IMF Mission Chiefs Survey

2026 Comprehensive Surveillance Review (CSR) Survey of Mission Chiefs

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.

1. 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.*

[A drop-down box is presented with all country names]

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

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

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

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
Policies to address national security concerns	○	○	○	○	○
Digital money, including CBDC and crypto assets	○	○	○	○	○
Financial stability	○	○	○	○	○
Supervision and regulation of non-bank financial institutions	○	○	○	○	○
Capital flow management	○	○	○	○	○
Fiscal policy space and/or flexibility to respond to shocks	○	○	○	○	○
Exchange rate management	○	○	○	○	○
Structural policies to strengthen resilience and growth	○	○	○	○	○
External imbalances and/or vulnerabilities	○	○	○	○	○
Trade policies in your country	○	○	○	○	○
Monetary policy space and/or flexibility to respond to shocks	○	○	○	○	○
Adverse spillovers from other countries' policies, other than from industrial and/or trade policies	○	○	○	○	○
Industrial policies in your country	○	○	○	○	○
Adverse spillover from industrial and/or trade policies in other countries	○	○	○	○	○

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
Demographic trends	○	○	○	○	○
Subdued productivity growth	○	○	○	○	○
Geoeconomic fragmentation	○	○	○	○	○
Fintech development, including digital money, assets, and CBDC	○	○	○	○	○
Climate change	○	○	○	○	○
High/rising inflation	○	○	○	○	○
The rising role of non-bank financial institutions	○	○	○	○	○
Waning support for multilateralism and economic integration	○	○	○	○	○
Low/declining inflation	○	○	○	○	○
Governance and corruption	○	○	○	○	○
Increasing concentration of corporate market power	○	○	○	○	○
Gender disparities	○	○	○	○	○
National security concerns	○	○	○	○	○
Digital technology (including Artificial Intelligence)	○	○	○	○	○
Political fragmentation / polarization	○	○	○	○	○
High/rising income or wealth inequality	○	○	○	○	○

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
Structural policies to strengthen resilience and growth	○	○	○	○	○
Supervision and regulation of non-bank financial institutions	○	○	○	○	○
Fiscal policy space and/or flexibility to respond to shocks	○	○	○	○	○
Financial stability	○	○	○	○	○
Capital flow management	○	○	○	○	○
External imbalances and/or vulnerabilities	○	○	○	○	○
Monetary policy space and/or flexibility to respond to shocks	○	○	○	○	○
Adverse spillovers from other countries' policies, other than from industrial and/or trade policies	○	○	○	○	○
Policies to address national security concerns	○	○	○	○	○
Labor market disruptions related to AI	○	○	○	○	○
Digital money, including CBDCs and crypto assets	○	○	○	○	○
Adverse spillover from industrial and/or trade policies in other countries	○	○	○	○	○
Industrial policies in your country	○	○	○	○	○
Trade policies in your country	○	○	○	○	○
Exchange rate management	○	○	○	○	○

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

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
Financial Sector Assessment Program reports for your country	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
World Economic Outlook	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fiscal Monitor	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Regional Economic Outlook for your region	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
External Sector Report (multilaterally focused chapters 1 and 2 only)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Global Financial Stability Report	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Article IV Staff 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
Digital money	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Gender	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Governance	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Climate change	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Social spending	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

[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 **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).

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

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

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

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).

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

- ☐ Too many issues covered
- ☐ Inadequate quality of IMF's advice
- ☐ Inadequate consideration of the country's capacity to implement IMF's advice
- ☐ Inadequate quality of IMF's analysis
- ☐ Area not viewed as macro-critical
- ☐ Inadequate consideration of political economy constraints
- ☐ 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
Macro-structural policies	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Monetary policy	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Exchange rate policy	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Financial sector policy (including macroprudential policies)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Capital flow management measures	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fiscal policy	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

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
Industrial policies	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Artificial Intelligence	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
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 the follow-up question 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.

- Debt sustainability analyses and related policy advice were substantially different from those of other countries in similar circumstances. _____
- Macroeconomic forecasts for the country were biased compared to 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. _____
- IMF's surveillance was less transparent than in other countries in similar circumstances. _____
- Policy advice was different from that for other countries in similar circumstances. _____
- The "Authorities' views" were not fully reflected in Article IV staff reports. _____
- External sector assessment and related policy advice were substantially different from those of other countries in similar circumstances. _____
- 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. _____
- Assessment and/or policy advice for your country appeared to be influenced by geopolitical or political considerations. _____
- 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.

- Financial sector policy (including macroprudential policies) _____
- Mitigating adverse outward spillovers from your country's policies on other countries _____
- Labor market policies _____
- Product market policies _____
- Exchange rate policy _____
- Governance and corruption vulnerabilities _____
- Industrial policy _____
- Pension reforms _____
- Monetary policy _____
- Digital money, including CBDCs and crypto assets _____
- Capital flow management measures _____
- Digital technology (including Artificial Intelligence) _____
- Mitigating adverse inward spillovers from developments or policies of other countries _____
- Gender disparities _____
- Geoeconomic fragmentation _____
- Fiscal policy _____
- Climate change mitigation and/or adaptation _____
- 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
The authorities of your country sought the IMF's policy advice	○	○	○	○	○
IMF analysis and policy advice **influenced public debate** in your country	○	○	○	○	○
IMF analysis and policy advice **influenced policies** in your country	○	○	○	○	○
IMF staff and your institution engaged in productive dialogue	○	○	○	○	○

[If you answer, "Not at all" "To a limited extent", or "To some extent" to the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th statements above, you will see follow-up Questions 20 and 21 below]

*20. What do you think 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.

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

- Climate change related analyses and advice _____
- Monetary policy _____
- Macro-structural policies _____
- Trade policy _____
- Gender disparities related analyses and advice _____
- Capital flow management measures _____
- Financial sector policy (including macro-prudential policy) _____
- Digital technology (including Artificial Intelligence) related analyses and advice _____
- Fiscal policy _____
- Digital money (e.g., CBDC, crypto assets) analyses and advice _____
- Industrial policy _____
- Exchange rate 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

- ☐ Gender disparities related advice
- ☐ Monetary policy
- ☐ Digital technology (including Artificial Intelligence) related advice
- ☐ Trade policy
- ☐ Capital flows management measures
- ☐ Financial sector policy (including macro-prudential policy)
- ☐ Digital money (including CBDC, and crypto assets) related advice
- ☐ Exchange rate policy
- ☐ Fiscal 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.

- More proactive engagement with stakeholders other than the authorities (e.g. CSOs, representatives of business and markets, academia). _____
- Better integrating capacity development (CD) needs into policy recommendations. _____
- Improving the quality of assessment in Article IV consultations _____
- Greater focus on emerging issues (for example, Artificial Intelligence) and related policy challenges _____
- Improving the accuracy of assessment in Article IV consultations _____
- Broader and/or more strategic media outreach. _____
- More capacity development (CD) to help implement the IMF's policy advice _____
- Drawing on more granular information from a wider range of sources _____
- Greater specificity in terms of policy goals, desired outcomes, and required policy actions. _____
- Greater focus on the traditional (monetary, fiscal, exchange rate, financial) policy areas _____
- Greater focus on policies that help countries adjust to the evolution of the global trading system. _____
- Accounting for the country's political, national security or other non-economic considerations _____
- Greater prioritization of structural policies and/or reforms to strengthen resilience and growth _____
- 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
Advice on strengthening macroeconomic policies and buffers in the context of more frequent and/or more severe external shocks	○	○	○	○	○	○
Advice on making macro policy frameworks more robust to the effects of structural transformations	○	○	○	○	○	○
Analysis of structural weaknesses and advice on structural policies to address them	○	○	○	○	○	○
Advice on industrial policies to support economic diversification and growth	○	○	○	○	○	○
Assessment of financial sector risks and vulnerabilities and related policy advice	○	○	○	○	○	○
Assessment of fiscal vulnerabilities, and tailoring fiscal policy advice to country circumstances, including distributional and social implications	○	○	○	○	○	○
Greater focus on integrating capacity development into surveillance	○	○	○	○	○	○
Advice on structural policies to help countries adapt to ongoing structural transformations	○	○	○	○	○	○
Advice on trade-offs between different macro-financial policy combinations, building on Integrated Policy Framework (IPF)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Accounting for the country's political, national security or other non-economic considerations	○	○	○	○	○	○
Monetary policy advice to help handle a wider range of shocks, including supply shocks	○	○	○	○	○	○

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
Geoeconomic fragmentation	○	○	○	○	○	○
Climate change mitigation and adaptation	○	○	○	○	○	○
Digital technology adoption (including Artificial Intelligence)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trade issues	○	○	○	○	○	○
Gender disparities	○	○	○	○	○	○
Demographic developments	○	○	○	○	○	○
Distributional aspects, social stability, and political economy constraints.	○	○	○	○	○	○

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 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 comprehensive analysis of *international investment positions* (including sustainability risks).	○	○	○	○	○	○
Using most *up-to-date data* in external sector assessments	○	○	○	○	○	○
More rigorous analysis and assessment of *exchange rate misalignments* (relative to economic fundamentals and desirable policies)	○	○	○	○	○	○
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 granular analysis of *financial account balances* (including the composition, sources and drivers of capital flows)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Greater role of *staff's judgement*, based on country specific factors, to complement the model-based assessment	○	○	○	○	○	○

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.	○	○	○	○	○	○
The contribution of the *country's trading partners' policies* to the country's external imbalances, including trading partners' trade and industrial policies.	○	○	○	○	○	○
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).	○	○	○	○	○	○
Potential cross-border spillovers from a country's excess external imbalances to other countries and the global economy.	○	○	○	○	○	○

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
More extensive IMF's outreach to explain the external sector assessments, including framework, actual assessments and related policy implications.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Providing more comprehensive analyses and policy advice on external sector issues for vulnerable countries (for example, in near- or post-IMF supported program countries).	○	○	○	○	○	○
Improving analysis of the impact of a *country's own policies* on its external imbalances.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Improving analysis of the impact of a *country's trading partners' policies* on its external imbalances.	○	○	○	○	○	○
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.	○	○	○	○	○	○
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.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Improving analytical rigor and overall *quality of external sector assessments*.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Greater focus on changes in external positions of large economies in multilateral surveillance.	○	○	○	○	○	○

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 to 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 from *external imbalances in large economies*.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Risks and potential impact of cross-border spillovers from *structural policies (including industrial policies) implemented by large economies*.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Policy advice for spillover-receiving countries on how to pre-empt and mitigate cross-border spillovers.	○	○	○	○	○	○
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.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Policy advice for spillover-source countries on how to pre-empt and mitigate cross-border spillovers.	○	○	○	○	○	○
The impact of cross-border spillovers from *financial sector policies implemented by large economies*.	○	○	○	○	○	○
The impact of cross-border spillovers from *trade policies implemented by large economies*.	○	○	○	○	○	○
The impact of cross-border spillovers from *monetary and/or exchange rate policies implemented by large economies.*	○	○	○	○	○	○
The impact of cross-border spillovers from *fiscal policies implemented by large economies*.	○	○	○	○	○	○

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
Sovereign debt distress	○	○	○	○	○	○
Domestic non-bank financial institutions	○	○	○	○	○	○
Domestic asset price correction	○	○	○	○	○	○
Inward spillovers from foreign macroeconomic or financial sector developments	○	○	○	○	○	○
Foreign non-bank financial institutions	○	○	○	○	○	○
Foreign banks (and similarly regulated financial) institutions	○	○	○	○	○	○
Impact of climate change and natural disasters	○	○	○	○	○	○
External sector developments (including exchange rates, foreign currency reserves, external debt, and capital flows)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Geoeconomic fragmentation	○	○	○	○	○	○
Domestic banks (and similarly regulated financial) institutions	○	○	○	○	○	○
Digital technology adoption, including cyber vulnerabilities and digital (crypto) assets	○	○	○	○	○	○
Artificial Intelligence	○	○	○	○	○	○

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
Specific and granular *contingent policy advice* to address the high likelihood and/or high impact risks	○	○	○	○	○	○
Systematic, consistent and transparent assessment of the *likelihood and potential impact of identified risks*, including through alternative scenarios and/or sensitivity analysis.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Timely availability of *multilaterally consistent alternatives scenarios* capturing key global risks that could guide the calibration of country specific scenarios.	○	○	○	○	○	○
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
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*.	○	○	○	○	○	○
A more granular assessment of the *impact of policies* implemented by large economies 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.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Conduct internal (confidential) vulnerability exercises to inform bilateral and multilateral surveillance	○	○	○	○	○	○

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.

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

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

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.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Increasing the coverage of macrocritical structural issues or policies	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Enhancing the integration of capacity development and surveillance.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Tightening the definition or the application of "macrocriticality" criterion at the country level	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

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

- Locating IMF surveillance staff in your country or region. _____
- 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. _____
- Widening the coverage of bilateral surveillance to regularly cover structural issues and policies. _____
- 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.). _____
- Increasing the frequency of informal engagements with the authorities (e.g., regularly or 'as needed' engagements between the Article IV missions). _____
- Decreasing the frequency of formal bilateral surveillance engagements (e.g. lengthening Article IV consultation cycle to 24 months). _____
- 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
Data issues annex	○	○	○	○	○	○
Baseline set of macro framework tables, e.g., Selected Economic Indicators etc.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Other country specific annexes	○	○	○	○	○	○
Selected issues papers	○	○	○	○	○	○
Debt sustainability analysis (DSA) / Sovereign risk and debt sustainability assessment (SRDSF)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Capacity development strategy annex	○	○	○	○	○	○
Annex on Follow-up on FSAP recommendations	○	○	○	○	○	○
Set of figures	○	○	○	○	○	○
External sector assessment (ESA) annex	○	○	○	○	○	○
Risk assessment matrix (RAM) annex	○	○	○	○	○	○
Information annex	○	○	○	○	○	○
Annex on Implementation of past Article IV recommendations	○	○	○	○	○	○

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
Selected issues papers	○	○	○	○	○	○
Figures and graphs	○	○	○	○	○	○
External sector assessment (ESA)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Information annex	○	○	○	○	○	○
Capacity development strategy annex	○	○	○	○	○	○
Data issues annex	○	○	○	○	○	○
Baseline macro framework tables, e.g., Selected Economic Indicators etc.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Main text of the Article IV Staff Report	○	○	○	○	○	○
Other country-specific annexes	○	○	○	○	○	○
Debt sustainability analysis (DSA) / Sovereign risk and debt sustainability assessment (SRDSF)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Risk assessment matrix (RAM)	○	○	○	○	○	○

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

IMF Mission Chiefs Survey

[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.