

I. Feature Stories: 3rd Public Debt Management Conference

The 3rd edition of the biennial Public Debt Management Conference, organized by the Public Debt Management (PDM) Network (a collaboration between the Italian Treasury, OECD, and World Bank), took place on October 3-4, 2024, at the World Bank headquarters in Washington D.C. The conference, held in hybrid format, focused on "Risks and Challenges for Public Debt Management: Inflation, Markets, and Climate," attracted over 250 attendees globally.



The conference addressed a wide range of topics, including public debt sustainability, market dynamics, inflation, and climate change, offering a comprehensive overview of the current challenges and strategies in public debt management. The program featured paper presentations and contributions from prominent speakers, including national experts, academics, and representatives from international organizations and the private sector.

The event fostered dialogue and discussions among policymakers (debt managers, central bankers, regulators), academia, and practitioners (investors, dealers, market infrastructure managers). It aimed to encourage knowledge-sharing and collaboration across organizations and disciplinary boundaries, and to promote the development and dissemination of best practices in public debt management and related policy issues.

IN THIS ISSUE

3rd Public Debt Management Conference

Regional Training

Technical Assistance and Training

Future Debt Events

Debt Management Network Publications, Webinars & Blogs



Elisabetta Cervone (OECD), Davide Iacovoni (Italian Treasury), Fatos Koc (OECD), Carmine Di Noia (OECD) and Lars Jessen (WB)

II. Regional Training:

A Regional training on the Joint IMF-World Bank Debt Sustainability Framework for Low-Income Countries (LIC DSF) was held at the Pacific Technical Assistance Center (PFTAC) from November 11 to November 15, 2024, in Nadi, Fiji. The main objective of the workshop was to familiarize participants with the LIC DSF, which was approved by the Boards of the World Bank and IMF in September 2017, and to introduce the recent updates from the Supplement to the 2018 Guidance Note on LIC-DSF released in August 2024.



IMF-WB Regional training representatives and participants in Nadi

The workshop aimed to introduce participants to: (i) The standardized forward-looking analysis of debt and debt service dynamics under a baseline scenario and in the face of plausible shocks; (ii) The tailored stress tests and customized scenarios for climate risk assessment; (iii) The debt distress risk rating in relation to indicative country-specific debt burden thresholds; and (iv) The use of judgment to arrive at the final assessment of the risk of debt distress.

These concepts were elaborated through presentations and case studies, which exposed participants to the LIC DSF template. Participants had the opportunity to engage in hands-on exercises and develop basic technical skills to populate the template and perform the Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA).

The training was attended by 26 public servants and officials from the Ministry of Finance, Treasury, and Central Banks of the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Participants appreciated the benefits of sharing and learning from their counterparts' experiences and emphasized the urgent need to incorporate climate change risks and the critical investments in adaptation and resilience needed in their countries DSA.

III. Technical Assistance and Training

Technical Assistance

Boosting Debt Transparency	
TYPE	Debt Reporting and Monitoring
COUNTRY	Congo, Republic of, October 7–15, 2024
ORGANIZERS	World Bank
OBJECTIVE	The objectives of the mission were: (i) analysis of the implementation of the Debt Reporting TA report's key recommendations in the context of the ongoing restructuring of the CCA; (ii) follow-up on the implementation of the other axes of the Debt Reform Plan, and; (iii) discuss the Government's plan to address the current debt situation.
HIGHLIGHTS	The mission discussed the reform plan's recommendations with authorities. As a result, an internal validation mechanism for the data to be published by the CCA was finalized during the mission and will be incorporated into its procedural manual to address recurring errors in previous debt reports. Significant progress was made in the Fiscal Risk area, including the signing of draft decrees for the Budget Risk and Credit Evaluation Committees, the launch of the 2024 campaign to collect SOE financial statements and debt data using an improved template. The mission also met with the Minister of Finance, the CCA, the Treasury, the Central Bank, and the IMF to discuss Congo's current debt situation, including recent defaults and arrears.

Enhancing Strategy and Policy			
TYPE	MTDS Design	MTDS and ABP	MTDS
COUNTRY	Liberia, October 21–24, 2024	Kenya, November 12–19, 2024	Bhutan, December 4–9, 2024
ORGANIZERS	World Bank and IMF	World Bank and IMF	World Bank and IMF
OBJECTIVE	At the request of Liberia's Debt Management Unit (DMU), a virtual mission conducted to provide technical assistance in developing and updating the government's Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy (MTDS). The objective was to build the authorities' capacity to design a debt management strategy that takes into account the macro-fiscal scenario and balances the tradeoffs between costs and risks.	The objectives of the mission were to: 1) provide training on the MTDS and ABP analytical tools for the Public Debt Management Office (PDMO) of the National Treasury; 2) Provide input to the formulation of the debt management strategy document for FY26; and 3) to discuss with Public Debt Management Office (PDMO) management a potential programmatic engagement under the Debt Management Facility (DMF) trust fund.	At the request of the Department of Macro-Fiscal and Development Finance (DMFDF) of the Ministry of Finance of Bhutan, a mission was conducted to provide technical assistance in developing and updating the country's Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy (MTDS). The goal of this support was to build the capacity of the authorities to design a Debt Management Strategy (DMS) that effectively balances the tradeoffs between costs and risks.
HIGHLIGHTS	The mission identified key challenges in debt management. The DMU struggles with an incomplete debt recording system (Meridian), affecting result accuracy. Institutional fragmentation, with the Treasury managing domestic instruments without coordination with the DMU, undermines the debt strategy. The domestic debt market faces limited development, with a narrow investor base (mostly local banks) lacking confidence due to recurring arrears.	The mission made several recommendations aimed at improving debt management. These included strengthening the MTDS analysis by exploring additional strategies and adding more granularity to the funding adjustments. It was also suggested to introduce realism checks to ensure the feasibility of the identified strategies. Furthermore, it was recommended to shorten and refine both the strategy and ABP documents, with consultation from the Parliamentary Budget Office before any changes are implemented.	The mission identified several challenges in Bhutan's debt management, including an over-reliance on concessional external borrowing and limited use of the domestic market for T-bonds. Although borrowing data is available in the annual budget, there is no comprehensive Annual Borrowing Plan to guide security issuance. Finally, the government's interest in issuing green bonds faces challenges due to higher Eurobond costs and the need for a sustainable financing framework, making it a medium-term goal.

Improving Governance and Institutions

TYPE	Procedures Manual	Procedures Manual
COUNTRY	Congo Republic, October 21–30, 2024	Central Africa Republic, November 5–15, 2024
ORGANIZERS	IMF	IMF
OBJECTIVE	The mission was to assist the national DMO (Caisse Congolaise d'Amortissement) and the National Treasury in developing a front, middle, and back-office procedures manual. This manual provides guidance on business processes for staff involved in debt management operations.	The objective of this joint mission by the FAD, MCM, and STA departments aimed to enhance the cash and debt management tools and functions, and to strengthen the link between the two functions.
HIGHLIGHTS	The mission helped the authorities document business processes for debt management activities. The manual development exercise suggested improvements to specific work methods. Drawing up the procedure's manual was also an opportunity for the CCA and the National Treasury to understand the details of activities they were not sufficiently familiar with or whose sequence of execution they were unaware of. A process of awareness-raising, popularization, and appropriation of the procedure's manual should be carried out within the CCA and the National Treasury, followed by a validation workshop bringing together members of the technical team of the national debt committee.	The mission assessed existing gaps in cash and debt management coordination and provided recommendations to make these processes more efficient and to improve communication channels between the two functions.

Improving Governance and Institutions

TYPE	Reform Plan	Reform Plan - follow up
COUNTRY	Mauritania, November 11–20, 2024	Cambodia, December 4–9, 2024
ORGANIZERS	World Bank	World Bank and IMF
OBJECTIVE	The objective of the mission was to conduct a Debt Reform Plan, following up on the diagnostic DeMPA mission in November 2023, which highlighted areas for improvement in debt management. It also addressed the planned consolidation of debt management groups under one unit. The mission overlapped with a DPO mission and assisted Mauritanian debt counterparts in identifying debt-related prior actions ahead of the DPO.	The objective of the mission was to update the debt management reform plan developed with the MEF last year. The mission reviewed ongoing reforms and outlined activities for the next medium-term period, focusing on updating the legal and regulatory framework, advancing the domestic securities market, and strengthening credit risk management capacity. The mission also included training sessions on selected debt and credit risk management topics.
HIGHLIGHTS	The mission identified key areas of the reforms plan including reforms focus on improving the legal framework for debt management to align with international best practices, establishing a single public debt management structure to streamline operations, and strengthening debt reporting practices. This includes ensuring accurate, complete, and up-to-date public debt data in one database managed by the future back office of the debt unit.	Since the 2023 mission, authorities have made significant progress in implementing selected reforms, including: approval of the new institutional structure for the DMO in September 2023, development and approval of the medium-term debt management strategy for 2024–2028, and the design of the annual borrowing plan and auction calendar for government securities. However, progress has been slower in establishing predictable auction process for government securities and in conducting further analysis on instrument types, auction frequency, and related aspects.

Contingent Liability and Fiscal Risks

TYPE	Fiscal Risk Regulation	Fiscal Risk Regulation
COUNTRY	Gambia, November 11–15, 2024	Madagascar, December 11–19, 2024
ORGANIZERS	World Bank	World Bank
OBJECTIVE	The mission's objective was to provide technical assistance (TA) for the initial preparation of the Credit Risk Assessment Report for SOEs. This assistance was based on the credit risk assessment methodology adopted by The Gambia through two new regulations: the Government On-lending Framework (2024) and the Policy Framework on Guarantees (2024). These regulations require the preparation of a report assessing the credit risks of SOEs applying for guarantees and on-lending. The mission focused on supporting MoFEA in preparing the first credit risk assessment report for five major SOEs.	The objectives of the mission were (i) to conduct the annual supervision of the Debt Management Reform Plan that was adopted in December 2023 by the Government; (ii) provide technical assistance to assist the preparation of the Credit Risk Assessment Report for 7 SOEs, (iii) expanding the areas covered by the FRS – to at least SOE-related fiscal risks, (iv) reviewing and finalizing the 2024 FRS, and (v) reviewing The Credit Risk Evaluation Committee (CREC) and Fiscal Risk Committee (FRC) procedural manuals.
HIGHLIGHTS	The mission identified key areas for improvement in managing SOE credit risks in Gambia, including full implementation of the 2024 guarantee and on-lending frameworks, establishing formal credit rating procedures and clear responsibilities, and creating a formal data collection process for credit risk assessments. The mission also recommends to developing a strategy to resolve arrears and assess alternatives to guarantees and on-lending, aligning with SOE reforms.	The mission conducted annual supervision of the Debt Management Reform Plan adopted in November 2023 which covers three areas: governance, fiscal risk management, and cash management and development of domestic market. In terms of fiscal risk management, the CREC completed the draft methodological guide and procedural manual for credit risk assessment in December 2024. The coverage of the fiscal risk statement has been expanded in the 2025 Finance Bill, incorporating recommendations from the latest World Bank technical assistance.

Enhancing Strategy and Policy

TYPE	Cash Management
COUNTRY	Chad, November 25–December 6, 2024
ORGANIZERS	IMF
OBJECTIVE	The objective of this joint MCM/FAD mission was to enhance cash and debt management tools and functions, and to strengthen the capacity of senior officials from the General Directorate of Public Accounting and Treasury (DGTCP) on debt and cash management coordination.
HIGHLIGHTS	The mission aided in the comprehension of core concepts of treasury and debt management interactions and helped build awareness on the importance of cash management considerations during the implementation of debt management strategies. This was achieved through an annual borrowing plan and issuance calendar, based on reliable cash flow and cash balance forecasts.

Developing Debt Markets

TYPE	Market Development (LCBM)	Market Development (LCBM)
COUNTRY	BEAC, December 3–5, 2024	BEAC, December 9–20, 2024
ORGANIZERS	IMF and BEAC	IMF and BEAC
OBJECTIVE	The objectives of the mission were to reinforce transparency and financial governance of the regional bond market for investor base diversification. The mission delivered a presentation that highlighted the challenges facing the CEMAC regional bond market, including its achievements, current limitations, and outlook.	The mission supported the authorities of the Central Bank of Central African countries (BEAC) in identifying initiatives aimed at further diversifying the non-bank investor base for government securities within the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC).
HIGHLIGHTS	The mission presented an overview of the prerequisites and key pillars for developing a local bond market (based on the LCBM framework), emphasizing its significance for financial stability, monetary policy, and the development of capital markets. The mission highlighted several existing limitations that affect the development of the market and proposed several important areas that could aid in the development of the regional market.	The mission concluded that currently, institutional investors lack the necessary resources to invest in government securities that could significantly transform the structure of the investor base. Consequently, diversifying the investor base beyond the banking sector will require significant and sustained efforts. Nonetheless, the mission provided guidance on initiatives that the BEAC and issuers can begin to implement immediately to optimize existing savings in the non-banking sector.

Improving Governance and Institutions

TYPE	DeMPA
COUNTRY	Kenya, December 3–10, 2024
ORGANIZERS	World Bank
OBJECTIVE	The mission aimed to provide training on the MTDS and ABP analytical tools for the DDG. It utilized Rwanda's data to update the medium-term debt management strategy and annual borrowing plan. In addition, the mission contributed to the formulation of the debt management strategy document and presented the draft DeMPA report from the December 2024 assessment. Discussions were held with DDG management regarding a potential programmatic engagement under the DMF.

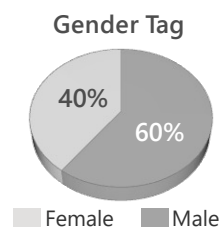
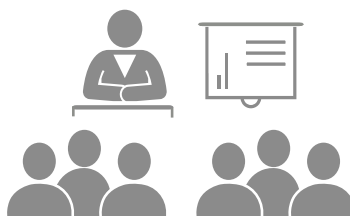
Improving Governance and Institutions

TYPE	Legal Framework
COUNTRY	Maldives, December 9–20, 2024
ORGANIZERS	IMF
OBJECTIVE	The objective of this mission was to operationalize the new legal framework for debt management by developing public debt management regulations.
HIGHLIGHTS	The new debt management regulations are aimed at increasing the functions of the debt management office, expanding the coverage of debt reports, adding the requirement for the elaboration of a MTDS and ABP, including credit risk evaluation, and developing a debt database to monitor local council and SOEs debt.

Training

8 Training Opportunities

372 Training Participants



Developing Debt Markets

TYPE	Local Currency Bond Market (LCBM) Development
COUNTRY	Fiji, October 7-11, 2024
ORGANIZERS	World Bank
OBJECTIVE	The one-week workshop aimed to strengthen participants' knowledge of the building blocks for local currency bond market development and the sequencing of policies for developing local currency bond markets. The building blocks include primary and secondary markets, money markets, the investor base, legal and regulatory frameworks, and financial market infrastructure (FMI). The training also covered, among other topics, primary issuance mechanisms and strategies, market-making programs, and regulations governing the debt market. The participant discussed the challenges faced by countries in developing their local currency bond markets.
PARTICIPANTS	26 participants consisting of officials from MOF, Treasury, Debt Management Units, and Central Banks from Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu attended the training.

Boosting Debt Transparency

TYPE	MAC-SRDSF (Regional)
COUNTRY	Singapore, Octoberber 14-18, 2024
ORGANIZERS	IMF
OBJECTIVE	This workshop trained government officials on how to use and interpret the results from the IMF's Sovereign Risk and Debt Sustainability Framework (SRDSF).
PARTICIPANTS	22 officials from the Ministries of Finance/Central Banks of Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, and Vietnam attended the training.

Boosting Debt Transparency - Debt Related Fiscal Risk

TYPE	Fiscal Risk Management (Regional)	Managing Fiscal Risks
COUNTRY	Mauritius, October 14-18, 2024	Austria, November 18-22, 2024
ORGANIZERS	IMF	IMF
OBJECTIVE	The regional workshop brought together officials from macro-fiscal and fiscal risk units as well as budget departments in finance ministries from Sub-Saharan African countries. They exchanged knowledge with peers and IMF experts on the management of fiscal risks and how this is integrated into the budget process to ensure fiscal sustainability.	This in-person regional course at the Joint Vienna Institute provided training on fiscal risk management for participants from 20 countries. The course covered institutional arrangements for fiscal risk management and their integration into the budget cycle; the management of fiscal risks from climate change, state-owned enterprises, and Public-Private Partnerships; as well as fiscal transparency and fiscal risk disclosure.
PARTICIPANTS	38 participants attended the training.	29 participants from Burundi, Eritrea, Eswatini, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, The Gambia, Uganda, Zambia, Zanzibar, and Zimbabwe attended the training.

Boosting Debt Transparency

TYPE	LIC-DSF (Bilateral)	LIC-DSF (Bilateral)	LIC-DSF (Regional)
COUNTRY	Cote d'Ivoire, October 21-31, 2024	Ghana, November 4-15, 2024	Fiji, November 11-15, 2024
ORGANIZERS	IMF/World Bank	World Bank/IMF	World Bank/IMF
OBJECTIVE	The main objective of the workshop was to familiarize the participants with the LIC DSF, approved by the Boards of the World Bank and IMF in September 2017 and the recent updates introduced by the Supplement to the 2018 Guidance Note on LIC-DSF released in August 2024. The workshop aimed to introduce participants to (i) the standardized forward-looking analysis of the debt and debt service dynamics under a baseline scenario and in the face of plausible shocks; (ii) the tailored stress tests and customized scenarios for climate risks assessment; (iii) the debt distress risk rating in relation to indicative country-specific debt burden thresholds; and (iv) the use of judgment to arrive at the final assessment of the risk of debt distress.		
PARTICIPANTS	38 officials primarily from the debt management office, the Economic Directorate, the Budget Directorate, the Treasury Department and the Planning Department. The Debt management office's Managing Director expressed his appreciation for the Fund's support in helping the staff be familiar with the LIC-DSF.	25 participants from different department of Ministry of Finance, CAGD, Bank of Ghana attended the training.	26 participants from Cooks Islands, FSM, Kiribati, Nauru, PNG, RMI, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu attended the training.

Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) Training

July–December, 2024

ORGANIZER	TRAINING ACTIVITY	OBJECTIVE	PARTICIPANTS		
			Male	Female	Total
IMF	DMDRIR	This course, presented by the Monetary and Capital Markets Department provides capacity building for debt managers on sound practices in debt management, debt reporting, and investor relations to support debt management operations and improve public debt transparency (first run of the course).	26	9	17
IMF	DDUx	This online course, presented jointly by the Institute for Capacity Development and the Fiscal Affairs Department, provides an overview of how to assess public debt dynamics under uncertainty. The course discusses how to consider public debt projections while acknowledging uncertainty about the key variables underlying these projections, such as GDP growth, interest rates, exchange rates, and primary balances.			
IMF	DIGx	This online course explains how to analyze the relationship between public investment, growth, and public debt dynamics using two dynamic structural models: the Debt, Investment, and Growth (DIG) model and the Debt, Investment, Growth, and Natural Resources (DIGNAR) model.	14	2	12
World Bank/ IMF	LIC– DSFx (English)	This online course provides an overview of the World Bank–IMF Low-Income Country Debt Sustainability Framework (LIC DSF) to help low-income countries achieve their development goals while minimizing the risk of debt distress. It also familiarizes participants with the LIC DSF tool, and the steps involved in its application. The course is offered in four languages: English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese.	15	5	10
	LIC– DSFx (French)		12	1	11
	LIC– DSFx (Spanish)		11	4	7
	LIC– DSFx (Portuguese)		5	1	4
IMF	PPD (English)	This course explains how to project the stock of public debt over time for baseline (most likely) and alternative scenarios, and how to estimate the path of fiscal adjustments necessary to reach a predetermined target level of debt. This two-module course lays out the underpinnings of public debt dynamics (i.e., the evolution of public debt over time) and explains how these concepts are applied using an easy-to-use Excel-based Public Debt Dynamics Tool (DDT).	23	7	16
	PPD (French)		13	3	10
	PPD (Spanish)		9	5	4
	PPD (Portuguese)		1	0	1
World Bank/ IMF	MTDS (English)	The objective of the course is to build capacity in developing and implementing a sound medium-term debt management strategy (MTDS). Officials are trained on the joint IMF-WB MTDS framework, which is useful for illustrating the cost and risk trade-offs associated with different debt management strategies and managing the risk exposure embedded in a debt portfolio, particularly the potential variation in debt servicing costs and its budgetary impact. Officials analyze these trade-offs using the MTDS analytical tool (MTDS AT) developed by the IMF and WB, considering the composition of the debt portfolio, macroeconomic indicators, market conditions, potential sources of financing, and the linkages with the broader medium-term macroeconomic framework.	17	3	14
	MTDS (French)		17	6	11
	MTDS (Spanish)		5	1	4

Note: DMDRIR= Debt Management, Debt Reporting, and Investor Relations; DDUx = Public Debt Dynamics Under Uncertainty; DIGx = Public Debt, Investment, and Growth: The DIG and DIGNAR Models; LIC– DSFx =Debt Sustainability Framework for Low Income Countries online course; PPD=Projecting Public Debt - The Public Debt Dynamics Tool; and MTDS= Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy

III. Future Debt Events

Upcoming Technical Assistance Missions, January–March, 2025

COUNTRY	ACTIVITY	NAME	DATES
Sri Lanka	National	Debt Management and Government Securities Market	January 2025
Tonga	National	On-Lending and Guarantee	January 2025
Bangladesh	National	LCBM	January 2025
Rwanda	National	MTDS and ABP	Jan/Feb 2025
Samoa	National	DeMPA	Jan/Feb 2025
Kiribati	National	Legal and Debt Reporting	February 2025
Sierra Leone	National	DeMPA	February 2025
Sao Tome & Principe	National	Fiscal Risk	March 2025
Malawi	National	Credit Risk Assessment	March 2025

Upcoming DMF Trainings, January–March, 2025

COUNTRY	ACTIVITY	NAME	DATES
Mauritius	Regional	LIC DSF	January 2025
Djibouti	Bilateral	LIC DSF	February 2025
Japan	Regional	Fiscal Risk Workshop	February 2025
Dakar	Regional	DeMPA	February 2025

IV. Debt Management Network Publications, Webinars and Blogs

PUBLICATION

The Managing Director's Global Policy Agenda, Annual Meetings 2024: Secure A Soft Landing and Break from The Low Growth–High Debt Path

The global economy has shown resilience, and a soft landing appears within reach. Inflation has moderated due to tight monetary policy and fading supply shocks, and growth is expected to remain steady. However, significant uncertainty remains, with risks tilted to the downside. Medium-term growth prospects are lackluster, public debt has reached record highs and is expected to approach 100 percent of GDP by 2030, and geoeconomic fragmentation threatens to undo decades of gains from cross-border economic integration.

At the same time, transformative changes such as the green transition, demographic shifts, and digitalization, including artificial intelligence, are poised to reshape the global economy, creating both challenges and opportunities. Against this background, the key policy priorities are to secure a soft landing, break from the low growth-high debt path, and address other medium-term challenges. More details are in the link [here](#).

PUBLICATION

Fiscal Monitor, October 2024; Putting a Lid on Public Debt

The October 2024 Fiscal Monitor (and blog on [Global Public Debt Is Probably Worse Than It Looks](#)) highlights the significant rise in global public debt, which is expected to exceed \$100 trillion, or about 93 percent of global GDP by the end of the year, and approach 100 percent of GDP by 2030. This is significantly higher than the levels foreseen before the pandemic. While debt is projected to stabilize or decline in about two-thirds of countries, it will remain well above pre-pandemic levels. Countries where debt is not projected to stabilize account for more than half of global debt and about two-thirds of global GDP. There are reasons to believe that future debt levels could be higher than currently projected. The political discourse on fiscal issues has increasingly tilted toward higher government spending in recent decades. Fiscal policy uncertainty has increased, and political redlines on taxation have become more entrenched. Spending pressures to address green transitions, population aging, security concerns, and long-standing development challenges are mounting. Past experience shows that projections tend to systematically underestimate debt levels. Realized debt-to-GDP ratios three years ahead are, on average, higher than projected by 6 percentage points of GDP. The report argues that countries should confront debt risks now with carefully designed fiscal policies that protect growth and vulnerable households, while taking advantage of the monetary policy easing cycle. More details are in the link [here](#).

WEBINAR

IDA Allocation Framework

The follow-up webinar on "The Role of IDA in Sustainable Development Finance" is the second in a two-part series aimed at providing deeper insights into the IDA Allocation Framework for IDA countries. This webinar highlighted the proposed changes to resource allocation and financing terms during IDA21. The World Bank's IDA is a significant source of development assistance for the world's poorest countries, offering affordable borrowing terms compared to other creditors.

The webinar covered key points including: (i) an overview of the country categories eligible for IDA resources; (ii) the delivery of IDA resources through different windows using various instruments, including grants and highly concessional loans; and (iii) introduction of new changes in IDA allocations and financing terms. The webinar is also benefited from a presentation by the IMF team on the role of IDA financing in IMF-supported programs and how this financing is incorporated into program preparation. The recording of the webinar is available [here](#).

WEBINAR

The Role of IDA in Sustainable Development Finance

The International Development Association (IDA) plays a crucial role in sustainable development financing for low-income countries, addressing global challenges such as economic inequality, food security, and climate change. As fiscal spaces narrow and concessional financing sources become scarcer, promoting sustainable finance through greater debt transparency, better debt management, and sounder fiscal policy becomes critical. IDA's Sustainable Development Finance Policy (SDFP) offers an incentive framework to empower countries to prioritize resilience-building and enhance debt management capacity.

Through the SDFP, IDA promotes best practices in debt transparency and fiscal sustainability, enabling countries to navigate complex financial landscapes more effectively. The SDFP incentivizes responsible debt management and fiscal discipline, helping low-income countries create a solid foundation for future economic stability and growth.

This webinar, the first in a two-part series, aimed to provide valuable insights into IDA's role in sustainable financing and the specific challenges and opportunities that low-income countries face in implementing the SDFP. The webinar provided a deeper understanding of the importance of sustainable development finance, how IDA's initiatives support sustainable development efforts, and the broader implications for global cooperation and economic resilience in a rapidly changing world. The webinar recording can be accessed [here](#).

WEBINAR

Local Currency Bond Market (LCBM) Development – The Case of Georgia

Deep and efficient domestic government debt markets help enable resilience to shock in times of financial turbulence and convey multiple additional economic benefits. Recent financial crises, including the turmoil in financial markets caused by Covid-19, have shown that efficient Local Currency Bond Markets (LCBMs) can increase financial resilience by mitigating currency risk, which is often a source of financial distress. Following up on the DMF webinar in June on the IMF and the World Bank jointly developed and published LCBM Guidance Note, this webinar discussed the experience of Georgia in developing its LCBM with the technical assistance support of the World Bank and the IMF. The webinar recording can be accessed [here](#).

PUBLICATION

Global Sovereign Debt Roundtable 3rd Cochairs Progress Report

The Global Sovereign Debt Roundtable (GSDR) has made significant progress since its last meeting at the principals' level in April 2024. Key milestones have been achieved in ongoing restructuring cases under both the Common Framework (CF) and outside it. Notable achievements include the progress made by Ghana and Ethiopia under the CF, which has demonstrated faster and more predictable debt treatments. In addition, agreements on Sri Lanka have shown that restructuring processes outside the CF are also improving. There is greater common understanding on key aspects of debt restructuring processes, including on comparability of treatment, information sharing among stakeholders at the different steps of the process, and expected timelines, among others.

The GSDR has contributed to this progress by providing a platform to discuss and progressively advance this common understanding, while recognizing that individual debt restructurings are undertaken on case-by-case and through relevant negotiating processes, including creditor committees. Debt vulnerabilities remain elevated, and uncertainties in the global economy are significant. Continuing to further advance and solidify the common understanding on key technical issues, drawing lessons from the experience, is necessary to ensure efficient, timely and predictable restructuring processes are in place for future cases, and to strengthen the debt restructuring architecture. More details are [here](#).

DMF III Donors

African Development Bank (AfDB)
Austria - Federal Finance Ministry
Canada Global Affairs
European Commission
France - Ministry of the Economy, Finance and the Recovery
Germany - Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
Japan - Ministry of Finance
The Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Norway - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Switzerland - State Secretariat for Economic Affairs - SECO
United States of America - Department of the Treasury

Newsletter, October–December 2024

The DMF Newsletter is published quarterly by the DMF Secretariat. The newsletter is distributed to debt management practitioners from developing countries, donors, DMF implementing partners, civil society organizations and private sector firms. The newsletter aims to share DMF work plans, lessons learned, and news and developments related to debt management.



DEBT MANAGEMENT FACILITY

The World Bank Group
1818 H Street, NW Washington D.C. 20433
www.dmfacility.org | www.worldbank.org/debt | dmf@worldbank.org