IMF Country Authorities Survey

2026 Comprehensive Surveillance Review (CSR) Survey of Country Authorities

All information provided in this survey is only for IMF official use and will be treated confidentially. Survey results will be reported in aggregate, and thus, no attribution will be made to individual responses.

Except for the first question, you may skip any question. Most questions include "Don't know" or "N/A" (Not applicable) options, and we encourage you to select these if you would prefer not to respond to a particular question. For those questions that have a * next to them, you will need to select an answer, but "Prefer not to answer" is included as a response option.

If you need to go back to a prior question, you can click on the back arrow button . The platform will save your response(s) every time you click the "Next" button; however, you can go back and make any changes or edits up until you click "Submit" at the very end.

At any time, if you need to take a break, you may save your responses and exit the survey by clicking on . When you log back in, the platform will return you to the last completely answered question. Please note that after 60 minutes of inactivity, the survey session will automatically timeout and you will have to login again.

IMF Country Authorities Survey

* Please select your country. *Please note that your country name will be shared with the IMF as part of your response. This makes the survey quicker and more efficient to complete. The IMF will use your country name information only to match your response with country characteristics (e.g., geographic region, income level, etc.) for more in-depth analysis of the results. Survey results will be reported in aggregate, and thus, no attribution will be made to individual responses.*

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Andorra
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Aruba
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahamas, The
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Bosnia & Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cabo Verde
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
CEMAC/BEAC
Central African Republic
Central Bank of Curacao – Sint Maarten
Chad
Chile
China
China—Hong Kong SAR
China—Macao SAR
Colombia
Comoros
Congo, Democratic Republic of the
Congo, Republic of the
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Curacao
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
ECCU
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Emerging Economies
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Eswatini
Ethiopia
Euro Area / ECB
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia, The
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kiribati
Korea
Kosovo
Kuwait
Kyrgyz Republic
Lao P.D.R.
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Marshall Islands
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Micronesia, Federated States
Moldova
Mongolia
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
North Macedonia
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Palau
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Regional Strategy Division
Romania
Russia
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
San Marino
São Tomé and Príncipe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Sint Maarten
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
South Sudan
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tajikistan
Tanzania
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Türkiye
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Vietnam
WAEMU/BCEAO
West Bank and Gaza
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe
Other (please specify) _____

On behalf of which governmental institution are you completing the survey?

- ○ Ministry of Finance
- ○ Central Bank
- ○ Other (please specify) _____

Looking back at trends, developments and policy challenges since 2021 CSR

1. To what extent have the following trends and developments affected your country since the 2021 CSR (2022-25)?

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	N/A
Geoeconomic fragmentation	○	○	○	○	○
Subdued productivity growth	○	○	○	○	○
Waning support for multilateralism and economic integration	○	○	○	○	○
National security concerns	○	○	○	○	○
Climate change	○	○	○	○	○
Demographic trends	○	○	○	○	○
Political fragmentation and/or polarization within your country	○	○	○	○	○
Governance and corruption	○	○	○	○	○
Gender disparities	○	○	○	○	○
Low/declining inflation	○	○	○	○	○
The rising role of non-bank financial institutions	○	○	○	○	○
High/rising inflation	○	○	○	○	○
High/rising income or wealth inequality	○	○	○	○	○
Fintech development, including digital money, assets, and CBDC	○	○	○	○	○
Digital technology (including Artificial Intelligence)	○	○	○	○	○
Increasing concentration of corporate market power	○	○	○	○	○

1.1 Optional: Please describe any other important trends and developments that have affected your country since the 2021 CSR (2022-25).

2. Since the 2021 CSR (2022-25), to what extent have policy challenges in your country been connected to the following?

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	N/A
Capital flow management	○	○	○	○	○
Trade policies in your country	○	○	○	○	○
Adverse spillover from industrial and/or trade policies in other countries	○	○	○	○	○
Supervision and regulation of non-bank financial institutions	○	○	○	○	○
Fiscal policy space and/or flexibility to respond to shocks	○	○	○	○	○
Industrial policies in your country	○	○	○	○	○
Exchange rate management	○	○	○	○	○
Adverse spillovers from other countries' policies, other than from industrial and/or trade policies	○	○	○	○	○
External imbalances and/or vulnerabilities	○	○	○	○	○
Policies to address national security concerns	○	○	○	○	○
Structural policies to strengthen resilience and growth	○	○	○	○	○
Digital money, including CBDC and crypto assets	○	○	○	○	○
Financial stability	○	○	○	○	○
Monetary policy space and/or flexibility to respond to shocks	○	○	○	○	○

2.1 Optional: Please describe any other important policy challenges faced by your country since the 2021 CSR (2022-25).

Looking forward at trends, developments and policy challenges over the next 5–10 years

3. To what extent would the following trends and developments impact the macroeconomic and financial stability of your country over **the next 5–10 years**?

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	N/A
National security concerns	○	○	○	○	○
Climate change	○	○	○	○	○
Low/declining inflation	○	○	○	○	○
Geoeconomic fragmentation	○	○	○	○	○
Demographic trends	○	○	○	○	○
Digital technology (including Artificial Intelligence)	○	○	○	○	○
Governance and corruption	○	○	○	○	○
The rising role of non-bank financial institutions	○	○	○	○	○
Increasing concentration of corporate market power	○	○	○	○	○
Fintech development, including digital money, assets, and CBDC	○	○	○	○	○
Subdued productivity growth	○	○	○	○	○
High/rising inflation	○	○	○	○	○
Gender disparities	○	○	○	○	○
Political fragmentation / polarization	○	○	○	○	○
High/rising income or wealth inequality	○	○	○	○	○
Waning support for multilateralism and economic integration	○	○	○	○	○

3.1 Optional: Please specify any other trends and developments.

4. To what extent are policy challenges in your country over **the next 5–10 years** likely to be significantly connected to the following?

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	N/A
Adverse spillover from industrial and/or trade policies in other countries	○	○	○	○	○
Supervision and regulation of non-bank financial institutions	○	○	○	○	○
Adverse spillovers from other countries' policies, other than from industrial and/or trade policies	○	○	○	○	○
Policies to address national security concerns	○	○	○	○	○
External imbalances and/or vulnerabilities	○	○	○	○	○
Labor market disruptions related to AI	○	○	○	○	○
Exchange rate management	○	○	○	○	○
Capital flow management	○	○	○	○	○
Industrial policies in your country	○	○	○	○	○
Fiscal policy space and/or flexibility to respond to shocks	○	○	○	○	○
Financial stability	○	○	○	○	○
Trade policies in your country	○	○	○	○	○
Monetary policy space and/or flexibility to respond to shocks	○	○	○	○	○
Digital money, including CBDCs and crypto assets	○	○	○	○	○
Structural policies to strengthen resilience and growth	○	○	○	○	○

4.1 Optional: Please specify any other significant policy challenges in your country over the next 5–10 years.

Value-added of IMF Surveillance

5. How would you assess the value-added of IMF surveillance to your country since the 2021 CSR (2022-25) in the following areas?

Note: Value-added of IMF surveillance has many dimensions including the timeliness, relevance, and rigor of the IMF's analysis and advice, ability to inform and influence policy, and the engagement with the authorities.

	Very low	Low	Somewhat low	Adequate	Somewhat high	High	Very high	N/A
Overall	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Income or wealth inequality	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Capital flow management measures	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Financial sector policy (including macroprudential policies)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Industrial policies	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Gender disparities	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Macro-structural policies	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Governance and corruption vulnerabilities	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Geoeconomic fragmentation	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Climate change mitigation and/or adaptation	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trade policies	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fintech development, including digital money (CBDCs and crypto assets)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Social spending	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Digital technology adoption (including Artificial Intelligence)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Mitigation of adverse inward spillovers from developments in or policies of other countries	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Monetary policy	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fiscal policy	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Mitigation of adverse outward spillovers from your country's policies on other countries	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Exchange rate policy	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

5.1 Optional: Please list any other areas where IMF surveillance **delivered high value-added** to your country.

5.2 Optional: Please list any other areas where IMF surveillance had **low value-added** to your country.

6. Comparing the period since the 2021 CSR (2022-25) with the 2018 CSR (2018-21), how has the value-added of IMF surveillance to your country changed in the following areas?
Note: See 2021 Comprehensive Surveillance Review (CSR).

	Worsened a lot	Worsened	Worsened somewhat	Unchanged	Improved somewhat	Improved	Improved a lot	Don't know	N/A
Overall	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Financial sector policy (including macroprudential policies)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Monetary policy	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Governance and corruption vulnerabilities	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Social spending	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Exchange rate policy	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Geoeconomic fragmentation	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fintech development, including digital money (CBDCs and crypto assets)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trade policies	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Industrial policies	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Gender disparities	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Capital flow management measures	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Mitigation of adverse outward spillovers from your country's policies on other countries	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Climate change mitigation and/or adaptation	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fiscal policy	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Mitigation of adverse inward spillovers from developments in or policies of other countries	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Income or wealth inequality	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Digital technology adoption (including Artificial Intelligence)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Macro-structural policies	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

6.1 Optional: Please list any other areas where the value-added of IMF surveillance in your country has **improved**.

6.2 Optional: Please list any other areas where the value-added of IMF surveillance to your country has **worsened**.

7. How do you assess the quality of the following IMF surveillance products since the 2021 CSR (2022-25)?

	Very poor	Poor	Somewhat poor	Adequate	Somewhat good	Good	Very good	N/A
World Economic Outlook	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Global Financial Stability Report	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Regional Economic Outlook for your region	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Article IV Staff Reports for your country	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fiscal Monitor	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
External Sector Report (multilaterally focused chapters 1 and 2 only)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Financial Sector Assessment Program reports for your country	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

8. Comparing the periods since the 2021 CSR (2022–25) with the 2018 CSR (2018–21), how has the overall value-added of IMF surveillance to your country been affected by IMF's engagement in the following new policy areas?
Note: "New policy areas" refers to the areas of governance, social spending, digital money, climate change, and gender for which the IMF has developed specific strategies since 2018 (see The Evolving Application of the IMF's Mandate: Evaluation report 2024).

	Decreased a lot	Decreased	Decreased somewhat	Unchanged	Increased somewhat	Increased	Increased a lot	N/A
Climate change	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Governance	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Digital money	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Social spending	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Gender	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

[If you answer, "Decreased a lot", Decreased", or "Decreased somewhat" to any of the areas above, you will see the corresponding follow-up questions below]

9. What factors have prevented your country from fully benefiting from IMF surveillance in **climate change** over the past three years?
Note: "New policy areas" refers to the areas of governance, social spending, digital money, climate change, and gender for which the IMF has developed specific strategies since 2018 (see The Evolving Application of the IMF's Mandate: Evaluation report 2024).

- ☐ Inadequate quality of IMF's analysis
- ☐ Inadequate consideration of the country's capacity to implement IMF's advice
- ☐ Inadequate quality of IMF's advice
- ☐ Area not viewed as macro-critical
- ☐ Inadequate consideration of political economy constraints
- ☐ Too many issues covered
- ☐ Other _____
- ☐ N/A

9. What factors have prevented your country from fully benefiting from IMF surveillance in **governance** over the past three years?

Note: "New policy areas" refers to the areas of governance, social spending, digital money, climate change, and gender for which the IMF has developed specific strategies since 2018 (see The Evolving Application of the IMF's Mandate: Evaluation report 2024).

- ☐ Inadequate quality of IMF's analysis
- ☐ Inadequate consideration of the country's capacity to implement IMF's advice
- ☐ Inadequate quality of IMF's advice
- ☐ Area not viewed as macro-critical
- ☐ Inadequate consideration of political economy constraints
- ☐ Too many issues covered
- ☐ Other _____
- ☐ N/A

9. What factors have prevented your country from fully benefiting from IMF surveillance in **digital money** over the past three years?

Note: "New policy areas" refers to the areas of governance, social spending, digital money, climate change, and gender for which the IMF has developed specific strategies since 2018 (see The Evolving Application of the IMF's Mandate: Evaluation report 2024).

- ☐ Inadequate quality of IMF's analysis
- ☐ Inadequate consideration of the country's capacity to implement IMF's advice
- ☐ Inadequate quality of IMF's advice
- ☐ Area not viewed as macro-critical
- ☐ Inadequate consideration of political economy constraints
- ☐ Too many issues covered
- ☐ Other _____
- ☐ N/A

9. What factors have prevented your country from fully benefiting from IMF surveillance in **social spending** over the past three years?

Note: "New policy areas" refers to the areas of governance, social spending, digital money, climate change, and gender for which the IMF has developed specific strategies since 2018 (see The Evolving Application of the IMF's Mandate: Evaluation report 2024).

- ☐ Inadequate quality of IMF's analysis
- ☐ Inadequate consideration of the country's capacity to implement IMF's advice
- ☐ Inadequate quality of IMF's advice
- ☐ Area not viewed as macro-critical
- ☐ Inadequate consideration of political economy constraints
- ☐ Too many issues covered
- ☐ Other _____
- ☐ N/A

9. What factors have prevented your country from fully benefiting from IMF surveillance in **gender** over the past three years?

Note: "New policy areas" refers to the areas of governance, social spending, digital money, climate change, and gender for which the IMF has developed specific strategies since 2018 (see The Evolving Application of the IMF's Mandate: Evaluation report 2024).

- ☐ Inadequate quality of IMF's analysis
- ☐ Inadequate consideration of the country's capacity to implement IMF's advice
- ☐ Inadequate quality of IMF's advice
- ☐ Area not viewed as macro-critical
- ☐ Inadequate consideration of political economy constraints
- ☐ Too many issues covered
- ☐ Other _____
- ☐ N/A

10. How has the coverage of the new policy areas – climate change, gender, digital money, governance, social spending – affected the quality of analysis and policy advice for your country since the 2021 CSR (2022-25) in the following areas?
Note: "New policy areas" refers to the areas of governance, social spending, digital money, climate change, and gender for which the IMF has developed specific strategies since 2018 (see The Evolving Application of the IMF's Mandate: Evaluation report 2024).

	Worsened a lot	Worsened	Worsened somewhat	Unchanged	Improved somewhat	Improved	Improved a lot	N/A
Financial sector policy (including macroprudential policies)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Exchange rate policy	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fiscal policy	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Monetary policy	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Macro-structural policies	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Capital flow management measures	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

11. How do you assess the quality of analysis and policy advice related to emerging topics in IMF surveillance since the 2021 CSR (2022-25)?

	Very low	Low	Somewhat low	Adequate	Somewhat high	High	Very high	N/A
Artificial Intelligence	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Industrial policies	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Geoeconomic fragmentation	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

11.1 Optional: Please elaborate on the quality of analysis and/or policy advice of other emerging topics since the 2021 CSR (2022-25) if you have any views.

Impact of the 2021 CSR Strategic Priorities on IMF Surveillance

The 2021 CSR established the following strategic priorities to strengthen IMF surveillance:

Confronting Risks and Uncertainties. The IMF surveillance should proactively identify and assess macroeconomic and financial risks through enhanced use of scenario analysis, risk assessments, and contingent policy advice. See 2021 Comprehensive Surveillance Review — Background Paper on The Surveillance Priority Confronting Risks and Uncertainties.

Pre-empting and Mitigating Adverse Spillovers. The IMF surveillance should focus on understanding and addressing cross-border spillovers through greater use of multilaterally consistent frameworks and deeper integration of external sector assessments. See the 2021 Comprehensive Surveillance Review — Background Paper on The Surveillance Priority Preempting and Mitigating Spillovers.

Fostering Economic Sustainability. The IMF surveillance should broaden its scope to include long-term structural challenges such as climate change, inequality, and digitalization to ensure that policy advice supports inclusive and sustainable growth. See the 2021 Comprehensive Surveillance Review — Background Paper on The Surveillance Priority Ensuring Economic Sustainability.

Unified Policy Advice. The IMF surveillance should seek to improve the coherence and effectiveness of IMF advice by better integrating fiscal, monetary, external sector, financial sector, and macrostructural policy assessments. The advice should be based on a holistic view of policy trade-offs and synergies, tailored to country-specific circumstances and supported by enhanced analytical tools. See 2021 Comprehensive Surveillance Review — Overview Paper.

12. To what extent has **IMF's bilateral surveillance of your country** improved due to the implementation of each of the following strategic priorities identified in the 2021 CSR?

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	Don't know
Confronting Risks and Uncertainties	○	○	○	○	○
Pre-empting and Mitigating Adverse Spillovers	○	○	○	○	○
Fostering Economic Sustainability	○	○	○	○	○
Unified Policy Advice	○	○	○	○	○

12.1 Optional: Please describe the reasons, if any, why the IMF's surveillance of your country has not delivered on the **2021 CSR priority of Confronting Risks and Uncertainties**.

12.2 Optional: Please describe the reasons, if any, why the IMF's surveillance of your country has not delivered on the **2021 CSR priority of Pre-empting and Mitigating Adverse Spillovers**.

12.3 Optional: Please describe the reasons, if any, why the IMF's surveillance of your country has not delivered on the **2021 CSR priority of Fostering Economic Sustainability**.

12.4 Optional: Please describe the reasons, if any, why the IMF's surveillance of your country has not delivered on the **2021 CSR priority of Unified Policy Advice**.

13. To what extent has **IMF's multilateral surveillance** improved due to the implementation of each of the following strategic priorities identified in the 2021 CSR?

Note: The IMF's multilateral surveillance refers to monitoring of regional and global economic trends and the analyses of the impact that member country policies may have on neighboring countries and the global economy (for details see).

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	Don't know
Confronting Risks and Uncertainties	○	○	○	○	○
Pre-empting and Mitigating Adverse Spillovers	○	○	○	○	○
Fostering Economic Sustainability	○	○	○	○	○
Unified Policy Advice	○	○	○	○	○

13.1 Optional: Please describe the reasons, if any, why the IMF's multilateral surveillance has not delivered on the **2021 CSR priority of Confronting Risks and Uncertainties**.

13.2 Optional: Please describe the reasons, if any, why the IMF's multilateral surveillance has not delivered on the **2021 CSR priority of Pre-empting and Mitigating Adverse Spillovers**.

13.3 Optional: Please describe the reasons, if any, why the IMF's multilateral surveillance has not delivered on the **2021 CSR priority of Fostering Economic Sustainability**.

13.4 Optional: Please describe the reasons, if any, why the IMF's multilateral surveillance has not delivered on the **2021 CSR priority of Unified Policy Advice**.

14. To what extent has your country been **a source of, or subject to, the following cross-border spillovers** since the 2021 CSR (2022–25)?

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	Don't know
Source of outward spillovers	○	○	○	○	○
Subject to inward spillovers	○	○	○	○	○

15. To what extent has your team **covered the adverse cross-border spillovers** relevant to your country since the 2021 CSR (2022-25)?

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	Don't know
Inward spillover to your country	○	○	○	○	○
Outward spillover from your country	○	○	○	○	○

Evenhandedness and Traction Since the 2021 CSR (2022–25)

Evenhandedness of IMF surveillance is generally understood as treating members in similar circumstances in a similar way both in terms of policy advice and how surveillance is conducted.

Traction refers to the relevance and value-added of IMF's analysis and advice. It includes dialogue (the extent to which the IMF and its members engage in constructive policy discussions), action (the extent to which the IMF advice influences policy making or results in policy action), and public debate (the extent to which IMF policy advice generates public debate).

16. How evenhanded do you consider the IMF surveillance of your country to have been over the past three years?
- ○ Not evenhanded
- ○ Somewhat not evenhanded
- ○ Somewhat evenhanded
- ○ Evenhanded
- ○ Don't know ***[If you answer, "Don't know", you will be jumped to Question 18]***

16.1 Optional: Please provide any specifics regarding instances where you consider IMF surveillance of your country to not have been evenhanded.

[If you answer, "Not evenhanded" or "Somewhat not evenhanded" to Question 16 above, you will see follow-up questions 16.2 and 17 below]

*16.2 Please specify which aspects of the IMF surveillance, if any, have not been evenhanded. **Rank up to three** of the options listed, with 1 being the least evenhanded.

- Consideration of country-specific factors, including political and social situation, differed from that of other countries in similar circumstances. _____
- Value-added of surveillance was weaker than that of other countries in similar circumstances. _____
- External sector assessment and related policy advice were substantially different from those of other countries in similar circumstances. _____
- The "Authorities' views" were not fully reflected in Article IV staff reports. _____
- Debt sustainability analyses and related policy advice were substantially different from those of other countries in similar circumstances. _____
- Policy advice was different from that for other countries in similar circumstances. _____
- IMF's surveillance was less transparent than in other countries in similar circumstances. _____
- Policy advice to protect social spending and safety nets was substantially different from that of other countries in similar circumstances. _____
- Assessment and/or policy advice for your country appeared to be influenced by geopolitical or political considerations. _____
- Macroeconomic forecasts for the country were biased compared to other countries in similar circumstances. ____
- Prefer not to answer _____

*17. What are the five areas where the IMF surveillance of your country has been the least evenhanded during 2021-25? **Rank up to five** of the options listed, with 1 being the least evenhanded.

- Monetary policy _____
- Digital money, including CBDCs and crypto assets _____
- Gender disparities _____
- Pension reforms _____
- Mitigating adverse outward spillovers from your country's policies on other countries _____
- Product market policies _____
- Exchange rate policy _____
- Mitigating adverse inward spillovers from developments or policies of other countries _____
- Industrial policy _____
- Fiscal policy _____
- Governance and corruption vulnerabilities _____
- Capital flow management measures _____
- Climate change mitigation and/or adaptation _____
- Financial sector policy (including macroprudential policies) _____
- Digital technology (including Artificial Intelligence) _____
- Labor market policies _____
- Geoeconomic fragmentation _____
- Trade policy _____
- Income or wealth inequality _____
- Prefer not to answer _____

17.1 Optional: Please specify any other area(s) where the IMF's surveillance of your country has been the least evenhanded during 2022–25.

18. Comparing the periods since the 2021 CSR (2022-25) and the 2018 CSR (2018-21), how has the evenhandedness of the IMF's surveillance of your country changed?

- ○ Significantly less evenhanded
- ○ Less evenhanded
- ○ Somewhat less evenhanded
- ○ No change
- ○ Somewhat more evenhanded
- ○ More evenhanded
- ○ Significantly more evenhanded
- ○ Don't know

19. Regarding the traction of the IMF surveillance in your country since the 2021 CSR (2022-25), to what extent …

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	N/A
IMF analysis and policy advice **influenced public debate** in your country	○	○	○	○	○
Your authorities sought the IMF's policy advice	○	○	○	○	○
IMF staff and your institution engaged in productive dialogue	○	○	○	○	○
IMF analysis and policy advice **influenced policies** in your country	○	○	○	○	○

[If you answer, "Not at all" "To a limited extent", or "To some extent" to the 1st, 3rd, or 4th statements above, you will see follow-up Questions 20 and 21 below]

*20. What have been the reasons for weak traction of the IMF's surveillance in your country since the 2021 CSR (2022-25)? **Rank up to five** of the options listed, with 1 being the most important reason for weak traction.

- IMF's engagement with stakeholders in your country was not sufficient. _____
- The analytical basis for policy advice was weak. _____
- The capacity development support from the IMF was not sufficient. _____
- Insufficient consideration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) _____
- Political economy constraints were not sufficiently considered. _____
- Public communication by the IMF was poor. _____
- Authorities disagreed with the advice. _____
- Advice was not specific and/or granular enough. _____
- Lack of resources (financial, human, etc.). _____
- Advice was not well tailored to country-specific circumstances. _____
- Social acceptability of IMF's policy advice was not sufficiently considered. _____
- National security considerations were not sufficiently considered. _____
- Economic or political conditions were not conducive to implementing the policy advice. _____
- Unexpected shock made the adoption of advice difficult. _____
- Don't know _____
- Prefer not to answer _____

20.1 Optional: Please specify any other reason(s) for weak traction since the 2021 CSR (2022-25).

*21. Which areas of the IMF surveillance had the weakest traction in your country since the 2021 CSR (2022-25)? **Rank up to five** of the options listed, with 1 being the area with weakest traction.

- Digital money (e.g., CBDC, crypto assets) analyses and advice _____
- Capital flow management measures _____
- Fiscal policy _____
- Macro-structural policies _____
- Exchange rate policy _____
- Trade policy _____
- Gender disparities related analyses and advice _____
- Digital technology (including Artificial Intelligence) related analyses and advice _____
- Industrial policy _____
- Monetary policy _____
- Climate change related analyses and advice _____
- Financial sector policy (including macro-prudential policy) _____
- Prefer not to answer _____

21.1 Optional: Please specify any other areas where the IMF's advice had the weakest traction since the 2021 CSR (2022-25).

22. Over the period since the 2021 CSR (2022-25), did your country adopt any IMF policy advice that was not already part of your country's initial policy plans at the time of the Article IV consultation when the IMF provided this advice?

1. Yes ***[If you answer, "Yes", you will be asked follow-up Questions 22.1 and 22.2]***
2. No ***[If you answer, "No", you will be jumped to Question 23]***

*22.1 Please specify the policy area(s)? Choose up to 5

- ☐ Digital money (including CBDC, and crypto assets) related advice
- ☐ Monetary policy
- ☐ Digital technology (including Artificial Intelligence) related advice
- ☐ Gender disparities related advice
- ☐ Capital flows management measures
- ☐ Fiscal policy
- ☐ Exchange rate policy
- ☐ Financial sector policy (including macro-prudential policy)
- ☐ Trade policy
- ☐ Prefer not to answer

22.2 Optional: Please specify any other policy area(s) where your country adopted IMF policy advice that was not initially part of your policy intentions?

*23. Which of the following could improve the traction of the IMF's policy advice in your country? **Rank up to three** of the options listed, with 1 leading to the most improvement.

- Greater specificity in terms of policy goals, desired outcomes, and required policy actions. _____
- Drawing on more granular information from a wider range of sources _____
- More proactive engagement with stakeholders other than the authorities (e.g. CSOs, representatives of business and markets, academia). _____
- Accounting for the country's political, national security or other non-economic considerations _____
- Greater focus on policies that help countries adjust to the evolution of the global trading system. _____
- Improving the accuracy of assessment in Article IV consultations _____
- Greater prioritization of structural policies and/or reforms to strengthen resilience and growth _____
- Broader and/or more strategic media outreach. _____
- More capacity development (CD) to help implement the IMF's policy advice _____
- Greater focus on emerging issues (for example, Artificial Intelligence) and related policy challenges _____
- Greater focus on the traditional (monetary, fiscal, exchange rate, financial) policy areas _____
- Improving the quality of assessment in Article IV consultations _____
- Better integrating capacity development (CD) needs into policy recommendations. _____
- Prefer not to answer _____

23.1 Optional: Please specify other ways, if any, that the IMF could improve the traction of its policy advice in your country.

Strategic Priorities for IMF Surveillance over the Next 5 Years

The 2026 CSR is considering several strategic surveillance priorities to strengthen IMF surveillance and ensure that it remains fit for purpose over the next 5 years. These priorities are:

- Supporting resilience and growth through tailored policy advice
- Strengthening assessment of external imbalances and cross-border spillovers
- Strengthening risk assessment and contingent policy advice

24. To what extent do you **agree with the following strategic priorities** for strengthening IMF surveillance over the next 5 years?

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	Don't know
Supporting resilience and growth through tailored policy advice	○	○	○	○	○
Strengthening assessment of external imbalances and cross-border spillovers	○	○	○	○	○
Strengthening risk assessment and contingent policy advice	○	○	○	○	○

24.1 Optional: Please describe any other strategic priorities that would help to strengthen IMF surveillance over the next 5 years.

Strategic Priorities for IMF Surveillance over the Next 5 Years

Supporting Resilience and Growth through Tailored Policy Advise

Note: The term "resilience" in the survey refers to the capacity of the economy or the financial system to withstand or quickly recover from shocks.

Note: The term "structural transformations" in the survey refers to economic transformations stemming from demographic transition, climate change, geoeconomic fragmentation, and digital technology adoption including Artificial Intelligence.

25. To what extent would **strengthening** the following aspects of IMF surveillance help to support resilience and growth in your country?

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	Don't know	N/A
Analysis of structural weaknesses and advice on structural policies to address them	○	○	○	○	○	○
Monetary policy advice to help handle a wider range of shocks, including supply shocks	○	○	○	○	○	○
Advice on structural policies to help countries adapt to ongoing structural transformations	○	○	○	○	○	○
Assessment of fiscal vulnerabilities, and tailoring fiscal policy advice to country circumstances, including distributional and social implications	○	○	○	○	○	○
Advice on making macro policy frameworks more robust to the effects of structural transformations	○	○	○	○	○	○
Greater focus on integrating capacity development into surveillance	○	○	○	○	○	○
Advice on trade-offs between different macro-financial policy combinations, building on Integrated Policy Framework (IPF)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Advice on strengthening macroeconomic policies and buffers in the context of more frequent and/or more severe external shocks	○	○	○	○	○	○
Advice on industrial policies to support economic diversification and growth	○	○	○	○	○	○
Accounting for the country's political, national security or other non-economic considerations	○	○	○	○	○	○
Assessment of financial sector risks and vulnerabilities and related policy advice	○	○	○	○	○	○

26. To what extent would a **more comprehensive analysis and/or discussion of related policies** in the following areas in IMF surveillance help support resilience and growth in your country?

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	Don't know	N/A
Climate change mitigation and adaptation	○	○	○	○	○	○
Distributional aspects, social stability, and political economy constraints.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Digital technology adoption (including Artificial Intelligence)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Demographic developments	○	○	○	○	○	○
Geoeconomic fragmentation	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trade issues	○	○	○	○	○	○
Gender disparities	○	○	○	○	○	○

26.1 Optional: Please describe any other areas where more comprehensive analysis and/or discussion in IMF surveillance could support resilience and growth in your country.

26.2 Optional: Please describe how the IMF could improve its fiscal policy advice to support resilience and growth in your country.

26.3 Optional: Please describe how the IMF could improve its monetary policy advice to support resilience and growth in your country.

26.4 Optional: Please describe how the IMF could improve its financial sector policy advice to support resilience and growth in your country.

26.5 Optional: Please describe how the IMF could improve its structural policy advice (e.g., related to labor, product markets etc.) to support resilience and growth in your country.

Strategic Priorities for IMF Surveillance over the Next 5 Years

Strengthening Assessment of External Imbalances and Cross-border Spillovers

External imbalances are assessed in the context of IMF's external sector assessment which evaluates the alignment of a country's external sector with its economic fundamentals and desirable policies (for details see the IMF's External Sector Reports). External imbalances can manifest as excessive surpluses or deficits in the current account, misalignments in exchange rates, or vulnerabilities in external funding. External imbalances are identified and assessed using methodologies such as the External Balance Assessment (EBA) framework, which provides a structured approach to quantify deviations of external indicators from the levels consistent with economic fundamentals and desirable policies. Excess external imbalances could affect the functioning of the global trading system.

Cross-border spillovers in the context of IMF surveillance refer to the impact that developments or policies of one country have on other countries and on the operation of the international monetary system (IMS). Policies that might give rise to cross-border spillovers include fiscal, monetary, financial, exchange rate policies, trade, structural as well as other policies.

27. To what extent could strengthening the following aspects of **the analytical framework help improve the external sector assessment** in IMF surveillance?

Note: Analysis refers to detailed examination using models and data. Assessment refers to conclusion drawn from analysis and expert judgement. Desirable policy is defined as a policy setting that is consistent with macroeconomic and financial stability, and aligned with medium-term objectives, such as sustainable growth, low inflation, and external sustainability.

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	Don't know	N/A
More comprehensive analysis of *international investment positions* (including sustainability risks).	○	○	○	○	○	○
Greater role of *staff's judgement*, based on country specific factors, to complement the model-based assessment	○	○	○	○	○	○
More rigorous analysis and assessment of *current account misalignments* (relative to economic fundamentals and desirable policies)	○	○	○	○	○	○
More granular analysis of *current account balances* (including the composition and drivers of trade and income balances, and the evolution of savings and investment)	○	○	○	○	○	○
More granular analysis of *financial account balances* (including the composition, sources and drivers of capital flows)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Using most *up-to-date data* in external sector assessments	○	○	○	○	○	○
Greater focus on the *forward-looking aspects in external sector assessments* (e.g., as in the IMF's debt sustainability analysis), including through scenario analyses	○	○	○	○	○	○
More rigorous analysis and assessment of *exchange rate misalignments* (relative to economic fundamentals and desirable policies)	○	○	○	○	○	○

27.1 Optional: Please specify any other ways the IMF could improve **the analytical framework for the external sector assessment** used in the IMF's surveillance.

28. To what extent could analysis and assessment of **the impact of policies on external positions** help improve the external sector assessment in IMF surveillance?

Note: Analysis refers to detailed examination using models and data. Assessment refers to conclusion drawn from analysis and expert judgement. Desirable policy is defined as a policy setting that is consistent with macroeconomic and financial stability, and aligned with medium-term objectives, such as sustainable growth, low inflation, and external sustainability.

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	Don't know	N/A
A multilateral analysis of the policies of countries with significant external imbalances, including possible policy adjustments to help narrow imbalances.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Potential cross-border spillovers from a country's excess external imbalances to other countries and the global economy.	○	○	○	○	○	○
The contribution of the *country's own economic policies* to its external imbalances (e.g. the alignment of the country's economic policies with desirable policy settings consistent with balanced external position).	○	○	○	○	○	○
The contribution of the *country's trading partners' policies* to the country's external imbalances, including trading partners' trade and industrial policies.	○	○	○	○	○	○

28.1 Optional: Please specify any other ways the IMF could improve the external sector assessments in its surveillance when considering the impact of domestic and trading partners' policies on external positions.

29. To what extent could the following help improve the **integration of the external sector assessment into the overall macroeconomic assessment and policy advice** in IMF surveillance?

Note: The IMF's multilateral surveillance products are the World Economic Outlook, Global Financial Stability Report, Fiscal Monitor, External Sector Report, and regional surveillance reports (such as common policies in monetary unions).

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	Don't know	N/A
Improving analytical rigor and overall *quality of external sector assessments*.	○	○	○	○	○	○
More extensive IMF's outreach to explain the external sector assessments, including framework, actual assessments and related policy implications.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Greater focus on changes in external positions of large economies in multilateral surveillance.	○	○	○	○	○	○
A more explicit discussion of the interactions between external sector risks and vulnerabilities with the overall policy assessment and advice in the main text of Article IV Staff Reports.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Providing more comprehensive analyses and policy advice on external sector issues for vulnerable countries (for example, in near- or post-IMF supported program countries).	○	○	○	○	○	○
A more in-depth discussion of actual and/or potential cross-border spillovers from external imbalances of individual countries, including the largest economies, in bilateral and multilateral surveillance.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Improving analysis of the impact of a country's *trading partners' policies* on its external imbalances.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Improving analysis of the impact of a *country's own policies* on its external imbalances.	○	○	○	○	○	○

29.1 Optional: Please specify other ways the IMF could better integrate external sector assessments in its surveillance.

30. To what extent would the IMF's analysis of and related advice on the following **sources and effects of cross-border spillovers** be useful for your country?

Note: Analysis refers to detailed examination using models and data. Assessment refers to conclusion drawn from analysis and expert judgement.

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	Don't know	N/A
Risks and potential impact of cross-border spillovers stemming from *non-economic developments* (such as climate change, geopolitical factors, etc.) on the global economy and the International Monetary System.	○	○	○	○	○	○
The impact of cross-border spillovers from *monetary and/or exchange rate policies implemented by large economies*.	○	○	○	○	○	○
The impact of cross-border spillovers from *financial sector policies implemented by large economies*.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Policy advice for spillover-source countries on how to pre-empt and mitigate cross-border spillovers.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Risks and potential impact of cross-border spillovers from *structural policies (including industrial policies) implemented by large economies*.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Risks and potential impact of cross-border spillovers from *external imbalances in large economies*.	○	○	○	○	○	○
The impact of cross-border spillovers from *fiscal policies implemented by large economies*.	○	○	○	○	○	○
The impact of cross-border spillovers from *trade policies implemented by large economies*.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Policy advice for spillover-receiving countries on how to pre-empt and mitigate cross-border spillovers.	○	○	○	○	○	○

30.1 Optional: Please specify any other top-of-mind ways the IMF could improve its assessment and policy advice related to cross-border spillovers.

Strategic Priorities for IMF Surveillance over the Next 5 Years

Strengthening Assessment of Risks and Contingent Policy Advice

Risks are defined in the context of IMF surveillance as potential shocks that may impact macroeconomic or financial conditions in a country or across countries. Risks can be either domestic or external, and they may arise from exogenous factors or policy decisions. These risks are distinct from vulnerabilities, which represent weak economic and financial fundamentals that could interact with risks (shocks) leading to instability if left unaddressed.

Contingent Policy advice is a set of policy guidance that is conditional on the realization of alternative scenarios, especially in the face of elevated uncertainty. It involves advising member countries on how to adjust their policy stance depending on how key risks materialize or how economic conditions evolve.

31. To what extent are the following, sources of **risks to financial stability** for your country over the next 5 years?

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	Don't know	N/A
Domestic non-bank financial institutions	○	○	○	○	○	○
Foreign non-bank financial institutions	○	○	○	○	○	○
Inward spillovers from foreign macroeconomic or financial sector developments	○	○	○	○	○	○
Foreign banks (and similarly regulated financial) institutions	○	○	○	○	○	○
Domestic banks (and similarly regulated financial) institutions	○	○	○	○	○	○
Sovereign debt distress	○	○	○	○	○	○
Domestic asset price correction	○	○	○	○	○	○
Artificial Intelligence	○	○	○	○	○	○
External sector developments (including exchange rates, foreign currency reserves, external debt, and capital flows)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Impact of climate change and natural disasters	○	○	○	○	○	○
Geoeconomic fragmentation	○	○	○	○	○	○
Digital technology adoption, including cyber vulnerabilities and digital (crypto) assets	○	○	○	○	○	○

31.1 Optional: Please specify any other major sources of risk(s) to financial stability in your country.

32. To what extent would the following improve the quality of the IMF's risk **assessment and contingent policy advice in your country**?

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	Don't know	N/A
Timely availability of *multilaterally consistent alternatives scenarios* capturing key global risks that could guide the calibration of country specific scenarios.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Systematic, consistent and transparent assessment of the *likelihood and potential impact of identified risks*, including through alternative scenarios and/or sensitivity analysis.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Specific and granular *contingent policy advice* to address the high likelihood and/or high impact risks	○	○	○	○	○	○
Systematic and comprehensive analysis of the *risk transmission channels* between external macro-financial conditions and your country's economy and financial system.	○	○	○	○	○	○

32.1 Optional: Please specify any other top-of-mind ways the IMF could improve the value-added of its surveillance of risks.

33. To what extent would the following adjustments to the IMF multilateral surveillance lead to the most significant improvements in the **global risk assessment and contingent policy advice**?

Note: The IMF's multilateral surveillance products are the World Economic Outlook, Global Financial Stability Report, Fiscal Monitor, External Sector Report, and regional surveillance reports (such as of common policies in monetary unions).

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	Don't know	N/A
Conduct internal (confidential) vulnerability exercises to inform bilateral and multilateral surveillance	○	○	○	○	○	○
A more granular assessment of the *impact of policies* implemented by large economies on individual countries or groups of countries.	○	○	○	○	○	○
More frequent use of model-based scenarios to explore potential implications of emerging risks.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Deepening analysis of global risks and presenting more *granular impact assessments on individual countries or groups of countries*.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Regular inclusion of multilaterally consistent upside and downside global scenarios in IMF's multilateral surveillance products	○	○	○	○	○	○
Providing more granular contingent policy advice for groups of countries with similar vulnerabilities or risk exposures.	○	○	○	○	○	○

33.1 Optional: Please describe any possible improvements to IMF's global risk assessment and contingent policy advice.

IMF Surveillance Process: Prioritizing and Calibrating Engagement in Structural Policy Areas

The 2026 CSR is considering how the IMF should prioritize and calibrate its engagement in structural policy areas other than the traditional policy areas of fiscal, monetary, exchange rate, and financial sector policies, including their related macroeconomically relevant structural aspects. When considering whether to engage in other areas in its bilateral surveillance, the IMF applies the **"macrocriticality"** criterion which requires that the proposed area significantly influences present or prospective balance of payments or domestic stability (see ISD 2012)

34. Do you have a clear understanding of how the IMF assesses whether a policy or an issue is macrocritical for a given country (i.e., whether it significantly influences present or prospective balance of payments or domestic stability of the relevant country)?

- ○ Yes
- ○ To some extent
- ○ No

35. What should be the relevant time horizon(s) for assessing macrocriticality? Choose all that apply.

- ☐ Immediate (within a year)
- ☐ Up to 3 years
- ☐ Up to 5 years
- ☐ More than 5 years
- ☐ Don't know

*36. Which of the following are the most important considerations when assessing whether the IMF should prioritize coverage of a particular structural issue or policy area? **Rank up to three** of the options listed, with 1 being the most important.

- Share in global GDP of the countries for which this issue or policy area is macrocritical _____
- IMF's expertise and comparative advantage (compared to other international organizations). _____
- Risks to the IMF from engaging or not engaging. _____
- Degree of potential spillovers to other countries. _____
- Share in the world's population of the countries for which this issue or policy area is macrocritical. _____
- IMF's strategic surveillance priorities. _____
- Potential for IMF's engagement to influence outcomes. _____
- High urgency of action or expected near-term impact of this issue/policy. _____
- Prefer not to answer _____

36.1 Optional: Please specify any other important aspects the IMF should consider when deciding whether to prioritize coverage of a particular structural issue or policy area.

37. Based on your country's current and prospective needs, how should the IMF's engagement (including both analysis and policy advice) evolve in the following areas?

	Decrease	Maintain	Increase
Governance	○	○	○
Demographic trends	○	○	○
AML/CFT	○	○	○
Gender disparities	○	○	○
Income and/or wealth inequality	○	○	○
Other structural issues (related to labor, products, and credit markets, etc.)	○	○	○
Digital technology (including Artificial Intelligence)	○	○	○
Digital (crypto) assets	○	○	○
Climate change	○	○	○
Social spending	○	○	○

37.1 Optional: Please specify any other structural issues or policy areas where the IMF should provide analysis and advice?

38. To what extent do you agree that the IMF could better serve its membership through the following?

	Significantly disagree	Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Somewhat agree	Agree	Significantly agree	Don't know	N/A
Increasing collaboration with other International Financial Institutions (e.g. the World Bank) on the coverage of macrocritical structural issues or policy areas	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Focusing Article IV consultations mainly on the traditional policy areas (fiscal, monetary, financial sector, and exchange rate policies including their macroeconomically relevant structural aspects) and being very selective in coverage of structural issues or policy areas.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Tightening the definition or the application of "macrocriticality" criterion at the country level	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Enhancing the integration of capacity development and surveillance.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Increasing the coverage of macrocritical structural issues or policies	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

38.1 Optional: Are there any additional considerations you would like to share regarding the IMF's engagement in non-traditional areas?

IMF Surveillance Process: Modalities of Article IV Consultations

The 2026 CSR is considering options for refining modalities of surveillance to make the process more efficient and effective.

*39. Which of the following modifications to the IMF's bilateral surveillance could increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the IMF's surveillance of your country? **Rank up to five** of the options listed, with 1 being the most important

- Decreasing the frequency of formal bilateral surveillance engagements (e.g. lengthening Article IV consultation cycle to 24 months). _____
- Increasing the frequency of formal bilateral surveillance engagements (e.g. shortening Article IV consultation cycle to less than 12 months). _____
- Better integrating capacity development in bilateral surveillance. _____
- Locating IMF surveillance staff in your country or region. _____
- Narrowing the focus of bilateral surveillance to only selectively cover structural issues and policies. _____
- Engaging with a broader range of stakeholders (e.g., academia, CSOs, private sector, etc.). _____
- Widening the coverage of bilateral surveillance to regularly cover structural issues and policies. _____
- Increasing the frequency of informal engagements with the authorities (e.g., regularly or 'as needed' engagements between the Article IV missions). _____
- Prefer not to answer _____

39.1 Optional: Please describe any other modifications to the bilateral IMF surveillance that could increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the IMF's surveillance of your country.

40. To what extent does each of the following components of Article IV Staff Reports **contribute to the overall value-added** of IMF surveillance for your country?

	Not at all	To a limited extent	To some extent	To a great extent	Don't know	N/A
Set of figures	○	○	○	○	○	○
Risk assessment matrix (RAM) annex	○	○	○	○	○	○
Baseline set of macro framework tables, e.g., Selected Economic Indicators etc.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Debt sustainability analysis (DSA) / Sovereign risk and debt sustainability assessment (SRDSF)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Annex on Implementation of past Article IV recommendations	○	○	○	○	○	○
Other country specific annexes	○	○	○	○	○	○
Information annex	○	○	○	○	○	○
Selected issues papers	○	○	○	○	○	○
Annex on Follow-up on FSAP recommendations	○	○	○	○	○	○
Capacity development strategy annex	○	○	○	○	○	○
Data issues annex	○	○	○	○	○	○
External sector assessment (ESA) annex	○	○	○	○	○	○

40.1 Optional: Please share any other suggestions to improve specific components of the Article IV Staff Report.

41. How could each of the following components of the Article IV Staff Report **be modified to increase the value-added** of IMF surveillance for your country?

	More concise or shorter	Already appropriate length but strengthening substance	More detailed or longer	Drop	Don't know	N/A
Information annex	○	○	○	○	○	○
Other country-specific annexes	○	○	○	○	○	○
Capacity development strategy annex	○	○	○	○	○	○
Selected issues papers	○	○	○	○	○	○
Figures and graphs	○	○	○	○	○	○
Risk assessment matrix (RAM)	○	○	○	○	○	○
External sector assessment (ESA)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Data issues annex	○	○	○	○	○	○
Baseline macro framework tables, e.g., Selected Economic Indicators etc.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Debt sustainability analysis (DSA) / Sovereign risk and debt sustainability assessment (SRDSF)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Main text of the Article IV Staff Report	○	○	○	○	○	○

42. Optional: Please share **any additional suggestion(s) for how the IMF surveillance** could be improved?

You have reached the end of the survey. Once you submit the survey, you will not be able to access the survey again.

If you need to verify some of your answers before you submit the survey, please use the back button < to review your answers to your satisfaction.

If you are satisfied with all of your answers, please click "Next"

This is the end of the survey. Please check the box below indicating that you are satisfied with all of your responses and are prepared to submit the survey.

Once you have clicked the Submit button below, you will not be able to access the survey again.

☐ I Agree

[When you have successfully submitted your survey, the following thank you page will appear. All of your responses will appear below this text, and you will have the option to print or download a PDF of your responses.]

Thank you for completing this survey.

You can review your responses below and if you like, you can print or download a PDF of your survey responses using the buttons to the right.

However, because your survey has been submitted, you cannot go back to make any changes. If you require access to your survey to make changes, please contact sharon@sfelzer.com

Once your request has been received, you will receive a response within 48 hours.