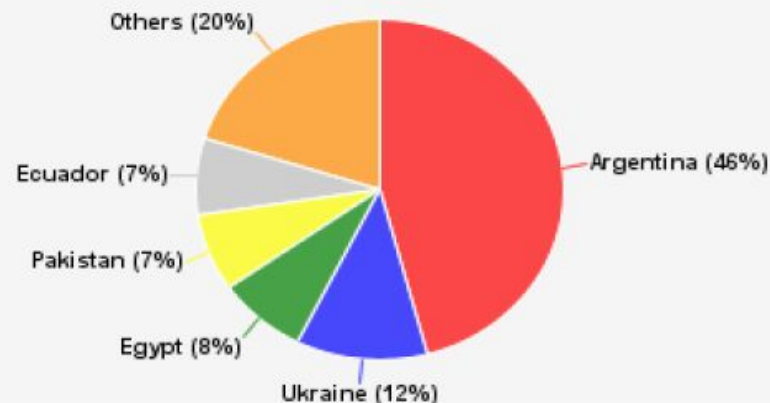


**Evaluación del cumplimiento de los objetivos fiscales y externos
en los programas del FMI:
un enfoque basado en el aprendizaje automático**

Motivación: sólo 5 países explican el 80% de la cartera de créditos del FMI...

Largest 5 Exposures 3/	Credit Outstanding	
	SDR	As a % of quota
Argentina	41.8	1,311
Ukraine	10.5	523
Egypt	7.2	353
Pakistan	6.7	329
Ecuador	6.6	948

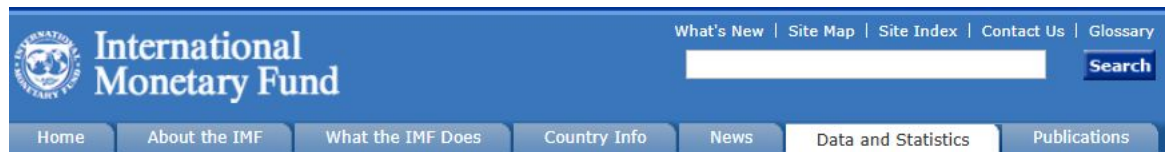


Fuente: <https://www.imf.org/en/Data/IMF-Finances>

Preguntas de investigación

1. ¿**Supera** el modelo **Random Forest (RF)** al modelo benchmark (**regresión logística regularizada con Lasso**) en la predicción out-of-sample del incumplimiento de metas cuantitativas de desempeño (QPCs) fiscales y externas de los programas del FMI?
2. ¿Presenta RF una mayor capacidad predictiva para las **metas fiscales o para las metas externas**?
3. ¿Cuál es el desempeño predictivo del modelo RF para el **caso de los principales deudores del FMI**: Argentina, Ucrania, Egipto, Pakistán y Ecuador?

MONA “dataset”



Monitoring of Fund Arrangements (MONA) Database

[MONA Glossary](#)

[IMF Lending](#)

[IMF Conditionality](#)

[Frequently Asked Questions: MONA](#)

[Information on countries in the MONA database](#)

Note

For technical clarification and inquiries relating to MONA data not covered in the [Frequently Asked Questions](#), email monaquery@imf.org

MONA Full dataset (2002-current):

Current MONA data covers the period 2002 to latest available. More specifically, this covers MONA Arrangement ID Numbers 501 and above. Full dataset includes all information or data from the initial program approval and in each and every program review completed. We advise users to also consult relevant country reports as well as other MONA-related information found in this website as well as in the IMF website:

[Description](#) (0.29MB)

[Program Goals and Reform Strategies](#) (0.19MB)

[Purchases](#) (1.25MB)

[Reviews](#) (1.2MB)

[QPC](#) (23.76MB)

[Other QPC and Indicative Targets](#) (3.29MB)

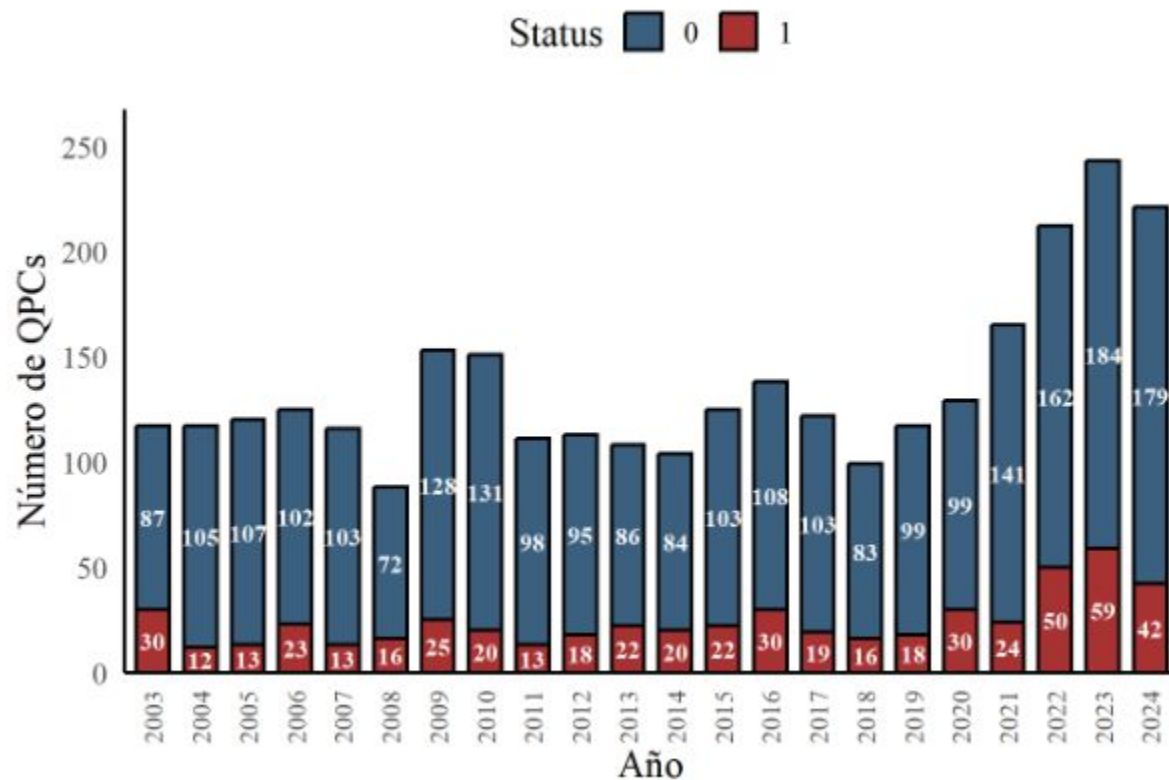
[Combined SPC PA SB](#) (7.14MB)

[Macroeconomic indicators](#) (27.6MB)

Excels
sin key común

<https://www.imf.org/external/np/pdr/mona/index.aspx>

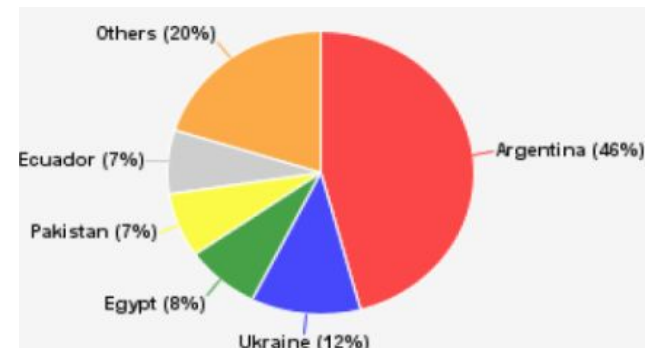
Labels: not-met QPCs (1) vs. met (0)



```
training_prog <- c(501, 502, 503, 505, 507, 508, 510, 511, 512, 513,
  515, 517, 518, 519, 521, 522, 524, 526, 527, 528,
  529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 537, 538, 539,
  540, 541, 542, 544, 545, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551,
  552, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562,
  563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572,
  573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582,
  583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 592, 593,
  594, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 603, 604, 605,
  606, 607, 608, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616,
  617, 619, 620, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 628, 629,
  630, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 638, 639, 640, 641,
  642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 651, 652,
  654, 655, 656, 657, 661, 662, 670, 671, 672, 674,
  675, 676, 678, 679, 680, 682, 683, 684, 685, 687,
  688, 689, 690, 692, 693, 695, 697, 698, 699, 701,
  702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 709, 710, 711, 712,
  713, 714, 716, 717, 720, 723, 724, 725, 726, 729,
  730, 731, 732, 734, 735, 738, 739, 741, 744, 745,
  746, 747, 748)
```

```
validation_prog <- c(749, 750, 752, 754, 755, 756, 757, 759, 760, 761,
  764, 765, 766, 768, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 777,
  778, 780, 782, 783, 785, 786, 789, 790, 792, 793,
  794, 795, 799, 800, 802, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809,
  810, 812, 814, 815, 816, 821, 822, 823)
```

```
test_prog <- c(781, 801, 824, 825, 826, 828, 831, 832, 833, 834,
  838, 840, 842, 843, 845, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851,
  854, 855, 856, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 872,
  873, 874, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 886, 889,
  891, 894, 898)
```



Se mantiene orden de programas.

2 excepciones: se pasa de validation a train los programas 801 (Ecuador) y 781 (Pakistan) dada las pocas observaciones en test de ambos países.

Train - validation - test sets

```
train_table <- table(training_set$Status)
sum(train_table)
```

```
## [1] 1794
```

```
train_table
```

```
##
##    0    1
## 1493 301
```

```
round(prop.table(train_table),2)
```

```
##
##    0    1
## 0.83 0.17
```

```
# Validation set
val_table <- table(validation_set$Status)
sum(val_table)
```

```
## [1] 708
```

```
val_table
```

```
##
##    0    1
## 577 131
```

```
round(prop.table(val_table),2)
```

```
##
##    0    1
## 0.81 0.19
```

```
#Test set
test_table <- table(test_set$Status)
sum(test_table)
```

```
## [1] 492
```

```
test_table
```

```
##
##    0    1
## 389 103
```

```
round(prop.table(test_table),2)
```

```
##
##    0    1
## 0.79 0.21
```

SMOTE para equilibrar el train set

```
summary(training_set$Status)
```

```
##      0      1  
## 1493  301
```

```
round(prop.table(summary(training_set$Status)),2)
```

```
##      0      1  
## 0.83 0.17
```

```
library(smotefamily)  
train_numeric <- training_set  
smote_result <- SMOTE(train_numeric[, -which(names(train_numeric) == "Status")],  
                      train_numeric$Status,  
                      K = 5, dup_size = 2)  
  
# K = Número de vecinos más cercanos (k-nearest neighbors) utilizados para generar cada ejemplo sintético.  
# dup_size = 2 → se genera 1 nuevo ejemplo sintético por cada instancia minoritaria.  
train <- smote_result$data  
train$Status <- as.factor(train$class)  
train <- train %>% select(-class)  
train <- train %>%  
  relocate(Status, .before = 1)  
unique(train$Status)
```

```
## [1] 1 0  
## Levels: 0 1
```

```
summary(train$Status)
```

```
##      0      1  
## 1493  903
```

```
round(prop.table(summary(train$Status)),2)
```

```
##      0      1  
## 0.62 0.38
```

Métricas de evaluación: tradicionales + F1-Weighted

$$\text{F1 score weighted} = \frac{2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^i w_i \cdot \text{TP}_i}{2 \cdot \sum_{j=1}^j w_j \cdot \text{TP}_j + \sum_{l=1}^l w_l \cdot \text{FP}_l + \sum_{t=1}^t w_t \cdot \text{FN}_t}$$

where

$$w_i = \frac{C_i}{\sum_{k=1}^K C_k}$$

↑
w: importancia relativa del programa (y de sus QPCs) con el país i en términos de monto pre-aprobado por el FMI.

```
sum_access <- sum(validation_set$Totalaccess)
validation_set <- validation_set %>%
  mutate(w = Totalaccess / sum_access)

validation_set$PredictedStatus <- pred.tit.bag.label

validation_set <- validation_set %>%
  mutate(
    TP = ifelse(Status == 1 & PredictedStatus == 1, 1, 0),
    FP = ifelse(Status == 0 & PredictedStatus == 1, 1, 0),
    FN = ifelse(Status == 1 & PredictedStatus == 0, 1, 0)
  )

# Calculate weighted TP, FP, and FN
weighted_TP <- sum(validation_set$w * validation_set$TP)
weighted_FP <- sum(validation_set$w * validation_set$FP)
weighted_FN <- sum(validation_set$w * validation_set$FN)

# Calculate the weighted F1 score
weighted_F1 <- (2 * weighted_TP) / (2 * weighted_TP + weighted_FP + weighted_FN)
```

Modelo Logit-Lasso (modelo benchmark)

```
##  
## Call: cv.glmnet(x = XX, y = train$Status, nfolds = 5, alpha = 1, family = "binomial")  
##  
## Measure: Binomial Deviance  
##  
##      Lambda Index Measure      SE Nonzero  
## min 0.004755    32 0.9948 0.01110    180  
## 1se 0.005727    30 1.0043 0.01104    167
```

Obtención del threshold óptimo sobre validation set

```
best_threshold

## [1] 0.01

##      pred_NET_train
##      Pred:0 Pred:1
## Actual:0    30   547
## Actual:1     3   128

## Accuracy: 0.2231638

## Precision: 0.1896296

## Recall: 0.9770992

## F1 Score: 0.3176179

library(dplyr)

sum_access <- sum(validation_set$Totalaccess)
validation_set <- validation_set %>%
  mutate(w = Totalaccess / sum_access)

validation_set$PredictedStatus <- pred_NET_train

validation_set <- validation_set %>%
  mutate(
    TP = ifelse(Status == 1 & PredictedStatus == 1, 1, 0),
    FP = ifelse(Status == 0 & PredictedStatus == 1, 1, 0),
    FN = ifelse(Status == 1 & PredictedStatus == 0, 1, 0)
  )

weighted_TP <- sum(validation_set$w * validation_set$TP)
weighted_FP <- sum(validation_set$w * validation_set$FP)
weighted_FN <- sum(validation_set$w * validation_set$FN)

weighted_F1 <- (2 * weighted_TP) / (2 * weighted_TP + weighted_FP + weighted_FN)

cat(sprintf("Weighted F1 Score: %.7f\n", weighted_F1))

## Weighted F1 Score: 0.3116463
```

Modelo Logit-Lasso

(re-entrenado sobre el nuevo train set)

```
##  
## Call: cv.glmnet(x = XX, y = combined_numeric$Status, nfolds = 5, alpha = 1,      family = "binomial")  
##  
## Measure: Binomial Deviance  
##  
##      Lambda Index Measure      SE Nonzero  
## min 0.001013    49  0.7728 0.01842    346  
## 1se 0.001942    42  0.7891 0.01365    274
```

Performance en test set (out of sample)

```
##      pred_NET_test
##      Pred:0 Pred:1
## Actual:0      4   385
## Actual:1      0   103
```

```
TP <- ifelse(nrow(conf_matrix) >= 2 & ncol(conf_matrix) >= 2, conf_matrix[2, 2], 0)
TN <- ifelse(nrow(conf_matrix) >= 1 & ncol(conf_matrix) >= 1, conf_matrix[1, 1], 0)
FP <- ifelse(nrow(conf_matrix) >= 1 & ncol(conf_matrix) >= 2, conf_matrix[1, 2], 0)
FN <- ifelse(nrow(conf_matrix) >= 2 & ncol(conf_matrix) >= 1, conf_matrix[2, 1], 0)
```

```
accuracy <- (TP + TN) / sum(conf_matrix)
cat("Accuracy:", accuracy, "\n")
```

```
## Accuracy: 0.2174797
```

```
precision <- TP / (TP + FP)
cat("Precision:", precision, "\n")
```

```
## Precision: 0.2110656
```

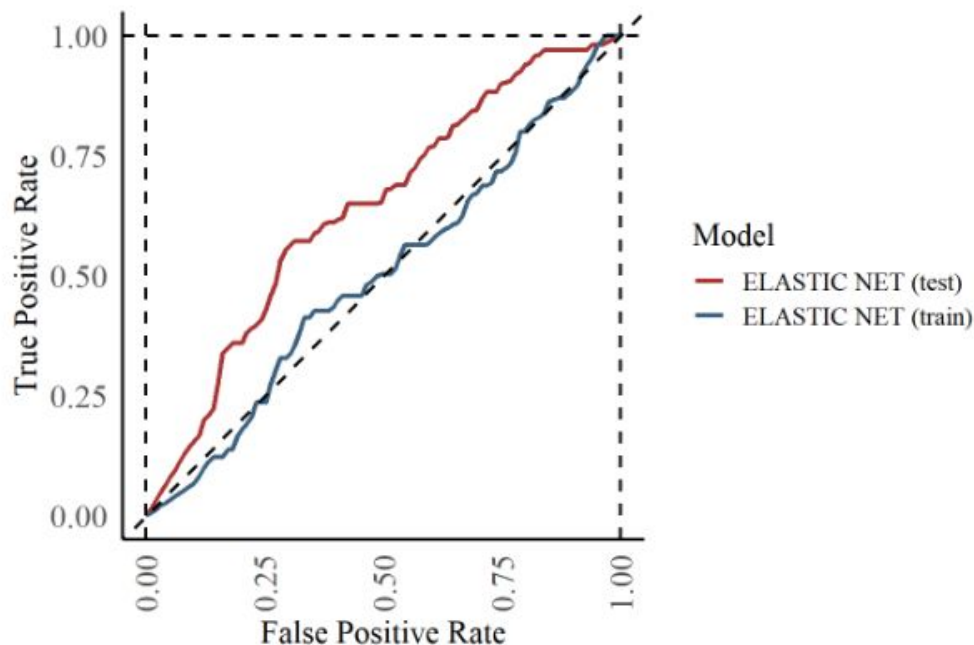
```
recall <- TP / (TP + FN)
cat("Recall:", recall, "\n")
```

```
## Recall: 1
```

```
f1_score <- 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall)
cat("F1 Score:", f1_score, "\n")
```

```
## F1 Score: 0.3485618
```

Weighted F1 Score: 0.5963805

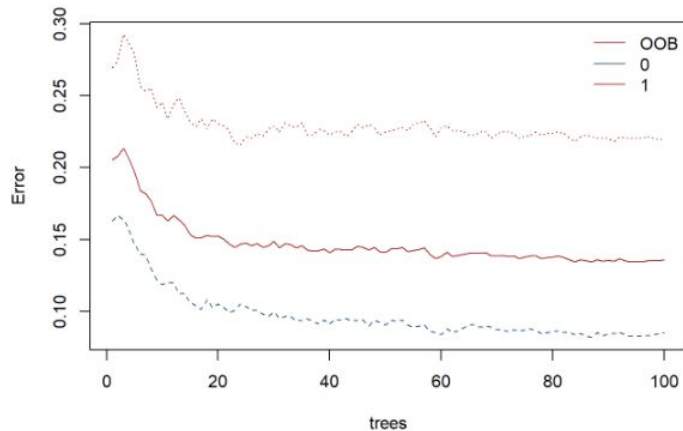


Modelo Random Forest

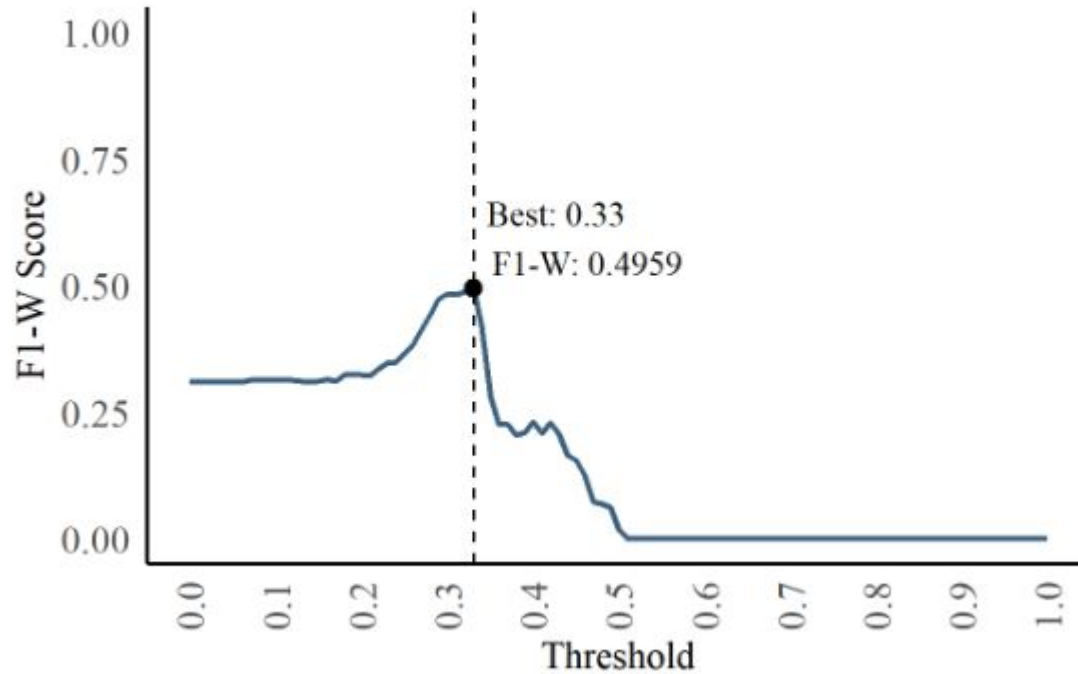
```
## Random Forest
##
## 2396 samples
## 1251 predictors
##   2 classes: '0', '1'
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (3 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 1598, 1597, 1597
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
##   mtry  Accuracy   Kappa
##   30    0.8384860  0.6491545
##   230   0.8493344  0.6735212
##   430   0.8572641  0.6904311
##   630   0.8560094  0.6876268
##   830   0.8593469  0.6955107
##  1030   0.8597662  0.6955100
##  1230   0.8601829  0.6967863
##
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final value used for the model was mtry = 1230.
```

RF ajustado en train

```
##  
## Call:  
## randomForest(formula = Status ~ ., data = train, ntree = 100,      mtry = mtry_cv, importance = TRUE)  
##           Type of random forest: classification  
##           Number of trees: 100  
## No. of variables tried at each split: 1230  
##  
##           OOB estimate of  error rate: 13.61%  
## Confusion matrix:  
##      0   1 class.error  
## 0 1366 127  0.08506363  
## 1  199 704  0.22037652
```

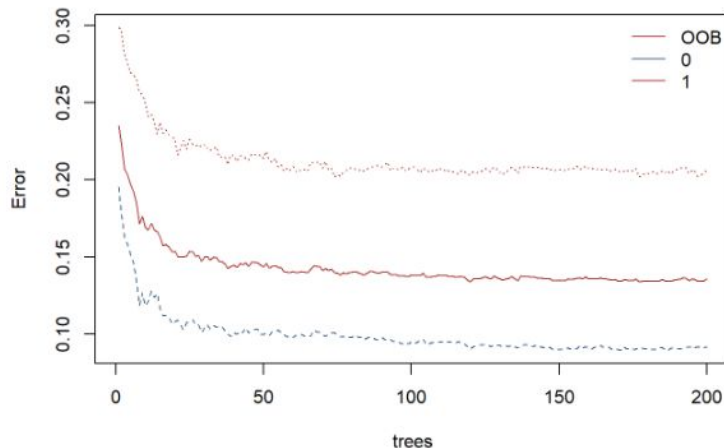


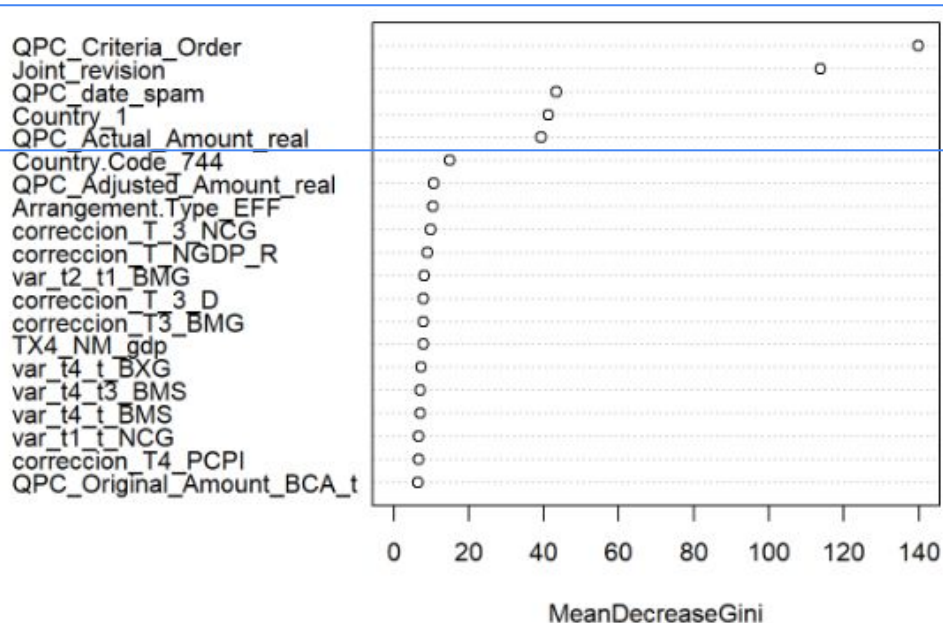
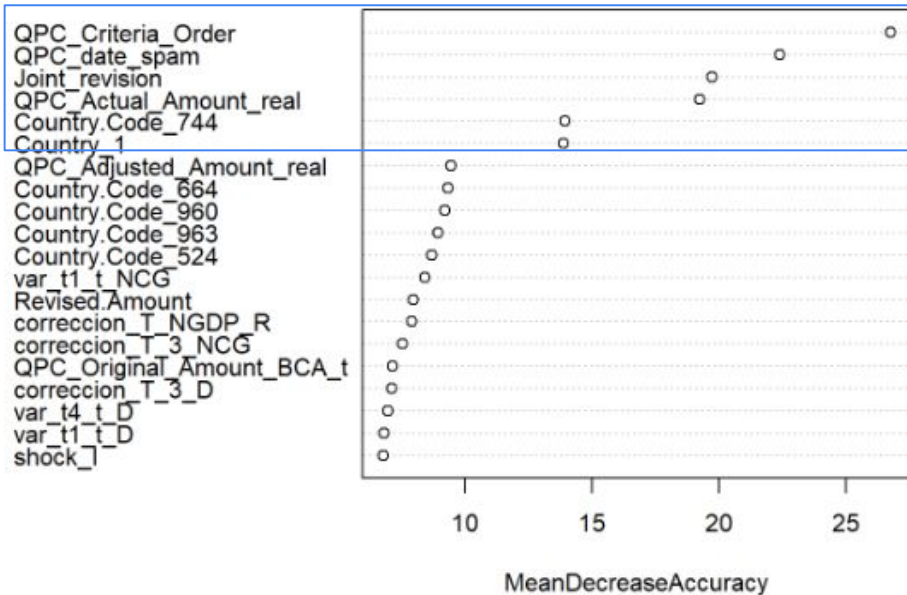
Obtención del threshold óptimo sobre validation set



Modelo RF (re-entrenado sobre el nuevo train set)

```
##  
## Call:  
## randomForest(formula = Status ~ ., data = train, ntree = 200,      mtry = mtry_cv, importance = TRUE)  
##           Type of random forest: classification  
##           Number of trees: 200  
## No. of variables tried at each split: 1230  
##  
##           OOB estimate of  error rate: 13.58%  
## Confusion matrix:  
##      0      1 class.error  
## 0 1880  190  0.09178744  
## 1  267 1029  0.20601852
```





Performance de RF en test con threshold de validation

```
##      pred.tit.bag.label_5cv
##      Pred:0 Pred:1
## Real:0   290   99
## Real:1    43   60
```

```
TP <- confmatrix[2, 2]
TN <- confmatrix[1, 1]
FP <- confmatrix[1, 2]
FN <- confmatrix[2, 1]
```

```
accuracy <- (TP + TN) / sum(confmatrix)
cat("Accuracy:", accuracy, "\n")
```

```
## Accuracy: 0.7113821
```

```
precision <- TP / (TP + FP)
cat("Precision:", precision, "\n")
```

```
## Precision: 0.3773585
```

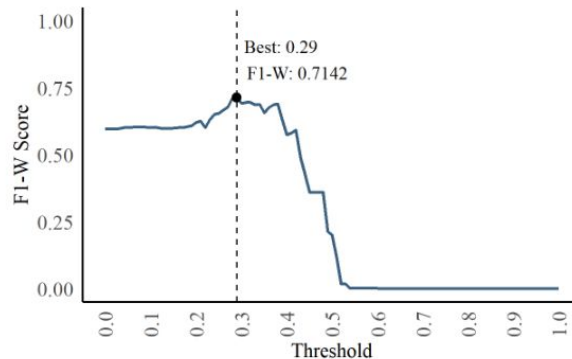
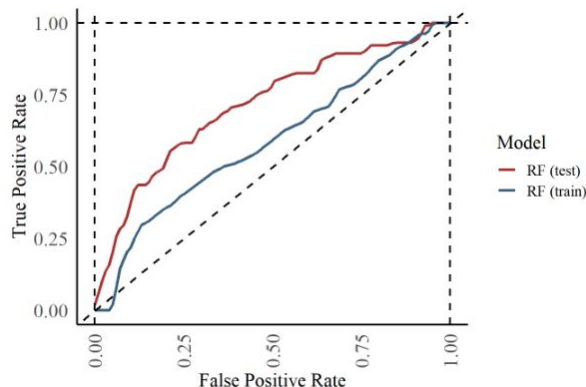
```
recall <- TP / (TP + FN)
cat("Recall:", recall, "\n")
```

```
## Recall: 0.5825243
```

```
f1_score <- 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall)
cat("F1 Score:", f1_score, "\n")
```

```
## F1 Score: 0.4580153
```

```
## Weighted F1 Score: 0.6873907
```



RF performance prediciendo QPCs fiscales (test set)

```
##      pred.tit.bag.label_5cv
##      Pred:0 Pred:1
## Real:0    136    121
## Real:1     16     57
```

```
# True Positive (TP), True Negative (TN), False Positive (FP),
TP <- confmatrix[2, 2]
TN <- confmatrix[1, 1]
FP <- confmatrix[1, 2]
FN <- confmatrix[2, 1]
```

```
# Accuracy
accuracy <- (TP + TN) / sum(confmatrix)
cat("Accuracy:", accuracy, "\n")
```

```
## Accuracy: 0.5848485
```

```
# Precision
precision <- TP / (TP + FP)
cat("Precision:", precision, "\n")
```

```
## Precision: 0.3202247
```

```
# Recall (Sensitivity)
recall <- TP / (TP + FN)
cat("Recall (Sensitivity):", recall, "\n")
```

```
## Recall (Sensitivity): 0.7808219
```

```
# F1 Score
f1_score <- 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall)
cat("F1 Score:", f1_score, "\n")
```

```
## F1 Score: 0.4541833
```

```
## Weighted F1 Score: 0.6713617
```

RF performance prediciendo QPCs externos (test set)

```
##      pred.tit.bag.label_5cv
##      Pred:0 Pred:1
## Real:0    109    23
## Real:1     16    14
```

```
# True Positive (TP), True Negative (TN), False Positive (FP)
TP <- confmatrix[2, 2]
TN <- confmatrix[1, 1]
FP <- confmatrix[1, 2]
FN <- confmatrix[2, 1]
```

```
# Accuracy
accuracy <- (TP + TN) / sum(confmatrix)
cat("Accuracy:", accuracy, "\n")
```

```
## Accuracy: 0.7592593
```

```
# Precision
precision <- TP / (TP + FP)
cat("Precision:", precision, "\n")
```

```
## Precision: 0.3783784
```

```
# Recall (Sensitivity)
recall <- TP / (TP + FN)
cat("Recall (Sensitivity):", recall, "\n")
```

```
## Recall (Sensitivity): 0.4666667
```

```
# F1 Score
f1_score <- 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall)
cat("F1 Score:", f1_score, "\n")
```

```
## F1 Score: 0.4179104
```

```
## Weighted F1 Score: 0.7781264
```

RF performance prediciendo QPCs de principales deudores del FMI (test set)

Argentina

Weighted F1 Score: 0.8235294

	pred.tit.bag.label_5cv	
	Pred:0	Pred:1
Real:0	4	5
Real:1	1	14

Ucrania

Weighted F1 Score: 0.4000000

Egipto

Weighted F1 Score: 0.6000000

Pakistan

Weighted F1 Score: 0.7388462

Ecuador

Weighted F1 Score: 0.1463755

Respuestas de investigación

1. El modelo Random Forest performa mejor (out of sample) que el modelo benchmark: F1W = **0.69 versus 0.59**, respectivamente.
2. RF predice mejor metas **externas que fiscales**: F1W = **0.78 vs. 0.67** respectivamente.
3. El desempeño predictivo del modelo de ML para el caso de los principales deudores del FMI es mixto en términos de F1W: **Argentina (0.82), Ucrania (0.40), Egipto (0.60), Pakistán (0.74) y Ecuador (0.15)**.