
Net Investment Portfolio	$ 33,735	$ 29,673

a. These relate to To-Be-Announced (TBA) Securities.

b. This amount is included in Unrestricted cash under Due from Banks on the Balance Sheet.

* *Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

The following table summarizes the currency composition of IDA's Net Investment Portfolio as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018		June 30, 2017	
	Carrying Value	Average Repricing (years) [a]	*Carrying Value*	Average Repricing (years) [a]
Chinese Renminbi	$ 3,632	2.02	$ 3,077	2.86
Euro	8,624	2.04	7,270	2.95
Japanese yen	4,809	0.89	3,522	1.44
Pound sterling	3,071	1.53	1,967	2.71
U.S. dollar	13,593	4.10	13,792	4.81
Other	6	(0.94)	45	0.15
Total	$ 33,735	2.65	$ 29,673	3.61

a. The average repricing represents the remaining period to the contractual repricing or maturity date, whichever is earlier.This indicates the average length of time for which interest rates are fixed.

IDA uses derivative instruments to manage currency and interest rate risk in the investment portfolio. For details regarding these instruments, see Note E—Derivative Instruments.

As of June 30, 2018, there were short sales totaling $19 million ($77 million—June 30, 2017) included in Payable for investment securities purchased on the Balance Sheet. These are reported at fair value on a recurring basis.

Fair Value Disclosures

The following tables present IDA's fair value hierarchy for investment assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis As of June 30, 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Investments—Trading				
Government and agency obligations	$ 12,541	$ 15,161	$ -	$ 27,702
Time deposits	299	6,576	-	6,875
ABS	-	667	-	667
Total Investments—Trading	12,840	22,404	-	35,244
Investments—Non-trading (at fair value)	-	812	-	812
Securities purchased under resale agreements	-	19	-	19
Derivative assets				
Currency forward contracts	-	3,789	-	3,789
Currency swaps	-	2,401	-	2,401
Interest rate swaps	-	6	-	6
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	-	*	-	*
Other [a]	-	2	-	2
Total Derivative assets—Investments	-	6,198	-	6,198
Total	$ 12,840	$ 29,433	$ -	$ 42,273
Liabilities:				
Securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lent under security lending agreements [b]	$ -	$ 2,541	$ -	$ 2,541
Derivative liabilities				
Currency forward contracts	-	3,771	-	3,771
Currency swaps	-	2,417	-	2,417
Interest rate swaps	-	10	-	10
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	-	*	-	*
Other [a]	-	*	-	*
Total Derivative liabilities—Investments	-	6,198	-	6,198
Payable for investment securities purchased [c]	19	-	-	19
Total	$ 19	$ 8,739	$ -	$ 8,758

a. These relate to TBA securities.

b. Excludes amount payable for cash collateral received relating to TBA securities ($2 million).

c. These relate to short sales of investment securities.

* *Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis As of June 30, 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Investments—Trading				
Government and agency obligations	$ 12,271	$ 13,070	$ -	$ 25,341
Time deposits	165	4,618	-	4,783
ABS	-	705	-	705
Total Investments—Trading	12,436	18,393	-	30,829
Investments—Non-trading (at fair value)	-	960	-	960
Securities purchased under resale agreements	225	19	-	244
Derivative assets				
Currency forward contracts	-	803	-	803
Currency swaps	-	3,513	-	3,513
Interest rate swaps	-	*	-	*
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	-	1	-	1
Other [a]	-	1	-	1
Total Derivative assets—Investments	-	4,318	-	4,318
Total	$ 12,661	$ 23,690	$ -	$ 36,351
Liabilities:				
Securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lent under security lending agreements [b]	$ -	$ 2,560	$ -	$ 2,560
Derivative liabilities				
Currency forward contracts	-	819	-	819
Currency swaps	-	3,689	-	3,689
Interest rate swaps	-	8	-	8
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	4	1	-	5
Other [a]	-	2	-	2
Total Derivative liabilities—Investments	4	4,519	-	4,523
Payable for investment securities purchased [c]	19	58	-	77
Total	$ 23	$ 7,137	$ -	$ 7,160

a. These relate to TBA securities.

b. Excludes amount payable for cash collateral received relating to TBA securities (less than $0.5 million).

c. These relate to short sales of investment securities.

* *Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

As of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, there were no securities transferred between Level 1 and Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

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

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fair value	*Principal amount due*	*Difference*
June 30, 2018	$ 812	$ 843	$ (31)
June 30, 2017	$ 960	$ 969	$ (9)

The maturity structure of IDA's non-trading investment portfolio as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 was as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars

Period	*June 30, 2018*	*June 30, 2017*
Less than 1 year	$ 122	$ 126
Between		
1 - 2 years	124	122
2 - 3 years	125	124
3 - 4 years	113	125
4 - 5 years	96	113
Thereafter	263	359
	$ 843	$ 969

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 non performance 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. As of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, IDA had not received any cash or other collateral related to swap agreements.

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 E—Derivative Instruments.

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. As of June 30, 2018, amounts which could potentially be offset as a result of legally enforceable master netting arrangements were $19 million ($225 million—June 30, 2017).

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:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	Financial Statement Presentation
Securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements	$ 2,321	$ 2,150	Included under Investments - Trading on the Balance Sheet
Liabilities relating to securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements	$ 2,541	$ 2,560	Included under Securities Sold under Repurchase Agreements, Securities Lent under Securities Lending Agreements, and Payable for Cash Collateral Received on the Balance Sheet.

As of June 30, 2018, the liabilities relating to securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements included $226 million ($388 million—June 30, 2017) of repurchase agreement trades that had not settled at that date. Of this amount, $202 million represented replacement trades entered into in anticipation of maturing trades of a similar amount ($368 million—June 30, 2017).

The following tables present the disaggregation of the gross obligation by class of collateral pledged and the remaining contractual maturities for repurchase agreements or securities lending transactions that are accounted for as secured borrowings:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	As of June 30, 2018		
	Remaining contractual maturity of the agreements		
	Overnight and continuous	Up to 30 days	Total
Repurchase or Securities Lending agreements			
Government and agency obligations	$ 1,853	$ 688	$ 2,541
Total liabilities for Securities sold under repurchase agreements and Securities Lent under Securities Lending Agreements	$ 1,853	$ 688	$ 2,541

In millions of U.S. dollars

	As of June 30, 2017		
	Remaining contractual maturity of the agreements		
	Overnight and continuous	Up to 30 days	Total
Repurchase or Securities Lending agreements			
Government and agency obligations	$ 1,699	$ 861	$ 2,560
Total liabilities for Securities sold under repurchase agreements and Securities Lent under Securities Lending Agreements	$ 1,699	$ 861	$ 2,560

In the case of resale agreements, IDA received 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 sheet as the accounting criteria for treatment as a sale have not been met. As of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, none of the securities purchased under resale agreements remained unsettled on that date. For the securities purchased under resale agreements, IDA received securities with a fair value of $19 million ($244 million—June 30, 2017). Out of this amount, no securities had been transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements (Nil—June 30, 2017).

NOTE D—BORROWINGS

Until the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, IDA's borrowings comprised only concessional partner loans made by IDA members. These borrowings 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 carried and reported at amortized cost, and have original maturities of 25 and 40 years, with the final maturity being 2058. This does not include the effect of the amounts relating to proceeds received under the grant component of the concessional partner loan agreements, for which voting rights have been received. These amounts are reflected in equity.

In millions of U.S dollars

	Concessional Partner Loans outstanding		
	Principal at face value	*Net unamortized premium (discount)*	*Total*
June 30, 2018	$ 7,461	$ (1,650)	$ 5,811
June 30, 2017	$ 4,392	$ (732)	$ 3,660

On April 17, 2018, for the first time, IDA issued a bond in the international capital markets. This bond has a notional principal value of $1.5 billion and carries a fixed interest rate of 2.75%. It is denominated in USD and has a tenor of 5 years maturing in 2023. IDA has elected the fair value option for this instrument. As part of IDA's asset-liability management strategy, IDA also entered into derivative transactions to convert the fixed-rate bond into a floating-rate instrument.

As of June 30, 2018, all of the instruments in IDA's borrowing portfolio were classified as Level 2, within the fair value hierarchy. In addition, these instruments were denominated in USD, JPY, GBP and EUR (36%, 31%, 19% and 14% respectively).

For details regarding the derivatives used in the borrowing portfolio, see Note E—Derivative Instruments.

The following table provides a summary of the interest rate characteristics of IDA's borrowings at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018	*WAC [a] (%)*	*June 30, 2017*	*WAC [a] (%)*
Fixed	$ 7,308	2.31 %	$ 3,660	2.46 %
Variable	-	-	-	
Borrowings [b]	$ 7,308	2.31 %	$ 3,660	2.46 %
Fair Value Adjustment	(3)		-	
Total Borrowings	$ 7,305		$ 3,660	

a. WAC refers to weighted average cost.
b. At amortized cost.

At June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, the currency composition of debt in IDA's borrowing portfolio before derivatives was as follows:

	June 30, 2018	*June 30, 2017*
Euro	14 %	10 %
Japanese Yen	31	39
Pound Sterling	19	21
U.S. Dollar	36	30
	100 %	100 %

The maturity structure of IDA's borrowings outstanding as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 was as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars

Period	*June 30, 2018*	*June 30, 2017*
Between		
1 - 2 years	$ 44	$ -
2 - 3 years	113	44
3 - 4 years	124	112
4 - 5 years	1,630	123
Thereafter	7,044	4,113
Total [a]	$ 8,955	$ 4,392

a. For June 30, 2018, total includes net unamortized discount of $1,650 million ($732 million—June 30, 2017) for Concessional Partner Loans.

Fair Value Disclosures

The table below presents the fair value of IDA's borrowings for disclosure purposes, along with their respective carrying amounts as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018		*June 30, 2017*	
	Carrying Value	*Fair Value*	*Carrying Value*	*Fair Value*
Concessional partner loans	$ 5,811	$ 6,660	$ 3,660	$ 4,175
Market borrowings	1,494	1,494	-	-
	$ 7,305	$ 8,154	$ 3,660	$ 4,175

The following table provides information on the unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses included in the Statement of Income for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017, and June 30, 2016 relating to IDA's borrowings held at June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 as well as where those amounts are included in the Statement of Income:

In millions of U.S. dollars

Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses)	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
Statement of Income			
Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) on non-trading portfolios, net	$ 3	$ -	$ -

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

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fair Value	*Principal Due Upon Maturity*	*Difference*
June 30, 2018	$ 8,154	$ 8,961	$ (807)
June 30, 2017	$ 4,175	$ 4,392	$ (217)

NOTE E—DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

IDA uses derivative instruments in its investment portfolio to manage currency and interest rate risks, 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.

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 TBA securities	Manage currency and interest rate risk in the portfolio.
Other assets/liabilities	Currency forward contracts, currency swaps and interest rate swaps	Manage foreign exchange and interest rate risks.
Borrowings	Interest rate swaps	Manage interest rate risk in the portfolio.
Other purposes:		
Client operations	Structured swaps	Assist clients in managing risks.

The presentation of IDA's derivatives is based on the manner in which they are settled. Interest rate swaps are settled on a net basis and are therefore presented on a net basis. Currency swaps are settled on a gross basis and are therefore presented on a gross basis.

The following table provides information on the fair value amounts and the location of the derivative instruments on the Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Balance Sheet Location			
	Derivative assets		*Derivative liabilities*	
	June 30, 2018	*June 30, 2017*	*June 30, 2018*	*June 30, 2017*
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments				
Currency forward contracts	$ 19,496	$ 20,328	$ 19,506	$ 20,369
Currency swaps	2,409	3,513	2,426	3,689
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	*	1	*	5
Interest rate swaps	7	*	26	8
Other [a]	2	1	*	2
Total Derivatives	$ 21,914	$ 23,843	$ 21,958	$ 24,073

a. These relate to TBA securities.

* *Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

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 default by the counterparty.

The following tables summarize information on derivative assets and liabilities (before and after netting adjustments) that are reflected on IDA's Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. The effects of legally enforceable master netting agreements are applied on an aggregate basis to the total derivative asset and liability positions. The net derivative asset positions have been further reduced by the cash and securities collateral received.

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018					
	Located on the Balance Sheet					
	Derivative Assets			Derivative Liabilities		
	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset	Net Amounts Presented	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset	Net Amounts Presented
Interest rate swaps	$ 236	$ (229)	$ 7	$ 396	$ (370)	$ 26
Currency swaps [a]	21,905	-	21,905	21,932	-	21,932
Other [b]	2	-	2	*	-	*
Total	$ 22,143	$ (229)	$ 21,914	$ 22,328	$ (370)	$ 21,958
Amounts subject to legally enforceable master netting agreements [c]			$ 21,662			$ 21,662
Net derivative positions at counterparty level before collateral			252			296
Less:						
Cash collateral received [d]			2			
Securities collateral received			-			
Net derivative exposure after collateral			$ 250			

a. Includes currency forward contracts.
b. These include swaptions, exchange traded options, futures contracts and TBA securities.
c. Not offset on the Balance Sheet.
d. Does not include excess collateral received.
** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2017					
	Located on the Balance Sheet					
	Derivative Assets			Derivative Liabilities		
	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset	Net Amounts Presented	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset	Net Amounts Presented
Interest rate swaps	$ 1	$ (1)	$ *	$ 251	$ (243)	$ 8
Currency swaps [a]	23,841	-	23,841	24,059	(1)	24,058
Other [b]	2	-	2	28	(21)	7
Total	$ 23,844	$ (1)	$ 23,843	$ 24,338	$ (265)	$ 24,073
Amounts subject to legally enforceable master netting agreements [c]			$ (23,684)			$ (23,684)
Net derivative positions at counterparty level before collateral			159			389
Less:						
Cash collateral received [d]			-			
Securities collateral received			-			
Net derivative exposure after collateral			$ 159			

a. Includes currency forward contracts.
b. These include swaptions, exchange traded options, futures contracts and TBA securities.
c. Not offset on the Balance Sheet.
d. Does not include excess collateral received.
** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

The following table provides information about the notional amounts and credit risk exposures, of IDA's derivative instruments as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

Notional amounts and credit risk exposure of the derivative instruments:

In millions of U.S. dollars

Type of contract	*June 30, 2018*	*June 30, 2017*
Investments - Trading		
Interest rate swaps		
Notional principal	$ 978	$ 760
Credit exposure	6	*
Currency swaps (including currency forward contracts)		
Credit exposure	68	14
Swaptions, exchange traded options, and futures contracts [a]		
Notional long position	4,442	37,967
Notional short position	5,201	39,264
Credit exposure	*	1
Other derivatives [b]		
Notional long position	518	412
Notional short position	8	147
Credit exposure	2	1
Asset-liability management		
Currency forward contracts (including currency swaps)		
Credit exposure	388	305
Interest rate swaps		
Notional principal	21	-
Credit exposure	-	-
Borrowings		
Interest rate swaps		
Notional principal	3,000	-
Credit exposure	1	-
Client Operations		
Structured swaps		
Notional principal	-	68
Credit exposure	-	-
Total credit exposure		
Interest rate swaps	7	*
Currency swaps (including currency forward contracts)	456	319
Swaptions, exchange traded options, and futures contracts [a]	*	1
Other derivatives [b]	2	1
Total	**465**	**321**

a. Exchange-traded instruments are generally subject to daily margin requirements and are deemed to have no material credit risk. All options and futures contracts are interest rate contracts.

b. These relate to TBA securities.

** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

Under almost all of its International Swaps and Derivative Association (ISDA) Master Agreements, IDA is not required to post collateral as long as it maintains liquidity holdings at predetermined levels that are a proxy for a triple-A credit rating. After becoming a rated entity, IDA has started to enter into derivative agreements with commercial counterparties in which IDA is not required to post collateral as long as it maintains a triple-A 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, 2018 is $298 million ($366 million —June 30, 2017). As of June 30, 2018, 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, 2018, the amount of collateral that would need to be posted would be $62 million ($82 million—June 30, 2017). Subsequent triggers of contingent features would require posting of additional collateral, up to a maximum of $298 million as of June 30, 2018 ($366 million—June 30, 2017).

Amounts of gains and losses on the Asset-liability management derivative instruments and their location on the Statement of Income for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 are as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars

		Gains (Losses)		
		Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	Statement of Income Location	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments and not held in a trading portfolio [a]				
Interest rate swaps	**Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) on Non-Trading portfolios, net**	(3)	-	-
Currency forward contracts and currency swaps		(17)	54	(35)
Total		$ (20)	$ 54	$ (35)

a. For alternative disclosures about trading derivatives, see the following table.

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 the IDA's investment trading portfolio (derivative and non-derivative instruments), and their location on the Statement of Income for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016:

In millions of U.S. dollars

		Gains (Losses)		
		Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	Statement of Income Location	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
Type of instrument				
Fixed income (including related derivatives)	**Unrealized mark-to-market (losses) gains on Investment-Trading portfolios, net**	$ (128)	$ (367)	$ 509

Fair Value Disclosures

IDA's fair value hierarchy for derivative assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 is as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis As of June 30, 2018			
	Level 1	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
Derivative assets:				
Investments				
Currency forward contracts	$ -	$ 3,789	$ -	$ 3,789
Currency swaps	-	2,401	-	2,401
Interest rate swaps	-	6	-	6
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	-	*	-	*
Other [a]	-	2	-	2
	-	6,198	-	6,198
Asset-liability management				
Currency forward contracts	-	15,707	-	15,707
Currency swaps	-	8	-	8
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-
	-	15,715	-	15,715
Borrowings				
Interest rate swaps	-	1	-	1
Total derivative assets	$ -	$ 21,914	$ -	$ 21,914
Derivative liabilities:				
Investments				
Currency forward contracts	$ -	$ 3,771	$ -	$ 3,771
Currency swaps	-	2,417	-	2,417
Interest rate swaps	-	10	-	10
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	-	*	-	*
Other [a]	-	*	-	*
	-	6,198	-	6,198
Asset-liability management				
Currency forward contracts	-	15,735	-	15,735
Currency swaps	-	9	-	9
Interest rate swaps	-	1	-	1
	-	15,745	-	15,745
Borrowings				
Interest rate swaps	-	15	-	15
Total derivative liabilities	$ -	$ 21,958	$ -	$ 21,958

a. These relate to TBA securities.

* *Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis As of June 30, 2017			
	Level 1	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
Derivative assets:				
Investments				
Currency forward contracts	$ -	$ 803	$ -	$ 803
Currency swaps	-	3,513	-	3,513
Interest rate swaps	-	*	-	*
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	-	1	-	1
Other [a]	-	1	-	1
	-	4,318	-	4,318
Asset-liability management				
Currency forward contracts	-	19,525	-	19,525
Total derivative assets	$ -	$ 23,843	$ -	$ 23,843
Derivative liabilities:				
Investments				
Currency forward contracts	$ -	$ 819	$ -	$ 819
Currency swaps	-	3,689	-	3,689
Interest rate swaps	-	8	-	8
Swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts	4	1	-	5
Other [a]	-	2	-	2
	4	4,519	-	4,523
Asset-liability management				
Currency forward contracts	-	19,550	-	19,550
Total derivative liabilities	$ 4	$ 24,069	$ -	$ 24,073

a. These relate to TBA securities.

* *Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

Inter-level transfers

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, there were no inter-level transfers in the derivatives portfolio.

Valuation Methods and Assumptions

Derivative contracts include currency forward contracts, TBA securities, swaptions, exchange traded options and future contracts, currency swaps and interest rate swaps. These are valued using the standard discounted cash flow methods using market observable inputs such as yield curves, foreign exchange rates and basis spreads and funding spreads.

NOTE F—LOANS AND OTHER EXPOSURES

Loans and other exposures are generally made directly to member countries of IDA. Other exposures include irrevocable commitments, guarantees and repaying project preparation facilities.

Loans are carried and reported at amortized cost. Of the total loans outstanding as of June 30, 2018, 91% were to the South Asia, Africa, and East Asia and Pacific regions combined. Based on IDA's internal credit quality indicators, the majority of the loans outstanding are in the Medium and High risk classes.

As of June 30, 2018, loans outstanding totaling $2,551million (representing about 2% of the portfolio) from five borrowers, were in nonaccrual status.

Maturity Structure

The maturity structure of loans outstanding as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 was as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars

June 30, 2018			*June 30, 2017*		
July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019	$	6,718	July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018	$	6,217
July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2023		27,126	July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2022		24,513
July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2028		36,471	July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2027		34,007
Thereafter		79,713	Thereafter		77,447
Total	$	150,028	Total	$	142,184

Currency Composition

Loans outstanding had the following currency composition as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018		*June 30, 2017*	
EUR	$	1,327	$	659
USD		4,996		4,878
SDR		143,705		136,647
	$	150,028	$	142,184

Credit Quality of Sovereign Loans

Based on an evaluation of IDA's loans, Management has determined that IDA has one portfolio segment — Sovereign Exposures. Loans constitute the majority of sovereign exposures.

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 factors. For the purpose of analyzing the risk characteristics of IDA's exposures, 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 borrowers' country risk ratings are key determinants in the provisions for loan losses.

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

The following tables provide an aging analysis of loans outstanding as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018							
Days past due	*Up to 45*	*46-60*	*61-90*	*91-180*	*Over 180*	*Total Past Due*	*Current*	*Total*
Risk Class								
Low	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,065	$ 2,065
Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,815	25,815
High	1	-	-	-	-	1	119,596	119,597
Loans in accrual status	1	-	-	-	-	1	147,476	147,477
Loans in nonaccrual status	11	2	5	23	1,241	1,282	1,269	2,551
Total	$ 12	$ 2	$ 5	$ 23	$ 1,241	$ 1,283	$ 148,745	$ 150,028

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2017							
Days past due	*Up to 45*	*46-60*	*61-90*	*91-180*	*Over 180*	*Total Past Due*	*Current*	*Total*
Risk Class								
Low	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,762	$ 2,762
Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,385	26,385
High	7	-	-	-	-	7	110,501	110,508
Loans in accrual status	7	-	-	-	-	7	139,648	139,655
Loans in nonaccrual status	12	1	5	22	1,146	1,186	1,343	2,529
Total	$ 19	$ 1	$ 5	$ 22	$ 1,146	$ 1,193	$ 140,991	$ 142,184

Accumulated Provision for Losses on Loans and Other Exposures

Provision for Losses on Loans and Other Exposures

Management determines the appropriate level of accumulated provision for losses, which reflects the probable losses inherent in IDA's exposures. Probable losses comprise estimates of losses arising from default and nonpayment of principal amounts due, as well as present value losses. Management reassesses the adequacy of the accumulated provision and the reasonableness of the inputs used, on a periodic basis, at least annually, and adjustments are recorded as a charge against or addition to revenue.

Provision for HIPC Debt Initiative and MDRI includes provisions that are 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 loss. 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.

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. In light of the IDA18 replenishment, IDA's management refined its approach to the credit risk rating of IDA's sovereign borrowers. The net impact of this refinement on IDA's accumulated provision at June 30, 2018, was $409 million.

Changes to the accumulated provision for losses on loans and other exposures for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 are summarized below:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018				*June 30, 2017*			
	Loans	*Debt relief under HIPC/MDRI*	*Other*	*Total*	*Loans*	*Debt relief under HIPC/MDRI*	*Other*	*Total*
Accumulated provision, beginning of the fiscal year	$ 1,913	$ 1,940	$ 25	$ 3,878	$ 1,932	$ 2,000	$ 25	$ 3,957
Provision, net - charge (release) [a]	510	7	31	548	(10)	(46)	*	(56)
Loans written off under:								
Prepayments	(3)	-	-	(3)	(3)	-	-	(3)
HIPC/MDRI	-	(10)	-	(10)	-	(9)	-	(9)
Translation adjustment	19	7	*	26	(6)	(5)	*	(11)
Accumulated provision, end of the period	$ 2,439	$ 1,944	$ 56	$ 4,439	$ 1,913	$ 1,940	$ 25	$ 3,878
Composed of accumulated provision for losses on:								
Loans in accrual status	$ 2,160	$ 117		$ 2,277	$ 1,644	$ 126		$ 1,770
Loans in nonaccrual status	279	1,827		2,106	269	1,814		2,083
Total	$ 2,439	$ 1,944		$ 4,383	$ 1,913	$ 1,940		$ 3,853
Loans:								
Loans in accrual status				$ 147,477				$ 139,655
Loans in nonaccrual status				2,551				2,529
Total				$ 150,028				$ 142,184

a. For the fiscal year ended June, 2018, the provision includes: $3 million for the discount on prepayment of loans from one IDA graduate country ($3 million - June 30, 2017).

** Indicates amount less than $0.5 million.*

	Reported as Follows	
Accumulated Provision for Losses on:	**Balance Sheet**	**Statement of Income**
Loans	Accumulated provision for losses on loans	Provision for losses on loans and other exposures, net
Debt Relief under HIPC/MDRI	Accumulated provision for losses on loans	Provision for losses on loans and other exposures, net
Other Exposures	Other liabilities	Provision for losses on loans and other exposures, net

Loans to be written off under MDRI

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, there were no loans written off under the MDRI.

Overdue Amounts

As of June 30, 2018, there were no principal or charges under loans in accrual status which were overdue by more than three months.

The following tables provide a summary of selected financial information related to loans in nonaccrual status as of and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

							Overdue amounts	
Borrower	*Nonaccrual since*	*Recorded investment* [a]	*Average recorded investment* [b]	*Principal Outstanding*	*Provision for debt relief*	*Provision for loan losses* [c]	*Principal*	*Charges*
Eritrea	March 2012	$ 439	$ 445	$ 439	$ 304	$ 24	$ 64	$ 23
Somalia	July 1991	416	420	416	403	3	248	86
Sudan	January 1994	1,215	1,225	1,215	1,120	17	728	217
Syrian Arab Republic	June 2012	14	14	14	-	2	8	1
Zimbabwe	October 2000	467	472	467	-	233	234	56
Total - June 30, 2018		$ 2,551	$ 2,576	$ 2,551	$ 1,827	$ 279	$ 1,282	$ 383
Total - June 30, 2017		$ 2,529	$ 2,503	$ 2,529	$ 1,814	$ 269	$ 1,186	$ 361

a. A loan loss provision has been recorded against each of the loans in nonaccrual status.

b. Represents the average for the fiscal years. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016: $2,537 million.

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

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2018	*2017*	*2016*
Service charge revenue not recognized as a result of loans being in nonaccrual status	$ 19	$ 19	$ 19

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, no loans were placed into nonaccrual status.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, no service charge revenue was recognized on loans in nonaccrual status ($3 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and $3 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2016).

Guarantees

Guarantees of $1,808 million were outstanding as of June 30, 2018 ($1,177 million – June 30, 2017). This amount represents the maximum potential undiscounted future payments that IDA could be required to make under these guarantees, and is not included on the Balance Sheet. The guarantees issued by IDA have original maturities ranging between 6 and 22 years, and expire in decreasing amounts through 2036.

As of June 30, 2018, liabilities related to IDA's obligations under guarantees of $123 million ($96 million— June 30, 2017), have been included in Other liabilities on the Balance Sheet. These include the accumulated provision for guarantee losses of $47 million ($19 million— June 30, 2017).

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, no guarantees provided by IDA were called.

Segment Reporting

Based on an evaluation of its operations, Management has determined that IDA has only one reportable segment.

Loan revenue comprises service charges and interest charges on outstanding loan balances. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, loan revenue from three countries of $244 million, $178 million and $142 million, respectively were in excess of ten percent of total loan revenue.

The following table presents IDA's loans outstanding and associated loan revenue as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, by geographic region:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018		*June 30, 2017*	
Region	*Loans Outstanding*	*Service and Interest Charges*	*Loans Outstanding*	*Service and Interest Charges*
Africa	$ 59,220	$ 438	$ 52,991	$ 374
East Asia and Pacific	19,638	197	19,460	181
Europe and Central Asia	7,389	111	7,462	106
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,605	28	2,518	25
Middle East and North Africa	2,891	23	3,025	23
South Asia	58,285	579	56,728	523
Total	$ 150,028	$ 1,376	$ 142,184	$ 1,232

Buy-down of Loans

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, there were no loans purchased under the buy-down mechanism by the Global Program to Eradicate Poliomyelitis Trust Fund.

Fair Value Disclosures

IDA's loans are carried out and reported at amortized cost. The table below presents the fair value of loans for disclosure purposes, along with their respective carrying amounts as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018		*June 30, 2017*	
	Carrying Value	*Fair Value*	*Carrying Value*	*Fair Value*
Net Loans Outstanding	$ 145,656	$ 118,508	$ 138,351	$ 111,539

As of June 30, 2018, IDA's loans are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

Valuation Methods and Assumptions

The fair value of loans is calculated using market-based methodologies which incorporate the respective borrowers' Credit Default Swap (CDS) spreads and, where applicable, proxy CDS spreads. Basis adjustments are applied to market recovery levels to reflect IDA's recovery experience.

NOTE G—TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

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

Transfers and Grants

Cumulative transfers and grants made to IDA as of June 30, 2018 were $19,148 million ($18,945 million—June 30, 2017). Details by transferor are as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars

Transfers from	*Beginning of the fiscal year*	*Transfers during the fiscal year*	*End of the fiscal year*
Total	$ 18,945	$ 203	$ 19,148
Of which from:			
IBRD	15,126	123	15,249
IFC	3,592	80	3,672

Receivables and Payables

As of June 30, 2018, and June 30, 2017, the total amounts receivable from or (payable to) affiliated organizations comprised:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018			June 30, 2017		
	IBRD	IFC	Total	IBRD	IFC	Total
Administrative Services [a]	$ (339)	$ -	$ (339)	$ (368)	$ -	$ (368)
Derivative Transactions						
Receivable	4,531	8	4,539	6,717	-	6,717
Payable	(4,284)	(9)	(4,293)	(6,559)	-	(6,559)
Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits	676	-	676	695	-	695
Investments	-	812	812	-	960	960
	$ 584	$ 811	$ 1,395	$ 485	$ 960	$ 1,445

a. Includes $140 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 ($103 million-June 30, 2017) 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.

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

Receivables / Payables related to:	Reported as:
Receivable for pension and other postretirement benefits	Receivable from affiliated organization
Receivables (payables) for derivative transactions	Derivative assets/liabilities – Asset-liability management
Payable for administrative services [a]	Payable to affiliated organization

a. Includes amounts receivable from IBRD for IDA's share of investments associated with PCRF. This receivable is included in Receivable from affiliated organization on the Balance Sheet.

Administrative Services: The payable to IBRD represents IDA's share of joint administrative expenses, net of other revenue jointly earned. The allocation of expenses is based upon an agreed cost sharing formula, and amounts are settled quarterly. Beginning from the period ending September 30, 2016, the allocation of expenses jointly incurred by IBRD and IDA also includes Contributions to special programs.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, IDA's share of joint administrative expenses and contributions to special programs totaled $1,745 million ($1,746 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and $1,425 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2016). This amount excludes IDA-executed trust fund expenses of $460 million ($400 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and $340 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2016).

Other revenue: Includes IDA's share of other revenue jointly earned with IBRD during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 totaling $281 million ($247 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and $229 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2016). This amount excludes IDA-executed trust fund revenue of $460 million ($400 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and $340 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2016). The allocation of revenue is based upon an agreed revenue sharing formula, and amounts are settled quarterly.

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016, the amount of fee revenue associated with services provided to other affiliated organizations is included in Other revenue on the Statement of Income, as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2018	2017	2016
Fees charged to IFC	$ 66	$ 61	$ 59
Fees charged to MIGA	5	5	4

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits: The receivable from IBRD represents IDA's net share of prepaid costs for pension and other postretirement benefit plans and Post-Employment Benefits Plan (PEBP) assets. These will be realized over the lives of the plan participants.

Derivative transactions: These relate to currency forward contracts entered into by IDA with IBRD acting as the intermediary with the market and primarily convert donors' expected contributions in national currencies under the Sixteenth and Seventeenth replenishments of IDA's resources into the five currencies of the SDR basket.

On December 22, 2017, as part of the local currency facility under Private Sector Window, IDA entered into a currency swap agreement with IFC for a period of 12 years. IDA will pay IFC a fixed rate of 2.49% annually on a U.S. dollar notional of 9 million and will receive 3.27% annually on a West African CFA franc (XOF) notional of 5,000 million. As of June 30, 2018, the derivative had a fair value of less than $1 million.

In June 2018, as part of the MIGA guarantee facility under the Private Sector Window, IDA entered into three risk sharing contracts totaling $36 million with MIGA. Under these contracts, IDA has agreed to accept certain exposures with respect to losses arising under specific guarantee contracts issued by MIGA against risk of transfer restriction, expropriation and war and civil disturbance. These transactions are recognized as financial guarantees in IDA's financial statements and included in the amount of guarantees disclosed in Note F – Loans and other exposures. As of June 30, 2018, $4 million is included in the accumulated provision for guarantee losses for these transactions (Nil — June 30, 2017).

Investments

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 4 years. As of June 30, 2018, the principal amount due on the debt security was $843 million ($969 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2017), and it had a fair value of $812 million ($960 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2017). The investment is reported under Investments in the Balance Sheet. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, IDA recognized interest income of $17 million ($19 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and $21 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2016).

NOTE H—TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION

IDA, alone or jointly with one or more of its affiliated organizations, administers on behalf of donors, including members, their agencies and other entities, funds restricted for specific uses in accordance with administration agreements with donors. Specified uses include, for example, 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 vary and include for example, 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 during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2018	*2017*	*2016*
IDA-executed trust funds expenses	$ 460	$ 400	$ 340

These amounts are included in Administrative expenses and the corresponding revenue is included in Other non-interest revenue in the Statement 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 Sheet as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018	*June 30, 2017*
IDA-executed trust funds	$ 476	$ 461

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

Revenues

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016, IDA's revenues for the administration of trust fund operations were as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2018	*2017*	*2016*
Revenues	$ 48	$ 42	$ 42

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

Amounts collected from donor contributions but not yet earned totaling $56 million at June 30, 2018 ($52 million—June 30, 2017) are included in Other Assets and in Accounts payable and miscellaneous liabilities, correspondingly, on the Balance Sheet.

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, 2018 funds recorded as Other non-interest revenue under these arrangements totaled less than $1 million (less than $1 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and $9 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2016).

NOTE I—DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

A summary of changes to the amounts payable for development grants for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, is presented below:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Balance, beginning of the fiscal year	$ 6,583	$ 6,099
Commitments	4,964 [b]	2,627 [a]
Disbursements (including PPA grant activity)	(2,847)	(2,105)
Translation adjustment	43	(38)
Balance, end of the fiscal year	$ 8,743	$ 6,583

a. Includes $50 million contribution to Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF) which will be expensed when the amounts are disbursed from PEF Financial Intermediary Funds.
b. Excludes $5 million PEF disbursements made from PEF Financial Intermediary Funds.

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, the commitment charge rate on the undisbursed balances of IDA grants was set at nil percent.

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). For IDA, comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of net income (loss) and currency translation adjustments on functional currencies. These items are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The following table presents the changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income balances for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016:

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2018	2017	2016
Balance, beginning of the fiscal year	$ (2,039)	$ (1,219)	$ (875)
Currency translation adjustments on functional currencies	1,364	(820)	(344)
Balance, end of the fiscal year	$ (675)	$ (2,039)	$ (1,219)

NOTE K—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 computed every year 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 Staff Retirement Plan and Trust (SRP), a Retired Staff Benefits Plan and Trust (RSBP) and a 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, as part of IBRD's allocation of staff and associated administrative costs to IDA based on an agreed cost sharing ratio. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, IDA's share of IBRD's costs relating to all the three plans totaled $322 million ($426 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and $215 million—fiscal year ended June 30, 2016).

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, 2018, the SRP and the RSBP were underfunded by $460 million and $100 million, respectively. The PEBP, after reflecting IBRD and IDA's share of assets which are included in IBRD's investment portfolio of $1,028 million, was underfunded by $750 million.

NOTE L—OTHER FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES

The table below presents IDA's estimates of the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities along with their respective carrying amounts as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

In millions of U.S. dollars

	June 30, 2018		*June 30, 2017*	
	Carrying Value	*Fair Value*	*Carrying Value*	*Fair Value*
Assets				
Due from Banks	$ 523	$ 523	$ 483	$ 483
Investments (including securities purchased under resale agreements)	36,075	36,075	32,033	32,033
Net loans outstanding	145,656	118,508	138,351	111,539
Derivative Assets				
Asset-liability management	15,715	15,715	19,525	19,525
Borrowings	1	1	-	-
Investments	6,198	6,198	4,318	4,318
Liabilities				
Borrowings				
Concessional partner loans	5,811	6,660	3,660	4,175
Market borrowings	1,494	1,494	-	-
Securities sold/ lent under repurchase agreements/ securities lending agreements and payable for cash collateral received	2,543	2,543	2,560	2,560
Derivative Liabilities				
Asset-liability management	15,745	15,745	19,550	19,550
Borrowings	15	15	-	-
Investments	6,198	6,198	4,523	4,523

Valuation Methods and Assumptions

As of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, IDA had no financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non–recurring basis.

For additional fair value disclosures regarding Investments, Borrowings, Derivative assets and liabilities and Loans, refer to Note C—Investments, Note D—Borrowings, Note E—Derivative Instruments and Note F—Loans and other exposures, respectively.

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

Unrealized Mark-to-Market Gains (Losses) on Trading and Non-Trading Portfolios, Net

The following table reflects the components of the unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses on IDA's trading and non-trading portfolios, net, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016.

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018		
	Realized gains (losses)	*Unrealized gains (losses) excluding realized amounts*	*Unrealized gains (losses)*
Investments-Trading—Note E	$ (195)	$ 67	$ (128)
Non-trading portfolios, net			
Asset-liability management—Note E	-	(17)	(17)
Investment portfolio—Note C	-	(21)	(21)
Total	$ -	$ (38)	$ (38)

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017		
	Realized gains (losses)	*Unrealized gains (losses) excluding realized amounts*	*Unrealized gains (losses)*
Investments-Trading—Note E	$ 233	$ (600)	$ (367)
Non-trading portfolios, net			
Asset-liability management—Note E	-	54	54
Investment portfolio—Note C	-	(32)	(32)
Total	$ -	$ 22	$ 22

In millions of U.S. dollars

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016		
	Realized gains (losses)	*Unrealized gains (losses) excluding realized amounts*	*Unrealized gains (losses)*
Investments-Trading—Note E	$ 170	$ 339	$ 509
Non-trading portfolios, net			
Asset-liability management—Note E	-	(35)	(35)
Investment portfolio—Note C	-	35	35
Total	$ -	$ *	$ *

** Indicates amount less than $ 0.5 million*

NOTE M—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, 2018, is not expected to have a material adverse effect on IDA's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.