

ISSUER IN-DEPTH

12 August 2021



RATINGS

International Finance Facility for Immunisation

	Rating	Outlook
Long-term Issuer	Aa1	STA
Short-term Issuer	P-1	--

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK	1
Organizational structure and strategy	2
CREDIT PROFILE	3
Strength of member support score: a1	3
Liquidity and funding score: Very High	6
Qualitative adjustments	9
ESG considerations	10
Rating range	11
DATA AND REFERENCES	12

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International Finance Facility for Immunisation – Aa1 stable

Annual credit analysis

OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

The credit profile of the [International Finance Facility for Immunisation](#) (IFFIm, Aa1 stable) reflects very high liquidity, the strong commitment from donor governments and the involvement of the [World Bank](#) (IBRD, Aaa stable) as treasury manager. While IFFIm's role as a financing vehicle implies no paid-in capital or loan portfolio, the supranational's low gearing ratio (as of June 2021, net debt amounted to just 53.1% of the present value of donor pledges) indicates low leverage and a high level of flexibility in the unlikely event that donor pledges fail to materialize. IFFIm also benefits from a strong liquidity policy, consistently holding liquid assets in excess of annual debt-service needs.

IFFIm's strong gearing and liquidity positions are partially offset by high donor concentration, with the [UK](#) (Aa3 stable) and [France](#) (Aa2 stable) representing over 60% of remaining pledges as of December 2020. Because its revenue structure is reliant on the receipt of donors' pledges, IFFIm's rating is closely linked to the creditworthiness of its sovereign donors. Donor concentration risk is partially offset by the IBRD's robust risk management framework, which has ample flexibility to adjust leverage and disbursements in the event of negative rating actions on its largest donors, the UK and France.

Positive ratings momentum for IFFIm would emerge if the creditworthiness of its largest donors, the UK and France, were to improve materially. A significant decrease in the concentration of donor pledges would also be credit positive.

Further material deterioration in the creditworthiness of IFFIm's donors could place downward pressure on IFFIm's rating, particularly if a significant deterioration impacts the UK or France, IFFIm's largest donors. A weakening of risk management practices, or a significant increase in leverage would also be credit negative events that could pressure the rating.

This credit analysis elaborates on IFFIm's credit profile in terms of strength of member support and liquidity and funding, which are the two main analytical factors for Other Supranational Entities in Moody's [Supranational Rating Methodology](#).

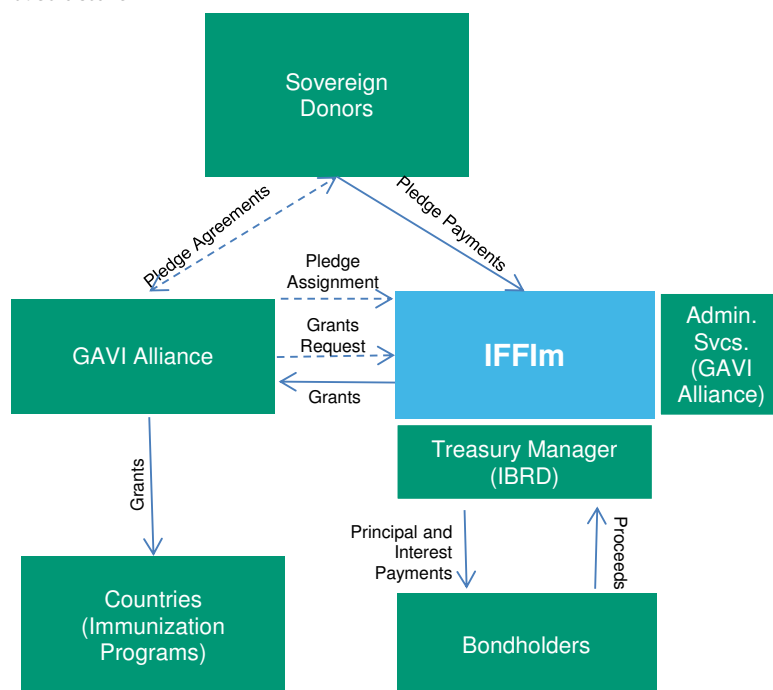
Organizational structure and strategy

IFFIm is a multilateral development institution created in 2006 as a financing tool to accelerate and facilitate funding for immunizations carried out by Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Gavi),¹ and thereby help the international community in achieving the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals. IFFIm serves as an additional funding vehicle for Gavi-approved programs and does not have any operations other than making grants to Gavi to finance programs in the world's poorest countries. IFFIm has no employees and therefore receives administrative support from Gavi. Moreover, the IBRD, as treasury manager, conducts IFFIm's financial affairs, including risk management. The role of the IBRD as treasury manager is a significant source of credit strength for IFFIm. The financial and institutional strength of the IBRD allows it to provide innovative risk management solutions, which ultimately benefit IFFIm. IFFIm is incorporated as a private company, registered as a charity in England and Wales, and is governed by its own board of directors.

Sovereign donors enter into pledge agreements with Gavi, setting a total amount to be paid according to a schedule over a set period. Gavi assigns IFFIm the right to receive the cash as it comes in and IFFIm uses this right to future cash flows to access the international debt markets. The proceeds from IFFIm's bond issues are granted to Gavi-approved immunization programs. IFFIm uses the cash from scheduled donor payments to service debt and cover operating expenses (see Exhibit 1).

Exhibit 1

IFFIm's organizational structure



Sources: IFFIm and Moody's Investors Service

Donors may restrict their payments by set percentages if countries eligible to receive vaccines through Gavi fall into protracted arrears with the IMF (that is, more than six months). As a result, if enough countries were in arrears to the IMF at the same time, the amount of payments to IFFIm could in some circumstances be less than the amount needed to service debt. However, protracted arrears to the IMF are a rare event.² Indeed, at the start of 2020 only two countries (Somalia and Sudan) of IFFIm's 71-country reference portfolio were in arrears with the IMF. Somalia cleared its arrears in March 2020 while Sudan did so in June 2020. As a result, donor payments were reduced by 1.5% over January-March 2020 and have been reduced by 0.5% since then until June 2021. Neither reduction had an impact on IFFIm's creditworthiness.

CREDIT PROFILE

Our determination of a supranational's rating is based on three rating factors: capital adequacy, liquidity and funding and strength of member support. For Other Supranational Entities, strength of member support is the key driver of our assessment of the institution's credit profile. Additional considerations on liquidity and funding, and other qualitative adjustments including risks stemming from the operating environment or the quality of management, are incorporated to provide the rating range. For more information please see our [Supranational Rating Methodology](#).

Strength of member support score: a1

Factor 1: Strength of member support

Scale	aaa	aa1	aa2	aa3	a1	a2	a3	baa1	baa2	baa3	ba1	ba2	ba3	b1	b2	b3	caa1	caa2	caa3	ca	c
+					Assigned	Adjusted															-

Sub-factor scores

Ability to support

Willingness to support: Non-contractual

a1
High

Shareholders' support for an institution is dependent on the ability and willingness of the members. Ability to support is reflected by the shareholders' credit quality. Willingness to support takes into consideration (1) the members' contractual obligations that primarily manifest in the callable capital pledge, a form of emergency support, and (2) other non-contractual manifestations of support to the institution's financial standing and mission. Strength of member support can increase the preliminary rating range determined by combining factors 1 and 2 by as many as three scores.

Note: In case the Adjusted and Assigned scores are the same, only the Assigned score will appear in the table above.

We assess IFFIm's strength of member support at "a1." Our assigned score deviates from the scorecard-indicated adjusted score to account for incoming pledges that will modify IFFIm's current donor composition. In addition to pledges being legal obligations, the majority of pledged support to IFFIm come from donors with high credit ratings who have shown strong commitment to supporting IFFIm's mission. Our final assessment of strength of member support balances the donors' ability and willingness to honor pledges with the concentration risk inherent in IFFIm's donor structure.

Ability to honor pledges remains very strong despite concentration risk and some uncertainty

While IFFIm does not have capital, the sovereign donor commitments are legally binding and enforceable payment obligations. Given the legal characteristics of these pledges, we consider these donor obligations as analogous to capital contributions. For most of the supranationals we rate, the strength of member support score is built around sovereigns' capital contributions to the supranational institutions. In particular, the ability to support score is determined by the weighted average shareholder rating. As we consider outstanding donations analogous to capital subscriptions, we calculate the weighted average donor rating at A1.

At inception, IFFIm had six original donors: UK, France, [Italy](#) (Baa3 stable), [Norway](#) (Aaa stable), [Spain](#) (Baa1 stable) and [Sweden](#) (Aaa stable). Over time, donors have both increased their pledges, while new donors have joined IFFIm – the latest example is [Brazil](#) (Ba2 stable) joining in October 2018. Exhibit 2 provides a breakdown of remaining donor pledges as of December 2020. The coronavirus pandemic of 2020 began just as Gavi prepared for a new cycle, which will run from 2021-25. The new cycle and the pandemic has spurred donors to step up efforts, with new donations totaling \$1.5 billion being signed in 2020.³ More donations, totaling around \$925 million, are being discussed. More pledges may follow in the coming months.

Pledges are considerably concentrated, with the UK, France and Italy accounting for almost 70% of remaining pledges. This introduces risk to the weighted average donor rating, as demonstrated by the downgrade of the UK's credit rating in 2020, which brought the weighted average donor rating of IFFIm from Aa3 to A1. The weighted average donor rating is reflected in the "ability to support" subfactor score. Therefore, negative rating pressure on sovereign ratings would weigh on IFFIm's creditworthiness. At the same time, IFFIm's donor base is shifting, with most new pledges coming from Aaa-rated sovereigns. Indeed, Aaa-rated sovereigns account for 60% of the recently signed or soon-to-be signed pledges and more pledges may follow in the coming months. Depending on the details and composition of the new pledges, IFFIm's weighted average shareholder rating may be affected. As a result, we have kept IFFIm's strength of member support at "a1," despite the reduction in weighted average shareholder rating seen in 2020.

Exhibit 2

Donor pledges indicate significant concentration
(as of December 2020, \$ million unless otherwise noted)

Country	Date of first pledge	Total amount pledge	Remaining pledges	Share of remaining pledges	Moody's Credit Rating and Outlook	
United Kingdom	October 2006	3165	1368	44.6%	Aa3	STA
France	October 2006	1601	531	17.3%	Aa2	STA
Italy	October 2006	776	310	10.1%	Baa3	STA
Spain	March 2011	218	37	1.2%	Baa1	STA
Norway	October 2006	671	407	13.3%	Aaa	STA
Sweden	October 2006	37	2	0.1%	Aaa	STA
South Africa	December 2009	17	3	0.1%	Ba2	NEG
Netherlands	October 2018	502	321	10.5%	Aaa	STA
Australia	March 2007	207	72	2.4%	Aaa	STA
Brazil	October 2018	20	17	0.6%	Ba2	STA
Total		7215	3069			

Sources: IFFIm and Moody's Investors Service

While a reduction in donor creditworthiness would impact IFFIm's own creditworthiness, key donors that have faced negative credit pressures in recent years have continued to display a strong ability and willingness to honor their pledges to IFFIm. Additionally, despite recent weaknesses, all donors have investment-grade ratings, with the exception of Brazil and [South Africa](#) (Ba2 negative), which both account for under 1% of pledges. This indicates that there is a very high likelihood that IFFIm will receive the pledges as promised from the sovereign donors with no, or minimal, delays or reductions.

In addition, the annual commitment for each donor is small in the context of the government's total budget. For example, the UK government's annual commitment, while varying by year, averages around £120 million, approximately 0.01% of its total annual revenue. Similarly, France's annual commitment to IFFIm represents an extremely small portion of its total annual budget of around 0.01% of revenue. It seems unlikely, given the relative affordability of the annual amounts, that donors will renege on their commitments.

Willingness to honor pledges supported by effective delivery of IFFIm's mandate

With IFFIm, as with all supranationals, we assess the willingness of members to provide support in light of the importance of the institution to the member. Regional multilateral development banks, as enactors of economic public policy, are often of strong economic importance to their sovereign members. This is not the case for IFFIm because Gavi is a charity organization and all immunization programs are located exclusively in non-donor countries. Therefore, the importance to the donors rests on the importance of the charity mandate and IFFIm's ability to help Gavi fulfill that mandate. Donors' commitment to the scheme is strong enough that, in some cases, they have disbursed pledges even when not legally obligated. In accordance with the pledge agreements, donors may withhold a portion of their pledge disbursements if beneficiaries are in arrears with the IMF. In 2020 donors were allowed to withhold around 1% of pledges but one donor, Norway, decided to make full disbursement.

Gavi and the financing provided through IFFIm are an integral part of delivering on the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. The likelihood that a donor would abandon these goals once they have committed is very low, not just because of the gravity of the goal, but also because of the negative political repercussions stemming from a lawsuit over failure to honor commitments to fund immunizations.

In addition, there are no serious questions about IFFIm's role in helping to reach this goal. Independent reviews conducted in recent years and separately commissioned by several different stakeholders spoke positively about IFFIm's effectiveness in accelerating and facilitating funding for Gavi. Furthermore, governments continue to view IFFIm as an attractive avenue through which to aid Gavi. And finally, the coronavirus pandemic increased the value-added of IFFIm as a rapid financing mechanism for Gavi. IFFIm is seen by donor countries as a key instrument in reaching the goal of immunizing against the coronavirus in low-income countries. To that end, donor

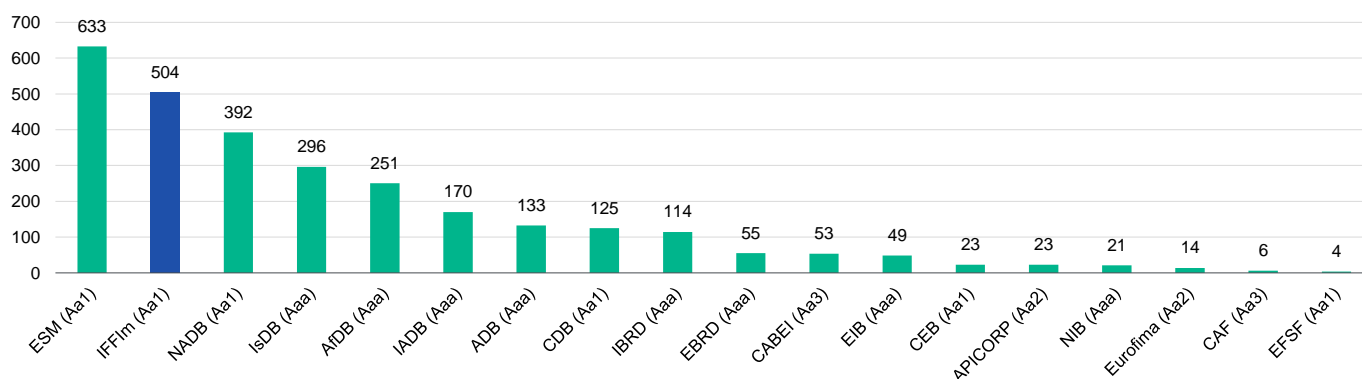
countries pledged around \$1.5 billion during 2020. Other pledges totaling around \$925 million, have been announced but are not yet formalized.

Pledges remain substantial when compared to outstanding debt

As a measure of sustainability of IFFIm's finances, we can compare IFFIm's outstanding debt to the value of remaining pledges. Because we consider donor obligations as analogous to capital contributions in MDBs, this yields a ratio analogous to the callable capital over total debt ratio. In the specific case of IFFIm, we consider the nominal value of the donors' remaining pledges as a measure of callable capital and as of end-2020, IFFIm compared favorably to most of our rated universe, including other highly rated MDBs (see Exhibit 3).

Exhibit 3

Donor pledges showcase significant donor support (Callable capital as % of total debt, latest data available)



Source: Moody's Investors Service

IFFIm uses a similar metric to ensure its financial sustainability. IFFIm's treasury manager has set a limit on IFFIm's debt stock, using a gearing ratio, defined as total debt net of cash holdings (i.e., net debt) over the present value of donor pledges. As of year-end 2020, the gearing ratio was 15.6%, well below the then current gearing ratio limit (GRL) of 70.5%.

Throughout IFFIm's existence, the observed gearing ratio has remained well below its limit. At the start, the ratio rose as IFFIm issued debt and disbursed funds to Gavi. After 2013, however, the ratio started decreasing as a result of a slowdown in debt issuance, a steady stream of pledges and limited disbursements to Gavi. In 2020, the ratio rose again, in line with the increased debt issuance and it continued to rise in 2021 (see the next section of this report). As of June 2021, following the issuance of a \$750 million bond in April, the gearing ratio reached 53.1%, above recent levels but still below the then current GRL of 73.4%. We expect the ratio to fall in the second half of the year, as \$925 million in pledges have been announced but not confirmed and thus are not counted in the gearing ratio calculation.

Liquidity and funding score: Very High

Factor 2: Liquidity and funding

Scale	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
+	Assigned				-

Sub-factor scores

Liquid resources

Quality of funding

aaa

aa

An institution's liquidity is important in determining its ability to meet its financial obligations. We evaluate the extent to which liquid assets cover net cash flow over the coming 18 months and the stability and diversification of the institution's access to funding.

Note: In case the Adjusted and Assigned scores are the same, only the Assigned score will appear in the table above.

We assess IFFIm's liquidity at "Very High," reflecting a prudent liquidity policy, the role of the IBRD as risk manager of its investment portfolio, as well as our view of high access to financial markets to issue bonds.

Liquidity policy ensures ample coverage of upcoming financial obligations

As stated by IFFIm, its liquidity policy aims to ensure an adequate level of liquid assets to meet its operational requirements, provide predictability of program funding and support its credit rating. To this end, the policy sets a prudential minimum level of liquidity equivalent to IFFIm's cumulative contracted debt-service payments for the next 12 months, in line with the liquidity policies of other highly rated supranationals.

The treasury manager recalculates and resets the prudential minimum once every quarter. We consider this policy to be very strong because it ensures the ability to service debt for one year in the unlikely event that IFFIm loses market access and is unable to rollover existing debt.

IFFIm has consistently held more liquid assets than the prudential minimum set by the policy. As of year-end 2020, the minimum liquidity by IFFIm's policy was \$40 million, below the value of IFFIm's actual liquid assets, which amounted to \$492 million, about 12x the prudential minimum. IFFIm's infrequent market issuance has resulted in some volatility in its maturity profile over the years, although until relatively recently the majority of debt maturities was concentrated in the medium term. Limited issuance in recent years led to a material worsening in the maturity profile of the debt stock in 2018-19 (see Exhibit 4). This was reversed in 2020, as IFFIm returned to markets issuing bonds with maturities of three years and a 10-year for a combined value of around \$750 million. In April 2021, IFFIm issued a five-year \$750 million bond, which will further lengthen the institution's maturity profile

Exhibit 4

IFFIm has historically kept its maturity profile concentrated in the medium term (% of total)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1 year or less	21%	33%	22%	47%	38%	25%	54%	61%	4%
1-5 years	74%	64%	74%	51%	59%	70%	36%	30%	70%
Over 5 years	5%	3%	4%	2%	3%	5%	10%	9%	26%

Source: Moody's Investors Service calculation based on IFFIm data

World Bank involvement in treasury operations and risk management provides institutional strength

The IBRD carries out IFFIm's financial management function under rules set forth in the Treasury Management Agreement (TMA). As such, there is active management of cash flows, investments and disbursements by a strong institution with a long track record.

The IBRD's financial management is very strong, a factor in its own Aaa rating and a strong supporting factor for IFFIm's Aa1 rating. The IBRD's involvement in establishing and managing IFFIm's gearing ratio, liquidity policy and debt maturity structure provides confidence that debt repayments will be made on time. The treasury manager has flexibility in delaying commitments and disbursements for programs to be within the desired gearing ratio and to maintain liquidity according to the established policy. Furthermore, it has, perhaps more than any other organization, a sense of the credit quality of recipient countries. It will therefore be able to adjust IFFIm's financial metrics in advance in the event of a reduction in donors' scheduled payments, as a result of the grant payment condition, to safeguard IFFIm debt repayment capacity.

As IFFIm's treasury manager, the IBRD carries out the entity's asset & liability management, namely the management of IFFIm's market risk stemming from foreign exchange rate and interest rate risks. Almost all sovereign pledges are denominated in local currency and not in US dollars, and some outstanding bonds are denominated in other currencies. In addition, interest rate fluctuations can impact the value of sovereign pledges and bonds. To hedge against interest rate and exchange rate risks, IFFIm enters into US dollar floating-rate swaps. Counterparty risk is low because the swap contracts are with the IBRD.

The treasury manager invests liquid assets on IFFIm's behalf according to the following very conservative guidelines, which are similar to the IBRD's own guidelines, and whose goal is to preserve capital rather than generate earnings:

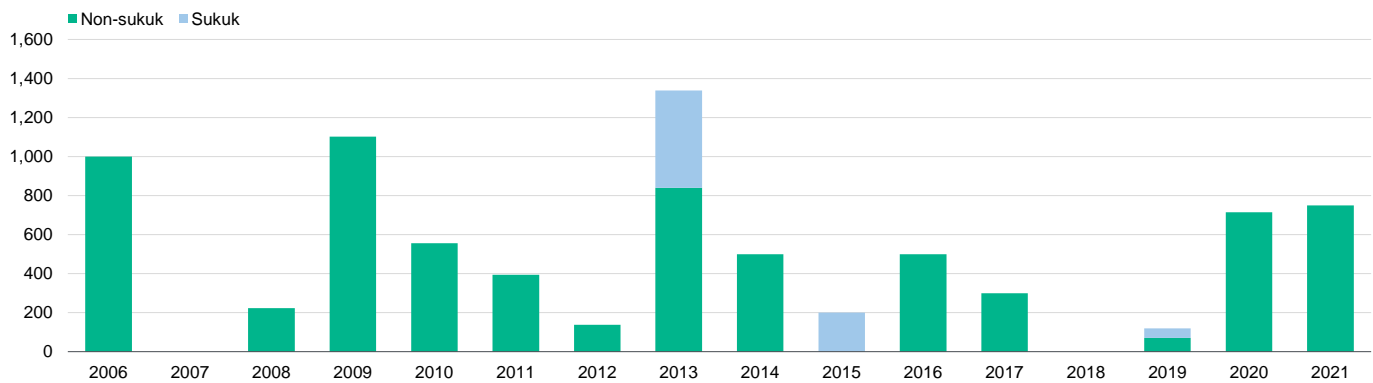
- » Money market instruments must be issued or guaranteed by financial institutions rated A3 or higher
- » Foreign-currency government and agency obligations must be rated Aa3 or higher
- » Local currency government obligations carry no rating minimum, but are subject to credit approval on a country-by-country basis
- » Agency or instrumentality of a government, multilateral organization, or other official entity must be rated Aa3 or higher
- » Asset-backed securities must be rated Aaa
- » Corporate securities must be rated Aaa

Market funding access is high due to diversified investor base

IFFIm's borrowing program can be characterized as modest in size yet diversified. Most issuance was done in 2009-14, with IFFIm issuing around \$4 billion of its lifetime issuance, over half of its lifetime issuance of \$7 billion (see Exhibit 5). Bonds are issued in four markets: [Japan](#) (A1 stable), the UK, [Australia](#) (Aaa stable) and the eurobond market. IFFIm has also entered the sukuk market, securing a total of \$750 million over three issues (2014, 2015 and 2019). Given its global funding base, and to hedge currency and interest rate risk, all bonds are swapped at issuance into US dollar floating rate.

2020 brought a renewed impetus for market issuance, as IFFIm readied to play a role in the global response to the coronavirus pandemic while also supporting Gavi, whose new funding cycle will run from 2021-25. IFFIm issued an NOK2 billion bond in July 2020, followed by a \$500 million three-year bond in October 2020. These were followed in April 2021 by a \$750 million five-year bond (see Exhibit 5).

Exhibit 5

IFFIm has had a modest borrowing program
 (\$ million, as of July 2021)


Sources: IFFIm and Moody's Investors Service

Despite having a sovereign donor base that is mainly European, including several euro area members, IFFIm has been able to maintain its very low borrowing rates over recent years. Unlike Europe-based MDBs, IFFIm's borrowing costs were not stressed at the height of the European debt crisis. This can be largely attributed to the reputational benefits of having the IBRD as its treasury manager. We view it as unlikely that there will be disruption in IFFIm's market access, but the liquidity policy discussed above provides additional protection for bondholders.

Qualitative adjustments

Qualitative adjustments

Adjustments

Operating environment

0

Quality of management

0

The strength of member support and liquidity and funding factors represent the key drivers of our assessment of an institution's financial strength. However, assessments of the operating environment and the quality of management are also important components of our analysis. To capture these considerations, we may adjust the preliminary outcome that results from the strength of member support factor and the liquidity and funding factor.

We have not applied qualitative adjustments in our assessment of IFFIm's credit profile.

ESG considerations

How environmental, social and governance risks inform our credit analysis of IFFIm

Moody's takes account of the impact of environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors when assessing supranational issuers' credit profile. In the case of IFFIm, the materiality of ESG to the credit profile is as follows:

Environmental considerations are not material for IFFIm's rating given its mandate to channel donor funding to Gavi.

We consider the coronavirus outbreak as a social risk. In this context, social considerations are relevant for IFFIm's rating given its mandate to channel donor funding to accelerate vaccination by Gavi, which will likely play an important role in expanding vaccination against the coronavirus to low-income countries. This could increase the degree of leverage and needed donor support to IFFIm.

Governance considerations are material for IFFIm's credit profile given relatively concentrated donor pledges, with the UK, France and Italy accounting for just over 70% of pledges. This introduces risk to the weighted average donor rating, especially as both the UK and Italy have experienced negative credit pressures in recent years. The role of the IBRD in risk management is also material for IFFIm's credit profile in mitigating concentration risks.

All of these considerations are further discussed in the "Credit profile" section above. Our approach to ESG is explained in our cross-sector methodology [General Principles for Assessing ESG Risks](#). Additional information about our rating approach is provided in our [Supranational Rating Methodology](#).

Rating range

Combining the scores for individual factors provides an indicative rating range. While the information used to determine the grid mapping is mainly historical, our ratings incorporate expectations around future metrics and risk developments that may differ from the ones implied by the rating range. Thus, the rating process is deliberative and not mechanical, meaning that it depends on peer comparisons and should leave room for exceptional risk factors to be taken into account that may result in an assigned rating outside the indicative rating range. For more information please see our [Supranational Rating Methodology](#).

Exhibit 6

Supranational rating metrics: IFFIm

Strength of member support

How strong is members' support of the institution?

Sub-factors: Ability to support, willingness to support (contractual and non-contractual)

Scale aaa aa1 aa2 aa3 a1 a2 a3 baa1 baa2 baa3 ba1 ba2 ba3 b1 b2 b3 caa1 caa2 caa3 ca c



Liquidity and funding

How strong are the institution's liquidity buffers?

Sub-factors: Liquid resources, quality of funding

Scale Very High High Medium Low Very Low



Qualitative adjustments

What other elements can affect the intrinsic financial strength?

Adjustment factors: Operating environment, quality of management

Operating environment
Quality of management



**Scorecard-
indicated outcome
range:**
Aaa-Aa2

Assigned rating:
Aa1

Source: Moody's Investors Service

DATA AND REFERENCES

Rating history

Exhibit 7

Int'l Fin. Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm)^[1]

Supranational	Long-Term Ratings		Short-Term	Outlook	Date
	Senior	Subordinate	Ratings		
Int'l Fin. Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm)	Aa1	-	P-1	STA	08/06/2014
Int'l Fin. Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm)	Aa1	-	P-1	NEG	03/05/2013
Int'l Fin. Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm)	Aaa	-	P-1	NEG	12/14/2012
Int'l Fin. Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm)	Aaa	-	P-1	STA	11/06/2006
Int'l Fin. Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm)	Aaa	-	-	STA	10/02/2006
Int'l Fin. Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm)	(P)Aaa[1]	-	-	STA	08/30/2006

Notes: [1] Table excludes rating affirmations. Please visit the issuer page for [IFFIm](#) for the full rating history.

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Annual statistics

Exhibit 8

Int'l Fin. Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm)

Balance Sheet, USD Thousands	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Assets							
Cash & Equivalents	3,349	1,197	81	14	1,978	15	13,906
Securities	1,011,747	985,108	863,214	911,776	816,964	427,925	478,455
Derivative Assets	2,494	14,915	10,827	1,817	3,688	2,105	79,391
Net Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Equity Investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Assets	3,152,876	2,735,697	2,355,136	2,588,323	2,250,599	2,073,947	3,285,828
Total Assets	4,170,466	3,736,917	3,229,258	3,501,930	3,073,229	2,503,992	3,857,580
Liabilities							
Borrowings	1,892,780	1,605,984	1,381,669	1,181,141	886,338	509,801	916,327
Derivative Liabilities	1,088,961	859,903	577,518	768,689	530,442	521,376	486,616
Other Liabilities	508,327	507,776	458,101	508,032	458,019	358,550	162,029
Total Liabilities	3,490,068	2,973,663	2,417,288	2,457,862	1,874,799	1,389,727	1,564,972
Net Assets/Restricted Funds	680,398	763,254	811,970	1,044,068	1,198,430	1,114,265	2,292,608
Memo items							
Off-balance sheet borrowings:							
IFFIm Sukuk Company Limited	0	499,000	502,000	0	0	0	0
IFFIm Sukuk Company II Limited	0	199,000	200,000	200,000	0	0	0
IFFIm Sukuk Company III Limited	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	50,000

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 9

Int'l Fin. Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm)

Income Statement, USD Thousands	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Net Interest Income	-48,378	-28,570	-9,630	-7,542	-3,576	2,428	338
Interest Income	2,950	4,784	8,224	15,043	20,648	23,371	4,479
Interest Expense	51,328	33,354	17,854	22,585	24,224	20,943	4,141
Net Non-Interest Income	162,524	116,215	112,599	293,753	162,711	133,704	1,393,139
Other Income	162,524	116,215	112,599	293,753	162,711	133,704	1,393,139
Other Operating Expenses	6,363	4,789	54,253	54,113	4,773	220,297	215,134
Administrative, General, Staff	5,111	4,163	4,026	3,746	3,925	4,159	4,210
Grants & Programs	0	0	50,000	50,000	0	215,700	210,365
Other Expenses	1,252	626	227	367	848	438	559
Pre-Provision Income	107,783	82,856	48,716	232,098	154,362	-84,165	1,178,343
Loan Loss Provisions (Release)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Income (Loss)	107,783	82,856	48,716	232,098	154,362	-84,165	1,178,343
Other Accounting Adjustments and Comprehensive Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	107,783	82,856	48,716	232,098	154,362	-84,165	1,178,343

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 10

Int'l Fin. Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm)

Financial Ratios	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Capital Adequacy, %							
Return On Average Assets	2.5	2.1	1.4	6.9	4.7	-3.0	37.0
Net Interest Margin	-4.8	-2.9	-1.1	-0.8	-0.4	0.6	0.1
Liquidity, %							
Quality of Funding Score (Year-End)	--	--	--	--	aaa	aaa	aaa
Liquid Assets / ST Debt + CMLTD	240.4	130.8	162.3	312.5	162.2	129.1	1,231.9
Liquid Assets / Total Debt	53.6	61.4	62.5	77.2	92.4	83.9	53.7
Liquid Assets / Total Assets	24.3	26.4	26.7	26.0	26.6	17.1	12.8
Strength of Member Support, %							
Weighted Average Shareholder Rating (Year-End)	Aa2	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	A1
Callable Capital / Gross Debt	250.0	190.6	193.0	264.7	366.5	503.6	316.0

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Moody's related publications

- » **Credit Opinion:** [International Finance Facility for Immunisation \(IFFIm\) – Aa1 stable: Update following rating affirmation, outlook unchanged](#), 29 July 2020
- » **Rating Methodology:** [Multilateral Development Banks and Other Supranational Entities](#), 28 October 2020

To access any of these reports, click on the entry above. Note that these references are current as of the date of publication of this report and that more recent reports may be available. All research may not be available to all clients.

Related websites and information sources

- » [Sovereign and supranational risk group web page](#)
- » [Sovereign and supranational rating list](#)
- » [International Finance Facility for Immunisation \(IFFIm\) website](#)

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Endnotes

- 1 Gavi is a charity established in 2000. As a public-private partnership, Gavi's donors are governments, corporations, foundations and private individuals.
- 2 Since 1975, there has been an average of five countries in arrears from IFFIm's reference portfolio. The highest number of countries in arrears in any single year was 11, in both 1988 and 1989. Had IFFIm existed then, the reduction in donor payments would have been 17% from the committed amounts.
- 3 Most donations have been earmarked for either the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access program (COVAX) or GAVI. A small portion is directed toward the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI), a Gavi approved program that supports research and development of vaccines.

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