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# **DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS**

## **II. REGIONAL/INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**July 2004**

## INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

<b>IMF International Monetary Fund – UN Specialized Agency</b> (homepage: <a href="http://www.imf.org">www.imf.org</a> )	
Headquarters:	Washington, DC
Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>The IMF is an international organization established to promote international monetary cooperation, exchange stability, and orderly exchange arrangements; to foster economic growth and high levels of employment; and to provide temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance of payments adjustment.</p> <p>The purposes of the IMF are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote international monetary cooperation through a permanent institution which provides the machinery for consultation and collaboration on international monetary problems.</li> <li>• To facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, and to contribute thereby to the promotion and maintenance of high levels of employment and real income and to the development of the productive resources of all members as primary objectives of economic policy.</li> <li>• To promote exchange stability, to maintain orderly exchange arrangements among members, and to avoid competitive exchange depreciation.</li> <li>• To assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and in the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions which hamper the growth of world trade.</li> <li>• To give confidence to members by making the general resources of the Fund temporarily available to them under adequate safeguards, thus providing them with opportunity to correct maladjustments in their balance of payments without resorting to measures destructive of national or international prosperity.</li> <li>• In accordance with the above, to shorten the duration and lessen the degree of disequilibrium in the international balances of payments of members.</li> </ul>
Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote global growth and economic stability—and thereby prevent economic crisis—by encouraging countries to adopt sound economic policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Surveillance is the regular dialogue and policy advice that the IMF offers to each of its members.</li> <li>– Technical Assistance and training are offered—mostly free of charge—to help member countries strengthen their capacity to design and implement effective policies</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Help in recovery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial Assistance is available to give member countries the breathing room they need to correct balance of payments</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce poverty in countries around the globe independently and in collaboration with the World Bank and other organizations.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>WB Group World Bank Group – UN Specialized Agency</b> (homepage: <a href="http://www.worldbank.org">www.worldbank.org</a>)</p>	
Headquarters:	Washington, D.C., USA
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>The World Bank Group comprises of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development),</li> <li>2. IDA (International Development Association), provide low-interest loans, interest-free credit, and grants to developing countries</li> <li>3. IFC (International Finance Corporation), promotes private sector investment by supporting high-risk sectors and countries</li> <li>4. MIGA (Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency), provides political risk insurance (guarantees) to investors in and lenders to developing countries</li> <li>5. ICSID (International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes), settles investment disputes between foreign investors and their host countries.</li> </ol> <p>The World Bank Group’s mission is to fight poverty and improve the living standards of people in the developing world. It is a development Bank which provides loans, policy advice, technical assistance and knowledge sharing services to low and middle income countries to reduce poverty.</p> <p>The Goals set specific targets toward which the entire development community—donors and recipients, alike—would work:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</li> <li>2. Achieve universal primary education</li> <li>3. Promote gender equality and empower women</li> <li>4. Reduce child mortality</li> <li>5. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases</li> <li>6. Ensure environmental sustainability</li> <li>7. Develop a global partnership for development</li> </ol>
Activities:	<p>Topics areas:</p> <p><b>A. Agriculture and rural development</b></p>

1. Forests and forestry  
advocating sustainable forest management for poverty alleviation, economic growth, and global environmental protection
2. Water resources management  
disseminating emerging lessons on water issues across the Bank and with partner organizations
3. Sustainable agriculture  
promoting wider understanding and awareness of the range of options for sustainable agricultural development
4. Gender and rural development  
promoting systematic gender integration into the World Bank's rural development activities
5. Agricultural trade  
a focal point for key discussions and reports on the Bank's activities in agricultural trade

#### **B. Energy**

Energy and Mining Sector Unit (EASEG) of the East Asia and Pacific Region at the World Bank is dedicated to support client countries of the region with the implementation of an extensive work program that includes sector reform, electric power, natural gas, renewable energy, energy efficiency, rural electrification, mining, and energy trade.

#### **C. Environment**

- Biodiversity
- Forests and Forestry
- Land Resources Management
- Water Resources Management and Coastal and Marine Management
  - *Coastal and Marine Management* focuses on resources and human activity within the land-water interface along coastal regions of the world.
  - *Dams and Reservoirs* can improve water supply for irrigation and households, provide power, mitigate floods, and reduce fossil fuel depletion and the environmental effects of fossil fuel burning.
  - *Groundwater* is the primary source of water for drinking and irrigation. It is a unique resource, widely available, providing security against droughts and yet closely linked to surface water resources and the hydrological cycle.
  - *Irrigation and Drainage* have played an important role in global food security and rural development. In many countries, further expansion of irrigated agriculture to new lands is unlikely. The World Bank continues its support to client countries to promote sector sustainability and competitiveness through investments and policy reforms.
  - The development of sustainable, efficient and equitable *River Basin Management* systems is fundamental to the well-being of people, economic growth, and the environment.
  - *Transboundary Water Management* encompasses a range of mechanisms and instruments to support the use of water as a catalyst for regional cooperation rather than a source of potential conflict.

- *Water and Environment* encompasses aquatic biodiversity, environmental flow requirements, water pollution control, water weeds and hyacinth control, and wetlands management.
- *Water Economics* deals with the economic aspects of water including the economic analysis of water resources and water supply and sanitation projects and examines recent advances in water economics methodology, tools, and applications.
- *Water Supply and Sanitation* is directly related to the main themes on the development agenda -- poverty alleviation, environmental sustainability, private sector-led growth, participatory development, and good governance.
- *Watershed Management* is an accepted component of natural resources management and is incorporated in many different kinds of World Bank projects, ranging from sector-specific projects (forestry, irrigation, agriculture, etc) to integrated area development.

- Pollution Management
- Environmental and Social Sustainability
- Environmental Economics and Indicators
- Climate Change
- Montreal Protocol and Ozone Depleting Substances
- Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Environmental Assessment
- World Bank - Global Environment Facility (GEF)

the World Bank assists its member countries conserve and sustainably use their biological diversity, reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases, manage shared water bodies and reduce their emissions of ozone-depleting substances by accessing GEF resources to cover the incremental costs of additional actions on these global issues.

- Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development

**D. Health, nutrition, and population**

- Child health and immunization
- Nutrition
- Cardiovascular health
- Tuberculosis
- Indoor air pollution
- Water and sanitation
- Environment

## REGIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

<b>ADB Asian Development Bank</b> (homepage: <a href="http://www.adb.org">www.adb.org</a> )	
Headquarters:	Manila, Philippines
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>ADB's overarching goal is to reduce poverty in Asia and the Pacific. It helps improve the quality of people's lives by providing loans and technical assistance for a broad range of development activities.</p> <p>ADB formulates operational strategies for individual countries, including economic and policy analyses, and undertakes country performance reviews which provide a basis for policy dialogue with the governments of developing member countries.</p>
Activities:	<p>Topic areas:</p> <p><b>1. Environment</b></p> <p>Promoting sustainable development and environmental protection is a key strategic development objective of ADB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In addition to helping address country-specific environmental problems, ADB addressed environmental issues common to several DMCs (Developing Member Countries) at regional and subregional levels. These efforts were realized in cooperation with bilateral funding agencies and international organizations. Transboundary environmental issues addressed through ADB technical assistance included climate change, acid rain in northeast Asia, and the impact of atmospheric haze brought about by forest fires in the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The ASEAN Regional Strategy for Haze Prevention and Mitigation is an output of ADB assistance.</li> <li>• ADB major regional technical assistance designed to enhance existing national and regional capabilities to develop least-cost greenhouse gas abatement strategies that promote environmentally sustainable economic development in several countries in the region. The project-funded by ADB, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the United Nations Development Programme, and the Norwegian Government- resulted in a 13-volume study outlining an Asia Least-Cost Greenhouse Gas Abatement Strategy.</li> <li>• Environment Projects             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– water quality and flood control</li> <li>– air pollution</li> <li>– coastal erosion and resource degradation</li> <li>– urban development and coastal environmental management</li> <li>– infrastructure improvements for water supply and sewerage systems</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>2. Renewable energy, energy efficiency, and climate change</b></p> <p>ADB's Technical Assistance program on climate change includes capacity building activities on generic climate change issues</p>

	<p>and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) with emphasis on renewable energy and energy efficiency, carbon sequestration, and adaptation.</p> <p><b>3. Water</b> ADB support developing member countries to achieve the access to safe drinking water and sanitation.</p> <p>ADB's project sectors covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• agriculture and natural resources</li> <li>• energy</li> <li>• finance</li> <li>• industry and nonfuel minerals</li> <li>• social infrastructure, transport, and communications</li> <li>• activities involving multiple sectors</li> </ul>
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<b>ABA Asian Bankers Association</b> (homepage: <a href="http://www.aba.org.tw">www.aba.org.tw</a> )	
Headquarters:	Taipei, Taiwan
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>The ABA was organized in Taipei on October 29, 1981 as one of the service councils of the Confederation of Asia Pacific Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CACCI). The ABA aimed to provide a forum for advancing the cause of the banking and finance industry in the region and promoting regional economic cooperation. ABA's membership currently includes 120 of the leading banks from some 25 countries in the Asia-Pacific region.</p> <p>The ABA was established with the following primary objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to provide a venue for an exchange of views and information on banking opportunities in the Asia-Pacific region;</li> <li>• to facilitate the meeting of bankers in the region in an atmosphere of fellowship and friendship;</li> <li>• to encourage joint activities that would enhance the role of its members in servicing the financial needs of their respective economies and in promoting regional development; and</li> <li>• to undertake projects that will encourage trade, industrial, and investment cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.</li> </ul>
Activities:	ABA holds a general meeting every year. It also conducts, in conjunction with the general meeting, annual seminars to broaden the perspective of members on the situation and opportunities in the region. In addition, workshops are held to enable members to

exchange their views on current developments and issues in the banking industry.

Other activities include an information program, which consists of the publication of the ABA Newsletter, the Journal on Banking and Finance, and the Asian Banking Digest (a joint publication of ABA and ADFIAP); and a professional development program, which includes exchange programs and training courses on banking and finance and advanced banking management conducted with leading training institutes in the region, such as the Asian Institute of Management in Manila.

The ABA conducts the following training and professional development programs for members:

- *Advanced Bank Management Course*, which is conducted yearly by the Asian Institute of Management in Manila for ABA members;
- *Asia Pacific Bankers Congress (APBC)* which ABA jointly organizes every year with the Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific (ADFIAP). The APBC is considered the largest Learning Conference and Bank Expo in Asia;
- *Country Familiarization Tour*, which aims to facilitate the entry of ABA members into new and emerging markets and in the process, help the integration of emerging economies into the regional and global markets. The first tour under this program was held in Vietnam in September 1993, with the participants visiting Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. The second one was conducted the following year, 1994, in the Philippines, where the delegates visited Manila, Subic Bay and Mactan Export Processing Zone. In both tours, participants attended briefings on the country's banking and financial system and investment environment. They also had the opportunity to meet the country's top government officials and banking leaders;
- *ABA Exchange Program* aims to enable member banks to share knowledge and know-how and to learn from one another's experience on the various aspects of bank operations. Under this program, members are requested to provide a list of their scheduled in-house training programs and to allocate seats for each of these programs to other ABA members.

#### **Relationship with Other Bankers' Associations**

ABA endeavours to strengthen relationship with bankers' associations in other regions and countries in and outside the Asia-Pacific as a way of promoting ABA's name and expanding membership. Cooperation is established through the exchange of guests at conferences and seminars, exchange of publications, and participation at each other's training programs.

#### **Relationship with Other Regional Organizations**

ABA continues to establish linkage with other regional organizations. In particular, ABA aims to strengthen ties with the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum through the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) and continue to provide inputs and recommendations to ABAC on regional cooperation as well as on issues of concern to the private sector in general and the banking industry in particular. Closer relationship between the Asian Development Bank and ABA will also be developed.

<p><b>ABAC APEC Business Advisory Council</b>  (homepage: <a href="http://207.44.185.58">http://207.44.185.58</a> or <a href="http://www.abaonline.org">www.abaonline.org</a>)</p>	
Headquarters:	Manila, Philippines
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>The APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) was created by the APEC Economic Leaders in November 1995 to provide advice on the implementation of the Osaka Action Agenda and on other specific business sector priorities, and to respond when the various APEC fora request information about business-related issues or to provide the business perspective on specific areas of cooperation.</p> <p>ABAC comprises of up to three members of the private sector from each economy of APEC member countries. ABAC members are appointed by their respective Leaders, and represent a range of business sectors, including small and medium enterprises.</p> <p>ABAC theme is “Harmony in Diversity: Achieving Balanced and Equitable Growth”.</p>
Activities:	<p>The work program for 2003 was focused on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. recommitting APEC members to the achievement of the Bogor Goals given the challenges to it posed by concerns about security, economic uncertainty and equitable access to the benefits of openness;</li> <li>2. ensuring that progress towards the Bogor Goals being made between governments is presented in a business-friendly manner and translates into actual business opportunities; and,</li> <li>3. advocating and undertaking capacity building in trade facilitation, financial/capital markets, corporate governance, and knowledge based industries.</li> </ol> <p>ABAC established five working groups/committee to carry forward its work during the year. These were: the Action Plan Monitoring Committee; the Trade and Investment Liberalization Working Group; the Trade and Business Facilitation Working Group; the Capacity Building Working Group; and the Financial Stability Working Group.</p> <p><b>Studies and Related Work</b></p> <p>The Council undertook a number of research studies and initiatives to support its deliberations. These included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade in Agricultural Products;</li> <li>• The First Decade Since Bogor: A Business Assessment of APEC's Progress; and</li> <li>• Development of Securitization and Credit Guarantee Markets in APEC.</li> </ul> <p>The Council also actively pursued a communications outreach program aimed at enhancing the Leaders' and the business communities' appreciation of the work and/or recommendations of ABAC.</p>

	<p><b>Future Work</b></p> <p>ABAC is committed to provide advice to APEC Leaders on business sector priorities and push forward the APEC agenda on trade and investment liberalization and facilitation. The Council will continue to place emphasis on capacity building, finance, business facilitation and in monitoring APEC commitments.</p>
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<p><b>IDB (Inter-American Development Bank)</b> (homepage: <a href="http://www.iadb.org">www.iadb.org</a>)</p>	
Headquarters:	Washington, D.C.
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>The IDB was founded in 1959 and today, its owned by 46 member states, of which 26 are borrowing members in Latin America and the Caribbean.</p> <p>The IDB is the main source of multilateral financing for economic, social and institutional development projects as well as trade and regional integration programs in Latin America and the Caribbean.</p> <p>The IDB Group includes three institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Inter-American Development Bank</b> The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) supports economic and social development and regional integration in Latin America and the Caribbean. It does so mainly through lending to public institutions, but it also funds some private projects, typically in infrastructure and capital markets development.</li> <li>• <b>Inter-American Investment Corporation</b> The Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC) is a multilateral financial organization that promotes economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean by financing small and medium-scale private companies.</li> <li>• <b>Multilateral Investment Fund</b> Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) is an autonomous fund managed by the IDB. It supports private sector development, mainly in the microenterprise sector.</li> </ul> <p>The IDB’s mission is to ”contribute to the acceleration of the process of economic and social development of the regional developing member countries, individually and collectively.”</p> <p>The Bank’s two main goals are to promote poverty reduction and social equity as well as environmentally sustainable growth. Its principal functions are to:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use funds raised in financial markets, its own capital and other available resources to finance the development of its borrowing member countries;</li> <li>• supplement private investment when private capital is not available on reasonable terms and conditions; and</li> <li>• provide technical assistance for the preparation, financing and implementation of development projects.</li> </ul>
Activities:	<p>To attain these goals, the Bank focuses its work on four priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fostering <b>competitiveness</b> through support for policies and programs that increase a country's potential for development in an open global economy.</li> <li>• <b>Modernizing the state</b> by strengthening the efficiency and transparency of public institutions.</li> <li>• Investing in <b>social programs</b> that expand opportunities for the poor.</li> <li>• Promoting <b>regional economic integration</b> by forging links among countries to develop larger markets for their goods and services.</li> </ul> <p>The Bank provides loans and technical assistance using capital provided by its member countries, as well as resources obtained in world capital markets through bond issues. The Bank also promotes and participates in a significant number of project cofinancing arrangements with other multilateral, bilateral and private organizations.</p> <p>The Bank helps foster sustainable economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean through its lending operations, leadership in regional initiatives, research and knowledge dissemination activities, institutes and programs. The IDB funds a number of programs. These programs run the gamut from promoting social equity and poverty reduction to providing support for productive economic activities such as agriculture and small business. The Bank also finances specific programs that help women, children and youth, as well as marginalized ethnic groups.</p> <p>Topics of the programs are:  Agriculture; Civil Society; Education; Energy; Environment; Finance; Fiscal Reform; Health; Indigenous People; Information Technology; Infrastructure; Integration and Trade; Labor and Training; Microenterprise; Poverty and Equity; Private Sector; Reform of the State; Rural Development; Small &amp; Medium Enterprise; Urban Development; Woman; Youth.</p> <p>In 1999 the Government of Japan and the IDB created the <i>Japan Program</i>, with funds mainly from Japan, as a focal point to plan, execute, and follow up activities that strengthen the links between Japan and the rest of Asia (East Asia, Far East and Southeast Asia), Latin America, and the Caribbean.</p> <p>The Japan Program creates opportunities for providing expertise, knowledge, and best practices of Asia to the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and vice-versa. The program promotes partnerships in support of economic and social development. Sharing countries' experiences and best practices is valuable in many areas, including macroeconomic policy, management of</p>

	financial crisis, poverty reduction and social sector development, the environment, fiscal administration, trade and integration, management and organization, small and medium enterprises, science and technology, and urban and rural development. Japan Program activities are in accordance with the priorities expressed to the IDB by its borrowing member countries, and the IDB's own priorities.
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<b>JBIC Japan Bank for International Cooperation</b> (homepage: <a href="http://www.jbic.go.jp/english">www.jbic.go.jp/english</a> )	
Headquarters:	Tokyo, Japan
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>On October 1, 1999, The Export-Import Bank of Japan (“JEXIM”) and The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan (“OECF”) merged to form Japan Bank for International Cooperation under the JBIC Law.</p> <p>JBIC statutory mandate to conduct Japanese government’s external economic policy and economic cooperation. The purpose of Japan Bank for International Cooperation shall be to contribute to the sound development of Japan and the international economy and community through undertaking lending and other financial operations: for the promotion of Japanese exports, imports or Japanese economic activities overseas; for the stability of international financial order; and for economic and social development or economic stability in developing areas; in accordance with the principle that it shall not compete with commercial financial institutions.</p> <p>JBIC's operations consist of two distinct components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. International Financial Operations (IFO), finance to promote Japanese exports and imports, as well as Japanese economic activities overseas, and to the stability of international financial order.</li> <li>2. Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations (OEEO), finance to assist developing countries in their efforts for economic and social development and stabilization.</li> </ol> <p>These two kinds of operations are strictly separated in terms of financial sources and accounts.</p>
Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>International Financial Operations (IFO) Support the International Activities of Japanese Corporations and Contribute to the Stability of International Financial Order</i></li> </ul> <p>JBIC operates on two fronts in undertaking Japan's external economic policy and economic cooperation. On one front it conducts International Financial Operations, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>export loans</i>, loans to promote Japanese plant export to developing countries;</li> <li>- <i>import loans</i>, loans to promote import of natural resources and manufactured products to Japan;</li> </ul>

- *overseas investment loans*, loans to promote overseas investment undertaking by Japanese firms;
- *untied loans*, sovereign lending facility aimed at creating an external environment conducive to Japan's global economic activities, and supporting structural adjustment in developing countries;
- *guarantees*, provided to loans extended by commercial banks and to bonds issued by developing countries.

- *Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations (OEEO) help Nation Building in Developing Countries*

The other component of the operations of JBIC is the OEEO which provide financial assistance include:

- **Official Development Assistance (ODA) loans**

ODA Loans make development funds available to developing countries at low interest rates and with long repayment periods. These loans provide funds to develop and improve the economic and social infrastructure necessary to support self-help efforts and sustainable economic development for developing countries.

- **Private-Sector Investment Finance (PSIF)**, financial support in the form of loans and equity investment for private firms that undertake development projects in developing countries, and development related research.

An example of financial cooperation through loans: Orange Cultivation Project in China. This cultivation project produces a quality variety of oranges that rivals Florida product.

An example of financial cooperation through equity investment: Asia Regional Apex Fund in India. Many of India's companies are small- and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs) with weak financial bases, thus often face difficulty attracting investment. JBIC invested in a fund for the development of such SMEs, and this program is expected to raise the level of private companies in India.

Under PSIF, JBIC provides loans to the following sectors:

1. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
2. Preparatory Surveys and Experimental Implementation of Development Projects
3. Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Infrastructure Projects
4. Equity Investment

*Research activities:*

- JBIC Institute (JBICI), was established as the research section of JBIC.

JBICI's main roles are:

- (1) to study theoretical and empirical study on themes related to International Financial Cooperation;
- (2) to study on themes related to foreign direct investment, trade and International finance;
- (3) to study on developing economies and advisory support to developing countries in improving development policy planning;
- (4) to fulfill its function as an information center of international financial cooperation.

- Seminar and workshop

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• GDN (Global Development Network), is global network of research and policy institutes working together to address problems of national and regional development. GDN-Japan is one of the regional networks of GDN. JBIC plays a role as the hub institution for this Japanese network. As one of the networks of the developed countries, GDN-Japan is expected to contribute by dispatching resource persons for the networks in developing countries. Main activities of GDN are: 1) supporting researchers/research institutes for networking and sharing knowledge / information, 2) cooperative research activities, and 3) research capacity building, i.e., training programs for researchers in developing countries.</li></ul>
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