

Japan Administered Account for Selected IMF Activities (JSA)

Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2007

A stylized graphic of a globe, composed of several overlapping, curved lines in a light green color, representing the Earth's latitude and longitude. The globe is positioned in the lower half of the page, partially cut off at the bottom.

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Contents

JSA Annual Report Fiscal Year 2007.....	1
The IMF: Purpose and Activities	1
IMF Technical Assistance: Demand and Supply.....	2
The Japan Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities (JSA)	5
Activities Funded: Technical Assistance, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, and Scholarship Programs	5
Level of Funding	6
Japan-IMF Consultations.....	7
Technical Assistance Funded by the JSA.....	7
Project submission and approval	8
Project assessment and evaluation	8
Commitments and disbursements	8
Geographical distribution of funds	13
Distribution of funds by subject area.....	15
Effectiveness of JSA-funded technical assistance	17
Scholarship Programs	19
Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Asia.....	19
Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Advanced Studies.....	20
Annexes	
1. JSA Technical Assistance Projects Approved in FY2007	26
2. JSA Joint Japan-IMF Field Visits	58
3. Administered Accounts—Japan Financial Statement FY2007	63
Boxes	
1. Core Areas of IMF Technical Assistance.....	2
2. JSA-Financed Training	4
3. Improving Treasury Management in Indonesia.....	9
4. Support for Modernizing Banking Supervision in the Philippines.....	10
5. Strengthening Real Sector Statistics in West Africa.....	11
6. Developing and Delivering Innovative AML/CFT Assistance	12

Tables

1. Contributions by Japan, FY1990–FY2007	6
2. JSA Annual Technical Assistance Commitments and Disbursements, FY1993–FY2007	13
3. JSA Annual Commitments for Technical Assistance by Region, FY1993–FY2007	14
4. The 10 Largest Recipients of JSA-Financed Technical Assistance, FY1993–FY2007	16
5. JSA Annual Commitments for Technical Assistance by Subject Area, FY1993–FY2007	16
6. Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Asia: Distribution of Scholars by Country and Affiliation, 1993–2007	20
7. Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Advanced Studies: Number of Scholars by Country, 1996–2007	22
8. Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Advanced Studies: Number of Scholars by University, 1996–2007	23
9. Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Advanced Studies: Employment of Graduates from the 1996–2004 Programs	24

Figures

1. IMF Technical Assistance Delivery, FY2000–FY2007	3
2. JSA Share of Financing of Technical Assistance Delivered in the Field, FY2000–FY2007	5
3. Annual Contributions by Japan for Technical Assistance, FY1990–FY2007	7
4. JSA Annual Technical Assistance Commitments and Disbursements, FY1993–FY2007	13
5. Distribution of JSA Technical Assistance Commitments by Region, FY1993–FY2007	15
6. Distribution of JSA Technical Assistance Commitments by Region, FY2007	15
7. Distribution of JSA Technical Assistance Commitments by Subject Area, FY1993–FY2007	17
8. Distribution of JSA Technical Assistance Commitments by Subject Area, FY2007	17

Photographs

1. Japan-IMF 2007 Consultations on the JSA, April 19, 2007	7
2. Mr. Murilo Portugal, IMF Deputy Managing Director, in Tanzania, May 2007	14
3. Joint Field Visit to the IMF–Singapore Regional Training Institute, March 7–8, 2007	18
4. Joint Field Visit to Cambodia, March 9, 2007	18
5. Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Asia (JISPA)—former JISPA Scholars from Uzbekistan	19
6. 2006 Scholars under the Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Advanced Studies	21

Minor discrepancies between constituent figures and totals are due to rounding.

JSA Annual Report Fiscal Year 2007

In 1990, Japan agreed to provide financial support for IMF technical assistance to its member countries to strengthen their capacity to formulate, implement, and maintain macroeconomic and structural adjustment programs. Since then, Japan has been, and continues to be, the largest contributor to the IMF's technical assistance (TA) activities.¹ Japan's contributions are provided through the Japan Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities (JSA).² In addition, Japan finances two scholarship programs—one under the JSA and the other under a separate account, the Subaccount for Japan Advanced Scholarship Program.

This report starts out with a brief description of the IMF and its activities, focusing in particular on its TA activities. The report then describes in greater detail the JSA—including its objectives, size, scope, and use, as well as assessments of its activities, with a focus on fiscal year (FY)

¹Other bilateral donors include Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Multilateral donors include the African Development Bank, the Arab Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank, the European Commission, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, and the World Bank.

²In this report, unless a distinction is made, use of the term "JSA" (Japan Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities) is meant to include the JAA (Japan Administered Technical Assistance Account), which was its predecessor.

2007—and the TA activities and scholarship programs that it finances.³

The IMF: Purpose and Activities

The IMF, an international organization of currently 185 member countries, was established in 1946 to promote international monetary cooperation, exchange stability, and orderly exchange arrangements; to provide temporary financial assistance to countries with balance of payments difficulties; and to foster economic growth and high levels of employment. To achieve these objectives, the IMF carries out three types of operational activities: surveillance, financial assistance, and technical assistance.

Surveillance is the process by which the IMF maintains a policy dialogue with each of its members and appraises country and global macroeconomic conditions. Generally once a year, it appraises members' exchange rate policies within the overall framework of their economic policies in what is known as an Article IV consultation. The IMF also carries out multilateral surveillance, the results of which are summarized in the *World Economic Outlook*, prepared and published twice a year, and in the *Global Financial Stability Report*, which is also published twice a year.

Financial assistance includes credits and loans extended by the IMF to member countries with balance of payments problems so that they can restore conditions for sustainable economic

³The reference to fiscal year (FY) in this report is to the IMF's fiscal year, which runs from May 1 through April 30. This report thus covers the period May 1, 2006–April 30, 2007. Reports on FY2000–FY2006 can be found on the IMF's website, www.imf.org/JSA.

growth. The financial assistance provided by the IMF enables countries to rebuild their international reserves, stabilize their currencies, and continue paying for imports without having to impose trade restrictions or capital controls. The IMF makes its financial resources available to its members through a variety of financial facilities, such as Stand-By Arrangements and the Extended Fund Facility. It also provides concessional assistance under its Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility and debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative.

Technical assistance consists of expertise and training provided by the IMF to help member countries strengthen their human and institutional capacity and design and implement effective macroeconomic and structural policies. Technical assistance is offered in several broad

areas—namely, fiscal policy and management, monetary policy and financial systems, and macroeconomic and financial statistics. See Box 1 for a list of the core areas of IMF technical assistance.⁴

IMF Technical Assistance: Demand and Supply

The IMF began to provide technical assistance to its member countries in the early 1960s in response to requests from newly independent nations in Africa and Asia. By the mid-1980s, resources devoted to technical assistance had nearly doubled. As a result of the expansion of the IMF's membership and the adoption of market-oriented economies by a large number of countries worldwide, IMF TA activities grew even more rapidly in the early 1990s. The

⁴For additional information on the IMF's activities, visit www.imf.org.

Box 1. Core Areas of IMF Technical Assistance

Fiscal Policy and Management

- Tax policy
- Tax and customs administration
- Expenditure policy
- Budgeting and public expenditure management
- Fiscal management
- Fiscal federalism

Macroeconomic and Financial Statistics

- Multisector statistical issues
- Balance of payments and external debt statistics
- Government finance statistics
- Monetary and financial statistics
- National accounts and price statistics
- Data dissemination standards

Monetary Policy and Financial Systems

- Central banking and currency arrangements
- Monetary and exchange policy operations, and public debt management
- Financial market development, focusing in particular on money, government debt, and foreign exchange markets
- Exchange systems and currency convertibility
- Payment systems
- Bank supervision and regulation
- Bank restructuring and banking safety nets

demand increased further in the late 1990s as significant TA resources had to be directed to countries hit by financial crisis. In addition, in recent years, the IMF has had to mount significant efforts to provide prompt policy advice and operational assistance to countries emerging from conflict situations. In FY2007 the IMF devoted some 438 person years to TA activities—an increase of more than 13 person years from FY2006 and over 140 person years more than a decade ago.⁵ The delivery of IMF technical assistance over the period FY2000–FY2007 is shown in Figure 1.

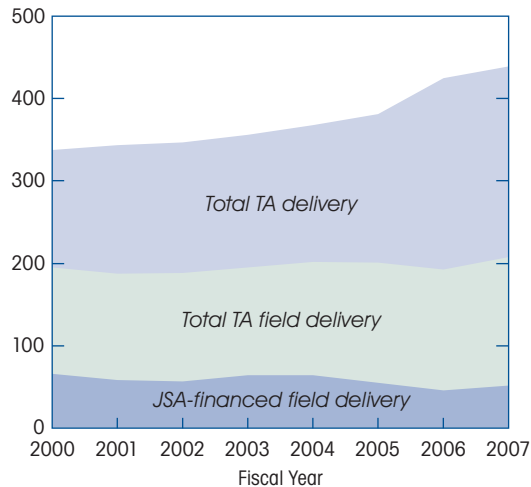
During the past four to five years, the IMF’s TA program has had to respond to a number of new initiatives that have changed the overall demand on its resources. As part of these initiatives, resources have been devoted to helping countries build capacity for their anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) efforts; adopting and adhering to international standards and codes for financial, fiscal, and statistical management; helping low-income countries formulate and implement poverty reduction strategies; and helping HIPCs design and manage debt reduction programs and strengthen public expenditure management for effective tracking of poverty-reducing expenditures.

In light of these demands and competing needs, the IMF has taken steps to prioritize

⁵In this report, “person years” refers to the time spent by IMF staff and experts on TA activities. As of FY2006, all TA-related work—including administrative support that hitherto had not been included, particularly in the IMF Institute and the special services and support departments—is reflected in the total IMF TA delivery figure.

Figure 1. IMF Technical Assistance Delivery, FY2000–FY2007

(Annual, in person years)



technical assistance to reflect both the IMF’s core specialties—fiscal affairs, monetary and financial systems, and macroeconomic statistics—and main program areas, such as crisis prevention, debt relief and poverty reduction, fostering macroeconomic stability, postcrisis management, and regional capacity building.

The IMF’s technical assistance is delivered mainly by its Fiscal Affairs Department (FAD), Monetary and Capital Markets Department (MCM),⁶ and Statistics Department (STA). Overall institutional policy on, and the coordination of, technical assistance are handled by the Office of Technical Assistance Management

⁶Formerly the Monetary and Financial Systems Department (MFD) until its merger with the International Capital Markets Department (ICM) in August 2006.

Box 2. JSA-Financed Training

The JSA provided about \$1.6 million in support of the IMF Institute's training program in FY2007. This funding helped cover the costs of participants attending Institute training and of experts delivering the training. Through these channels, the JSA contributed to the implementation of 39 training courses, of which 24 were delivered by Institute staff and consultants and 15 by other IMF departments. In total, 808 participants benefited from this JSA funding, receiving a total of 1,392 participant weeks of training. More than 80 percent of this training went to Asian participants, with the balance to officials from Africa and Central America.

The training delivered by the Institute fell into two broad categories:

- Eleven courses were on financial programming and policies or similar topics. Such courses have long been a central feature of the Institute curriculum and were described in more detail in Box 2 of the JSA Annual Report for FY2004.
- The remaining 13 courses were more specialized macroeconomic courses developed in recent years to address the evolving training needs of member countries. These included courses on macroeconomic management and fiscal issues, macroeconomic management and financial sector issues, macroeconomic forecasting, financial markets analysis, inflation targeting, and current issues in exchange rate policy.

The courses delivered by other IMF departments included the following:

- Six delivered by the Statistics Department, focusing on balance of payments statistics, government financial statistics, monetary and financial system statistics, price reduction strategies, financial soundness indicators, and banking statistics on cross-border flows (compilation and monitoring).
- Two delivered by the Monetary and Capital Markets Department on central bank accounting, and determining the intermediate target for monetary policy.
- Two delivered by the Fiscal Affairs Department on fiscal transparency, and program and performance budgeting.
- Four delivered by the Legal Department on financial transactions for lawyers, legal aspects of international financial institutions, a workshop for justice and financial intelligence unit officials on anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT), and AML/CFT workshops for financial sector officials.
- One delivered by the Finance Department on safeguards assessments of central banks.

(OTM) in consultation with other IMF departments. OTM is also responsible for mobilizing and managing external finance for this area of the IMF's work.

Technical assistance is delivered in a variety of ways. IMF staff may be sent to member coun-

tries to advise government officials on specific issues, or the IMF may provide specialists on a short- or long-term basis. Training is provided by the IMF Institute, in collaboration with other IMF departments, at headquarters, in recipient countries, and through regional

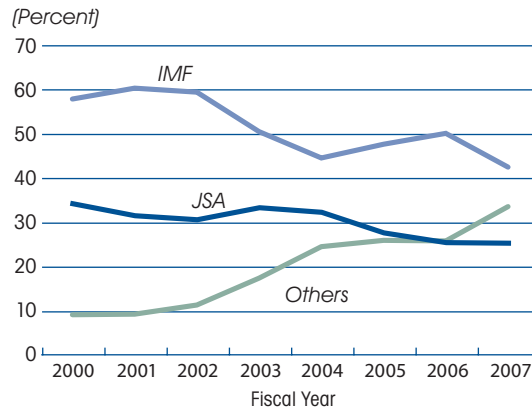
training institutes.⁷ See Box 2 for a description of JSA-funded IMF training in FY2007. Since 1993, the IMF has provided a small but increasing part of its technical assistance through regional TA centers. There are currently six such regional TA centers, with the latest, the Central Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center in Libreville, Gabon, inaugurated January 9, 2007.⁸

The IMF currently devotes about 25 percent of its annual administrative expenditures to TA work and training. Of the total expenditures for technical assistance, approximately 50 percent is spent on technical assistance delivered in the field by IMF missions or by experts, and the rest is spent on technical assistance–related work at IMF headquarters in Washington, D.C. The IMF finances technical assistance for its member countries mainly from its own budgetary resources, but also receives external financing from bilateral and multilateral partners. In FY2007, external financing from bilateral and multilateral donor partners accounted for more

⁷The IMF currently cosponsors seven regional training institutes/programs with other donors and host governments: the Joint Vienna Institute in Austria; the IMF-Singapore Regional Training Institute in Singapore; the IMF-Arab Monetary Fund Regional Training Program in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates; the Joint Africa Institute, in Tunis, Tunisia; the Joint China-IMF Training Program in Dalian, China; the Joint Regional Training Center for Latin America in Brasilia, Brazil; and the Joint India-IMF Training Program in Pune, India.

⁸The six IMF regional technical assistance centers comprise three Africa Regional Technical Assistance Centers (Central AFRITAC, based in Libreville, Gabon; East AFRITAC, based in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; and West AFRITAC, based in Bamako, Mali); the Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Center (CARTAC), based in Bridgetown, Barbados; the Middle East Technical Assistance Center (METAC), based in Beirut, Lebanon; and the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Center (PFTAC), based in Suva, Fiji.

Figure 2. JSA Share of Financing of Technical Assistance Delivered in the Field, FY2000–FY2007



than 25 percent of total technical assistance and about 55 percent of technical assistance delivered in the field. Although the number of bilateral and multilateral partners has increased significantly in recent years, Japan continues to be the largest single source of external financing. In FY2007, JSA financing accounted for almost 12 percent of total IMF technical assistance, more than 24 percent of the assistance delivered in the field, and more than 45 percent of total external financing. The JSA's share of financing of the IMF's field-delivered technical assistance over FY2000–FY2007 is shown in Figure 2.

The Japan Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities (JSA)

Activities Funded: Technical Assistance, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, and Scholarship Programs

Japan has provided grant contributions to support the IMF's technical assistance to member

Table 1. Contributions by Japan, FY1990–FY2007*(Millions of U.S. dollars)*

	FY1990– 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Total FY1990– 2007
JSA	99.5	15.1	24.9	25.5	20.4	19.6	22.1	20.8	287.0
Technical Assistance ¹	132.0	13.7	22.6	22.8	17.6	17.1	19.4	16.9	262.2
Asia Scholarship Program	6.5	1.4	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.9	24.8
Advanced Scholarship	5.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	16.0

¹Includes activities of the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.

countries since 1990. In 1997, the scope of the administered account was widened to allow for financing of other IMF activities in Asia and the Pacific, carried out through the IMF Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Tokyo.

The responsibilities of the Regional Office in Tokyo include collaborative efforts between the IMF and Japan that strengthen economic prospects in the Asia-Pacific region and also include support of various regional policy forums, such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and the Pacific Islands Forum. The office also undertakes TA activities benefiting countries in the region, including conferences on macroeconomic policy and on financial sector reform. The Regional Office helps to improve understanding of the international financial system in Japan and the region through public relations events as well as by releasing Japanese-language publications. It also seeks to increase the representation of Japanese and other Asian nationals on the staff of the IMF by encouraging qualified applicants to apply for employment and by supporting IMF recruitment efforts through interviews and informational seminars.

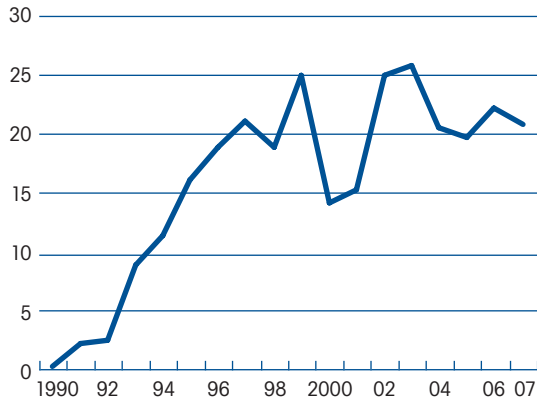
In addition, Japan provides grant contributions for two scholarship programs. In 1996, the Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Advanced Studies, which is administered by the IMF Institute, was established. It supports nationals of Asian member countries of the IMF who undertake doctoral studies in economics in North America in order to pursue a career in international financial institutions, such as the IMF, or in their home administration. The Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Asia, which was established in 1993, supports 12- and 24-month courses of graduate study in Japan in macroeconomics or related fields for students from Asia, Central Asia, and the Pacific, and is administered by the Regional Office in Tokyo.

Level of Funding

Since 1990, Japan has made annual contributions totaling \$287 million, of which some \$262 million has been for TA projects and the activities of the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and almost \$25 million for the Asia Scholarship Program. In addition, starting in 1996, Japan has contributed \$16 million to the Advanced Scholarship Program. Annual

Figure 3. Annual Contributions by Japan for Technical Assistance, FY1990–FY2007

(Millions of U.S. dollars)



contribution figures for technical assistance and the two scholarship programs, for FY1990–FY2007, are provided in Table 1. Figure 3 shows the annual contributions for technical assistance under the JSA since its inception.

Japan-IMF Consultations

Consultations between the IMF and the Japanese authorities usually take place twice a year: at a formal meeting in March followed by a less formal meeting around the time of the IMF–World Bank Annual Meetings in September. They cover the following issues: (1) the effectiveness of the assistance provided with JSA funding, (2) the expected regional and subject area use of JSA resources in the current fiscal year and the targets for the following fiscal year, (3) the likely costs of project inputs, (4) the likely magnitude of Japan’s further contribution to the JSA, (5) the organization of joint field visits by the Japanese authorities and the IMF,

and (6) any special projects or issues that are foreseen as likely to arise. The consultations are also used to discuss developments regarding the IMF’s TA program as a whole. In FY2007, in addition to the usual consultations, IMF staff undertook two missions to Tokyo (August 2006 and November 2006) for more detailed discussions on the JSA and the use of Japanese experts in IMF technical assistance.

Technical Assistance Funded by the JSA

JSA resources can be used to cover the cost of short- and long-term TA experts and other costs associated with conducting seminars and workshops, such as room rental fees. JSA funds may not be used to finance IMF staff costs (including



Japan-IMF 2007 consultations on the JSA, April 19, 2007. From left to right: Mr. Brian Christensen, Economist, FAD; Mr. Christian Durand, Advisor, MCM; Mr. Nobuyuki Imamura, Section Chief, Development Policy Division, Ministry of Finance, Japan; Mr. William Alexander, Deputy Director, STA; Mr. Mario de Zamarócy, Acting Director, OTM; Mr. Barend Jansen, Assistant General Counsel, LEG; Mr. Takahiro Hitakatsu, Deputy Director, International Organizations Division, Ministry of Finance, Japan; Mr. Mark O’Brien, Deputy Division Chief, MCM; Ms. Telma Dias, Budget Officer, INS; Mr. Michio Kitahara, Alternate IMF Executive Director for Japan; Ms. Gemima Archer-Davis, Division Chief, INS; Mr. Eric Clifton, Senior Advisor, INS; Mr. Angel Sanchez, Budget Officer, OTM; Ms. Olga Penova, Senior Administrative Assistant, INS; Mr. Seng Chee Ho, Sr. Technical Assistance Officer, OTM, and Mr. Tokio Morita, Advisor, MCM.

salaries or per diem or travel expenses). JSA funds are not conditional on the use of Japanese nationals, but Japanese nationals are considered for expert assignments whenever possible.

Although TA activities financed by the JSA can take place in all areas of the world, the Japanese authorities place high priority on funding TA activities in Asia and the Pacific, Central Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, and countries of the former Soviet Union. Consistent with the IMF's TA policy, the Japanese authorities also place high priority on assistance for countries that have demonstrated strong efforts and good track records in the implementation of economic reform policies. Examples of JSA-supported activities, selected from the four main TA areas, are provided in Boxes 3–6.

Project submission and approval

Activities to be funded from the JSA, as well as all other IMF TA activities, are planned in advance each year. At the beginning of each fiscal year, the IMF provides Japan with an indicative list of projects that it intends to submit for consideration in the course of the year. Thereafter, individual projects are submitted for approval on a monthly basis through the Office of Japan's Executive Director at the IMF.

Requests for technical assistance are received from governments. These are carefully considered by the concerned functional and area departments of the IMF. If requests fall within the core mandate of the IMF's TA program and can be accommodated by the IMF, project proposals are prepared. Following the screening process, the IMF's Office of Technical Assistance Management reviews the project proposals for conformity with the JSA

guidelines. The proposals are then submitted for approval by the Japanese authorities.

Project assessment and evaluation

Within four weeks of a project's completion, the IMF is required to submit a project assessment to the Japanese authorities. Any request for an extension of a project also requires an assessment. This assessment is complemented by an evaluation of the technical assistance conducted by the recipient institutions, through the completion of a questionnaire. The results of these evaluations are reviewed by the IMF and provided to the Japanese authorities.

In addition, JSA projects in two or three countries are visited and reviewed each year by a joint Japan-IMF mission. These visits seek to provide the Japanese authorities with a firsthand view of how JSA funding is being used in the field. During the visits, participants assess how the authorities view the work of experts funded by the JSA. The visits are also used to review whether the authorities are making effective use of the assistance and whether the technical assistance is making a contribution to the reform process.

Commitments and disbursements

Between FY1993 and FY2007, cumulative commitments for technical assistance under the JSA totaled more than \$234 million for 1,663 projects, of which almost \$222 million has been disbursed.⁹ During FY2007, \$20.7 million was

⁹ The IMF arranges for an annual audit of the JSA to be undertaken by its external auditors in connection with the annual audit of the IMF's own accounts, and for a separate certificate of completion to be provided to the Japanese authorities. See Annex 3 for the audited financial statements of the JSA and the Japan Advanced Scholarship Program for FY2007.

Box 3. Improving Treasury Management in Indonesia

Since early 2005 and as part of a broader commitment to fiscal reform, including a revamping of tax administration and completion of a fiscal transparency report, the Indonesian government has been improving treasury processes. A key objective is to put in place an operational treasury single account (TSA). To assist the authorities, the IMF's Fiscal Affairs Department has been providing advice to the Directorate General (DG) Treasury of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) through a JSA-financed treasury advisor.

During 2006, the advisor's assistance to DG Treasury addressed issues in several areas:

- Preparation of new draft regulations on bank account management—these will provide authority to the minister of finance to open and close government bank accounts, presenting options for strengthening short-term cash management and integrating cash management with debt management (the MOF is now using a cash flow plan for the first time).
- Discussion between the MOF and the Bank of Indonesia (BI) on cash management issues.
- Introduction of pilot zero-balance transit bank accounts for expenditures made by local treasury offices and shorter lags for receiving revenues into the main treasury account at BI.
- Review of the operation of several extrabudgetary funds, including a new government investment fund.

The implementation of treasury reforms has been steady, although there is still a relatively large agenda for completing the TSA. Discussions are under way on the appropriate level of remuneration of government balances at BI and the modalities of temporary placements of idle government cash balances in financial instruments such as repurchase agreements, which are still being developed.

For 2007, JSA will finance further quarterly visits by the advisor, each of about one month duration. The advisor will continue to focus on consolidating the balances of thousands of government bank accounts in the TSA; placing temporarily idle government cash balances; extending the zero-balance principle to all government bank accounts used by local treasury offices; improving forward cash planning; and providing guidance for the business processes for automated treasury payments, receipts, and accounting operations. Following the signing of the new government cash management regulations by the president of Indonesia, DG Treasury will be able to advance on rationalizing the large number of bank accounts currently not under treasury control. The JSA-funded advisor will assist in preparing ministerial regulations and guidelines for conducting a census of government accounts. Continued JSA financing will make a valuable contribution to these ongoing reform efforts.

Box 4. Support for Modernizing Banking Supervision in the Philippines

After receiving the results of a Financial Sector Assessment Program carried out over 2001 and 2002, which highlighted vulnerabilities to financial sector stability, the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) requested technical assistance (TA) from the IMF to enhance the capacity of the BSP's Supervision and Examination Sector (SES). Given that complex conglomerate structures underpin the Philippine financial sector, a major focus of the TA has been to strengthen, under a multiyear framework, the SES's ability to identify risks associated with such complex groups, as well as to assess the ability of the banks to appropriately manage those risks. In order to assist the BSP in the development and implementation of the reform plan on the regulatory and supervisory framework, a long-term bank supervision expert has been assigned to the BSP with financial support from JSA starting in 2003.

A key component of the reform plan is the design and implementation of a program of examiner training to strengthen the staff's basic skill sets. Examiners trained under this program have gone on to lead or work on examination teams that execute the newly adopted consolidated risk-focused examination framework. The expert also has assisted in the management of a pilot program based on the new consolidated examination framework, coaching examination teams in the application of the new framework. Other notable contributions of the expert include documentation of the formal examination procedures for the new risk-

based examination approach, implementation of a new risk-focused supervisory framework that is built around dedicated Central Points of Contact teams assigned to each large banking group, and full implementation of the newly approved reorganization of the BSP's SES.

In addition to hands-on technical advice, the expert has been instrumental in getting the BSP to focus on specific projects necessary to enhance the supervision framework, and has helped coordinate and implement these projects. This included liaising closely with other donors involved in technical assistance to the BSP to ensure that there is little overlap in projects and that the projects are properly sequenced and presented in a way that helps the BSP to institutionalize the resulting recommendations. The expert also has assisted in filling gaps in the reform efforts by arranging for other IMF short-term targeted visits by IMF TA experts in a range of areas, including monitoring and analysis of credit risk, trust supervision, central bank accounting and organization, and capital market development, so as to enhance the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the BSP.

As a result, progress has been made in developing a more robust program of comprehensive consolidated supervision and implementing a more risk-focused examination approach. Through this, the TA project has helped stabilize the financial market of the Philippines, which is vulnerable to changes in market sentiment.

Box 5. Strengthening Real Sector Statistics in West Africa

During the period March 2001–March 2005, the IMF's Statistics Department (STA) provided technical assistance in real sector statistics to 10 Francophone countries in West Africa, first through the Economic and Statistical Observatory of Sub-Saharan Africa (AFRISTAT) and later in collaboration with the West Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center (West AFRITAC) after the latter's inauguration in May 2003. This technical assistance was part of a larger project for Africa aimed at strengthening institutional capacity and human resources in the macroeconomic management areas, financed by the African Development Bank and several other donors, including the IMF.

Although some progress was achieved by these countries in developing their statistical systems and improving the national accounts and consumer price and industrial production indices, significant assistance continued to be needed to build adequate capacity, particularly in real sector statistics. To meet this need, STA, with financial support from the JSA, decided to post an advisor in real sector statistics operating from the offices of West AFRITAC in Bamako, Mali. The assignment commenced in December 2005.

During his first year of assignment, the advisor has contributed to improvement in the quality of national accounts and price statistics in the 10 West AFRITAC member countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Togo) by assisting with technical matters, training staff, improving coordination among technical assistance providers, and obtaining the commitment of authorities for better support for statistical activities. The advisor also managed and supervised technical assistance missions conducted by experts hired by West AFRITAC. Special attention was given to countries

where technical assistance was needed most, in particular Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Mauritania.

Important progress toward the implementation of the *1993 System of National Accounts (1993 SNA)* has been made in all countries. Those countries that were compiling national accounts following the *1968 SNA* have launched programs aimed at implementing the *1993 SNA*. In several countries, timeliness of national accounts statistics has improved, and methods to produce provisional and/or final estimates have been revised, as needed. The assistance also improved key sector-related statistics, such as statistics on gold in Mali and statistics on iron ore in Mauritania. Technical guidance was complemented by training in *1993 SNA* compilation and use of related software. Regular contacts with other technical assistance providers in the region enhanced the coordination and the effectiveness of the advisor's assistance. Improvements were also achieved in the compilation of the consumer price index (CPI) in some countries. In Guinea and Senegal, the weights of the CPI were updated.

Given the positive results achieved and considering the strong need for technical assistance in West AFRITAC member countries, the assignment of the real sector statistics advisor was extended for a second year, to December 2007, again with support from the JSA. The focus of the advisor's assistance will continue to be on strengthening countries' capacity to produce improved real sector statistics following international standards. Special attention will be paid to further improving the timeliness of compilation and dissemination of national accounts estimates. The advisor will also assist member countries in using the new standards (Data Quality Assessment Framework) for drafting General Data Dissemination System metadata. Senegal, as the first country in the region that has announced its

Box 5 (concluded)

intention to subscribe to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) within the next three years, will benefit immensely from technical assistance in developing quarterly national accounts, a mandatory requirement for SDDS countries. The advisor will also monitor and assist with the updating of the weights of the harmonized CPI for the West African

Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) member countries (all eight WAEMU members are also part of West AFRITAC), as needed.

With the support of the JSA, the IMF hopes to continue the program of technical assistance in West AFRITAC through further extension of the assignment of the real sector statistics advisor.

Box 6. Developing and Delivering Innovative AML/CFT Assistance

In FY2007, the IMF's Legal Department (LEG) made use of JSA funding to develop and deliver innovative assistance in the area of anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT). In Latin America, LEG staff found that a number of countries—despite having adequate AML/CFT laws—have not been effective in bringing successful prosecutions, in large part because of a lack of understanding of financial markets and products among prosecutors and criminal justice officials. To address this gap, LEG staff worked with experts financed by the JSA to develop a five-day course on the analysis of financial information, development of financial intelligence, investigating and prosecuting financial crime, and tracing, identifying, and confiscating the proceeds of crime. The course was delivered in Brasilia to a group of criminal justice and financial intelligence officials from around the region. Subsequently, again using JSA funding and building on the Brasilia experience, LEG staff and outside experts delivered a three-day workshop on AML/CFT and anticorruption for criminal justice officials. Both courses proved extremely successful, and LEG plans

to continue developing and delivering this line of training to criminal justice officials in the region during FY2008.

LEG also used JSA funding to deliver a groundbreaking workshop at the Joint Vienna Institute on the use of information technology by financial intelligence units (FIUs). Organized jointly with the Egmont Group of FIUs,¹ the workshop brought together information technology experts experienced in FIU applications to share experiences and discuss lessons learned and best practices going forward. The workshop targeted developing FIUs from Eastern Europe, and it was so successful that the Egmont Group has asked LEG to follow up with similar courses in other regions. LEG is also working with the Egmont Group to develop additional advanced programs on specific information technology applications (e.g., data mining).

¹ The Egmont Group, founded at a meeting of FIUs in Brussels in 1995, is an informal international association of FIUs that promotes cooperation, information exchange and sharing of experience, and training to combat money laundering, terrorism financing, and other financial crimes.

Table 2. JSA Annual Technical Assistance Commitments and Disbursements, FY1993–FY2007

	Number of Projects Committed	Committed (in millions of U.S. dollars)	Disbursed (in millions of U.S. dollars)
FY1993	68	5.7	2.9
FY1994	98	8.8	7.1
FY1995	143	13.1	12.2
FY1996	128	15.1	13.9
FY1997	116	14.5	15.5
FY1998	96	13.6	10.8
FY1999	112	20.7	16.8
FY2000	106	17.3	18.5
FY2001	110	16.4	15.7
FY2002	103	16.7	14.6
FY2003	108	17.3	16.3
FY2004	114	18.2	19.4
FY2005	119	17.4	18.9
FY2006	120	18.8	19.7
FY2007	122	20.7	19.4
Total	1,663	234.4	221.9

committed for 122 projects.¹⁰ Table 2 and Figure 4 show commitments and disbursements, as well as the number of approved TA projects, between FY1993 and FY2007. A brief description of each of the projects approved in FY2007 is provided in Annex 1.

Geographical distribution of funds

To date, 123 member countries of the IMF and 13 regional organizations and training institutions have been beneficiaries of JSA-funded technical assistance. Countries in the Asia and

¹⁰Because of the time required for the contracting and fielding of experts and payment of invoices, there is a time lag between commitments and disbursements. The duration of a JSA-funded TA project is normally 6 to 12 months.

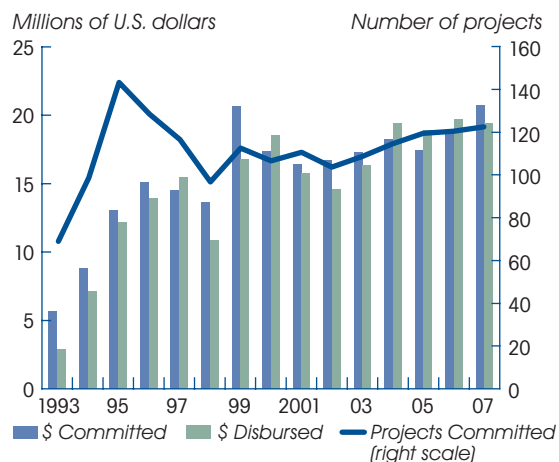
Figure 4. JSA Annual Technical Assistance Commitments and Disbursements, FY1993–FY2007

Table 3. JSA Annual Commitments for Technical Assistance by Region, FY1993–FY2007

(Millions of U.S. dollars)

	FY1993– FY2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY1993–FY2007	
									Total	Percent
Africa	20.7	4.1	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.6	6.0	54.8	23
Asia and Pacific	37.1	4.7	6.2	6.6	7.0	7.6	7.9	8.3	85.4	37
Western and Central Europe	6.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.3	14.6	6
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	28.2	2.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.6	1.4	1.8	38.9	17
Middle East	2.5	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.6	1.2	2.1	2.4	11.9	5
Latin America and Caribbean	6.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	12.5	5
Multiple regions	6.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.2	15.5	7
Total	108.1	16.4	16.7	17.3	18.2	17.4	18.8	20.7	233.8	100

Pacific region and in Central Asia and Eastern Europe (mainly the transitional countries of the former Soviet Union) together received more



Mr. Murilo Portugal, IMF Deputy Managing Director, meeting with the staff and children of the Dogodogo Center for Street Children in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, during his visit to Africa in May 2007. In FY2007, some 30 percent of JSA funds were allocated to support IMF technical assistance to countries of Sub-Saharan Africa.

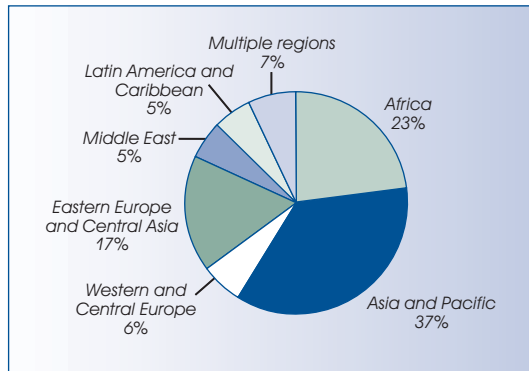
than \$124 million from the JSA for approved TA projects during FY1993–FY2007, which represents 54 percent of TA projects approved during this period.¹¹ Countries in Africa received the next largest share, totaling almost \$55 million, or 23 percent of total approvals during the same period. Of the remaining amount approved during this period, 7 percent was for multiregional projects, 6 percent for projects in Western and Central Europe, 5 percent for projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 percent for projects in the Middle East.¹²

The regional distribution of commitments in FY2007 was as follows: Asia and Pacific coun-

¹¹These figures reflect the priority given to the countries of these regions under JSA financing guidelines, which for FY2007 set a target of 60 percent of allocations for countries in these regions combined.

¹²Multiregional projects are those with beneficiaries from more than one region. Annex 1 includes descriptions of such projects.

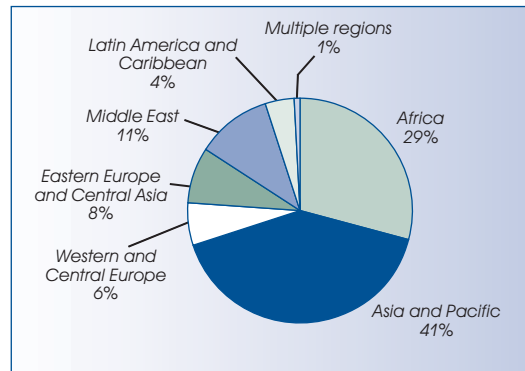
Figure 5. Distribution of JSA Technical Assistance Commitments by Region, FY1993–FY2007



tries, \$8.3 million (41 percent); Africa, \$6 million (29 percent); the Middle East, \$2.4 million (11 percent); Eastern Europe and Central Asia countries and countries of the former Soviet Union, \$1.8 million (8 percent); Western and Central Europe, \$1.3 million (6 percent); Latin America and the Caribbean, \$0.9 million (4 percent); and multiregional projects, \$0.2 million (1 percent). Table 3 shows the annual and total commitments by region in dollars. Figures 5 and 6 show the regional percentage distribution for FY1993–FY2007 and for FY2007, respectively.

In FY2007 about 40 percent of JSA funds were allocated to help low- and lower-middle-income countries and transitional economies maintain macroeconomic and financial sector stability, 24 percent to assist low-income countries seeking to implement sustainable debt management and poverty reduction programs, 20 percent to rehabilitate basic economic and financial institutions in post-conflict countries, and 15 per-

Figure 6. Distribution of JSA Technical Assistance Commitments by Region, FY2007



cent for regional capacity building efforts (including support for regional TA centers). Table 4 shows the 10 beneficiary countries or organizations receiving the largest share of JSA assistance during FY1993–FY2007 and in FY2007 respectively. In FY2007, of the 10 largest beneficiaries, 6 were post-conflict countries: the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Burundi, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kosovo, and Liberia.

Distribution of funds by subject area

The distribution of JSA funds among subject areas has in past years broadly reflected the distribution in the overall use of IMF resources for technical assistance. However, in FY2007 there was a reduction in the relative use of overall IMF resources for TA in the monetary and capital markets area and an increase in the fiscal policy and management area, which was not the case with JSA resources, whose distribution remained consistent with previous years.

Table 4. The 10 Largest Recipients of JSA-Financed Technical Assistance, FY1993–FY2007*(By commitments, in descending order)*

FY1993–FY2007	FY2007
Russia	Cambodia
PFTAC ¹	PFTAC ¹
Indonesia	Philippines
Cambodia	Liberia
Ukraine	METAC ²
Timor-Leste	Burundi
China	Afghanistan, I. R. of
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Kosovo
Mongolia	Congo, Democratic Republic of the
Kyrgyz Republic	China

¹PFTAC = Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Center.²METAC = Middle East Technical Assistance Center.

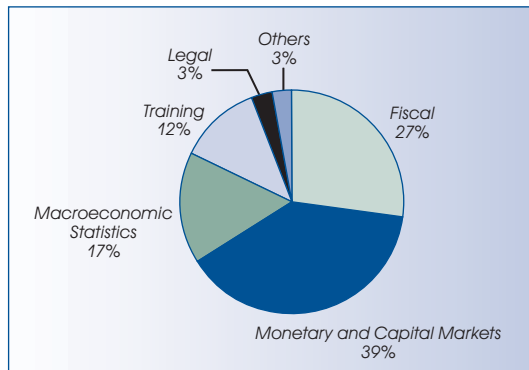
In FY2007, the IMF delivered more than 438 person years of staff and expert time for TA work, which were distributed among the major IMF functional departments as follows: Monetary and Capital Markets, 27 percent;

Fiscal Affairs, 26 percent; Statistics, 13 percent; and Legal, 6 percent. In FY2007, the distribution of JSA commitments was as follows: Monetary and Capital Markets, \$8.2 million (40 percent); Fiscal Affairs, \$6 million (29 percent); Statistics,

Table 5. JSA Annual Commitments for Technical Assistance by Subject Area, FY1993–FY2007*(Millions of U.S. dollars)*

	FY1993– FY2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY1993–FY2007	
									Total	Percent
Fiscal	31.4	4.7	4.7	3.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	6.0	63.1	27
Monetary and capital markets	41.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.6	7.8	8.2	90.8	39
Macroeconomic statistics	16.8	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.7	38.8	17
Training	12.6	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	27.0	12
Legal	1.6	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.7	7.1	3
Others	4.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	6.9	3
Total	108.1	16.4	16.7	17.3	18.2	17.4	18.8	20.7	233.8	100

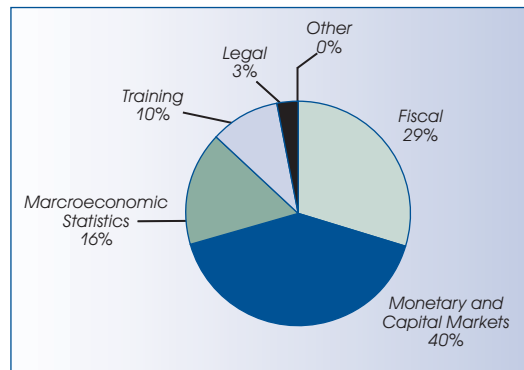
Figure 7. Distribution of JSA Technical Assistance Commitments by Subject Area, FY1993–FY2007



\$3.7 million (18 percent); and Legal, \$0.7 million (3 percent). During FY2007, commitments of JSA funds in the fiscal area increased significantly (by \$1.5 million over the previous year); there were smaller increases in the monetary and capital markets and macroeconomic statistics areas and a slight reduction in the legal area. Table 5 shows the annual distribution of commitments in dollars by subject area. Figures 7 and 8 show the percentage distribution by subject area for FY1993–FY2007 and for FY2007, respectively.

In FY2007, the proportional allocation of JSA funds by topic within the above core areas was broadly consistent with FY2006, although there was a relative increase in TA commitments for strengthening balancing of payments and external sector statistics and tax legislation. In the monetary and capital markets area, more than 40 percent of JSA funds were committed to technical assistance for banking and financial

Figure 8. Distribution of JSA Technical Assistance Commitments by Subject Area, FY2007



sector supervision; just under 40 percent to central bank operations, including central bank accounting and audit; 12 percent to monetary policy and operations; and 8 percent to other work, such as strengthening payment systems and foreign exchange and reserves management. In fiscal affairs, 51 percent of JSA funds were committed to strengthening tax policy and tax and customs administration and 49 percent to public expenditure management. In the macroeconomic statistics area, 58 percent of JSA funds were committed to real sector statistics, 22 percent to monetary and financial statistics, and 20 percent to balance of payments and external sector statistics. In the legal area, 58 percent was committed to technical assistance for AML/CFT, and 42 percent to work on tax legislation.

Effectiveness of JSA-funded technical assistance

Several measures are taken to gauge the effectiveness of JSA-funded TA activities. In addition



Joint field visit to the IMF-Singapore Regional Training Institute (STI), March 7–8, 2007. Left to right: Mr. Reza Sreiregar, STI Macroeconomics Instructor; Mr. Mario de Zamarócy, Acting Director, OTM; Mr. Joshua Greene, STI Deputy Director; Mr. Michio Kitahara, IMF Alternate Executive Director for Japan; Ms. Anita Doraisami, STI Macroeconomics Instructor; Mr. Seng Chee Ho, Sr. Technical Assistance Officer, OTM; Mr. Yasushi Yamamoto, Section Chief, International Organizations Division, Ministry of Finance, Japan; and Mr. Sunil Sharma, STI Director.



Joint field visit to Cambodia, March 9, 2007. From left to right: Mr. Yasushi Yamamoto, Section Chief, International Organizations Division, Ministry of Finance, Japan; Mr. Seng Chee Ho, Sr. Technical Assistance Officer, OTM; Mr. Mario de Zamarócy, Acting Director, OTM; Mr. Michio Kitahara, IMF Alternate Executive Director for Japan; H.E. Mr. Keat Chhon, Senior Minister and Minister of Finance and Economy (MEF); and senior MEF officials.

to project assessments submitted by the IMF to the Japanese authorities upon completion of each JSA-financed project, beneficiary authorities have since 2000 also provided their own project assessments through the completion of a questionnaire. The questionnaires gauge the authorities' views regarding the appropriateness and relevance of the assistance and the expert's qualifications and experience. The questionnaires also cover the cooperation between the expert and counterparts, the usefulness of the advice in terms of the reform efforts, whether adequate attention was paid to skills transfer, and the quality of supervision by IMF headquarters. Overall, the beneficiary authorities have been very positive about the effectiveness of the JSA-funded TA projects. In the few cases in which there was negative feedback, the IMF departments concerned have taken follow-up action to ascertain the cause of dissatisfaction in order to avoid future occurrences.

Since 1996, 13 joint Japan-IMF evaluation missions have been carried out to assess the effectiveness of JSA-funded TA activities. These visits have covered 21 beneficiary countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Central Asia, and Central and Eastern Europe; the regional training institutes in Singapore and Vienna; the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Center; and the East Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center. The joint evaluation teams have reported that TA activities financed by the JSA were highly relevant and consistent with the core mandate of the IMF's work, were well formulated and implemented, and were appreciated by recipient governments, which in several cases noted that the JSA-funded advisors were instru-

mental in establishing critically needed capacity. The teams also reported that the JSA-financed training and seminars were highly visible, well focused, and greatly appreciated by participants. A summary of the findings of these visits is provided in Annex 2.

In addition to the aforementioned joint field visits and project-specific assessments, JSA-funded TA activities are also evaluated as part of larger sector-wide, region-wide, or special topic evaluations of IMF technical assistance. The results of these evaluations are reported to the IMF Executive Board and can be found on the IMF website.¹³

Scholarship Programs

Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Asia

The Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Asia is a program for graduate studies in macroeconomics or related fields at several leading universities in Japan. The objective of the program is to contribute to institutional capacity building of transition and developing economies, by providing educational opportunities to promising junior officials in central banks or in ministries

¹³In FY2003, as part of a larger effort to strengthen monitoring and evaluation of IMF technical assistance, a formal multiyear program of TA evaluations was introduced with three to four evaluations to be undertaken annually covering a mix of topics. Evaluations completed in FY2006 under this program covered TA to strengthen the commercial court and implement the bankruptcy law in Indonesia, and financial sector TA to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kosovo, and Sierra Leone. Evaluations under way in FY2007 cover experience with implementation of the “upstream approach” for delivery of TA in revenue administration, and TA for tax policy in countries undergoing trade and tariff reform.



Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Asia (JISPA): Former JISPA Scholars from Uzbekistan with visiting OAP Staff, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, March 2007.

of finance, economy, or planning in East and Central Asia and the Pacific region.¹⁴

For the academic year 2006, 30 new scholarships were awarded, and a total of 51 scholars were studying in Japan under the program.¹⁵ There are two forms of scholarships. Scholars accepted under the “partnership track” participate in specially designed master’s courses offered by one of four partnership universities,¹⁶ whereas the “open track” is available to candidates who have already been accepted to a graduate-level program, at either the master’s or

¹⁴The scholarship program targets candidates from Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Lao P.D.R., Mongolia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam, as well as the Pacific Island countries. Nationals of other countries in the region are also considered on a case-by-case basis.

¹⁵Under the Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Asia, an academic year refers to the period October 1–September 30. Thus, academic year 2006 refers to the period October 1, 2006–September 30, 2007.

¹⁶Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Hitotsubashi University, International University of Japan, and Yokohama National University.

PhD level, in macroeconomics or a related field at any leading university in Japan. The program is currently administered by the IMF's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Tokyo.

A set of skill-refreshing courses (SRCs) is also offered under the program, which aims to better prepare incoming scholars by offering math and English courses prior to commencement of their regular studies at the participating universities. In 2006, 26 out of the 30 new scholars participated in the SRC conducted at the International University of Japan.

Since the first students were accepted under the Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Asia in 1993, a total of 381 scholarships have been awarded, and by the end of the academic year 2005, 276 scholars had graduated from the partnership universities. Table 6 shows the distribution of scholars by their country and organizational affiliation. Most scholars have expressed a high degree of satisfaction with the program and subsequently with the career opportunities that have opened to them. A number have taken up mid- to senior-level positions in their respective agencies, and have direct input into policy initiatives.

Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Advanced Studies

Japan also provides financial support for a scholarship program for qualified Asian nationals who want to study economics at the doctoral level at one of the leading universities in North America in order to pursue a career at the IMF or in their home country governments. The program covers tuition and reasonable costs for two years of study. Scholars are expected to finance

Table 6. Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Asia: Distribution of Scholars by Country and Affiliation, 1993–2007

Scholars by Country	Total	Percent
China	69	18
Vietnam	65	17
Uzbekistan	44	12
Myanmar	35	9
Mongolia	35	9
Kyrgyz Republic	31	8
Cambodia	29	8
Kazakhstan	28	7
Indonesia	12	3
Tajikistan	9	2
Lao P.D.R.	8	2
Philippines	8	2
Thailand	5	1
Turkmenistan	2	1
Fiji	1	0
Total	381	100

Scholars by Affiliation	Total	Percent
Central Bank	179	47
Ministry of Finance/Tax Authority	86	23
Others	50	13
Economic Affairs Ministry	29	8
Statistics Bureau	19	5
State-Owned Commercial Bank	11	3
Trade Ministry	7	2
Total	381	100

the remaining years of study, typically through additional funding from their universities.

The Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Advanced Studies (JISP), which is administered by the IMF Institute, began in 1996 with a class

of nine scholars seeking to obtain a PhD in economics. In each succeeding year, 15 scholars from Asian countries who have independently gained admission to a leading U.S. or Canadian university in the field of economics have received this scholarship.

An annual orientation program for each incoming group of scholars is conducted at the IMF in Washington, D.C., to introduce scholars to the IMF and to provide them with an opportunity to meet other scholars in the JISP. At the end of the third year of study, scholars are expected to complete a 10- to 13-week summer internship in an IMF department, during which they engage in supervised research and other professional work under the guidance of an experienced IMF economist.

The number of applications received for this program continues to grow, with about 100 applications received in each of the past three years from a growing number of eligible countries. The quality of the applicants remains high, in terms of both their academic record and graduate school examination scores. While participating in the scholarship program, scholars are also required to maintain high grades and good academic standing. The high academic standards of the program are now widely recognized, as evidenced by many distinguished universities in Asia and North America recommending that their students apply. Table 7 shows the distribution of scholars by country since the beginning of the scholarship program, and Table 8 lists the universities attended by the scholars and the number of scholars at each institution during the program.



2006 Scholars under the Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Advanced Studies.

A total of about 70 scholars have graduated with PhD degrees in economics since inception of the JISP, of whom 16 have joined the IMF staff. Of those 16 JISP alumni who have joined the IMF, 14 were hired through the highly competitive IMF's Economist Program, which is the main entry point for economists seeking to join the organization after completion of their studies.

During 2004, the IMF Institute, with the assistance of the Institute of International Education, conducted a tracer study to locate and obtain information on the professional career paths and profiles of past scholars, with contact information updated in 2005 and 2006. Table 9 shows the employment of graduates from the first nine intakes—that is, academic years 1996–2004.¹⁷ Notably, scholars express a

¹⁷Under the Japan-IMF Advanced Scholarship Program, academic year refers to the period August 1–July 31. Thus, academic year 2004 refers to the period August 1, 2004–July 31, 2005.

high degree of satisfaction with the scholarship program and their internships. Efforts continue to reach out to the JISP alumni for more up-to-date and accurate information. In response, modifications have been made to the 2007 annual survey to address this, with added focus on gathering more employment records from alumni in the “other” category (40 percent of graduates).

The IMF is pleased with the demonstrated success of the JISP, which is well regarded by officials of leading universities who continue to report high academic achievements by its scholars. Moreover, participating scholars, particularly those from developing and transition countries, have expressed great appreciation for the generous support of the government of Japan for their studies.

**Table 7. Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Advanced Studies:
Number of Scholars by Country, 1996–2007**

Country	Number of Scholars												Total Scholars per Country (1996–2007)	Total Percent Representation per Country (1996–2007)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007		
Bangladesh	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
China (including Hong Kong SAR)	2	5	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	13
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	2
Japan	3	7	7	7	7	7	5	7	7	7	8	6	78	45
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	2
Korea	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	10
Kyrgyz Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	6	3
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Philippines	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Thailand	2	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	2	1	14	8
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	2
Vietnam	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	2	1	0	10	6
Total	9	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	175	100

**Table 8. Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Advanced Studies:
Number of Scholars by University, 1996–2007**

University	Number of Scholars												Total
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
United States													
1. Brandeis University	1												1
2. Brown University	1	2		1	2	1		1	1		1	1	11
3. Boston University			1				2		1		2		6
4. Columbia University			2	3	1	1	1		5	2	1		16
5. Cornell University		1	2			1					1		5
6. Duke University	2			1	1		1		1				6
7. Georgetown University							1	4	1			1	7
8. George Washington University												1	1
9. Harvard University			1	1					1				3
10. Indiana University		1											1
11. Johns Hopkins University		1					1	1			2		5
12. Massachusetts Institute of Technology							1						1
13. New York University			1	2		2	1					2	8
14. Northwestern University		1										1	2
15. Ohio State University, Columbus					2						2	2	6
16. Princeton University										2			2
17. Stanford University	1	2	3	1	1	1							9
18. University of California, Berkeley						1					1		2
19. University of California, Los Angeles		1	3	1	1	1					1		8
20. University of California, San Diego		1				1				1			3
21. University of Chicago		1	1		1	2	1	2		2	1	1	12
22. University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign										1			1
23. University of Maryland, College Park					1	1			1	1			4
24. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor		2	1	2			1	1				1	8
25. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis					1		1	1	1	1	2	1	8
26. University of Pennsylvania	1			2	3	1	1			1			9
27. University of Rochester	1	1		1				1				1	5
28. University of Texas, Austin							1			1		1	3
29. University of Virginia									1	1		2	4
30. University of Washington, Seattle					1								1
31. University of Wisconsin, Madison		1				1	1	4	1				8
32. Vanderbilt University	1					1							2
33. Yale University	1	1								1	1		4
Canada													
34. McGill University									1				1
35. University of British Columbia							1						1
36. University of Toronto										1			1
Total	9	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	175

**Table 9. Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Advanced Studies:
Employment of Graduates from the 1996–2004 Programs¹**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ²	2001	2002	2003	2004	Category Total
IMF Economist Program (EP)	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	7
IMF economist (former EP)	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
IMF mid-career economist	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
IMF other employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other international organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Academic position	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	17
Studies in progress	0	0	0	0	0	10	11	9	10	40
Other	5	8	8	8	11	3	3	2	4	52
Total	9	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	129

¹Data based on the results of scholar and alumni annual surveys.

²One graduate from the 2000 program received a fixed-term appointment in the IMF in 2006.

Annexes

Annex 1: JSA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS APPROVED IN FY2007

AFRICA REGION

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Africa—multiple countries	Tax Administration	\$260,400	Extension of a long-term regional advisor to assist the ministers of finance and heads of tax departments in Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the implementation of their tax administration modernization action plans based on strategies recommended by the IMF. The advisor will also spend about a third of his time assisting other Francophone African countries with their tax administration reforms, beginning with Madagascar.
Africa—multiple countries	Tax and Customs Administration	\$200,200	Short-term experts to assist four African countries (Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, and Zambia) that are dealing with similar revenue administration issues. Assistance will focus on (1) improving tax operations through strengthening self-assessment and risk management, (2) developing function-based tax and customs administration, and (3) introducing taxpayer segmentation to better take into account compliance risks and service needs of large, medium, and small taxpayers.
Africa—multiple countries	Payment Systems	\$260,400	Extension of long-term regional expert to assist the central banks in Angola, Botswana, Ghana, Malawi, Namibia, Sierra Leone, and Swaziland with the reform and modernization of their national payment and settlement systems.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Africa—multiple countries	Balance of Payments	\$93,750	Seminar on Balance of Payments, International Investment Position, and External Debt Statistics, for data compilers from the five Lusophone African countries (Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, and São Tomé and Príncipe) and also from Timor-Leste. The seminar, to be held in Lisbon, Portugal, will focus on compilation techniques consistent with the IMF's <i>Balance of Payments Manual, 5th Edition and External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users</i> .
Africa—multiple countries	Banking Supervision	\$85,800	Short-term experts to help COBAC (the regional banking commission for central Africa) strengthen its banking supervision capacity through staff training, particularly with regard to on-site supervision, preparation of procedures manuals, and development of a common methodology applicable to all six member countries of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC).
Africa—multiple countries	Real Sector Statistics	\$280,400	Extension of long-term resident advisor to continue helping the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Congo strengthen their institutional structures and capacities to compile and disseminate economic and financial statistics, including participation in the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS). Assistance will focus on the improvement of national accounts and price statistics and strengthened coordination among data-producing agencies and data users.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Africa—multiple countries	Real Sector Statistics	\$330,400	Regional advisor based in Botswana to help statistical agencies in Botswana, Namibia, and Mauritius bring their real sector statistics up to a level that would enable them to subscribe to the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) intended for member countries seeking access to international capital markets.
Africa—multiple countries	Financial Programming and Policies	\$93,750	Regional Course on Financial Programming and Policies to be held in collaboration with the Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (BEAC) for officials from the six CEMAC member countries and other selected countries in the region, including Angola, Burundi, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Madagascar, and Rwanda. The course will cover macroeconomic accounts and forecasting techniques and macroeconomic structural issues.
Africa—multiple countries	Financial Programming and Policies	\$93,750	Regional Course on Financial Programming and Policies for participants from the five member countries of the West African Institute for Financial and Economic Management. The course will focus on the analysis of macroeconomic developments and design of policies that promote macroeconomic stability and economic growth.
Africa—multiple countries	Macroeconomic Management and Debt	\$93,750	Regional Course on Macroeconomic Management Issues and Debt Policies for officials from the eight member countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), as well as Guinea and Mauritania. The course will focus on the links between macroeconomic and debt policies and introduce the IMF's debt sustainability framework.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Africa—multiple countries	Macroeconomic Management and Fiscal Policy	\$93,750	Regional Course on Macroeconomic Management and Fiscal Policy Issues to be held in collaboration with the Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa (MEFMI) for participants from MEFMI member countries. The course will cover a broad range of fiscal policy issues and their implications for macroeconomic management.
Africa—multiple countries	Macroeconomic Management and Financial Sector Issues	\$93,750	Regional Course on Macroeconomic Management and Financial Sector Issues to be held at the Joint African Institute for officials from Francophone African countries. The course will cover topics of current interest such as stabilization and growth, inflation targeting, and other frameworks for monetary policy, financial sector reform strategies, and assessment of financial fragility.
Africa—multiple countries	Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT)	\$30,000	Regional AML/CFT workshop for evaluators from Francophone countries of the Inter-Governmental Action Group Against Money Laundering in West Africa. The workshop will provide training on the practical aspects of preparing a detailed assessment report using the common methodology for assessing compliance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations (FATF 40 Recommendations and FATF 9 Special Recommendations).
Africa—multiple countries	Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT)	\$93,750	Regional AML/CFT workshop for judges from the member countries of the “Association des Hautes Juridictions Francophones” in the Francophone countries in west and central Africa. The workshop will focus on the theoretical and practical aspects of the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF 40 Recommendations and FATF 9 Special Recommendations) for an AML/CFT framework and its implementation.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Burundi	Public Financial Management	\$281,100	Long-term advisor to help the Ministry of Finance strengthen budget management through (1) proper recording of payroll and Heavily Indebted Poor Countries expenditures, (2) improved accounting operations, (3) simplifying and rationalizing procedures, (4) issuance of budget and accounting manuals, and (5) re-establishing the treasury single account at the central bank.
Burundi	Central Bank Operations	\$260,400	Extension of long-term advisor to assist in modernizing the operations of the Central Bank of Burundi. Assistance during this phase will focus on liquidity management and monetary and foreign exchange operations.
Central African Republic	Public Financial Management	\$260,400	Long-term advisor to help the Ministry of Finance consolidate its public financial management reform efforts, including re-establishing treasury authority over all government monies, completing rationalization of government bank accounts, improving cash planning, auditing, and strengthening the regulatory framework.
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	Public Financial Management	\$260,400	Extension of long-term advisor to assist the budget and treasury departments with their ongoing reform program. The advisor will focus on integrating the budget classifications into the accounting classifications, reducing the gap between budgetary appropriations and actual expenditures, and timely reconciliation of accounts and reporting.
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	Central Bank Operations	\$27,100	Short-term expert to complete the assignment of the long-term advisor to the governor of the Central Bank of the Congo (BCC). The advisor, whose tenure was curtailed for personal reasons, was assisting with implementation of the action plan to strengthen BCC's capacity in key central bank functions, and the coordination of all TA provided to BCC by various donors.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	Central Bank Operations	\$143,000	Extension of information technology expert to help the Central Bank of the Congo complete the computerization of its accounting and foreign exchange operations, and to conduct on-the-job training and seminars for staff of the Information Technology Directorate.
East AFRITAC	Public Financial Management	\$296,400	Continued financing for a regional public financial management (PFM) advisor based at the East Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center (East AFRITAC) to assist the six member countries with the following: developing improved/new budget laws and regulations and treasury manuals; strengthening implementation of program/performance budgeting and improved budget classifications; and improving budget execution and accounting systems, including expenditure control, cash management, and fiscal reporting.
Kenya	Customs Administration	\$171,600	Peripatetic expert to help the Kenya revenue authority strengthen customs administration by putting in place the proposed new function-based organization structure, streamlining operational processes, and developing and applying key customs administration performance indicators.
Liberia	Tax Administration	\$57,200	Short-term expert to help the Ministry of Finance initiate consolidation of organizational units into a single, function-based tax administration, strengthen operations of the large taxpayer unit, and develop a tax administration reform and modernization plan.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Liberia	Tax and Customs Administration	\$171,600	Peripatetic expert to provide continued assistance to the ministry of finance in implementing tax and customs reforms. Focus will be on (1) establishing a consolidated tax administration with a fully functioning large taxpayer unit and clearly defined medium and small taxpayer operations and (2) preparing a plan for the modernization of customs operations.
Liberia	Central Bank Operations	\$260,400	Long-term resident expert to serve as the chief administrator at the Central Bank of Liberia to strengthen its governance and financial management and ensure that internal controls and audits are carried out in accordance with established principles.
Liberia	Bank Restructuring	\$114,000	Peripatetic expert to help the Central Bank of Liberia build its capacity to carry out the rehabilitation and liquidation of insolvent and problem banks and resolve the problem of abandoned and non-operating banks.
Madagascar	Public Financial Management	\$57,200	Short-term expert to assist the Ministry of Finance with (1) establishing a system of commitment planning and management in key line ministries, (2) improving the system of cash planning and management, and (3) adopting measures to prevent arrears.
Mauritius	Monetary Policy and Financial Sector Strategy	\$130,200	Long-term advisor for six months to assist the Bank of Mauritius with (1) implementation of its monetary framework and (2) preparation of a financial sector strategy paper.
Nigeria	Public Expenditure Management	\$260,400	Long-term advisor to help the Office of the Accountant General of the Federation complete the rollout of the computerized accounting transactions recording and reporting system to all federal line ministries, departments, and agencies and initiate its use in the collection and consolidation of financial data and the production of annual financial statements.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Rwanda	Monetary Policy and Foreign Exchange Operations	\$114,400	Peripatetic expert to help the National Bank of Rwanda (NBR) build the analytical capacity of the research department to support the NBR in carrying out its responsibilities for monetary and foreign exchange policy formulation and implementation.
Sierra Leone	Tax Administration	\$57,200	Short-term expert to help the National Revenue Authority implement its modernization strategy, specifically with restructuring the domestic tax department along functional lines and strengthening the operations of the large taxpayer unit.
Uganda	Tax Administration	\$85,800	Extension of a short-term peripatetic expert to help the Uganda Revenue Authority strengthen its large taxpayer office, establish medium-size taxpayer offices, complete a draft tax procedure code, strengthen the system for service to small taxpayers, and implement an integrated tax administration information technology system.
Uganda	Banking Supervision	\$260,400	Extension of long-term advisor to continue helping the Bank of Uganda strengthen the framework for risk-based supervision and build staff capacity for effectively supervising financial institutions. The advisor will, in particular, assist with strengthening the legal and regulatory framework for supervision, complete the updating of off-site surveillance manuals, complete the development of the consolidated supervisory framework, and carry out staff training in a broad range of central bank functions.
WAEMU—West African Economic and Monetary Union	Public Financial Management	\$171,600	Short-term experts to help the WAEMU Commission revise two of its five public financial management directives—namely, the Directive on Organic Budget Law and the Directive on Public Accounting Regulation—and to ensure consistency between the two directives.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
West AFRITAC	Real Sector Statistics	\$295,400	Extension of long-term regional advisor based at West AFRITAC to help the 10 member states strengthen the capacity of their national statistical agencies to collect data and compile and disseminate national accounts and price index statistics consistent with internationally accepted methodologies and practices. The advisor will help participating countries implement plans for improving real sector statistics as described in their General Data Dissemination System metadata, and provide regular and timely reporting of these statistics to the IMF for operational use and inclusion in IMF statistical publications.

ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Asia and Pacific— multiple countries	Macroeconomic Management and Structural Adjustment	\$500,000	Continued funding for the training of Asian participants at the Joint Vienna Institute. Most of these participants come from countries implementing economic programs to redress macroeconomic imbalances or carry out structural reforms aimed at improving macroeconomic management and promoting transformation to market economies.
Asia and Pacific— multiple countries	Macroeconomic Analysis and Policy	\$260,400	Continued funding for one of two JSA-financed long-term experts assigned to the IMF-Singapore Regional Training Institute to conduct courses and seminars in various aspects of macroeconomic management, statistical methodology, financial soundness and transparency, and other topics of current interest to member countries.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Asia and Pacific— multiple countries	Macroeconomic Analysis and Policy	\$130,200	Extension of the second JSA-financed long-term expert assigned to the IMF-Singapore Regional Training Institute to conduct courses and seminars in various aspects of macroeconomic management, statistical methodology, financial soundness and transparency, and other topics of current interest to member countries.
Asia and Pacific— multiple countries	Public Financial Management	\$85,800	Regional short-term expert to (1) help Tonga and the Marshall Islands develop capacity for preparing revenue estimates through training Ministry of Finance staff and (2) help the Ministry of Finance in Kiribati assess its budget formulation capacity and prepare a plan to implement a multi-year budget framework.
Asia and Pacific— multiple countries	Tax Legislation	\$286,000	Short-term experts to help selected countries in Asia and the Pacific improve tax legislation, including enactment of a revised income tax law in Bangladesh, improved legal framework for petroleum taxation in Cambodia, enactment of a new revenue administration law in Fiji, amendment of the income tax act in Kiribati, enactment of a value added tax (VAT) law in the Marshall Islands, adoption of implementing regulations and manuals for new tax laws in Mongolia, enactment of a revenue administration act in Papua New Guinea, enactment of VAT law and a revenue administration act in the Solomon Islands, and consolidation of tax legislation in Timor-Leste.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Asia and Pacific— multiple countries	Financial Sector Supervision	\$118,400	Regional expert to help the central banks of Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand (1) conduct an assessment of their capital markets supervision program and their progress in implementing Basel II and (2) plan for enhancing their capacity in both areas.
Asia and Pacific— multiple countries	Financial Sector Supervision	\$260,400	As a follow-up to the above assistance, a long-term regional advisor based in Thailand will help central banks in the Asia and Pacific region (initially in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand) strengthen their capacity in capital markets supervision, risk management, and risk modeling, in connection with Basel II implementation. Assistance will include classroom and on-the-job training and the development of new examination procedures and guidelines.
Asia and Pacific— multiple countries	External Sector Statistics	\$93,750	Seminar on international investment position and external debt statistics methodology for participants from some 12 countries in the Asia and Pacific Region to promote familiarity with the IMF's manuals and guides—namely, the <i>Balance of Payments Manual (5th Edition)</i> , <i>International Investment Position: A Guide to Data Sources</i> , and <i>External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users</i> .
Asia and Pacific— multiple countries	Data Dissemination Standards	\$50,000	Seminar to familiarize national statistical agency staff from about 15 countries in the Asia and Pacific region with recent developments in the IMF's data dissemination initiatives with a view to promoting greater participation in the IMF's GDDS (General Data Dissemination System) and subscription to the IMF's SDDS (Special Data Dissemination Standard).

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Asia and Pacific— multiple countries	Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT)	\$93,750	An AML/CFT Workshop to be held at the IMF-Singapore Regional Training Institute for participants from 12 countries in the Asia and Pacific region. The workshop will focus on the processes involved in the development of AML/CFT supervisory strategies and tools.
Asia and Pacific— multiple countries	Field Visit to JSA- Supported Projects	\$20,000	Provide funding for the costs associated with a joint IMF-Japan field visit to Cambodia, the Philippines, and the IMF-Singapore Regional Training Institute aimed at enhancing the knowledge of the Japanese authorities concerning the effectiveness of JSA-financed projects.
Bangladesh	Central Bank Audit	\$114,400	Peripatetic expert to continue helping the Bangladesh Bank strengthen its internal audit, including improving audit documentation and file management, strengthening the organizational structure of the internal audit department and oversight of the audit committee, and improving staff skills through classroom and on-the-job training.
Bhutan	Monetary Policy and Operations	\$260,400	Long-term resident advisor to help the Royal Monetary Authority strengthen the monetary policy framework and monetary operations with a focus on strengthening reserves management, introduction of market-based instruments in implementation of monetary policy, introduction of a liquidity management framework, and relaxation of restrictions on foreign currency exchange.
Bhutan	Monetary Policy and Operations	\$85,800	Short-term expert to work with the resident advisor in helping the Royal Monetary Authority implement a liquidity monitoring and forecasting framework, including identifying measures to develop interinstitutional borrowing arrangements.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Cambodia	Public Financial Management	\$200,200	Short-term experts to help the National Treasury (1) utilize the new chart of accounts in budget preparation and execution and (2) formulate a cash management and fiscal reporting strategy that includes rationalizing government bank accounts, improving cash planning, and preventing payment arrears.
Cambodia	Customs Administration	\$143,000	Two short-term experts to continue helping the Customs and Excise Department complete implementation of the customs administration reform and modernization plan, including preparing and issuing needed regulations, installing the ASYCUDA computerized customs clearance system, and introducing procedures and guidelines for the new automated operational environment. The experts will also assist with developing a strategy for future external support needed to sustain the current customs reform initiatives.
Cambodia	Banking Supervision	\$260,400	Extension of long-term advisor to continue helping the National Bank of Cambodia strengthen its banking supervision capacity. This phase of the assistance will focus on enhancing off-site surveillance. The advisor will also assist with strengthening the regulatory framework and enforcement of prudential regulations.
Cambodia	Central Bank Audit	\$114,400	Short-term expert to help the National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) strengthen the capacity of its internal audit department by providing on-the-job training and assisting with audits of selected NBC departments and operational areas.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Cambodia	Multisector Statistics	\$265,400	Extension of long-term advisor to continue helping the National Institute of Statistics, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and the National Bank of Cambodia formulate and implement programs to strengthen their institutional structure and operational capacity to improve real sector and balance of payments statistics and, to a lesser extent, government finance and monetary statistics. The advisor will also assist with (1) improving coordination among data producing agencies and TA donors and (2) the annual revision of General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) metadata and implementation of GDDS action plans.
China	Tax Policy	\$28,600	Short-term expert to conduct a workshop for senior officials of the State Administration for Taxation on various aspects of corporate and financial taxation, including the tax treatment of financial derivatives, cross-border investments, financial leases, mergers and acquisitions, and e-commerce.
China	Balance of Payments Statistics	\$50,000	Course on Balance of Payments Statistics under the Joint China-IMF Training Program in Dalian for officials from the State Administration for Foreign Exchange and other government agencies. The course will focus on the conceptual framework of balance of payments and investment position presented in the IMF's <i>Balance of Payments Manual, Fifth Edition (BPM5)</i> and the methodologies and procedures for compiling these statistics.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
China	External Sector Statistics	\$50,000	Seminar on Cross-Border Flows and Stocks under the Joint China-IMF Training Program in Dalian for officials from the State Administration for Foreign Exchange and other relevant government agencies and commissions, as well as various bank representatives. The topics to be covered include the framework for external sector statistics, capital account liberalization, cross-border flows and stock statistics for banks, direct investment flows and stock statistics, and utilization of international organizations' data.
China	Macroeconomic Management and Fiscal Issues	\$50,000	Course on Macroeconomic Management and Fiscal Issues under the Joint China-IMF Training Program in Dalian for officials from selected government agencies. The course will examine key elements of fiscal policy and macroeconomic management, such as taxation, expenditure policies, fiscal management, public infrastructure and growth, and public enterprise reform and privatization. It will also address recent fiscal challenges, such as contingent liabilities, fiscal decentralization, and governance issues.
China	Macroeconomic Management and Financial Sector Issues	\$50,000	Course on Macroeconomic Management and Financial Sector Issues under the Joint China-IMF Training Program in Dalian for officials from the People's Bank of China and other government agencies. The course will examine how financial sector issues affect macroeconomic management, with a special focus on such issues as exchange rate regimes, capital account liberalization, international capital flows, regulation of the financial system, and assessment of financial fragility.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
China	Financial Programming and Policies	\$50,000	Course on Financial Programming and Policies under the Joint China-IMF Training Program in Dalian for staff of the People's Bank of China and other government agencies. The course will focus on the techniques of, and the issues involved in, formulating and implementing a financial program.
China	Financial Programming and Policies	\$70,000	A second course on Financial Programming and Policies under the Joint China-IMF Training Program in Dalian for staff of the People's Bank of China and other government agencies. The course will also focus on the techniques of, and the issues involved in, formulating and implementing a financial program.
China	Monetary Policy	\$50,000	Workshop on Monetary Policy to be held in Dalian for senior and mid-level officials from the People's Bank of China and other government agencies to examine the key requirements for effective implementation of market-based monetary policy instruments.
Fiji	Macroeconomic Management	\$57,200	Short-term experts to help the Ministry of Finance prepare a report on a medium-term debt strategy and framework for Fiji that would examine, among other things, portfolio composition, use of financial instruments and markets, and the overall sustainability of public debt within the broad framework of the government's fiscal policy. The experts will also conduct training on debt sustainability analysis.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Lao P.D.R.	Customs Administration	\$114,400	Continued financing for a peripatetic expert to help the Ministry of Finance (MOF) finalize the legal framework needed to implement the new customs law, including the Prime Minister's Implementing Decree and other regulations, and MOF instructions, guidelines, and manuals.
Maldives	Financial Sector Supervision	\$243,900	Short-term experts to provide continued support for the Maldives Monetary Authority in developing its capacity for financial sector regulation and supervision consistent with international best practices. In this phase, emphasis will be on completion of prudential regulations, review of organizational structure of the financial supervision department, and staff training, particularly in off-site monitoring and on-site supervision.
Mongolia	Central Bank Operations	\$200,200	Short-term experts to help the Bank of Mongolia build its capacity in a broad range of central bank operations, including monetary policy and reserve management and banking supervision, as well as to strengthen its governance structure and internal control system.
Mongolia	Real Sector Statistics	\$114,400	Peripatetic expert to help the National Statistical Office improve data collection systems and compilation procedures in the preparation of national accounts statistics in line with the recommendations of the United Nations System of National Accounts—1993.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Nepal	Tax and Customs Administration	\$143,000	Short-term experts to assist the Inland Revenue and Customs Departments with (1) development and implementation of an action plan to improve control over large taxpayers, including an improved audit methodology, and (2) design and implementation of import and export risk management and revenue collection procedures to make best use of the upgraded ASYCUDA computerized system.
Nepal	Financial Sector Supervision	\$114,400	Peripatetic expert to help the Nepal Rastra Bank improve its oversight of the financial sector through (1) conducting a self-assessment using the Basel Core Principles of Effective Banking Supervision and (2) identifying and implementing capacity-strengthening measures to address detected shortcomings.
Palau	Macroeconomic Analysis and Management	\$114,400	Peripatetic expert to help the Bureau of Budget and Planning update financial procedures and build capacity for macrofiscal forecasting through preparation of manuals, development of a fiscal forecasting model, and staff training.
Papua New Guinea	Banking Supervision	\$114,400	Short-term experts to help the Bank of Papua New Guinea strengthen its capacity for banking supervision through (1) delivery of training courses and on-the-job training in key supervisory areas and (2) updating supervisory procedures manuals.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Papua New Guinea	Foreign Exchange Operations and Reserve Management	\$228,800	Peripatetic short-term experts to help the Bank of Papua New Guinea (1) assess and strengthen its staff capacity for managing foreign exchange reserves and oversee the country's exchange rate arrangements, and (2) upgrade financial management and reporting systems to be consistent with internationally accepted standards.
PFTAC—Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Center	Tax Policy and Tax and Customs Administration	\$296,400	Extension of regional advisor based at the PFTAC in Fiji to continue assisting member countries in implementing their programs to modernize their tax policy framework and reform tax and customs administration, including, among other things, introduction and/or implementation of a value-added tax in Kiribati, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Tuvalu; introduction of a computerized customs information systems for Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Tuvalu; and redrafting of tax and customs laws in Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, the Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu.
PFTAC	Multisector Statistics	\$305,400	Extension of regional advisor in economic and financial statistics based at the PFTAC to continue helping member countries to strengthen their capacity to collect, compile, and disseminate a broad range of economic and financial statistics. Assistance, provided through advisory visits and training, will cover a broad range of issues, including management, infrastructure, and priority setting.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
PFTAC	Real Sector Statistics	\$143,000	Regional expert to support the work of the PFTAC regional multisector statistics advisor in improving real sector statistics in the Pacific Island countries. In the first instance, the expert will assist in developing import price indices in Fiji, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, and Tonga, and carry out training in national accounts in Papua New Guinea.
PFTAC	Monetary and Financial Statistics	\$143,000	Regional expert to support the work of the PFTAC regional multisector statistics advisor in improving monetary and financial statistics in selected Pacific Island countries (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, and the Solomon Islands). Assistance will focus on the compilation of monthly monetary accounts in accordance with international standards for official use and publication and submission to the IMF.
Philippines	Tax Administration	\$257,400	Peripatetic expert to help the Bureau of Internal Revenue implement a comprehensive reform program agreed on by the government, the IMF, and the World Bank. Priority will be given to taxpayer registration and returns filing and assessments, audit, taxpayer services, and the establishment of a performance management system.
Philippines	Banking Supervision	\$249,000	Extension of long-term resident advisor to continue helping the Philippines Central Bank (BSP) implement a new supervision and examination framework and carry out the newly approved reorganization of BSP's supervision and examination department.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Philippines	Banking Supervision	\$260,400	As a follow-up to the above assistance, extension of the long-term resident advisor to continue helping the Philippines Central Bank complete the reorganization of its supervision and examination department and implement a new risk-focused supervisory and consolidated examination framework.
Solomon Islands	Monetary Policy and Operations	\$166,000	Peripatetic expert to help the Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI) implement policies to promote sound monetary and financial conditions and monitor financial sector developments. Assistance will focus on monetary prospects and policy alternatives, near- and medium-term actions and instruments, building monitoring capacity, and preparations for an organizational review of CBSI.
Solomon Islands	Monetary Policy and Operations	\$171,600	As a follow-up to the above assistance, peripatetic expert to provide continued support to the Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI) in implementing policies that promote sound monetary and financial conditions and monitoring financial sector developments. Focus will continue on monetary prospects and policy alternatives, near- and medium-term actions and instruments, building monitoring capacity, and preparations for an organizational review of CBSI.
Sri Lanka	Financial Sector Supervision	\$200,200	Short-term expert to continue helping the Insurance Board of Sri Lanka strengthen its capacity to regulate and supervise the insurance sector. Assistance will focus on the introduction of risk-based regulation and supervision of both insurance companies and insurance brokers.

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Thailand	Banking Supervision	\$260,400	Long-term resident advisor to help the Bank of Thailand strengthen its risk-focused consolidated supervision program. The advisor will, in particular, review the current program and design an enhancement plan, evaluate the structure of the examination division and recommend adjustments to ensure adequate support for the consolidated supervision of complex financial conglomerates, and conduct a mentoring program.
Timor-Leste	Central Bank Operations	\$130,200	Six-month extension of the long-term resident advisor to the general manager of the Banking and Payments Authority (BPA) to continue supporting BPA's efforts to evolve into a central bank. In addition to building staff skills to perform central banking functions, the advisor will assist in developing BPA's in-house capacity for policy design, developing a strategic institutional plan, and revising the Central Bank of Timor-Leste Law.
Vietnam	Tax Administration	\$114,400	Peripatetic expert to assist the General Department of Taxation (GDT) with developing administration strategies for small, medium, and large taxpayers; restructuring GDT headquarters; and refining GDT's performance measures.

CENTRAL AND WESTERN EUROPE

Beneficiary	Subject Area	Committed	Description
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Real Sector Statistics and Balance of Payments	\$270,400	Extension of long-term advisor to continue helping the Bosnia and Herzegovina Agency for Statistics build its capacity for compiling reliable and timely real sector statistics. The advisor will also work with the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina on improving and expanding data for compilation of balance of payments.

